



The MRCS conducting assessments in Tamatave following Cyclone Gezani. (Photo credit: MRCS)

Appeal №: MDRMG027	To be assisted: 45,000 people	Appeal launched: 12/02/2026
Glide №: TC-2026-000015-MDG	DREF allocated: CHF 1M	Disaster Categorisation: Orange
Operation Start date: 12/02/2026	Operation End date: 31/12/2026	

IFRC Secretariat Funding requirement: CHF 5 million
Federation-wide funding requirement:¹ CHF 7.5 million

¹ The Federation-wide funding requirement encompasses all financial support to be directed to the Malagasy Red Cross Society (MRCS) in response to the emergency. It includes the MRCS's domestic fundraising requests and the fundraising appeals of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies (CHF 2.5 million), as well as the funding requirements of the IFRC secretariat (CHF 5 million). This comprehensive approach ensures that all available resources are mobilised to address the urgent humanitarian needs of the affected communities.

TIMELINE



Destruction of houses in Toamasina by Tropical Cyclone Gezani, with the MRCS supporting joint assessments. (Photo credit: MRCS)

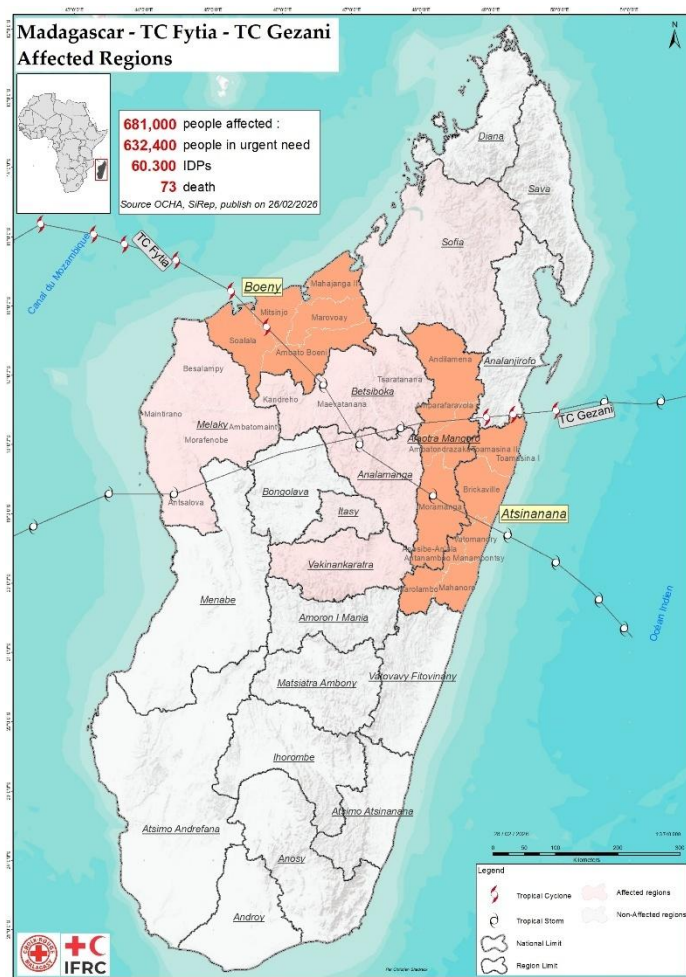
- 31 January 2026:** Tropical Cyclone Fytia makes landfall as a Category 3 storm, crossing the country and affecting approximately 203,000 people across nine regions, with 61,461 people severely impacted, mostly in Boeny.
- 7 February 2026:** The IFRC's Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) allocates CHF 394,497 for emergency assistance to 9,500 people affected by Tropical Cyclone Fytia in Boeny.
- 9–11 February 2026.** Tropical Cyclone Gezani is forecast to make landfall on Madagascar's East Coast around 10–11 February 2026, with sustained winds exceeding 211 km/h. The forecast exceeds the DREF Early Action Protocol (EAP) triggers, 1.9 million people at risk. In response, the MRCS activates early actions from MDRMG025 Cyclone DREF/EAP to mitigate the impact on thousands of people.
- 10 February 2026:** Tropical Cyclone Gezani makes landfall in Madagascar, near Toamasina (Tamatave) in the Atsinanana Region as a Category 4 cyclone, with sustained winds of 201 km/h just before landfall.
- 12 February 2026:** The Government of Madagascar declares a state of national disaster and calls for international assistance.
- 1–12 February 2026.** Joint assessments with the Government and partners, supported by MRCS branch volunteers, take place. Data collection feeds into BNGRC and cluster coordination mechanisms.
- 12 February 2026.** The IFRC launches the **Madagascar Cyclone Emergency Appeal** with a funding ask of CHF 7.5M Federation-wide to scale-up the MRCS response to Tropical Cyclones Fytia and Gezani. The IFRC-DREF allocation was increased to CHF 1M to provide immediate support to the Emergency Appeal.
- 19 February 2026:** The Office of the Prime Minister calls for a coordination meeting and joint field mission with the Red Cross to align on priorities and reflect the role and response of the MRCS outlined in this plan.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT

Since beginning of February 2026, Madagascar has been hit by back-to-back cyclones, cutting off communities from food, basic health services, and other essentials. Two destructive cyclones, Fytia and Gezani, struck the country within just ten days, sharply compounding an already intensifying crisis in the Country.

Tropical Cyclone (TC) Fytia formed on 28 January 2026, made landfall on 31 January, and crossed the Country, causing severe flooding and widespread displacement before weakening and moving back out to the Mozambique Channel on 2 February.

TC Gezani, which formed over the Southwest Indian Ocean on 6th February 2026, was forecasted to make landfall along Madagascar's Eastern or North-Eastern Coastline on 10-11th February 2026, with sustained winds exceeding 212 km/h, based on advisories from the National Meteorological Agency, Météo Madagascar (DGM), and regional forecasting centres (RSMC La Réunion, GDACS, and JTWC), which closely tracked the system through updated bulletins and satellite analyses. The GDACS assigned a severity score of 2.5 (red), with an estimated 1.9 million people exposed. Forecast wind speeds reported prior to landfall surpassed the threshold set for the IFRC Cyclone Early Action Protocol (EAP) trigger (winds exceeding 118 km/h within 48-72 hours). In light of this, and in preparation for landfall, the Malagasy Red Cross (MRCs) partially activated its EAP (MDRMG025). Tropical Cyclone (TC) Gezani made landfall in Eastern Madagascar on 10th February 2026 as a Category 4 Cyclone and crossed the Country through 11th February 2026. The Cyclone caused devastating impacts along its path, with widespread damage that further worsened the humanitarian situation following TC Fytia.



Following the impact of TC Gezani, and in light of the compounding needs after the landfall of TC Fytia, the Government of Madagascar issued an appeal for international assistance to support areas of the Country devastated by the two cyclones.

The latest reports estimate that in total, 60 districts across 14 regions were affected by TC Fytia and TC Gezani. The hardest hit areas were Soalala and Marovoay in Boeny (accounting for about 80 per cent of Fytia's impact), Toamasina and Mahajanga (about 75 per cent of Gezani's impact), and rural areas of Alaotra-Mangoro, which were impacted by both storms. 681,000 people were affected, 73 people died and 811 were injured with over 60,200 displaced, while some 122,000 homes destroyed, damaged, or flooded alongside severe losses to infrastructures, facilities, rice fields and livestock.

Severity of the humanitarian conditions

Tropical Cyclone Fytia

Tropical Cyclone Fytia made landfall on 31st January 2026, as a Category 3 cyclone, triggering widespread flooding across North-Western Madagascar. Based on Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes (BNGRC) data collected together with MRCs volunteers, 14 deaths were reported, more than 203,000 people affected, and 39,400 people were displaced. Overall, the Cyclone impacted 37 districts across nine regions: Boeny, Analamanga, Melaky, Sofia, Vakinankaratra, Betsiboka, Atsinanana, Alaotra-Mangoro, and Itasy. Boeny and Analamanga accounted for 89 per cent of the total impact, with Boeny being the most severely affected

Region in terms of affected population and accounting for 84 per cent of destroyed houses. Severe flooding in Boeny districts such as Soalala, Ambato Boeny, Marovoay, and Mahajanga I reflected extensive river overflow in low-lying areas, alongside major damage to schools and health facilities. Analamanga and other regions were primarily affected by floods in urban areas, with comparatively lower levels of structural destruction.

Around 20,000 homes were flooded, damaged, or destroyed, while 556 classrooms and 27 health facilities sustained damage. Extensive losses to rice fields, reaching up to 70 per cent in the hardest-hit districts, and to livestock have severely undermined livelihoods and food security. Public health risks are rising as water points remain flooded and health and nutrition services are disrupted. This is compounded by medical supply stockouts and heightened risks of disease outbreaks, including Mpox. River transport and school classes were suspended for weeks in the most affected areas and have not yet fully resumed. Access constraints, especially in remote areas, only reachable only by air, have further hampered emergency response efforts.

Tropical Cyclone Gezani

Ten days after Fytia, Gezani made landfall on 10th February 2026 near Toamasina as a Category 4 Cyclone, with maximum sustained winds of 201–250 km/h, devastating approximately 75 per cent of the city and prompting a national disaster declaration and an international request for support from the government. Along its path, Gezani brought heavy rains as it crossed Central-Western Madagascar, and a red alert for strong winds and flooding was issued. According to the latest rapid multi-sectoral assessment supported by the MRCS, Cyclone Gezani impacted 25 districts across five regions: Atsinanana, Analamanga, Analanjirofo, Itasy, and Alaotra-Mangoro. The cyclone caused 59 deaths and injured 804 individuals. A total of 478,000 people were affected with the highest impact in Toamasina (Tamatave, Atsinanana Region), Madagascar's second largest city, where roughly 75 per cent of the city was devastated, resulting in severe structural damage, uprooted trees, and extensive infrastructure collapse. The Atsinanana Region experienced widespread flooding with significant urban destruction, while rural agricultural vulnerability was more pronounced in Ambatondrazaka District (Alaotra-Mangoro Region). More than 101,606 houses were destroyed, flooded, or damaged: 25,044 totally destroyed, 27,433 flooded, and 49,129 damaged across the affected regions. Over 20,800 were displaced.

The impact of both cyclones significantly disrupted roads, schools, and health facilities, reducing access to essential goods and services. Urban flooding in Mahajanga caused power outages and telecommunications disruptions, affecting referrals and coordination, and further interrupting access to essential services already weakened by stockouts. While road access has been restored in the majority of urban areas, electricity and communication outages remain major challenges for both communities and humanitarian actors. In heavily affected areas such as Tamatave and Mahajanga, as estimated 70-80 per cent of infrastructure was either damaged or destroyed. Market disruptions have increased prices and limited the availability of goods, further straining the population's coping capacity.

Beyond the directly affected districts, the cyclones also disrupted regional dynamics, access, and trade. Many surrounding areas rely heavily on Mahajanga (capital of the Boeny region and the country's second-largest rice producing area) and Tamatave (capital of the Atsinanana Region, the country's second-largest economic region and home to one of its most important ports). Ambatondrazaka District, on the other hand, reported primarily flood-related impacts concentrated in low-lying agricultural zones. As in Boeny and much of rural Atsinanana, the strong dependence on agriculture, especially rice production, makes this crisis a setback to the food security of families for the short and long-term.

Mental well-being has been significantly impacted by the scale of losses, leaving affected populations with limited coping capacity, particularly in remote and isolated districts such as Soalala and Mitsinjo. With the extensive damage to Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) systems and health facilities, hundreds of thousands of people face increased health risks. Ongoing Mpox cases, now reported in 22 regions, alongside endemic Malaria and other waterborne diseases, further increase vulnerabilities.

The two large-scale cyclones struck regions of Madagascar that had not experienced such severe events for decades. This unfamiliarity contributed to reluctance among some communities to follow early warning messages and evacuation orders. In the case of Gezani, evacuation conditions were perceived as inadequate, limiting people's willingness to self-evacuate ahead of the storm. These factors underscore significant

vulnerabilities to cope with the situation, low risk awareness, and limited community-level preparedness systems at a time when the cyclone season continues until the end of April 2026. The areas covered by this DREF remain at risk of further events, including additional cyclones and floods, making strengthened risk reduction, community awareness, and household preparedness critical.

The affected areas are characterised by high population density, with Tamatave recording more than 170 habitants per km² (BNGRC report, 16th February 2026). Poor housing conditions, weak infrastructure, and limited access contributed to the high number of casualties, as very few structures were resilient enough to withstand the cyclone.

CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE

1. National Society response capacity

1.1 National Society capacity and ongoing response

The MRCS has approximately 10,000 volunteers across 23 regional branches nationwide, supported by 150 staff members. Established in 1915 and formally recognised in its current form by a decree in 1963, the MRCS was admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) that same year. The MRCS's auxiliary role to the public authorities in the humanitarian field was formally regulated in 1984. The National Society is a key organisation directly supporting disaster preparedness in Madagascar and leads emergency operations, as well as reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts following disasters. It is part of the Country's national emergency response mechanism, led by the Government through the National Office for Risk and Disaster Management.

The MRCS aims to prevent and alleviate the suffering of vulnerable people impartially, without discrimination based on ethnicity, race, class, sex, religion, language, social status, or political opinion. It contributes to disaster management and risk reduction, health improvement, disease prevention, and First Aid, in addition to increasing public awareness on disaster response, and encouraging youth engagement in its activities.

On the readiness phase, building on lessons from previous cyclone seasons, the MRCS, together with other National Societies, was engaged by the IFRC Africa Regional office in the Cyclone Readiness and Preparedness Plan ahead of the 2025/2026 season. Through this initiative, the MRCS strengthened contingency planning, early warning alignment, stock pre-positioning, and surge readiness. The plan also reinforced anticipatory action mechanisms, improved coordination with the Indian Ocean Regional Intervention Platform (PIROI) and meteorological services, and ensured the readiness of operational tools (EAPs, DREF, CVA). These measures contributed to faster activation, improved coordination, and a more timely response to cyclones. With this strong level of preparedness, the National Society has been active from anticipatory actions through to scaling-up the response following both cyclones. Some of the actions undertaken to date are outlined below.

- Following the impact of Fytia, a DREF operation (MDRMG027) was launched with an initial allocation of CHF 394,497 to support 9,500 people, representing approximately 15 per cent of those affected, based on assessments conducted on 2nd February 2026. This allowed the rapid release for immediate support, with seventy volunteers mobilised to carry out response activities and distribute multi-sectoral relief as further assessments were conducted.
- Ahead of Cyclone Gezani, the Early Action Protocol (EAP) was partially activated on 9th February 2026. Through local radio broadcasts and 600 door-to-door visits, an estimated 80,000 to 100,000 people were reached with risk awareness messaging. Volunteers also supported vulnerable individuals with preparedness measures and evacuation arrangements. Eight evacuation sites were established and managed in coordination with local authorities, with 53 dignity kits distributed to women and girls in Fénériver-Est. In Toamasina. Volunteers further supported partners, including the World Food Programme, in cash distributions, reaching 630 households prior to landfall to help them prepare and protect essential assets.
- A total of 30 volunteers in Toamasina and 58 in Fénériver were deployed for early actions and later continued to support the joint needs assessment with the BNGRC. The findings and consultations from these assessments are informing further planning. To complement this, a multi-sectoral assessment is ongoing. A detailed shelter assessment is also underway, with the technical lead from the Luxembourg

Red Cross and MRCS. The 10-day assessment will guide further refinement of the shelter strategy under this appeal and feed into decision-making within the shelter cluster.

- This MDRMG027 Emergency Appeal (EA) was launched on 12th February 2026 to support the MRCS's response and mobilise Federation-wide assistance following the devastating back-to-back cyclones Fytia and Gezani. The Emergency Appeal, with a funding ask of CHF 7.5 million (Federation-wide), aligns directly with the Malagasy Red Cross Society's response priorities, ensuring coherence between local action and joint membership efforts. As part of the Emergency Appeal (EA) Framework, the MRCS quickly mobilised partners and domestic resources to scale up relief assistance:
 - The DREF allocation to the EA was scaled up to CHF 1 million, providing the National Society with support to reach 20,000 people. This include 16,500 people (3,300 households) with essential households Items, immediate access to food through cash, and support to shelter solutions (in-kind and cash), while WASH and health needs covers the overall target. Identification of the targeted population is underway.
 - Through the Crisis Modifier of the FCDO-supported project, the MRCS has started the distributions scheduled from 28th February to 8th March 2026, aiming to reach 1,000 households with shelter kits and essential household items (EHIs) and 2,000 households with cash assistance in Tamatave.
- The MRCS deployed volunteers from the onset to support the Government in managing evacuations and subsequently, evacuation sites.

1. Capacity and response at the national level

On 11th February 2026, the Government declared a state of national disaster following the devastating impact of Cyclone Gezani, which struck multiple regions already weakened by Cyclone Fytia and prolonged heavy rainfall.

During a Council of Ministers Meeting, the President issued an urgent appeal for international solidarity to support emergency assistance for affected communities, noting that up to 75 per cent of Toamasina and the surrounding areas were devastated.

The Government launched a response plan, with the BNGRC coordinating the response among all stakeholders. As of 22nd February 2026, the BNGRC has been leading the response to the cyclones with the following key actions, supported by partners:

- To date, 439 emergency tents have been mobilised, of which 220 have been distributed and 219 remain in stock for further deployment.
- Hot meal distributions are ongoing in several locations, including Mangarano I and II, as well as Morarano, with large-scale operations reaching up to 6,000 households per site. In addition, around 800 metric tons of food are planned for distribution, including rice and supplementary commodities such as legumes and oil. In the areas affected by Tropical Cyclone (TC) Gezani, over 37,949 households have received at least one round of assistance, with approximately 95 per cent of distributions delivered in Toamasina I and II, and the remainder reaching households in rural areas.
- Through the national social protection mechanism (FID), 4,500 households have been targeted for assistance, with concrete implementation reportedly reaching 1,000 households so far in Gezani.
- Fifty-four operational sites for nutrition support have been established, and 1,679 children under five have been screened. Seventy-one cases of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) have been enrolled for treatment with Plumpy'sup, and eight Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) cases have been referred to health centres. Nutrition services are integrated into site-level health outreach.
- A total of 164 households in Bemalo (Toamasina II) received hygiene kits consisting of buckets, jerrycans, bleach and soap. Large volumes of hygiene items have been received nationally, including over 18,000 bars of soap and more than 20,000 buckets.
- Additional efforts are underway to restore water supply, road access, and health services; however, these remain limited compared to the scale of those needs.

The Malagasy Red Cross (MRCS) is the humanitarian auxiliary to the public authorities and a frontline actor in disaster response. It leads the operational implementation of the Red Cross response in-country, supported by the IFRC, while maintaining close coordination with the Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes (BNGRC). The MRCS chairs regular Movement coordination meetings, ensuring harmonised planning and efficient resource use. It co-leads the Shelter Cluster with the BNGRC and is active in Cash, Health,

WASH, Nutrition, and Anticipatory Action working groups. As a trusted partner, the MRCS is directly engaged in needs assessments, site management, and preparedness planning. With the support of the IFRC, and under the leadership of BNGRC, the MRCS is taking a key role in the design, implementation, and analysis of a planned multi-sectoral area-based needs assessment. Its positioning enables it to serve as a central bridge between community level action and national disaster management structures, ensuring that the humanitarian response remains aligned with the Government priorities and broader coordination mechanisms. The MRCS response is aligned with the national framework led by the BNGRC under the declared state of disaster. The National Society's active participation in coordination mechanisms, sector working groups, and representation within the Operational Centres in Toamasina and Boeny ensures complementarity, coherence, and avoidance of duplication. Alignment with the Government priorities is further reinforced through MRCS district-level and sectoral prioritisation, which is coordinated with the BNGRC and cluster assessments, complementing public efforts and focusing on agreed priorities.

2. International capacity and response

2.1 Red Cross Red Crescent Movement capacity and response

IFRC Membership

The IFRC has maintained a permanent presence in Madagascar since 2018 to support the wider Indian Ocean Sub Region. Its engagement with the MCRCS focuses on strengthening strategic and operational coordination, advancing National Society Development (NSD), and promoting humanitarian diplomacy. Accountability is emphasised as a cross-cutting priority across all areas of support. The IFRC also helps reinforce the MRCS's auxiliary role by facilitating regular engagement with government stakeholders. Operating from its Country Cluster Delegation Office based in Madagascar, and supported by the Africa Regional Office, the IFRC provides financial, technical, and operational coordination to ensure coherent and effective humanitarian action. For this specific emergency, the IFRC and partners are providing sectoral surge support, mobilised through the IFRC network, including profiles in operations management, Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA), Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), assessments, shelter, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), and Protection and Gender Inclusion (PGI). A Public Health in Emergencies (PhiE) coordinator deployed under the Mpox DREF ensures technical coherence in health interventions, particularly in overlapping geographic areas.

This Emergency Appeal forms part of a Federation-wide approach aligned with MRCS priorities and existing coordination mechanisms in Madagascar, supported by several IFRC member National Societies already present in-country. The MRCS leads operational implementation, while the IFRC ensures consolidated planning, financial management, quality assurance, and reporting on behalf of the membership.

Regular Movement coordination meetings are convened under MRCS leadership, ensuring harmonised planning, geographic complementarity, and resource optimisation. This structured coordination reflects the IFRC Network's Way of Working and the principles of shared leadership, transparency, and collective accountability. The IFRC and MRCS remain fully engaged with the BNGRC and participate in consolidated assessments and cluster coordination mechanisms. The IFRC further supports inter-agency engagement at the national level, ensuring that the Federation-wide response remains aligned with government priorities and the broader humanitarian architecture.

Membership presence and contributions

Several Participating National Societies (PNSs) are present in Madagascar and are supporting the MRCS in alignment with this Emergency Appeal, including the French Red Cross (PIROI), German Red Cross, and Luxembourg Red Cross.

- The French Red Cross (through PIROI) is supporting procurement, logistics coordination, and emergency stock mobilisation. Technical support for logistics and operational management has been deployed, while pre-positioned shelter kits, WASH kits, and Mosquito nets have been released to support 2,250 households in Tamatave. Further WASH kits support is being explored.
- The German Red Cross provides technical support in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), climate change adaptation, and anticipatory action, including Early Actions Protocol (EAP) development and management. The German Red Cross supported trigger monitoring, consultations, and activation of the EAP MDRMG025 ahead of Gezani. Through funding from the German Government, the German Red Cross will also support the MRCS in strengthening community livelihoods in Alaotra-Mangoro (Ambatondrazaka).

- The Luxembourg Red Cross is providing specialised shelter expertise and is leading the detailed shelter assessment jointly with the MRCS in the affected areas of Atsinanana. This includes an assessment for the rehabilitation of the Tamatave Branch, which was severely damaged by Gezani.
- An FCDO-funded British Red Cross programme supporting climate resilience in the affected areas is enabling response activities, including damage assessments through the use of MRCS trained Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) operators to evaluate preliminary estimates based on satellite and aerial imagery.

Red Cross Red Crescent Movement

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) does not maintain a permanent presence in Madagascar but conducts regular missions, including support to Restoring Family Links (RFL) services when required. Movement coordination meetings between the MRCS, IFRC, and ICRC are convened as needed to ensure complementarity of mandates and alignment with the Movement's principles.

2.2 International Humanitarian Stakeholder capacity and response

Ahead of Cyclone Gezani's landfall, the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) released USD 3 million in anticipatory action funding to enable early, pre-impact interventions in Madagascar. This allocation targeted more than 93,000 highly exposed, high-risk individuals identified as most likely to suffer the severe effects of the cyclone's strong winds, storm surge, and heavy rainfall. The anticipatory funding enabled six UN agencies to implement early measures such as distributing food assistance, providing agricultural inputs to safeguard livelihoods, ensuring access to clean water, and delivering health services, emergency shelter, education support, and essential household items. These actions were designed to reduce loss of life, prevent avoidable suffering, and stabilise vulnerable households before the cyclone struck.

In addition to the anticipatory activation for Gezani, the CERF also approved a USD 2 million rapid response allocation to support communities impacted by Cyclone Fytia, which hit Madagascar just ten days earlier. This funding aimed to assist the worst affected districts, particularly Soalala and Marovoay, where Cyclone Fytia caused extensive flooding, crop losses, damaged infrastructure, and widespread displacement. The CERF rapid response grant supported critical life-saving interventions, including food assistance, agricultural and livestock recovery inputs, clean water and sanitation services, emergency shelter, health care, and essential household supplies. This assistance was essential for stabilising communities already dealing with severe shocks, especially as Cyclone Gezani compounded humanitarian needs across multiple regions.

Alongside the BNGRC, International Organization for Migration (IOM) has conducted rapid repairs of five collective centres and distributed shelter kits across ten sites. Roofing materials, including more than 2,100 corrugated sheets and fixings, have been received and partially deployed to support emergency shelter solutions. Temporary shelters have been established in locations such as the Mangarano Stadium to accommodate displaced households.

Humanitarian donors have been mobilised through various funding streams reaching a distribution of over 214,000 kg of rice to complement government distributions, along with complementary food items.

The MRCS is an active member of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and participates in its monthly meetings and other regular coordination meetings. It co-leads the Shelter Cluster and is also a member of the Cash, Health, WASH, and Anticipatory Actions working groups. As an auxiliary to the public authorities, the MRCS is part of the Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) – Food Security and Livelihoods, WASH, and Health-Nutrition Clusters, and co-leads the Shelter Cluster led by the BNGRC. The currently activated clusters are those established following the drought emergency declaration. The MRCS is a partner of choice when it comes to preparedness and response in Madagascar. Given the challenges related to bringing assets and personnel into the country, existing community-based organisations will play a central role in this response. The MRCS was contacted directly by the BNGRC to provide support with needs assessments, as well as with the management of accommodation sites.

The BNGRC coordinates with various partners and leads preparedness and response efforts nationwide. Given its auxiliary role, the MRCS participates in national disaster management mechanisms and attends coordination meetings alongside other governmental and non-governmental institutions.

3. Gaps in the response

Shelter: Gezani caused the most extensive destruction, far exceeding Fytia, with Atsinanana (Toamasina) accounting for the majority of severe damage. Urban density and flood-prone settlements in Mahajanga, Antananarivo, and Toamasina amplified structural losses. Based on the rapid multi-sectoral assessment, aerial analysis, and BNGRC data for Boeny and Atsinanana, consolidated shelter needs indicate that than 121,606 houses were damaged.

Given the scale of losses, self-housing solutions are impossible for the majority of affected households, and 55,433 households have been assessed as requiring shelter assistance. Displaced families are primarily hosted by relatives or staying in damaged homes, with fewer than 25 per cent in accommodation centres (mainly schools). While housing needs are clear, Red Cross engagement with communities revealed that preferred and appropriate shelter solutions differ between rural and urban areas, owing to variations in construction practices and market conditions that may not align with standard shelter assistance methods. As of 19th February 2026, shelter cluster data under the leadership of the IFRC and MRCS has determined that only 20 per cent of households in need have received shelter support, leaving significant gaps as of 20th February 2026. Accelerating shelter assistance is critical to reduce protection and health risks, limit prolonged displacement, and relieve pressure on schools used as temporary shelters.



The MRCS team during the rapid assessment for Toamasina (Photo credit: MRCS)

Given the severe material losses and the widespread destruction and damage to homes, families in need of shelter also face urgent needs for essential household items to restore minimum living conditions. Current confirmed support by partners will address only a fraction of the estimated households requiring basic household assistance, leaving a gap of more than 46,000 households. The provision of basic household items is critical to restoring safe and dignified living conditions. This need is particularly urgent, because accommodation centres established by the Government in schools are being required to resume normal classes and must therefore be vacated, leaving many families without viable return options, as they cannot go back to rented or damaged homes.

Livelihood and basic needs: Across both events, food security worsened sharply. Fytia's devastating crop and livestock losses, particularly in rice-producing areas, combined with Gezani's destruction of markets, power networks, and roads, significantly reduced household access to food. Although the Government distributed 800 metric tonnes of rice, partners struggled to meet rapidly increasing needs due to damaged storage facilities and depleted pre-positioned stocks following the Fytia Response.

Further destruction of rice and fruit crops at the harvest stage, combined with losses of livestock, food reserves, and small businesses, has deepened livelihood disruptions and heightened food insecurity. In Boeny, 10,282 hectares of rice fields were flooded and 1,843 hectares destroyed, with crop losses reaching up to 70 per cent in the hardest-hit districts. As Boeny is the country's second-largest rice-producing region, these losses pose immediate livelihood gaps and longer-term national food security risks. An agricultural damage assessment in Brickaville consolidated by the BNGRC on 22nd February 2026 identified 2,515 hectares of irrigated rice fields flooded and 915 hectares of rain-fed rice lost. In predominantly rural regions such as Boeny and Alaotra-Mangoro, agricultural losses affect both primary income sources and immediate household food subsistence.

Beyond agricultural losses, the disruption to markets and other income-generating activities, including fishing and small businesses, has further reduced household coping capacity. Many activities were suspended for

several weeks due to early warning measures or were destroyed by the Cyclone. This impact coincided with Madagascar's lean season (October-March 2026), increasing the risk of setbacks in a context already marked by chronic food insecurity, recurrent drought in the south, and high climate vulnerability.

WASH conditions deteriorated rapidly. Fytia contaminated water sources and damaged supply points, while Gezani caused a total collapse of Toamasina's Water System, with power outages preventing pumping and treatment. Urban water supply in Toamasina and services in peri-urban and rural areas remain only partially restored, while sanitation support in collective sites and public spaces is limited by existing capacity. Furthermore, overcrowded displacement sites lack sufficient latrines and hygiene facilities, increasing disease risks and complicating service restoration. According to the BNGRC report of 16th February 2026, at least 60 per cent of affected families require Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) assistance, representing approximately 253,000 people in need of safe water access and hygiene and sanitation support.

The **health** sector is similarly strained. Fytia damaged 27 health facilities, while Gezani partially destroyed 38 Centres de Santé de Base (CSBs) and two hospitals, alongside severe losses of equipment and reduced physical access to services. The cumulative impact on health facilities, combined with reduced access to care and extensive damage to WASH facilities, has increased the risk of disease outbreaks. The risk of further health crisis escalation is significant, particularly in light of the Mpox (Clade Ib) outbreak which began in late December 2025 and has continued to spread, with 410 cases (including 229 confirmed) across 23 regions. Most confirmed cases are reported in Boeny (167 cases initially concentrated in Mahajanga I but now spreading to Analamanga and other regions) while other suspected cases have been recorded in Atsinanana, where living conditions increase the risk of transmission. While no large-scale outbreaks are currently being reported, endemic diseases such as Malaria and waterborne illnesses remain a serious concern.

In addition, the widespread destruction of homes, schools, and health facilities has created acute psychosocial distress among affected communities. Survivors, including children and related caregivers, are experiencing trauma, grief, and heightened anxiety due to the loss of shelter, income, reserves, and uncertainty about future risks during the ongoing cyclone season. Trauma-focused psychosocial support remains a critical gap as emphasised by local authorities, because it supports well-being while providing space to tackle coping mechanisms.

Education: With the majority of evacuation centers being schools, some of which have been destroyed or damaged by the cyclones, thousands of children have been left without safe learning spaces which has increased demand for temporary classrooms and school WASH facilities. Resumption of normal activities in schools by the end of February 2026, emphasizes the urgency to secure housing solutions for the 25% of displaced individuals that were estimated to have taken refuge in these temporary centres. Without alternative accommodation, children risk resuming their education in overcrowded facilities or facilities that are still used for sleeping arrangements. This may pose protection concerns, further constraining both protection and education responses, but also straining sanitation and hygiene gaps in the school facilities.

Protection risks escalated as displacement increased. With both cyclones, it is more than 60,200 people that were displaced, many into overcrowded sites, lacking privacy, lighting, and adequate WASH services. These conditions have heightened risks of gender-based violence and child protection concerns, while network outages have impeded referral pathways. Persons with disabilities (approximately 13 per cent of the affected population), older persons, unaccompanied children, and female-headed households face additional barriers in accessing shelter, assistance, and protection services. The severity of the situation also increases the likelihood of negative coping mechanisms among affected households. According to national statistics, 51 per cent of the affected population are women, 49 per cent men, and 34 per cent children under 17. The disruption to education further increases child protection risks, including exposure to harmful activities when safe learning spaces are unavailable.

Overall, the back-to-back shocks placed the humanitarian system under extreme pressure, and the scale of needs continues to exceed available capacity, especially in logistics, WASH, shelter, health, and education. The Government (BNGRC) has formally requested international support, underscoring the need for strengthened multisectoral coordination and expanded operational capacity.

Both cyclones affected regions that had not experienced similar events for decades. While Fytia struck remote Western districts with limited access, Gezani hit the country's second-largest city on the East Coast. Limited adherence to early warning and evacuation messages was observed, partly due to inadequate evacuation conditions. With the cyclone season continuing until the end of April 2026, and the risk of further events, greater emphasis is needed on risk reduction, preparedness, and community awareness. Although the EAP was activated, ongoing response efforts must reinforce continuous messaging on protection, shelter safety, and flood risks. These events have exposed gaps in community resilience and preparedness, highlighting increasing vulnerability to climate-related hazards.



The MRCS Team Distributing essential household items, including blankets, to families affected by Tropical Cyclone Gezani in Tamatave. (Photo credit: MRCS)

OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

- Access and logistics constraints remain among the most critical challenges. Initially, road blockages and suspended river transport caused by Fytia had already disrupted supply chains, and Gezani further compounded the situation with debris-blocked highways, fuel shortages, and damage to key logistics hubs. As of 22 February, the BNGRC has mobilised local authorities and community members to support debris removal, clearing approximately 1,224 cubic metres of waste along four priority road axes in Toamasina. However, significant debris remains, and access to remote rural and island communities continues to require complex and resource-intensive logistics arrangements over long distances. While the WFP's Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) and commercial flights to Tamatave have facilitated mobility, air and sea transport cannot fully offset the limitations caused by reduced ground access.
- In addition, several Fokontany (villages) affected in rural areas require complex transport and logistics arrangements, making the delivery of assistance challenging.
- Urban service collapse, including electricity, water, and telecommunications, paralysed operations after Gezani, with Toamasina functioning at only about five per cent electricity coverage and having no water supply, making coordination, health services, and WASH support extremely difficult. The scale of infrastructure destruction also exceeded available resources.
- The situation worsened with the loss of logistics capacity, notably the destruction of warehouses and

infrastructure in Toamasina, which reduced storage and distribution capacity at the height of the crisis. With limited pre-positioned supplies and the short 10-day gap between the cyclones, the extent of needs and the required procurement and delivery capacity within a short timeframe overstretched the MRCS and wider humanitarian system even before Gezani struck, with current funding allocations insufficient to match the rapidly growing needs.

- The multisectoral losses, including housing, businesses, agriculture, and reserves, are heightening risks to household resilience and economic stability. The mpox outbreak in Madagascar presents an additional challenge to the MRCS as it manages two simultaneous emergencies using the same limited health, logistics, and coordination systems. The outbreak is widespread – affecting most regions and concentrated in Boeny, a cyclone-affected area – requiring significant resources for surveillance, treatment, and public-health measures, which reduces the capacity available for cyclone response. The outbreak also complicates evacuation, shelter management, and staff deployment due to the need for infection-prevention protocols and the increased risk of disease transmission in crowded, cyclone-displaced communities. The involvement of the health team is therefore critical.



MRCS teams during early warning messages ahead of Cyclone Gezani in Tamatave. (Photo credit: MRCS)

FEDERATION-WIDE APPROACH

The Emergency Appeal is part of a **Federation-wide Approach**, based on the response priorities of the Operating National Society and in consultation with all Federation members contributing to the response. The approach, reflected in this Operational Strategy, will ensure linkages between all response activities (including bilateral activities and activities funded domestically) and will assist in leveraging the capacities of all members of the IFRC network in the Country, to maximise the collective humanitarian impact.

The Federation-wide Funding requirement for this Emergency Appeal comprises all support and funding in response to this emergency be channelled through the Host National Society. This includes the Host National Society's domestic fundraising ask, the fundraising ask of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, and the funding ask of the IFRC Secretariat.

There are four participating national societies supporting MRCS operations in Madagascar: The German Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross, and French Red Cross, all present in-country, as well as the British Red Cross, which provides remote support. A coordination mechanism is in place as part of the Federation-wide Response, ensuring that all PNS contributions are aligned with the Federation-wide Emergency Appeal. Additional support is provided through the French Red Cross Indian Ocean Regional Intervention Platform (PIROI), which operates under established partnerships and standard operating procedures to guide emergency response efforts.

The table below provides a summary of the support provided by in-country PNSs:²

Participating National Society	Type of support
German Red Cross	Provides technical support in DRR, climate change adaptation, and anticipatory action, including EAP development and management. Supported trigger monitoring, consultations, and the activation of EAP MDRMG025 ahead of Cyclone Gezani. Engaged in resource mobilisation to extend cash support for livelihoods, particularly in Boeny and Alaotra-Mangoro (Ambatondrazaka), with discussions ongoing to ensure that at least 500 households are reached under income-generating support (cash plus).
Luxembourg Red Cross	Provides specialised shelter expertise and leads the detailed shelter assessment with the MRCS in Atsinanana. Based on the assessment findings, bilateral funding is planned to support selected infrastructure rehabilitation, including seven evacuation sites (60,000 euros) and the MRCS Tamatave Branch Office and warehouse, which were severely damaged by Cyclone Gezani, through parallel funding arrangements.
British Red Cross	Through an FCDO-funded climate resilience programme, damage assessments are conducted using trained Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) operators to validate current estimates based on satellite and aerial imagery. Activation of the FCDO project CRISMO covers Essential Household Items (EHIs) for 1,000 households and multi-purpose cash assistance to 2,000 households under distribution.
French Red Cross's (FRC) Plateforme d'Intervention Régionale Océan Indien (PIROI)	Supports procurement, logistics coordination, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), and emergency stock mobilisation, and provides technical support for logistics and operational management. One thousand five hundred shelter kits (tool kits and tarpaulins) in contribution to the appeal mobilisation table for Tamatave were released. Earlier donations to the MRCS are currently being utilised to support at least 1,500 households with shelter tool kits and 3,000 tarpaulins dispatched to Boeny and Atsinanana, with replenishment through available funding, including DREF. Additional scale-up options remain under discussion. WASH kits and Mosquito nets are being provided to 1,250 households in Tamatave, with further WASH kit support being considered.

In Madagascar, IFRC membership coordination is anchored in a Federation-wide Approach that brings together the MRCS, in-country Participating National Societies, and the IFRC Secretariat to ensure coherent and complementary support. Regular coordination meetings, shared planning, and harmonised reporting allow partners to align their contributions with MRCS identified priorities and operational realities. This structure helps ensure that sectoral support remains demand driven, avoids duplication, and strengthens the National Society's leadership in emergencies.

² Additional information will be provided in the planned Operational Updates.

As part of the Federation-wide Approach, the MRCS leads the response, identifying operational priorities and capacity gaps. It coordinates with the IFRC and PNSs to ensure that support is aligned with national needs and reinforces the MRCS's leadership in emergencies. The IFRC conveys the Federation-wide coordination platform, ensuring partners align with MRCS priorities and avoid duplication. It facilitates regular meetings, joint planning, and harmonised reporting to support a coherent response.

Operational coordination is further supported by sector-specific technical exchanges and joint field assessments, involving Partner national Societies (PNSs) such as the French Red Cross (including PIROI), German Red Cross, and Luxembourg Red Cross, as well as remote-supporting partners like the British Red Cross. Through this setup, technical expertise, surge personnel, and pre-positioned stocks are mobilised in a coordinated manner, allowing the response to remain consistent with national standards, cluster guidance, and MRCS operational capacity.

Resource mobilisation efforts are ongoing with IFRC Strategic Partnerships and Resource Mobilization (SPRM) support in-country. All contributions are integrated within the Federation-wide Operational Framework led by the MRCS, with the IFRC ensuring coherence, consolidated reporting, financial oversight, and alignment with Emergency Appeal priorities. This approach promotes harmonised assistance, shared accountability, and strengthened collective impact across the IFRC membership.

It is important to note that the IFRC is committed to establishing a shared leadership arrangement for this emergency in order to better support the National Society's Response. This means that, at the request of the MRCS, well-positioned Participating National Societies may co-lead specific thematic areas on behalf of the IFRC Network by ensuring adequate partner and technical support to the Host National Society, aligning plans and requirements, maintaining regular information sharing and external coordination, and doing so through a clear structure that separates coordination responsibilities from any bilateral programme oversight or fundraising roles. For instance, under this appeal, the Luxembourg Red Cross co-leads the shelter construction component.

After 31st December 2026, response activities to this disaster will continue under the [IFRC Network Madagascar Country Plan for 2026-2028](#). The IFRC Network Country Plans show an integrated view of ongoing emergency responses and longer-term programming tailored to the needs in the Country, as well as a Federation-wide view of the Country's actions. This aims to streamline activities under one plan, while continuing to ensure that the needs of those affected by the disaster are met in an accountable and transparent manner. Information will be shared in due course, should there be a need for an extension of the crisis-specific response beyond the above-mentioned timeframe.

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Vision

Through this Emergency Appeal, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) aims to support the MRCS in assisting 45,000 people (9,000 households) affected by the cyclones that affected the country in 2026. The response strategy under this appeal covers multi-sectoral needs across three regions in Madagascar (Boeny, Atsinanana, and Alaotra-Mangoro).

To address the complex and compounded crisis context, the MRCS will implement a three-tiered approach combining anticipatory action, immediate response, and early recovery to reduce current risks while strengthening resilience. Across all phases, recovery planning will be embedded from the outset to address underlying vulnerabilities, strengthen community self-reliance, and contribute to more durable and sustainable outcomes.

1. Anticipatory Action: Early actions undertaken ahead of and during the cyclone season aim to reduce potential impacts and enhance preparedness until the end of the season.

With forecasts indicating 10-14 cyclonic systems in the Southwestern Indian Ocean, five to eight potentially intensifying into tropical cyclones, and additional systems likely through April 2026, sustained preparedness, early warning reinforcement, and community readiness measures remain critical to mitigate further shocks. This work will also align with activities undertaken by the MRCS as part of the ARO Cyclone 2025/2026 Season Readiness and Preparedness Plan. The MRCS continues forecasts and trigger monitoring for the EAP with technical and operational backing from the German Red Cross and PIROI. Meanwhile, the French Red Cross (PIROI) and IFRC continue to support MRCS preparedness, especially in relation to stocks and

surge capacity. This joint approach ensures that pre-landfall early actions are delivered in alignment with national authorities while reinforcing the MRCS's operational readiness and long-term preparedness capacity.

2. Immediate Response: Lifesaving, multi-sectoral assistance to households in crisis, focusing on restoring safe living conditions, access to essential services, and reducing protection and health risks. The response adopts a blended cash and in-kind approach based on market functionality, community preferences, and contextual realities.



Volunteers raising awareness using early warning signs and messages in Atsinanana (Photo credit: MRCS)

- Immediate essential household item distribution will be paired with key prevention activities and services, including community engagement, protection, and support to health and WASH facilities, given the urgent assistance needed to restore living conditions, dignity, and risk prevention for at least 9,000 households. Essential Household Items (EHIs) include kitchen sets, Water sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) kits, dignity kits, Mosquito nets, blankets, water treatment supplies.
- Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) will serve as the primary approach for emergency access to food and will be paired with EHIs to complement basic needs, restore families living conditions. The blended approach is helping prevent negative coping strategies observed in previous interventions, such as selling in-kind items to purchase food. Separating subsistence support from in-kind distribution and specific shelter assistance will help protect investments, ensure the effectiveness of each action, and maximise their impact. In communities heavily affected by agricultural losses and small businesses or income source destruction, cash will be distributed to complement and support their resilience.
- Shelter assistance will target 9,000 families in the most critical condition. With only 15 per cent of needs currently covered and schools used as temporary shelters, accelerating context-appropriate housing solutions is essential. In rural areas such as Boeny and parts of Atsinanana, in-kind shelter support remains appropriate due to local construction types and weaker markets. In urban areas such as Toamasina, cash for shelter (2,000 households) will enable households to procure suitable materials and skilled labour for repairs adapted to local housing typologies. Technical guidance, quality assurance, and training of local carpenters will support safe and resilient reconstruction.

3. Recovery and Resilience Building: Focuses on early recovery by restoring essential services, stabilising livelihoods, and strengthening long-term resilience in health, shelter, and risk reduction.

- In the context of compounded crises, including a nationwide Mpox Outbreak affecting 22 regions and over one million people in urgent need of nutritional support, recovery efforts links shelter rehabilitation, livelihood restoration, health, WASH, and protection through an integrated and forward-looking approach.
- A paired approach to strengthening both community and institutional resilience within National Society branches will be advanced through community engagement and operationalisation of the National Society Development Plan. At the community level, interventions promote diversified and climate sensitive livelihoods, financial literacy, community-based disaster risk reduction, strengthened early warning systems, and contingency planning to enhance adaptive capacity. At the institutional level, National Society resilience building strengthens volunteer capacity, coordination mechanisms, digital monitoring systems, and branch preparedness in high-risk areas, integrating preparedness and recovery planning into ongoing operations to reinforce a sustained response capacity.

National Society Strengthening

In line with the CRM Strategic Plan 2026-2030 and the IFRC's National Society Investment Framework (NSIF), the Emergency Appeal will integrate a National Society Development (NSD) component to ensure that the scale-up of the cyclone response simultaneously strengthens both the short and long-term institutional capacity of the

Malagasy Red Cross Society (MRCS). Rehabilitation of structures, reinforcement of governance and branch capacity, strengthening of volunteer systems, and investment in digital tools are the key NSD priorities under this appeal. These focus areas reflect the NSIF priorities of resilient infrastructure, accountable leadership, empowered volunteers, and modernised systems defined for the MRCS, also captured in the NSD plan. This is coupled by continuous strengthening of preparedness measures such as updated contingency plans and improved stock management which further advance the NSIF's focus on sustainable resilience and operational readiness.

In practice, the objective is to rehabilitate destroyed structures of the National Society to ensure that Emergency Operation Centres (EOCs) are functional, enabling a strong presence in response and sustainable impact in humanitarian positioning. The NSD strategy will prioritise strengthening branch-level governance, operational capacity, and internal systems through refresher training sessions, clarification of roles, accountability, financial oversight, and harmonised procedures. Branch capacity assessments will guide tailored support to improve operational readiness and compliance. This Emergency Appeal, therefore, reinforces structures and human resources, strengthens operational systems and governance, enhances and digitalises volunteer management, advances digital transformation, and improves community accountability while delivering emergency assistance. Volunteer management will be reinforced through updated volunteer registries, targeted training on emergency response, PGI, safeguarding, and community engagement, and the establishment or strengthening of branch volunteer focal points. Psychosocial support will also be provided to volunteers engaged in the response to sustain motivation and well-being.

To enhance efficiency and transparency, the strategy will support digital transformation through the deployment of digital data collection tools, simplified response dashboards, and training on results-based reporting and monitoring systems. Strengthened information management will improve situational analysis, decision-making, intervention targeting strategies and accountability. Preparedness and resilience will be reinforced through updates of local contingency plans, refresher training sessions on community-based disaster risk reduction, and improved stock and pre-positioning systems in cyclone-prone regions.

Engagement with local authorities. The response is being delivered in close and continuous coordination with Government agencies at the national, provincial, and district levels, ensuring full alignment with the Government of Madagascar's priorities and official requests.

Under the leadership of national authorities, the IFRC and MRC are ensuring close alignment with government coordination mechanisms throughout the response. Following the government-led anticipatory activation ahead of landfall, MRCS volunteers conducted rapid assessments under OCHA coordination, and the IFRC contributed to aerial assessments, particularly on shelter damage, to inform official reporting. The MRCS and IFRC systematically participated in BNGRC coordination meetings as co-conveners of the Shelter Cluster, providing situation updates and highlighting priority gaps, and also attended daily operational meetings at the BNGRC centre in Toamasina to maintain field-level coherence. Engagement with authorities was further strengthened through high-level meetings with the prime minister, including a meeting with the IFRC Under-Secretary General in Geneva, during which discussions on the Emergency Appeal and IFRC-DREF contribution were concluded. Participation in a Government-convened partner meeting at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, alongside UN agencies, as well as a joint field mission by the prime minister and an IFRC shelter expert, reinforced collaboration and alignment with national response priorities.

Targeting

4. People to be assisted

This Emergency Appeal aims to reach a total of 9,000 households (45,000 people). The response prioritises the most affected and vulnerable households, aligned with national response plans to ensure complementarity and avoid duplication. The approach also allows flexibility to scale-up if conditions worsen due to continued rainfall or additional weather systems.

Geographic targeting will be guided by joint assessments and coordination with the relevant public authorities, informed by the identified needs and vulnerabilities.

- Ten thousand people affected by Cyclone Fytia in the Boeny Region: Soalala, Ambato Boeni, Mintsinjo are among the main priority districts, as they account for 75 per cent of the impact and have urgent humanitarian assistance needs.
- Thirty-five thousand people affected by Cyclone Gezani in Atsinanana and Alaotra-Mangoro: Current priorities include Toamasina I, Toamasina II, and possibly Brickaville in Atsinanana, where the most significant shelter damage has been reported across affected areas, and Ambatondrazaka in Alaotra-Mangoro, where there are high livelihood losses and heavy dependency on affected rice production.

Targeting will also consider overlap with areas engaged under the recent DREF (MDRMG026) for Mpox, particularly where it intersects with communities affected by Cyclone Fytia.

Community committees will be involved in defining the selection criteria and identifying the targeted population, to ensure that only the most vulnerable persons or households are included. Through a community-based targeting approach, the MRCS will target the most vulnerable groups, including widowed or divorced women with children under five; pregnant and/or lactating mothers with children under five; women-headed households with no source of income; families with severely malnourished children under five; older persons; households headed by people with disabilities with no source of income; and children-headed households.

Prioritisation of resources

DREF grant deployed for immediate relief

The activation of the Cyclone Early Action Protocol (MDRMG025) enabled the implementation of anticipatory measures ahead of landfall, contributing to early warning dissemination and the safe evacuation of at least 2,000 people in the Atsinanana and Toamasina regions, in coordination with government authorities.

Following the impact of Cyclones Fytia and Gezani, the DREF allocated CHF 1 million to support immediate relief activities under this Emergency Appeal (through the scale-up of the DREF in response to TC Fytia). This allocation covers direct relief for 16,500 people out of the overall 45,000 people targeted by this appeal. Plans include the distribution of 1,300 shelter kits and 2,000 Essential Household Items (EHIs), complementing MRCS Mosquito net stocks to reach 1,000 households, and the provision of multipurpose cash assistance for food and basic needs for 2,000 households. This will reach at least 3,300 households with direct relief and lifesaving assistance in Ambato Boeny and Mitsinjo districts in Boeny and Toamasina I and II districts in Atsinanana. In parallel, the allocation will support the MRCS in restoring essential WASH and health services, leading to improved conditions for at least 4,000 households. Through this allocation, the MRCS will also work to strengthen protection, safeguarding, and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), in addition to other urgent logistics functions. The DREF allocation will ensure continuity between anticipatory action and emergency response, while bridging to the broader emergency appeal strategy.

Contributions under the Federation-wide approach

Under the Federation-wide approach, partner contributions have been mobilised to reinforce sectoral capacity gaps identified by the MRCS, ensuring complementarity between bilateral support and the Emergency Appeal Framework. To strengthen operational coordination and technical quality assurance, the French Red Cross, through its PIROI platform, is deploying a rapid response relief focal point and mobilising pre-positioned shelter stocks to support implementation. They are also contributing to the stocks required for the response through the donation of 1,500 shelter kits and 1,500 earlier pre-positioned kits donated to the MRCS for disaster contingency. The Luxembourg Red Cross is providing a shelter specialist to lead the detailed shelter assessment and guide the response in alignment with cluster standards. With bilateral funding, they will contribute to the rehabilitation of evacuation centres and the MRCS office and warehouse in Tamatave. Although not represented in-country, the Canadian Red Cross is supporting surge deployment and initial operations management through a pledge to the IFRC covering the first rotation of surge personnel.

In addition to these operational contributions, this appeal has already received support from the Japanese Red Cross Society, Canadian Red Cross, and bilaterally from the crisis-modifier mechanism for FCDO project 2024/27 in country. Through the FCDO Locally Led Multi Hazard Preparedness and Resilience Program in Madagascar, the crisis modifier activation will reach 1,000 households with EHIs, 2,000 households with multipurpose cash, while an additional 2,250 households will be targeted through pre-positioned shelter kits and

WASH kits mobilised by PIROI. This assistance targeting Tamatave is expected to be delivered by mid-March 2026, while additional scale-up options are under discussion within the IFRC membership.

Funding raised for livelihoods will primarily be allocated to rural affected areas where damage to agriculture and small income sources is extensive, notably in Boeny and Alaotra-Mangoro, specifically in Ambatondrazaka District. Additional support is being discussed with German Red Cross to ensure that at least 400 households are reached as part of the income-generating support target.

Strategic outlook for upcoming funding

The prioritisation of activities funded through this Emergency Appeal will continue to be guided by detailed multi-sectoral and sectoral assessments and close coordination with the Government and humanitarian partners, ensuring that evolving needs are matched against existing support and remaining gaps. A detailed area-based assessment is planned, with the MRCS and IFRC playing a key mobilising role under the leadership of the BNGRC and alongside the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), to help refine the targeting strategy and sectoral priorities, as well as improve initial damage assessments and assumptions. While addressing urgent life-saving requirements, interventions are being designed with a focus on durable solutions that strengthen resilience, self-reliance, and long-term recovery.

To ensure sustainability and a clear exit strategy, the objectives of this Emergency Appeal will be aligned with the MRCS Unified Plan, linking the immediate response to longer-term programming and National Society development priorities. This integrated approach ensures that investments made under the appeal contribute to both recovery outcomes and strengthened institutional capacity and preparedness for future shocks.

Considerations for protection, gender, and inclusion and community engagement and accountability


This Emergency Appeal also enhances feedback and complaint mechanisms, reinforces safeguarding reporting pathways, and promotes inclusive community engagement practices. The MRCS receives significant feedback during community activities and ensures that, before and during distributions, communities are fully informed about available feedback channels. An external organisation, IVORARY, manages and analyses all feedback to ensure timely processing and response. Selection criteria and targeting processes will be clearly explained through community meetings, engagement with local leaders, and established community committees prior to registration. Volunteers will conduct sensitisation sessions in local languages, outlining eligibility criteria and prioritisation factors such as female-headed households, older persons, persons with disabilities, and households with severe damage. Information will be shared through multiple channels agreed with communities at the outset, including public announcements, posters, and small group discussions, ensuring accessibility for women, youth, and persons with disabilities. Communities will also be informed about verification processes and complaint mechanisms to promote transparency, fairness, and trust.

During implementation of shelter, multipurpose cash, WASH, health, and livelihood activities, CEA will ensure clear communication of assistance modalities, safe cash use, and protection considerations, while systematically collecting and analysing feedback to inform adaptive programming. Coordination of Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) will be maintained with national authorities under the BNGRC's leadership and the Ministry of Health, as well as with active partners and relevant cluster platforms. Harmonised messaging with community leaders and the inclusion of communities' preferred channels on cyclone preparedness, disease prevention (including Mpox, Malaria, and Acute Watery Diarrhoea [AWD]), outreach, and protection risks, will strengthen community confidence and reinforce overall effectiveness.

PLANNED OPERATIONS³


Through this Emergency Appeal, the IFRC seeks to support the MRCS in responding to the cyclones that have affected Madagascar in 2026. The IFRC's response strategy will focus on the following priority areas:

INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE


 Shelter	Female > 18: 15,147	Female < 18: 7,803	CHF 1,744,000
	Male > 18: 14,553	Male < 18: 7,497	Target: 45,000
Objective:	Provide safe, dignified and appropriate shelter solutions for displaced households or those affected by the complexity of the situation.		
Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Detailed shelter assessment, include stakeholders and community consultations in rural and urban areas to inform on housing solutions. 2. Essential Household Item (EHI) distribution. To address immediate living needs where belongings have been lost or damaged, targeted households will receive standardised essential household item kits (EHIs). These items support household safety, health, and dignity while enabling families to re-establish basic domestic functions as they transition toward longer-term shelter recovery. EHI kits may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kitchen sets • Buckets, jerry cans, soap, and basic hygiene supplies (integrated under WASH). 3. Provide cash or in-kind support to help households meet housing solution that are effective. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of shelter kits and materials for housing reconstruction or repairs, mostly in rural affected families (5,000 household kits). This includes shelter tool kits, tarpaulins or plastic sheeting (when part of the standard household item package and where traditional housing structures are compatible with standardised emergency materials). For this support, the MRCS will also ensure: • Provision of cash for shelter to support 4,000 families in urban areas or other with additional shelter needs that do not fully align with the standard IFRC shelter kit to access housing solutions. Amount of MGA 350,000 (CHF 64), as harmonised by the shelter cluster. This support will enable households to procure context-appropriate materials, hire skilled labour, and adapt reconstruction to their specific damage level, while preserving dignity and supporting the local market and early recovery. 4. Technical and Quality Assurance for safe housing solutions using the Build Back Better principles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid shelter and household shelter needs assessments, including market information for shelter/housing material availability in the affected areas. • Mobilisation of trained teams for construction of reinforced shelter models through Build Back Safer principles. • Training local carpenters in resilient building techniques that support families engaged on rehabilitation/construction/repairs. • Training/Refresher of volunteers on emergency shelter practices. 		

³ More detailed information on the activities covered by the DREF grant (as part of this response and respective Operational Strategy) can be found [here](#).


5. **Trained volunteers deployed to ensure high-quality, safe, and accountable service delivery while strengthening community understanding of resilient shelter practices.** Key responsibilities of deployed volunteers include:
 - Conducting the assessments needed.
 - Supporting the distribution of EHIs, household item kits, and emergency shelter materials.
 - Providing technical guidance to households on safe shelter construction and the proper use of distributed materials.
 - Community-based awareness sessions on safer building, cyclone-resilient techniques, and risk-reduction practices.
 - Assisting with post-distribution monitoring, feedback collection, and ongoing case follow-up throughout the response.
6. **Sustainable shelter capacity**
 - Identification and harmonisation of shelter evacuation sites with partners.
 - Temporary site rehabilitation (seven sites).
 - National education awareness programme about cyclones and wind impact on houses.

	Multi-purpose Cash	Female > 18: 15,147	Female < 18: 7,803	CHF 583,000
		Male > 18: 14,553	Male < 18: 7,497	Target: 45,000
Objective:	Enable vulnerable households to meet their immediate needs with dignity and flexibility.			
Priority Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Market assessment and monitoring 2. Provision of unconditional multipurpose cash assistance for 9,000 vulnerable households This intervention aims to address the immediate and basic needs of 9,000 vulnerable households affected by the crisis. Households will receive a one-off, unconditional multipurpose cash transfer of MGA 240,000 (approximately CHF 44) for two months food value based on the minimum food basket (MFB) as calculated by the Cash Working Group and the BNGRC. This assistance is designed to support early recovery, enable households to meet their priority needs, and promote dignity and choice over a three-month period. To ensure the appropriateness and effectiveness of the cash response, market assessments and price monitoring will be undertaken to confirm market functionality and establish feasibility prior to distributions. 3. Community sensitisation and safe use of cash. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before and during the distribution process, communities will be sensitised through volunteers using CEA approaches. This will include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising awareness on the purpose and use of multipurpose cash assistance. • Providing guidance on safe access to markets and services, including fraud prevention and protection considerations. • Informing communities about the targeting criteria, transfer values, and delivery mechanisms. • Ensuring clear communication channels for feedback, complaints, and queries related to cash assistance. 			

- Overall, the intervention aims to support households in stabilising their basic living conditions, reduce the risk of harmful coping strategies, and contribute to their early recovery in a dignified and accountable manner.
-

	Livelihoods	Female > 18: 15,147	Female < 18: 7,803	CHF 131,000
		Male > 18: 14,553	Male < 18: 7,497	Target: 45,000
Objective:	Protect, restore, and diversify livelihoods through anticipatory action, emergency, and recovery support that reduces reliance on negative coping strategies.			
Priority Actions:	<p>Using cash to relaunch income-generating activities for household early recovery, focusing on families which have lost all their income sources, especially those highly represented in vulnerable groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of one instalment of unrestricted conditional cash-plus to 3,000 households (15,000 people) to support income-generating activities. Value of MPC is MGA 140,000 with a top-up of MGA 100,000. <p>Using CEA approaches promote context effective and climate-sensitive livelihood practices. This includes households planning and managing their livelihood activities. Key actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising awareness on income-generating activities, climate-smart agriculture, kitchen gardening, and climate-resilient income strategies. • Providing technical support for households to develop individual livelihood plans based on their priorities and market opportunities. <p>Supporting development of entrepreneurship and business skills, such as simple business planning, cost analysis, and diversification of income sources. Using existing initiatives such as Community Support to Village Saving and Loans Associations (VSLA) in four communes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of 50 volunteers on CVA and training on VSLA. • Facilitating continuous two-way communication for feedback and adaptation of activities to ensure community ownership and improved outcomes. • Organising community dialogue sessions to reinforce income-generating activities and livelihood capacities for vulnerable households that strengthen financial literacy, including budgeting, savings practices, and basic financial management. • Ongoing joint detailed assessment to further inform on local income generating activities of affected families and key informant feedback on preferences to support for early recovery. • Support community initiatives for VSLA in three communes. 			

HEALTH AND CARE INCLUDING WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH) (MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT/COMMUNITY HEALTH)

	Health and Care	Female > 18: 15,147	Female < 18: 7,803	CHF 495,000
		Male > 18: 14,553	Male < 18: 7,497	Target: 45,000
Objective:	Ensure access to essential health services for affected communities, with a focus on maternal and childcare, as well as nutrition services in underserved areas.			

Community-Based Health (CBH)

- Support for first aid at the onset and replenishment of deployed capacity.
- Procurement of mosquito nets (two per kit).

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

The intervention aims to support affected communities by addressing urgent mental health and psychosocial needs arising from displacement, loss, and other traumatic events. Activities will focus on strengthening local capacity to provide timely, person-centred support.

Key components include:

- Training volunteers and staff in psychological first aid (PFA) and basic psychosocial support to ensure they can offer immediate emotional assistance and help people cope with distress. A total of 120 will be selected among the volunteers and supervisors.
- Identification and mapping of referral pathways by National Society-trained volunteers.
- Delivering focused psychosocial support activities at the community level, including group sessions, individual support, child-friendly activities, and referrals to specialised services when needed.
- Volunteers deployed to ensure early identification of persons in distress, disseminating information on stress and trauma identification and management, and providing appropriate referrals to specialised assistance.
- Integrating MHPSS into all operational areas and to volunteers continuous duty of care.

Priority Actions:

This integrated approach helps reduce psychosocial suffering, strengthens social connectedness, and promotes recovery and resilience.

Support disease prevention through a stronger health system and community-based prevention

- Assess targeted health centre damages and harmonised prioritisation with the Ministry of Health.
- Support health facilities with IPC/sanitation materials and small equipment (targeting seven CSBs).
- Support the structural rehabilitation of health facilities (targeting seven CSBs).
- Conduct EPiC training for 100 volunteers using the IFRC's standard package, focusing on two districts (not covered under the DREF Mpox).
- Health prevention messaging, including malaria, AWD and mpox. Streamlining an mpox prevention approach as much as possible to further support the ongoing DREF/national response as the main active outbreak.

Coordination with the Ministry of Health. Effective collaboration will be maintained with to:

- Integrate 50 community health workers into volunteer training sessions and coordinated interventions.
- Ensure consistent messaging, streamlined referral pathways, and alignment with national public health strategies.
- Coordinate with health partners to align on epidemic control measures, surveillance, and community-level early action.

This coordinated approach will enable the rapid scale-up of response capacity and strengthen continuity of essential services during the emergency and early recovery phases.

	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	Female > 18: 15,147	Female < 18: 7,803	CHF 619,000
		Male > 18: 14,553	Male < 18: 7,497	Target: 45,000

Objective:

Reduce the risk of water-related diseases by improving access to safe water and sanitation and promoting hygiene practices in affected communities.

Priority Actions:

The intervention aims to reduce the immediate risk of waterborne, water-related, and vector-borne diseases. The following actions are prioritised:

Distribution of WASH kits composed of safe water storage and household water treatment supplies. To support safe household water management, the operation will include:

- 9,000 WASH kits provided to families (kit composition: two jerrycans, one bucket, soap bars, water treatment products, etc.)
- Accompanying hygiene promotion messages to ensure the proper use of kits, water treatment products and good practices for safe water handling and hygiene.
- Reinforce WASH practices in schools with the distribution of handwashing supplies in 100 schools in four districts.
- Before distribution, focus group discussions (FGDs) with women and adolescent girls will be conducted to ensure that the content of dignity kits is culturally appropriate, relevant, and aligned with local norms and preferences. This process enhances acceptability, dignity, and community ownership.

Contribute to improved access to potable/safe water:

- Identification and mapping of priority water points in impacted areas to determine functionality, contamination risks, and immediate rehabilitation needs.
- Regular water quality testing at identified water sources, including bacteriological and physico-chemical analysis, to assess potability and public health risks.
- Disinfection and rehabilitation of contaminated water points, including chlorination and cleaning of wells and communal water sources.
- Activation and deployment of trained focal points (PF) previously capacitated under the PPP project to manage water treatment systems, oversee water source treatment, and ensure ongoing monitoring of water quality.

Vector control is enhanced in the affected areas following floods and stagnant water that heighten risk of vector-borne diseases, including malaria:

- Provision of sanitation and cleaning materials to community committees and public spaces with sanitation equipment for cleaning and vector control activities.
- Support ongoing cleaning efforts by mobilising volunteers and communities for drainage of stagnant water where feasible and clearing blocked drainage systems around shelters and water points.
- Promote solid waste collection and safe disposal mechanisms.
- Targeted larva in identified and non-removable breeding sites, based on technical assessments.
- Ensure adequate protection for volunteers involved in activities: gloves, masks and respirators, protective goggles, overalls, and rubber boots.

Cholera, acute watery diarrhoea (AWD), and vector-borne disease preparedness and prevention.

Given the predictable risk of outbreaks following flooding and severe damage to facilities, the intervention will strengthen community-level preparedness through:

- Disinfection of 15 public wells and latrines.
- Rehabilitation of 10 wells.
- Training volunteers for WASH capacity.
- Providing appropriate sanitation and hygiene materials to support community-level environmental hygiene promotion and reduce faecal-oral transmission pathways.
- Integrating community hygiene promotion messages into all outreach activities, focusing on handwashing with soap, safe water handling, and latrine use.

Community led sanitation and environmental hygiene:

- Establish and support community committees to ensure sanitation facilities are maintained or restored.
- Provide cleaning materials, targeting schools, shared and public spaces, restored WASH facilities, or areas with overcrowding and sanitation issues to ensure adequate cleaning and maintenance of environmental hygiene.
- Engage community committees and recipients of kits to maintain cleaning, disinfection, and hygiene.

PROTECTION AND PREVENTION

(PROTECTION, GENDER, AND INCLUSION (PGI), COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CEA), RISK REDUCTION, CLIMATE ADAPTATION AND RECOVERY)

	Protection, Gender, and Inclusion	Female > 18: 15,147	Female < 18: 7,803	CHF 454,000
		Male > 18: 14,553	Male < 18: 7,497	Target: 45,000

Objective:	Ensure equitable access to assistance and safeguard the dignity, safety, and rights of vulnerable groups, including women, children, and persons with disabilities.
Priority Actions:	<p>PGI will be mainstreamed across all sectors of the operation to ensure that assistance is safe, inclusive, dignified, and accessible to all, particularly women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other at-risk groups. The approach combines inclusive assessments, safeguarding measures, community engagement, and strengthened referral systems to prevent harm, reduce protection risks, and promote equitable access to services throughout the response.</p> <p>Key PGI activities will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrating PGI and CEA considerations across assessments, implementation, and monitoring to ensure inclusive and safe programming. • Conducting PGI-informed multi-sector targeting and adapting interventions to address any identified protection risks and barriers. <p>Prevention and response to SGBV and child protection will cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid gender analysis in coordination with other actors. • Child safeguarding risk assessments. • Support to shelter, CVA, and WASH with GBV risk mitigation analysis and mitigation actions. • Including training and refresher sessions on SGBV, child protection, and disability inclusion. • Updates of referral pathways and the provision of safe referrals.

- Community awareness sessions on GBV and child protection.
- Distribution of dignity kits.

Safeguarding will include:

- Briefing and refresher sessions and signatures of policies and the code of conduct.
- Raise community awareness on a zero-tolerance approach among response teams, communities, and stakeholders engaged in the response.
- Establishing reporting mechanisms and training on sensitive feedback.



Community Engagement and Accountability

Female > 18: 15,147	Female < 18: 7,803	CHF 50,000
Male > 18: 14,553	Male < 18: 7,497	Target: 45,000

Objective:

Ensure transparency, inclusivity, and community ownership throughout the operational process.

Planned Actions:

1. Integrate CEA into sectoral assessments. CEA considerations will be embedded within all multi-sector assessments to ensure that the response is informed by community perspectives and communication preferences. Assessment tools will include questions on:

- Preferred and trusted information channels
- Most trusted information sources
- Preferred ways of asking questions and raising complaints
- Barriers to communication faced by different community groups

The findings will guide the selection of CEA approaches, tools, and channels throughout the response. Periodic perception surveys will also be conducted to assess community satisfaction, gather feedback on the assistance provided, and obtain evidence-based recommendations and interventions to promote community trust.

2. Ensure community participation and inclusive two-way communication. Community participation will be prioritised at all stages of the response. Based on assessment findings and existing community structures, two-way communication channels will be identified and established to engage different groups, including community leaders, women's groups, youth, older persons, and persons with disabilities.

Information will be regularly shared with the affected population on:

- Available assistance and services
- Eligibility and selection criteria
- Distribution processes and schedules
- Progress updates, delays, and changes in activities

3. Community committees established or strengthened to support planning, implementation, and monitoring. These committees will also help ensure transparency by sharing updates on how community feedback has been addressed. At least three fokontany per targeted district will be covered, with one committee set up in each fokontany (village) in the targeted districts.

4. Establish and manage community feedback mechanisms. A community feedback mechanism (CFM) will be put in place to allow affected people to safely share their feedback, suggestions, concerns, and questions. The system will include multiple, accessible channels adapted to the local context, ensuring inclusivity and confidentiality. The CFM will:

- Provide safe pathways for sensitive or serious complaints, including protection related concerns, which will be handled confidentially and linked to appropriate referral pathways.
- Use adapted feedback tools to ensure that feedback is systematically collected, analysed, categorised, investigated, and responded to in a timely manner.
- Generate frequently asked questions (FAQs) based on recurring feedback; FAQs will be updated regularly and shared with volunteers to support consistent and accurate community messaging.
- Share feedback trends during internal and external coordination meetings, and with partners participating in the response, to ensure that decisions are informed by evolving community needs and expectations.
- Have a monthly report of the feedback received, analysed, and responded to.
- Use of community committees as a localised platform for community members to raise their concerns, provide feedback, and strengthen accountability.

5. Build staff and volunteer capacity on CEA. To ensure high-quality CEA implementation, training and refresher sessions will be provided for staff and volunteers on:

- CEA minimum actions
- Safe and effective collection of feedback
- Sharing information with communities
- Handling sensitive complaints, including referral pathways

This will strengthen the capacity of teams to effectively engage communities and ensure that accountability is embedded across all sectors of the response.



**Risk Reduction,
Climate
Adaptation and
Recovery**

Female > 18: **15,147**

Female < 18: **7,803**

CHF 22,000

Male > 18: **14,553**

Male < 18: **7,497**

Target: 45,000

Objective:

Reduce vulnerability to climate-induced shocks and support long-term resilience through proactive and recovery-oriented interventions.

Priority Actions:

- Strengthen anticipatory action and early warning systems through enhanced volunteer engagement and robust National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) capacity. The operation will reinforce the MRCS's ability to anticipate, prepare for, and respond to climate risks by strengthening early warning and early action mechanisms, with a strong emphasis on volunteer engagement and institutional readiness.
 - Set-up of EWS in identified communes, including the recruitment and training of local CRM volunteers and the dissemination of alerts raising awareness of communication activities.
 - Support the annual SIMEX in preparation for the next cyclone season (regional and commune).
1. Climate risk awareness and capacity strengthening:
- Raise awareness on climate change impacts, hazard trends, and disaster risk through school-based and community-based disaster risk reduction (DRR) modules.
 - Promote understanding of relevant by-laws, policies, and local risk management frameworks to help communities better prepare for disasters.

- Strengthen the institutional capacity of branches and volunteers to interpret risk information and translate it into early actions.

This approach builds risk literacy, empowers communities, and enhances overall disaster readiness.


2. Promote local climate action and community-led resilience initiatives. To strengthen long-term community resilience, the operation will support:

- Local and practical climate actions among school children, community groups, and faith-based organisations.
- Establishment of community-managed resilience groups to coordinate preparedness initiatives and promote local early action triggers, support training on EWS/EA community and commune levels (ELS, CCGRC).
- Capacity strengthening and support to the CCGRC for review, updating, and implementation of DRM plans, standard operating procedures, and other protocols for DRM, through an analysis to identify possible gaps and needs for the CCGRC and ELS.

These efforts help communities act early, reduce losses, and strengthen adaptive capacities.

ENABLING APPROACHES

The sectors outlined above will be supported and enhanced by the following enabling approaches:

	National Society Strengthening	CHF 511,000
---	---------------------------------------	--------------------

Objective:

Enhance the MRCS's institutional and operational capacity for effective humanitarian response and long-term resilience.

Priority Actions:

The approach to National Society strengthening under this Emergency Appeal is twofold: a) Ensure that the necessary capacities are in place to implement response and preparedness activities through reinforcement of National Society branches and HW, strengthening actions that directly support and reinforce the effective delivery of the current emergency response; and b) Contribute to the longer-term National Society Development Plan 2026-2030 and the priorities identified as part of the NSIF, especially on disaster management capacity and preparedness at the branch and HQ levels. The actions covered under this Emergency Appeal are essential to mitigating operational, safeguarding, and accountability risks, ensuring safe, timely, and scalable assistance while strengthening long-term disaster response capacity.

1. Branch level

Strengthen National Society Disaster Management Capacity

- Upgrade and rehabilitate branch offices, storage facilities, and essential operational infrastructure in high-risk areas.
- Improve stock management and establish emergency procedures to enhance or streamline response timeliness.
- Update and operationalise branch contingency plans aligned with national disaster frameworks.
- Conduct simulation exercises and preparedness drills at the branch and national levels.
- Train, equip, and deploy NDRTs, and maintain their capacity.
- Establish and strengthen branch-level EOC functions.
- Improve coordination mechanisms between headquarters and branches during emergencies.

Volunteer, Youth, and Staff Development

- Update and digitise volunteer registries with clearer role definitions and deployment procedures.
- Deliver training for volunteers and staff on emergency response, shelter, health, PGI, safeguarding, CEA, and DRR.
- Provide psychosocial support mechanisms for volunteers engaged in prolonged operations.
- Strengthen branch volunteer focal point systems and supervision structures.
- Support branches in developing an income-generating activities strategy.
- Provide volunteer insurance, and ensure visibility and duty of care.

2. Strengthen National Society overall capacity

Strategic Leadership and Coordination

- Establish clear leadership roles within headquarters to oversee the appeal.
- Strengthen coordination mechanisms between headquarters, branches, the IFRC, and partners.
- Enhance coordination, strategic positioning and stakeholder engagement strategies.

Digital Transformation

- Support the National Society in scaling-up the deployment of digital data collection tools for assessments, registration of the targeted population, and monitoring.
- Improve digital connectivity and communication systems between headquarters and branches with VHF systems.

Information Management

- Enhance information management capacity for branches and headquarters to enhance the operational capacity of EOCs and strengthen National Society assets.
- Mapping of MRCS branch offices and capacities to enable improved planning and preparedness.
- Reinforce multi-sectoral and sectoral assessment approaches to improve response options analysis and targeting strategies.
- Strengthen information management systems to improve transparency and operational oversight.

PMER/MEAL and accountability

- Strengthen results-based planning and reporting systems aligned with IFRC standards.
- Harmonise and streamline data collection tools across branches.
- Improve the timeliness and quality of narrative and financial reporting.
- Conduct regular operational reviews and after-action reviews at the branch and national levels.
- Organise lessons learned workshops to institutionalise continuous improvement.
- Enhance data analysis capacity to inform programming, advocacy, and resource mobilisation.



Coordination and Partnerships

CHF 19,000

Objective:

Ensure harmonised, efficient, and inclusive humanitarian action through strategic collaboration with Movement partners, local authorities, and other humanitarian actors.

Priority Actions:

Effective coordination is key to the MRCS-led response. The IFRC and in-country PNSs provide tailored support under the Ways of Working approach, while the MRCS engages government, UN agencies, and humanitarian clusters to align efforts with national priorities and community needs. Movement cooperation is strengthened through regular coordination guided by the Seville Agreement 2.0, ensuring a unified and efficient response.

Membership Coordination

- As part of the Federation-wide approach, the IFRC and in-country Participating National Societies support the MRCS with technical, financial, and in-kind contributions based on their expertise. Coordination follows the Ways of Working approach, using established platforms to ensure a unified response, joint planning, and effective information sharing. The Membership Coordination in emergencies (MciE) guidelines and toolkit will also be activated to support the coordination of this response.
- Facilitate Federation-wide data collection and reporting.
- Maintain regular coordination and information sharing with partners.
- Harmonise planning, monitoring, and reporting among IFRC members, with the National Society in the lead and coordinated by the IFRC.

Engagement with external partners

- The MRCS and IFRC collaborate with government ministries, humanitarian agencies, cluster system, and coordination platforms to align interventions with national priorities, avoid duplication, and leverage technical expertise.
- Partnerships are strengthened through joint assessments, outreach to private and non-traditional donors, and advocacy to ensure community needs are represented.
- The MRCS will continue to collaborate closely with authorities, particularly the BNGRC, which is leading the coordination at the national level for the response. This includes support and collaboration for the needs assessment led by the BNGRC, which will help refine the targeting strategy of the response to better align with the government's requests and planning.
- The IFRC will support the MRCS in fulfilling its Shelter Cluster lead role by ensuring a coordinated, standards-based, and gap-driven shelter response aligned with national authorities (additional details can be found below).



**IFRC Secretariat
Services**

CHF 372,000

Objective:

Ensure an effective and coordinated international response.

Priority Actions:

To deliver a coordinated and impactful response, the IFRC and MRCS are implementing strategic support measures. These include strengthening partnerships and resource mobilisation, enhancing risk management and logistics, and investing in human resource development. Communications are being scaled up to boost visibility and manage reputational risks, while upgraded data systems enable real-time analysis and informed decision-making. Additionally, robust PMER frameworks will ensure accountability and track progress across all response levels.

Strategic Partnerships and Resource Mobilisation (SPRM)

- Coordinate with RCRC partners, donors, and governments to support the Emergency Appeal, including pledge management.
- Develop high quality proposals and maintain regular donor engagement through updates, calls, field visits, and meetings.
- Strengthen partnerships locally and internationally to secure financial and technical support.

Risk management

- Support the MRCS in implementing coordinated accountability and safeguarding measures.
- Strengthen business continuity planning and track emerging risks with mitigation strategies.
- Regular review and update of the Operational risk matrix.

Logistics

- Coordinate in-kind donations and support the MRCS in supply chain management and timely delivery.
- Assist with procurement and bilateral logistics, including warehousing and mobilisation.
- Ensure compliance with IFRC standards, value for money, and effective coordination with partners.

Human resources – surge

- Build IFRC team capacity and promote human resource development across Participating National Societies.
- Mobilise global and regional surge personnel to reinforce MRCS operations and coordination. The following surge deployment has already been confirmed (additional profiles may be deployed, based on the needs and requests of the MRCS).
 - Operations Manager (first and second rotation)
 - IM Coordinator
 - Shelter Cluster IM Coordinator
 - Assessment Coordinator
 - WASH Coordinator

Communications

- Develop a coordinated communications plan activated to support humanitarian diplomacy, increase visibility of needs, and highlight Red Cross anticipatory action and response efforts at the national, regional, and global levels. Communications activities will focus on advocacy with authorities and partners, donor engagement, and amplification of community and volunteer perspectives.
- Strengthen disaster data systems and real-time community insights through feedback mechanisms.
- Build the MRCS's capacity in digital tools and data management for improved decision-making.
- Develop and implement communications strategy for the tropical cyclone impact and response.
- Generate in-depth and success stories from the implementation of the Emergency Appeal, together with the MRCS's response.
- Regularly promote cyclone response on social media and traditional media.

IM and data analysis

- Co-lead multi-sectoral assessment and analysis to ensure evidence-based targeting and response option strategies.
- Maintain the dedicated IFRC GO emergency page with relevant key information and operational dashboards.
- Strengthen MRCS capacities around IM technical competencies including support for CVA, CEA, Operations, and Risk Analysis.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER)

- Support Federation-wide PMER systems to ensure accountability and guide programming.
- Conduct regular monitoring, midterm, and final evaluations, and structured data collection.
- Develop and maintain a monitoring system for the operation, including an appropriate data-management mechanism (a centralised database for storing and retrieving data).

Security

- The IFRC security plans for Madagascar will apply to all IFRC staff throughout the operation. Area specific Security Risk Assessments will be conducted for any operational area where assessments have not been previously conducted should any IFRC personnel deploy there; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented.
- IFRC Regional and Global Security Units will coordinate with the IFRC Head of Delegation to identify and support additional safety and security needs.
- All IFRC personnel must, and RCRC staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses, i.e. Stay Safe 2.0 Global edition Levels 1-3.
- Insurance of volunteers involved in the operation should be ensured.



Shelter Cluster Coordination

Total target: N/A

Objective:

Priority Actions:

Shelter cluster coordination

The IFRC will support the MRCS in fulfilling its Shelter Cluster lead role by ensuring a coordinated, standards-based, and gap-driven shelter response aligned with national authorities. The strategy focuses on strengthening joint planning, harmonising technical approaches, improving information management, and reinforcing inter-sectoral linkages to maximise coverage, avoid duplication, and prioritise the most vulnerable households. Coordination efforts will enable timely decision-making, strategic resource allocation, and effective scale-up of shelter assistance in affected areas. Key activities include:

- Deployment of shelter cluster coordination surge profile to refine the priorities in consultation with partners.
- Convene regular shelter coordination meetings with the government of Madagascar and partners.
- Consolidate and analyse assessments data to inform and guide joint planning.
- Map partner interventions and identify geographic and sectoral gaps.
- Promote and harmonise technical standards for safe and resilient shelter solutions. Standards kits and cash value available within the cluster and harmonised.
- Strengthen information management, reporting, and data sharing mechanisms.
- Ensure alignment with national disaster management authorities and policies.
- Reinforce linkages with other sectors: WASH, Health, Protection, Cash, but also with Early Recovery actors.
- Facilitate strategic planning and prioritisation of the most vulnerable households.
- Support coordinated scale-up and resource mobilisation where gaps persist.

Risk management

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating actions
1. Additional cyclones or severe weather during the ongoing response	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate anticipatory action and early warning reinforcement (PER approach). • Update and operationalise branch contingency plans. Maintain pre-positioned stocks and flexible cash modalities. • Deploy and maintain NDRT readiness. • Align with IFRC Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) and Forecast-based Action guidance.
1. Access and logistics constraints (damaged roads, fuel shortages, warehouse destruction)	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use diversified supply routes (air, sea, and ground) and Movement logistics support. • Strengthen supply chain management and warehousing under IFRC Logistics Standards. • Deploy surge logistics support. • Pre-position critical shelter and WASH stocks in high-risk branches.

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating actions
2. Risk associated with cash-in-envelope situations, including fraud, corruption during cash distribution, and safety concerns.	Medium	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure strong logistics set-up with security measures coordinated with local authorities. • Registration of the targeted population, verification, and assistance to follow relevant cash SoPs. • Ensure IFRC accountability and financial oversight with the deployed cash surge in addition to adequate training on CVA, fraud, and corruption as well as strict adherence to the code of conduct to mitigate any risk of fraud. • Engage with the community and its leaders for clear information sharing, to maintain feedback mechanisms, and accountability systems.
4. Misuse of cash for purposes other than intended, potentially jeopardising the impact of the delivered assistance	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct market assessments and post-distribution monitoring (PDM). • Separate MPCA from shelter cash to reduce pressure on grants. • Apply IFRC Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) guidelines and risk controls. • Strengthen CEA and complaint mechanisms.
5. Market disruptions or limitations, such as inflation or price volatility, affecting the effectiveness of cash or the capacity of traders			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct regular market assessments and price monitoring before and during distributions. • Adjust transfer values, if required, in coordination with the Cash Working Group. • Maintain flexibility to shift between cash and in-kind modalities if markets become unstable. • Apply the IFRC's CVA risk analysis and mitigation measures. Assessments will include trader capacity assessments.
6. Protection risks in overcrowded sites and for the affected population (GBV, child protection concerns, exclusion of vulnerable groups)	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream PGI across all sectors using IFRC PGI Minimum Standards. Establish safeguarding SOPs for the field team and enforce code of conduct compliance. • Map and operationalise confidential referral pathways. • Strengthen community awareness in temporary sites and among the displaced population.
7. Disease outbreaks (cholera, AWD, mpox) due to WASH system collapse and overcrowding	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deploy trained volunteers (EPiC, BTIT, PFA), rehabilitate water points, and support health facilities. • Distribute WASH kits and conduct hygiene promotion.

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating actions
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate with the Ministry of Health under the IFRC Epidemic Preparedness and Response framework. Align with the Mpox DREF response. Deploy PHIE surge capacity.
8. Reputational and accountability risks due to targeting disputes or perceived exclusion	Medium	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure transparent communication of selection criteria through CEA channels. Establish accessible, confidential feedback and complaint mechanisms. Conduct community validation of target lists. Apply IFRC Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) commitments.
9. Volunteer fatigue and psychosocial strain during the prolonged response	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide psychosocial support to volunteers. Rotate deployments and reinforce supervision systems. Maintain insurance coverage and enforce IFRC Stay Safe training.
10. Gaps in coordination leading to duplication of efforts in the shelter response	Medium	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain regular Shelter Cluster coordination meetings. Consolidate assessment data and gap analysis. Ensure regular coordination and alignment with the government and other humanitarian partners.

Quality and accountability

A Federation-wide reporting mechanism will be developed to ensure linkages between the Secretariat and bilateral support to the Emergency Appeal, and to act as a model for coordination in presenting the collective impact of the Red Pillar in Madagascar for this response. This mechanism is comprised of financial, narrative, and indicator tracking tools aligned to an agreed set of indicators and timelines to inform standard and donor reporting. Benchmarking and lessons learned from previous Federation-wide operations will be considered to ensure that all reporting tools are relevant to the needs of stakeholders. This process will be led by the MRCS with support from the IFRC.

Strong CEA, PGI, PSEA, and safeguarding measures will be applied throughout the operation, with regular monitoring and learning.

The MRCS will be responsible for the day-to-day monitoring of the operation, primarily at the branch level. Using contextualised tools and taking safety and security measures into account, the joint MRCS/IFRC monitoring teams will conduct regular visits to operational sites to assess implementation progress and provide support, thereby ensuring that the planned actions are achieved in the intervention areas.

The Federation-wide list of indicators defined for the initial phase of the operation is as follows (the list could be updated and include new indicators as the operation evolves):

INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE
Shelter, Housing, and Settlements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of households receiving cash for shelter or shelter kits as their housing solution (9,000) # of households benefiting from EHI (9,000) % of assisted households reporting access to safe and adequate shelter following shelter assistance (90%)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of cash-for-shelter households that used assistance for intended housing repairs (80%) • % of assisted households applying safer construction techniques with the support of the MRCS and trained carpenters through BBB (70%) • % of temporary sites meeting minimum Sphere standards (7)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihoods • # of families assisted with cash for income-generating activities • % of families supported with cash for income-generating activities that have relaunched their income • # of districts with community financial literacy initiatives that were supported to become operationalised • # of households engaged on VSLA groups that were reactivated or supported • % of supported households for financial literacy activities and income-generating sessions/VSLA reporting restoration of at least one income source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-purpose Cash • # of households receiving MPCA • % of households meeting basic food needs after cash support • % of households reporting the ability to prioritise their needs with dignity • % of households reporting reduced negative coping strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HEALTH AND CARE INCLUDING WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and Care • % of the target population with improved access to basic health services • % of people reporting improved psychosocial well-being through PSS and improved health services/access • % of health facilities functional post-intervention
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene • # of families benefiting from WASH services (9,000) • # of households receiving WASH kits (9,000) • # of WASH facilities restored and disinfected at the community level for water access and sanitation (25) • # of households with access to safe drinking water (9,000) • % of households practicing appropriate hygiene behaviours (70%) • % reduction in reported water-related disease cases in target areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PROTECTION AND PREVENTION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection, Gender, and Inclusion • # of targeted families with women and girls at reproductive age receiving dignity kits • % of the assisted population reporting safe and equitable access to services • % of protection complaints appropriately referred and addressed • % of women, children, and persons with disabilities meaningfully accessing assistance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation, and Recovery • % of communities demonstrating improved knowledge of early warning actions • % of branches with updated and operational contingency plans • % of communities initiating local preparedness actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Engagement and Accountability • % of community members aware of selection criteria and complaint mechanisms • % of feedback responded to within agreed timeframe – max. 7 days • % of population expressing satisfaction with assistance process
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling Factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Society Strengthening • # of branches supported with infrastructure upgrades • # of NDRTs trained or deployed • # of contingency plan developed or updated following this intervention with completed simulation exercises conducted (4) • % of branches meeting minimum disaster preparedness standards • % improvement in reporting timeliness and quality • % increase in branch operational readiness score

Coordination and Partnerships

- # of coordination meetings attended or led
- # of joint assessments and evaluation or reviews conducted
- # of partnership agreements formalised
- % of RCRC partner interventions aligned with national response plans

IFRC Secretariat Services

- % of appeal funding mobilised against the target
- % of operations meeting IFRC quality and compliance standards
- % of identified risks mitigated through agreed actions

FUNDING REQUIREMENT

Federation-wide funding requirement*



*For more information on the Federation-wide funding requirement, refer to the section: Federation-wide Approach

Secretariat funding requirement

 OPERATIONAL STRATEGY	
MDRMZ027 - Madagascar Cyclone	
FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	
Planned Operations	4'098'000
Shelter and Basic Household Items	1'744'000
Livelihoods	131'000
Multi-purpose Cash	583'000
Health	495'000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	619'000
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	454'000
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	22'000
Community Engagement and Accountability	50'000
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	902'000
Coordination and Partnerships	19'000
Secretariat Services	372'000
National Society Strengthening	511'000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	5'000'000
<i>all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)</i>	

Contact information

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

At the Malagasy Red Cross Society:

- **Secretary General** (Acting): Dr. Heremana H Edison; phone: +261 32 12 729 61 / +261 38 63 130 99, email: coordo_sante@crmada.org
- **Operational Coordination**: Rabaritsimba Miyo; phone: +261 34 68 227 44, email: coordo_grc@crmada.org

At the IFRC:

- **IFRC Country Delegation**: Papa Moussa Tall; phone: +254727911975, email: papemoussa.tall@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Regional Office for DCC coordination**: Rui Alberto Oliveira; Manager, Preparedness and Response, Africa, Disaster and Climate Crises (DCC), email: rui.oliveira@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Geneva**: Emma Genest, Senior Officer, Operations Coordination; email: emma.genest@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledges support:

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa**: Louise Daintrey, Regional Head, Strategic Partnerships and Resource Mobilisation; phone: +254 110 843978, email: louise.daintrey@ifrc.org

For In-Kind donations and Mobilisation table support:

- **Global Logistics Services**: Allan Kilaka Masavah, Manager, Global Humanitarian Services & Supply Chain Management; email: carren.oyayo@ifrc.org

Reference



Click here for:

- [Previous appeals and updates](#)