



Setting up the distribution site, Ambotsini village, Toamasina 2. Phot credit: IFRC/MRCS.

<b>Emergency appeal №: MDRMG027</b> <b>Emergency appeal launched: 12/02/2026</b> <b>Operational Strategy published: 26/02/2026</b>	<b>Glide №: TC-2026-000015-MDG</b>
<b>Operation Update #1</b> <b>Date of issue: 18/03/2026</b>	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> From 12/02/2026 to 07/03/2026
<b>Operation timeframe: 9 months</b> (12/02/2026 – 31/12/2026)	<b>Number of people being assisted: 45,000 people</b>
<b>Funding requirements (CHF):</b> CHF 7.5 million for the IFRC Secretariat Ask CHF 5 million Federation-wide	<b>DREF amount initially allocated:</b> CHF 1,000,000

To date, this Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 7,500,000 (Federation-wide) is 22% percent funded. Further funding contributions are needed to enable the Malagasy Red Cross Society, with the support of the IFRC, to continue with the response efforts and provide humanitarian assistance and protection to those affected by the 2026 cyclones.

# A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

## Description of the crisis

In late January and February 2026, Madagascar was struck by two major cyclones within just ten days: Fytia and Gezani. The cumulative impact left communities with extensive shelter needs, cut off from food, health services, and essential supplies.

Tropical Cyclone (TC) Fytia made landfall on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2026 as a Category 3 system, crossing Madagascar on 1 February 2026 before gradually weakening. The cyclone triggered widespread flooding across the Northwestern parts of the country, affecting nine regions. It resulted in 14 deaths, impacted more than 203,000 people, damaged over 20,000 houses, and displaced more than 39,400 individuals. Following the impact of TC Fytia, Tropical Cyclone Gezani made landfall on 10<sup>th</sup> February 2026 near the Toamasina district as a Category 4 system, bringing maximum sustained winds of 211–250 km/h. At landfall, the cyclone devastated approximately 75 per cent of the city and impacted other areas across the country, leading to a national disaster declaration and an international request for support from the Government of Madagascar. TC Gezani triggered widespread flooding across Northwestern Madagascar, affecting nine regions. The cyclone resulted in 62 deaths, more than 478,000 people affected, 20,800 displaced, and over 101,606 houses flooded, damaged, or destroyed.

The latest reports estimate that in total, 60 districts across 14 regions in Madagascar 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 1,2 and Mahajanga (about 75 per cent of Gezani's impact), and rural areas of Alaotra-Mangoro, whose lands were impacted by floods brought by both storms.

Cumulatively, these events left 681,000 people affected, with 73 deaths, 811 injured, over 60,200 displaced, and 122,000 homes damaged or destroyed, alongside severe losses to infrastructure, rice fields, and livestock. The situation is compounded with ongoing lean season, concurrent crises such as food insecurity, Mpox outbreak and other structural economic and health vulnerabilities. The Government's call for support on 12<sup>th</sup> February 2026 mobilised humanitarian actors. However, assistance remains limited compared to the scale of needs and is largely concentrated in urban areas, particularly Toamasina.

## Summary of response

### Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

The Malagasy Red Cross Society (MRCS) has been at the forefront of the cyclone response, beginning with anticipatory actions and subsequently scaling up operations nationwide to assist communities affected by the cyclones. Through its response, MRCS is supporting the Government's call for international assistance and coordinating closely to align with national response efforts. The following are some of the key activities implemented so far:

- Volunteers were mobilised from the onset to support the Risk and Disaster Management, Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes (BNGRC) joint assessments, site management and delivering key prevention messages, especially in the camps.
- Malagasy Red Cross Society (MRCS) has deployed resources and personnel to ensure technical and Information Management (IM) support to the aerial-based assessment that will inform the different sectoral working groups and feed data into BNGRC and cluster systems.
- Ahead of TC Gezani, the MRCS activated its Cyclone Early Action Protocol (EAP) on 9<sup>th</sup> February 2026, reaching 100,000 people through radio and 600 door-to-door visits in anticipation of the system. As part of the EAP,

volunteers supported evacuations, managed 8 sites, and distributed 53 dignity kits. MRCS also assisted World Food Programme (WFP) with cash distributions for 630 households.

- Following the landfall of TC Fytia, a [DREF operation \(MDRMG027\)](#) was launched, allocating CHF 394,497 to the response. Following the impact of TC Gezani, the DREF was scaled up to an emergency appeal to respond to the impact of both systems and increased the funding allocation to CHF 1 million.
- Under this DREF contribution to the Emergency Appeal, essential household items (EHI) distributions are ongoing for 1250 households in Boeny (Mitsinjo and Ambato Boeni), and identification of beneficiaries has been organised for cash assistance to 2000 households in Toamasina.
- Through the Crisis Modifier, of the UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) supporting project for Madagascar, EHI distribution was organized for areas affected by TC Fytia, reaching 250 households and an additional 1,000 households in rural Toamasina II. Further distributions for multi-purpose cash were planned for 10<sup>th</sup> -11<sup>th</sup> March 2026 for 2,000 households in Toamasina II.
- In regard to capacity building, staff, National Disaster Response Team (NDRT), and volunteers were trained on Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection and Gender Inclusion (PGI) supported by the PIROI Project (July 2025). MRCS is conducting cascade training for 150 volunteers to support the appeal, ensuring compliance with safeguarding, Code of Conduct, and PSEAH risk management.
- Under IFRC's Federation-wide approach, MRCS is working closely with Partner National Societies to harmonize assistance, share resources, and leverage stocks and human resources (HR) capacity. Building on existing RCRC capacity in-country, partners provided in-kind relief, financial support, and technical expertise to ensure quality assistance. Weekly membership meetings are held to facilitate updates, information sharing, and coordination of priorities.
- Current efforts focus on mobilizing pre-positioned stocks, particularly from PIROI, to cover operational gaps and reduce procurement delays. In-kind contributions, bilateral funding, and Federation-wide resources are consolidated under the MRCS operational framework of this Emergency Appeal (EA) maximizing efficiency and ensuring coherent, timely assistance.

### **Engagement with public authorities**

In regard to the overall national response plan, BNGRC maintains overall leadership of the national coordination architecture. On 25<sup>th</sup> February 2026, a Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meeting was convened, bringing together humanitarian partners, with the MRCS and the IFRC representing the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. Malagasy Red Cross Society MRCS, with IFRC support, participated in key coordination platforms, sectoral working groups, BNGRC-led multi-sectoral coordination meetings and strategic coordination convened by the Government, including the office of the Prime Minister. The IFRC and MRCS participation in key coordination mechanisms ensures RCRC actions complement the wider humanitarian response. MRCS and IFRC are present in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). MRCS is working closely with authorities, clusters, and other humanitarian partners to constantly harmonise response planning and target identified priorities and gaps.

The HCT held on the 25<sup>th</sup> February 2026, validated a USD 67.8 million UN Flash Appeal, and endorsed the activation of the Shelter/CCCM Cluster. Co-led by IFRC and the International Organization on Migration (IOM), the activation of the cluster aims to address extensive housing through the agreement to establish an Early Recovery Working Group under United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) leadership. It also reinforced Physical and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) measures through a Task Force in Tamatave and secured funding for the PSEA Coordinator role.

In alignment with Government -defined priorities and the Prime Minister office also requested the Red Cross in mid-February 2026, to support with the work to strengthen information management within the coordination architecture.

- With the support of IFRC, MRCS is contributing actively to the Southern African Development Community (SADC)-led joint humanitarian multi-sectoral needs assessment. Through deployment of IFRC surge roles to the country, MRCS has been able to support the design and structuring of information management for the BNGRC/OCHA-led multi-sectoral assessments, ensuring coherence and alignment with national response priorities. The findings will guide partners in designing integrated strategies that address barriers to durable

solutions, reflect community preferences and ensure accurate data to inform targeted recovery interventions. The success of this support will strengthen future coordination.

- Under the IFRC co-lead role for shelter cluster coordination, technical support is provided to the cluster to improve coordination and accountability in shelter response by managing stronger management of information flow, enhanced and timely visibility of needs and mobilized resources, and ensuring that affected communities organised support where needs are the most.

#### **External Coordination:**

- Inter-agency coordination at the national level remains active and is structured through sectoral working groups convened regularly, including Cash, Health, WASH, Logistics, Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), and Shelter. The Red Cross Red Crescent network participates in coordination mechanisms led by the Government and engaging with humanitarian stakeholders at both national and sub-national levels. The Movement contributes to sectoral working groups such as Cash, Health, WASH, Logistics, and PGI, and co-leads the Shelter Working Group in line with IFRC's global mandate.
- The MRCS operation under the Emergency Appeal is aligned with the cluster system and harmonised with priorities defined by BNGRC, ensuring complementarity and coherence with the broader humanitarian response. The HCT reaffirmed the roles and strategic priorities for the cyclone response, which guide the Movement's current engagement.

## **Needs analysis**

### **Needs analysis**

Shelter damage remains among the most critical needs following Cyclone Gezani, which devastated around 75 per cent of Toamasina City. By the end of the reporting period, more than 121,000 houses had been damaged, and an estimated 55,433 households require shelter assistance. Many displaced families are currently staying with relatives or in partially damaged homes, while about 25 per cent remain in temporary accommodation centres, mostly schools that urgently need to resume classes. Families also face severe shortages of essential household items, with an estimated 46,000 households still lacking basic items required to restore minimum living conditions.

The Shelter Cluster latest report of 05.03.2026<sup>1</sup> indicates that effective coverage for shelter needs has reached 3% of the targeted households (1,640 households), while 13% (8,068 households) is ongoing assistance or positioning. As highlighted from onset, interventions in Antsinanana remains primarily focused on Toamasina II District, with activities including the distribution of shelter kits and kitchen kits. The communes of Ankirihiry, Tanambao V, Ambodimanga, Anjoma, Toamasina Suburban, Sahambala, Brickaville, Fito, and Mahavelona have not yet received any shelter assistance. In Boeny affected by Gezani, assistance also remains limited. In terms of assistance modalities, some communes are currently targeted only with cash assistance or only with shelter and kitchen kits, resulting in gaps in the integrated response approach.

These needs directly informed discussions within the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), which recognised shelter as one of the most critical sectors in the response. In light of the scale of destruction, the gaps and number of displaced households, the HCT endorsed the activation of the Shelter, Land and Site Coordination Cluster, requested jointly by IFRC and IOM. The IFRC is therefore called to fully deployed required capacity to sustain their lead role. The HCT resolutions also prioritises urgent humanitarian actions between March and May 2026 to address the most critical life-saving needs, including shelter, basic household items, and essential services. In parallel, the HCT also decided to establish an Early Recovery platform under the UNDP, recognising that the scale of housing destruction and infrastructure damage requires a transition from emergency shelter support towards recovery, resilient reconstruction, and restoration of livelihoods.

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<sup>1</sup> Data as of 05.03.2026. Also reflected in the map and checked against BNGRC ERM data at the same date.

The cyclones caused widespread agricultural and livelihood losses, particularly in rice-producing areas. Flooding destroyed or damaged thousands of hectares of rice fields in Boeny and Alaotra-Mangoro, with crop losses reaching up to 70% in the hardest-hit districts of Boeny. These losses undermine both household income and national food production capacity. Market disruptions, damaged infrastructure, and suspended economic activities such as fishing and small businesses in Boeny and Antsinanana further reduce livelihood opportunities. Occurring during Madagascar's lean season, the crisis has significantly increased food insecurity and reliance on humanitarian assistance.

Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) conditions have deteriorated significantly. Flooding contaminated water sources and damaged water infrastructure, while Toamasina's water supply system collapsed due to cyclone damage and power outages. Approximately 60% of affected households (around 253,000 people) require WASH support. As education resumed in late February 2026, displaced families were required to vacate schools used as evacuation centres without viable shelter alternatives. In several locations, communities continued occupying school facilities at night due to the absence of other solutions. These risks prolonging poor WASH conditions and overcrowding in educational facilities, further affecting both education services and protection conditions.

The overall situation is increasing risks of waterborne diseases and Malaria in a context where the health system is also under pressure. 27 health facilities were damaged by TC Fytia and at least 40 health facilities, including hospitals, were damaged by Gezani, reducing access to health services. Health risks are further heightened by the ongoing Mpox Outbreak, with cases already reported in several affected regions.

The HCT meeting, held on 25/02/2026 highlighted heightened protection risks, particularly in Toamasina, where vulnerability and power imbalances increase the risk of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) in the context of large-scale displacement and humanitarian assistance. Strengthening PSEA measures and activating the PSEA Task Force in Toamasina were therefore identified as key priorities to ensure safe and accountable assistance delivery. Large-scale displacement and overcrowded living conditions increased protection risks, including gender-based violence, child protection concerns, and barriers to accessing assistance. Vulnerable groups including persons with disabilities, older persons, unaccompanied children, and female-headed households face additional challenges in accessing shelter and services. The scale of destruction and uncertainty during the ongoing cyclone season has also generated significant psychosocial distress, highlighting the need for mental health and psychosocial support services.

### ***Community engagement and accountability***

Recent coordination discussions led by the BNGRC highlighted significant communication gaps between the response actors and affected communities following Cyclones Fytia and Gezani. Communities continue to express confusion regarding the level of available funding, the targeting criteria for assistance, and the timelines and modalities of distributions. This lack of clarity contributed to frustration in some areas, particularly in the most affected districts such as Toamasina and Boeny, where expectations of assistance remain high.

At the same time, rumours and misinformation have been circulating widely within communities and on social media. These include speculation about the amount of funding received by the Government and humanitarian actors, perceived inequalities in the distribution of assistance, and misunderstandings about beneficiary selection processes. Without clear and harmonised communication, these rumours risk undermining trust in the response and affect community acceptance of humanitarian interventions. The response also revealed gaps in the coordination of communication between institutions and partners. Messages reaching communities are not always aligned, and communication coverage varies significantly between locations. In some areas, the absence of a common communication framework during emergencies has resulted in delays or inconsistencies in information sharing. Strengthening the alignment of key messages and improving coordination of communication channels across partners is therefore essential.

During the reporting period, there was no consolidated mechanism for all humanitarian actors to jointly track rumours, misinformation and community concerns across response areas. Although some feedback mechanisms exist, including the BNGRC hotline (930), MRCS hotline (616) and other feedback systems, the systematic collection, analysis and use of community feedback remain either delayed or limited. To address this, partners proposed the development of a joint Kobo-based tool to centralise information on community outreach activities, track rumours and feedback, and strengthen reporting across organisations.

## Operational risk assessment

For the first weeks of implementation, MRCS has been focusing on preventive measures for safeguarding, protection risks but also human resources safety and care and the operational risks linked to the planned distributions. Below are key updates on these main aspects:


- **Security:** The overall security situation has stabilized, with tensions and demonstrations reported in February 2026 now resolved. However, in Toamasina 1, more urban areas remain sensitive. Collected rumours, misinformation and claims detailed under CEA analysis demonstrate that continuous gaps in assistance and un-resolved claims maintain some tensions.
- **Infrastructure and access:** Damage to markets, roads, and power networks persists, limiting recovery and service delivery. Access has been restored in most urban areas, though rural zones remain challenging due to distance and transport constraints.
- **Operational considerations for Shelter priorities:** Following the HCT discussions, the focus has shifted towards early recovery approaches, with an emphasis on resilient housing solutions using durable materials to support “build back better” outcomes. Therefore, the engagement is being done toward changing [standard kits and support](#) to reflect that.
- **The risk management** around human resources has also been a major consideration. Safety of the response team and volunteers has been put as high priority, both for physical and mental health, considering the high pressure and the impact to their own wellbeing following the cyclone. Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS support is being organised for deployed volunteers through NDRTs and volunteers trained on MHPSS, ensuring regular messages on stress identification and management. Safety management is integrated into activity planning, considering access, transport, and delivery modalities that are in place for the hard to reach areas where assistance is currently delivered, as most partners focus on urban and peri-urban areas. This requires reinforced measures with adequate safety briefing as part of the activities planning and strong logistical arrangements. Volunteer insurance coverage has been completed for 300 volunteers. Further measures are being organised to ensure visibility, enhance the MHPSS, and rotation capacity to mitigate exhaustion.
- **Capacity:** In their auxiliary role, MRCS is supporting several ongoing actions, including those with other partners, in parallel with other program pre-cyclones and concurrent deadlines. This with the impact of the cyclone to many volunteers which impact their availability, the response overstretches both HQ and branches capacity and this materialized by the limited volunteers available Branch. The situation also stretches technical available profiles. High demand in Tamatave and Boeny is stretching technical leads across key sectors (WASH, Cash, Health, Shelter, IM), underscoring the need for reinforced capacity. The upcoming National Society General Assembly may also influence HR arrangements. IFRC is also trying to provide support through the deployment of surge roles to support the MRCS meet some of these gaps.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Engagement continues with partners and sectoral working groups to integrate the priorities from HCT, especially for the shelter component which may change the shelter kits composition. Other than that, there are no changes to the initial [operational strategy](#).

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

### STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

	<b>Shelter, Housing and Settlements</b>	Female > 18: <b>15,147</b>	Female < 18: <b>7,803</b>
		Male > 18: <b>14,553</b>	Male < 18: <b>7,497</b>

<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, wellbeing and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions</i>
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
		# of households receiving cash for shelter or shelter kits as their housing solution (9,000)	0
	# of households benefiting from EHI (9,000)	1,500	9,000
	% of assisted households reporting access to safe and adequate shelter following shelter assistance (90%)	0	90%
	% of cash-for-shelter households that used assistance for intended housing repairs (80%)	0	80%
	% of assisted households applying safer construction techniques with the support of the MRCS and trained carpenters through BBB (70%)	0	70%
	# of temporary sites meeting minimum Sphere standards (7)	0	7

#### Key progress to date:

- Emergency Household Item (EHI) distributions started.
  - ✓ Distribution on 28 February and 1<sup>st</sup> March 2026 reached 1,000 households in 3 Fokontany of Toamasina II.
  - ✓ Distributions for 1,500 households started in Mitsinjo and Ambato Boeni (Boeny) jointly funded by FCDO (250hh) and DREF (1250HH). A total of 500 households reached by the time of this update.
  - ✓ Further distributions planned in Toamasina 1 and 2 with targeting currently harmonized with clusters.
- Under IFRC's lead role in shelter cluster coordination, technical support was provided to strengthen information flow, improve accountability, and ensure visibility of needs and mobilised resources. The IM surge is providing support to the delegation and the MRCS to improve the existing set-up.
- Assessment led by Luxembourg Red Cross on rehabilitation needs was completed, and findings are intended to guide priorities for rehabilitation work.
- Support was provided to the SADC-led joint humanitarian multisectoral assessment. Through the surge deployments in the country, the Red Cross Movement supported the design and structuring of information management for the BNGRC/OCHA-led multisectoral assessments.

The objective of the assessment was to support operational partners in adopting a holistic and community-driven approach to addressing priority needs arising from Tropical Cyclone Gezani, based on an area-based assessment conducted in the affected locations. In line with the Humanitarian Country Team's decision to establish an Early Recovery Working Group under UNDP leadership, the findings will provide the evidence base for this strategic shift, guiding partners to formulate integrated strategies that address barriers to durable solutions and enabling stakeholders to prioritise programming that reflects community preferences and intentions.

Applying the area-based assessment methodology, priority areas will be analysed to understand conditions of access to basic services, including healthcare, WASH, housing and land tenure, as well as livelihoods, displacement patterns, safety and security, protection, and environmental concerns. This analysis will directly inform early recovery planning, ensuring that interventions are not only responsive to immediate humanitarian needs but also lay the groundwork for longer-term resilience and recovery.

Further refinement of the housing damage will be conducted through a combination of sampled ground truth evaluations, satellite and aerial damage assessments, and the use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs). This integrated approach will provide a more accurate picture of the extent of destruction, enabling targeted shelter interventions that align with the broader early recovery agenda endorsed by HCT of 25/02/2026.



*Relief kits distributions in affected Fokontany of Toamasina 2. Photo credit: IFRC/MRCS.*



Relief kits distributions in affected Fokontany of Toamasina 2. Photo credit: IFRC/MRCS.



## Livelihoods

Female > 18:  
**15,147**

Female < 18:  
**7,803**

Male > 18: **14,553**

Male < 18: **7,497**

### Objective:

*Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods*

### Key indicators:

#### Indicator

**Actual**

**Target**

# of families assisted with cash for income-generating activities

0

3,000

% of families supported with cash for income-generating activities that have relaunched their income

0

70%

# of districts with community financial literacy initiatives that were supported to become operationalised

0

3

# of households engaged on VSLA groups that were reactivated or supported

0

3,000

% of supported households for financial literacy activities and income-generating sessions/VSLA reporting restoration of at least one income source

0

70%

No progress to date, ongoing details assessment with community consultation will inform on implementation.



## Multi-purpose Cash

Female > 18:  
15,147

Female < 18:  
7,803

Male > 18: 14,553

Male < 18: 7,497

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

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of households receiving MPCA	0	9,000
	% of households meeting basic food needs after cash support	0	80%
	% of households reporting the ability to prioritise their needs with dignity	0	80%
	% of households reporting reduced negative coping strategies	0	80%

- Beneficiary identification for multi-purpose cash assistance was completed for 2,000 households in Toamasina II. Distributions to these households will commence on 10 March 2026.
- At the same time, identification of an additional 2,000 households in Tamatave is ongoing, with distributions to follow once the process is finalized.
- MRCS is closely coordinating with Cash cluster and BNGRC and exploring possibilities for joint logistic arrangement for hard to reach areas that have not received any assistance.



## Health & Care

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

Female > 18:  
15,147

Female < 18:  
7,803

Male > 18: 14,553

Male < 18: 7,497

**Objective:** *Strengthening holistic individual and community health of the population impacted through community level interventions and health system strengthening*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	% of the target population with improved access to basic health services	0	45,000
	% of people reporting improved psychosocial well-being through PSS and improved health services/access	0	80%
	% of health facilities functional post-intervention	0	7

The assessment led by the Luxembourg Red Cross on rehabilitation needs has been completed, with findings intended to guide the prioritisation of health facilities requiring rehabilitation. This prioritisation will inform the selection of facilities to be engaged and will define the key materials and equipment damaged by the cyclones.

The results will serve as a basis for directing resources toward the most urgent rehabilitation needs, ensuring that health facilities can resume essential services effectively.



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Female > 18:  
15,147

Female < 18:  
7,803

Male > 18: 14,553

Male < 18: 7,497

### Objective:

*Ensure safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and adequate hygiene awareness of the communities during relief and recovery phases of the Emergency Operation, through community and organizational interventions*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
		# of families benefiting from WASH services (9,000)	
	# of households receiving WASH kits (9,000)	1,000	9,000
	# of WASH facilities restored and disinfected at the community level for water access and sanitation (25)		25
	# of households with access to safe drinking water (9,000)		9,000
	% of households practicing appropriate hygiene behaviours (70%)		70%
	% reduction in reported water-related disease cases in target areas		30%

- Essential households' items distributed include WASH kits for 1,000 households. Composition of kits include: 1 bucket, 2 jerricans, bars of soap, Water treatment sirop)
- Promotion of good practices were in 3 fokontany prior to each distribution and posters added in the communities to keep the messages.
- *Volunteers are currently being mobilized to undergo WASH training in preparation for supporting upcoming activities. A surge alert has been launched to secure technical support for implementation. Further progress in the next operational update.*



Visual of kits distributed in Toamasina 2. Photo credit: IFRC/MRCS



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

Female > 18:  
15,147

Female < 18:  
7,803

Male > 18:  
14,553

Male < 18: 7,497

### Objective:

*Communities identify the needs of the most at risk and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, due to inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
		# of targeted families with women and girls at reproductive age receiving dignity kits	0
	% of the assisted population reporting safe and equitable access to services	0	70%
	% of protection complaints appropriately referred and addressed	0	100%
	% of women, children, and persons with disabilities meaningfully accessing assistance	0	50%

Distributions done included dignity kits to at least 1,000 women and girls in reproductive age. Key messages on the use of dignity kits were provided prior to the distributions and CEA committee are also facilitating group discussions on that.

The National Society deployed the MRCS PGI lead to Boeny and Antsinanana (based in Tamatave). Building on capacity gained under the PIROI project (July 2025), 04 identified NDRT under the supervision of the PGI lead of MRCS are conducting cascade trainings for 90 volunteers on PGI to support the appeal, ensuring compliance with safeguarding, Code of Conduct, and PSEAH risk management. This training will be coordinated with CEA trainings.

HCT reinforced PSEA measures through the creation of a Task Force in Tamatave, with MRCS CEA and PGI leads deployed to engage. NDRTs will remain active in both regions and ensure continued Red Cross representation in coordination meetings and support the implementation of PGI activities as planned. In Tamatave they will engage in the PSEA Task Force when established as per the decision from the HCT.


 <b>Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery</b>	Female > 18: 15,147	Female < 18: 7,803
	Male > 18: 14,553	Male < 18: 7,497

**Objective:** *Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	% of communities demonstrating improved knowledge of early warning actions	0	3
	% of branches with updated and operational contingency plans	0	3
	% of communities Fokontany initiating local preparedness actions	0	9

Further progress in the next operational update. Considering that the early recovery working group is yet to be established as per the HCT decisions and ongoing assessments led by OCHA and BNGRC and supported by Red Cross will guide integrated strategies addressing barriers to durable solutions, reflecting community preferences, and informing recovery interventions will refine this sector.

## Enabling approaches

 <b>National Society Strengthening</b>
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**Objective:** *Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of branches supported with infrastructure upgrades	0	2
	# of NDRTs trained or deployed	0	20
	# of contingency plan developed or updated following this intervention with completed simulation exercises conducted (4)	0	5

% of branches meeting minimum disaster preparedness standards	0	5
% improvement in reporting timeliness and quality	0	50%
% increase in branch operational readiness score	0	30%

The Red Cross achieved strong communication and visibility throughout the cyclone response, with key messages disseminated via Newswire, powerful images showcasing interventions from anticipatory action to relief distribution, and extensive local and international media coverage including joint missions with the Prime Minister and interviews with ABC and BBC. Active social media engagement across platforms amplified outreach weekly, while audiovisual materials shared with donors enhanced visibility and strengthened strategic partnerships.

Key links and further progress in the next operational update.



## Coordination and Partnerships

<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	# of coordination meetings attended or led	30	TBC
	# of joint assessments and evaluation or reviews conducted	1	3
	# of partnership agreements formalised	0	
	% of RCRC partner interventions aligned with national response plans	100%	100%

Progress to date:

- The Red Cross Red Crescent network participates in national and sub-national coordination mechanisms, contributing to sectoral working groups (Cash, Health, WASH, Logistics, PGI, Shelter) and co-leading the Shelter Working Group in line with IFRC's global mandate.
- The MRCS operation under the Emergency Appeal is aligned with the cluster system and harmonized with BNGRC priorities, ensuring complementarity and coherence with the broader humanitarian response.
- Membership coordination meetings are held on weekly basis to ensure information sharing, align priorities and implementation.



<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	% of appeal funding mobilised against the target	22%	100%
	% of operations meeting IFRC quality and compliance standards	100%	100%
	% of identified risks mitigated through agreed actions	80%	80%

Progress to date:

- Resource mobilisation continues with support from the regional SPRM unit. Engagement with several in-country stakeholders and potential donors is ongoing.
- Surge deployments as below:

RR Profile	Rotation	NS	Status
Operations Manager	1	IFRC	Deployed
IM Coordinator	1	IFRC	Deployed
CVA Coordinator	1	Belgian RC	Deployed
Operations Manager, 2nd rotation	2	Canadian RC	Deployed
Shelter Cluster - IM Coordinator	1	Netherlands RC	Deployed
Assessment Coordinator	1	French Red Cross	Deployed
WASH Coordinator	1	N/A	Open alert

- Support to MRCS in its Shelter Cluster lead role, ensuring a coordinated, standards-based and gap-driven response aligned with national authorities, with strengthened coordination, IM support and assessment specialist deployed through RRMS.
- The IFRC Secretariat IM Lead conducted a targeted support mission to Madagascar to strengthen assessment coordination, analysis, and strategic framing of the cyclone response. The mission provided technical support to inform designing and implementation of joint assessment, enhancing interagency information flows, guide analytical inputs for targeting. A rotation from Surge desk is deployed in the country to continue that support up to the completion of the assessment and reporting. This expertise, requested during Prime Minister’s Office engagement, was delivered as a support to BNGRC and in coordination with UN, and technical partners to ensure a joint, multisectoral assessment that informs humanitarian decision-making. This support opens a strategic positioning for MRCS on assessment and future collaboration with BNGRC and OCHA.
- IFRC and in-country Partner National Societies support 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.
- Communication is intensified to maintain visibility on humanitarian needs and ongoing response from RCRC:
  - Link to all the communications supports, publications, reference, images etc
  - Key messages shared through Newswire – keep updating as relevant

- Key intervention in images of Red Cross in action from Anticipatory Action to post landfall and relief Distribution
- Publication of materials on local and international media with ABC news, BBC news on MRCS actions and joint missions with Government.
- Social media active – weekly (reposts/amplifying messages) on X/Insta/Facebook/LinkedIn
- Materials shared with donors and partners to enhance visibility and strengthen strategic partnerships.



## Community Engagement and Accountability

Objective:	<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	% of community members aware of selection criteria and complaint mechanisms	0	100
	% of feedback responded to within agreed timeframe – max. 7 days	0	100
	% of population expressing satisfaction with assistance process	0	80%

Building capacity gained under the PIROI project (July 2025), NDRTs are conducting cascade CEA briefings for 90 volunteers and branches staff currently engaged in supporting the appeal. Briefing content ensures they understand how to share clear information which was reinforced by feedback collected so far from the communities, collect and escalate community feedback, and uphold safeguarding, PGI, and accountability principles in all interactions.

CEA committees are established systematically in the targeted villages to facilitate feedback collection for both literate and non-literate individuals. A feedback box was set-up in the targeted fokontany and posters with MRCS hotline number stuck and disseminated among the villages/fokontany. Key feedback collected through MRCS systems are yet to be consolidated and shared. However, initial analysis is captured under the needs and will inform priorities for this sector. Include addressing ongoing community confusion about assistance, beneficiary selection criteria, tackling rumours and misinformation among others.

Further progress in the next operational update.

## D. FUNDING

To date, this Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 7,500,000 (Federation-wide) is 22% percent funded. This includes the CHF 1 million provided by the DREF as a grant to the Emergency Appeal.

Contribution have so far been received and/or are being negotiated with the following partners:

- Canadian Red Cross: CHF 121,000 (CAD 215,000)
- Japanese Red Cross: CHF 25,141 (JPY 5,000,000)

- In-kind contribution French Red Cross/PIROI of shelter tool kits, tarpaulins and mosquito nets for 1,500 households.

Additional support is being implemented and mobilised through RCRC partners engaged in resource mobilisation with MRCS and IFRC. As part of the Federation-wide funding, bilateral funding possibilities are under negotiations by the German Red Cross through their Embassy (euro 110,000), Luxembourg Red Cross potentially mobilising euro 60,000 for rehabilitations of temporary shelter centres.

Lastly, through and FCDO Preparedness project in Madagascar (CRISMO - crisis modifier) supported by the British Red Cross, CHF 143,000 has been confirmed for cash assistance to 2,000 households, assessments, and EHI distribution costs, plus in-kind for 1,000 EHI and shelter kits.

## 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](mailto:coordo_sante@crmada.org)
- **Operational Coordination:** Rabaritsimba Miyo; phone: +261 34 68 227 44, email: [coordo\\_grc@crmada.org](mailto:coordo_grc@crmada.org)

### At the IFRC:

- **IFRC Country Delegation (a.i):** Papa Moussa Tall; phone: +254727911975, email: [papemoussa.tall@ifrc.org](mailto: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](mailto:rui.oliveira@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Geneva:** Emma Genest, Senior Officer, Operations Coordination; email: [emma.genest@ifrc.org](mailto: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](mailto:louise.daintrey@ifrc.org)

### For In-Kind donations and Mobilisation table support:

- **Global Logistics Services:** Carren Oyayo, Senior Officer, Procurement; email: [carren.oyayo@ifrc.org](mailto:carren.oyayo@ifrc.org)

### For Performance and Accountability support (Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting):

- IFRC Africa Regional Office: Beatrice Okeyo, Head of PMER & QA, email: [beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org](mailto:beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org)

#### Reference

Click [here](#) for:

- Previous Appeals and updates

## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.