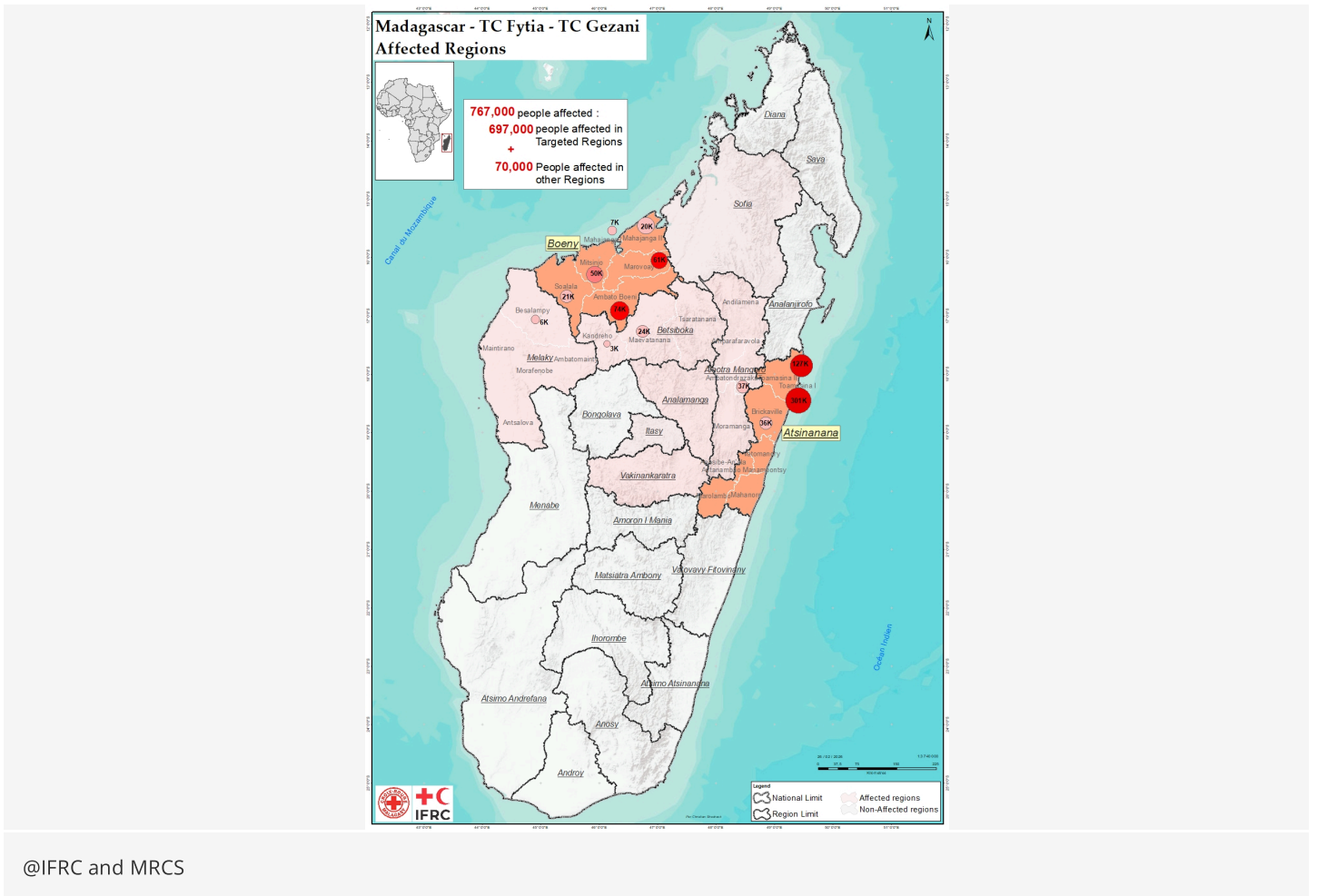




Volunteers supporting affected households

Appeal: <b>MDRMG027</b>	Total DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 1,000,000</b>	Crisis Category: <b>Orange</b>	Hazard: <b>Cyclone</b>
Glide Number: -	People Affected: <b>471,826 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>20,000 people</b>	
Event Onset: <b>Sudden</b>	Operation Start Date: <b>07-02-2026</b>	New Operational End Date: <b>31-08-2026</b>	Total Operating Timeframe: <b>6 months</b>
Reporting Timeframe Start Date: <b>07-02-2026</b>		Reporting Timeframe End Date: <b>18-02-2026</b>	
Additional Allocation Requested: <b>605,503</b>		Targeted Regions: <b>Atsinanana, Boeny</b>	

# Description of the Event



## Date of event

11-02-2026

## What happened, where and when?

For the 2025/26 cyclone season Madagascar is already experiencing a major humanitarian crisis as a result of the recent two cyclones that hit the country from 31 January to 10th February.

Cyclone Fytia formed on 28 January 2026 and made landfall on 31 January as a Category 3 storm, crossing the country until 1 February before weakening. It triggered widespread flooding across northwestern Madagascar and affected 35 districts in nine regions, including Boeny, Analamanga, Melaky, Sofia, Vakinankaratra, Betsiboka, Atsinanana, Alaotra Mangoro, and Itasy. As of 8 February, Fytia had caused 14 deaths, displaced more than 31,000 people, and affected over 70,000 individuals, with Boeny Region hardest hit. Malagasy Red Cross at the frontline of the response deployed their branches and technical units, kick-starting life saving assistance, contributing to the call for support from Government.

Just ten days later, TC Gezani made landfall on 10 February near Toamasina as a Category 4 cyclone, with maximum sustained winds of 211–250 km/h, devastating approximately 75 per cent of the city and prompting a national disaster declaration and an international request for support from Government. Tropical Cyclone Gezani crossed Madagascar and entered the Mozambique Channel near Antsalova around 17:00 local time on 11 February before weakening into a tropical storm. Along its path, Gezani brought heavy rains. On 12 February, the intense rainfall and strong winds were expected in central-western Madagascar. A red alert for strong winds and flooding was issued. The Global Disaster Alert and Coordination System (GDACS) estimates that 1.9 million people were exposed to Category 1 (119 to 153 km/hr) or higher wind speeds. Maximum sustained winds reached 211 km/h (Category 4). The GDCA score is 2.5 (red). The situation and red alerts prompted the Government of Madagascar to issue an appeal for international assistance. From latest joint Assessment involving MRCS, data of 16th February, a total of 419,365 people (104,706 households) have been affected while the damage to housing has been extensive, with 25,044 homes destroyed, 27,756 flooded, and 49,129 damaged across the affected regions. 16,428 people displaced.





Toamasina Joint Assessments (Photo MRCS)



MRCS conducting Early warning signal awareness ahead of Gezani (Photo MRCS)

## Scope and Scale

Madagascar is facing a compounded humanitarian crisis after the back-to-back Fytia and Gezani cyclones have cumulatively deepened displacement, food insecurity, public health risks, and protection concerns, while severely straining national response capacity and compounding vulnerabilities across multiple regions of Madagascar. Across both cyclones, Madagascar has recorded at least 73 deaths, 15 missing persons, and more than 800 injuries, with over 471,826 people affected and more than 47,000 displaced, thousands sheltering in overcrowded accommodation sites or with host families under heightened protection and WASH risks. Combined damage includes more than 26,800 houses destroyed, over 38,000 flooded, at least 50,500 damaged, more than 900 classrooms impacted, dozens of health facilities partially destroyed including 28 CSBs and two university hospitals, alongside severe losses to livelihoods and essential services, further straining national response capacity.

Cyclone Fytia formed on 28 January 2026 and made landfall on 31 January as a Category 3 cyclone on the remote west coast, marking the most severe cyclonic impact in that area since 1983. According to the Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes (BNGRC), Fytia initially affected 22 districts across seven regions: Alaotra Mangoro, Analamanga, Atsinanana, Betsiboka, Boeny, Melaky, and Vakinankaratra, though broader assessments indicated impacts across up to 35 districts in nine regions. Boeny Region, particularly Soalala district where the cyclone made landfall, was the most affected, followed by Analamanga including the capital Antananarivo. Latest ERM figures indicated 61,461 people affected with over 31,000 displaced. Fourteen deaths were reported. Housing damage was extensive, with at least 10,853 houses flooded, 1,406 damaged, and 1,776 destroyed, while other consolidated figures reported over 19,000 homes impacted overall. Education infrastructure suffered heavily, with 127 classrooms completely blown away, 71 partially destroyed, 52 destroyed, and hundreds more damaged, alongside 20 damaged health facilities. With the widespread impact to agriculture, it is estimated that and more than 200,000 people could be affected.

The Gezani cyclone which made landfall on 11th February impacted 25 districts across five regions: Atsinanana, Analamanga, Analanjirofo, Itasy, and Alaotra Mangoro, and triggered a government appeal for international assistance. The preliminary findings on 12th February from the Malagasy National Office for Risk and Disaster Management (BNGRC) reported 38 deaths, six missing persons, 374 injured, and 264,531 people affected on 16th February. These areal informations have now been ponderated through a joint multi-sectoral assessment supported by MRCS and IFRC alongside BNGRC. According to that assessment, Cyclone Gezani caused 59 deaths, left 15 people missing, and injured 804 individuals. A total of 419,365 people affected with hardest hit in Toamasina (Tamatave), 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 and blocked roads, while coastal communities east of Antananarivo carried out evacuations as the cyclone approached. 25,044 homes destroyed, 27,756 flooded, and 49,129 damaged across the affected regions. 16,428 displaced persons (4,045 households).

Livelihoods were heavily affected by Fytia, with 10,282 hectares of rice flooded and 1,843 hectares destroyed in Boeny, where crop losses reached up to 70%. Gezani further compounded losses by destroying food reserves, infrastructure, and income-generating activities. Occurring during the lean season after drought-related production declines, these impacts pose serious immediate livelihood gaps and long-term food security risks, particularly as Boeny is the country's second-largest rice-producing region. Education and health infrastructure sustained major damage, the high damages after Gezani with more than 780 classrooms impacted, 11 Basic Health Centre I (CSB) and 17 CSB II partially destroyed, and two university hospitals (CHU) damaged.

Flooding contaminated water sources and destroyed sanitation facilities, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases. Health and nutrition services were disrupted amid medical stockouts and heightened risks of outbreaks, including mpox which is already threatening the country.

Access constraints, particularly in remote areas reachable only by air, hampered emergency response efforts.

The situation remains ongoing, with the cyclone season still ongoing and forecasted rainfall since the 12 February. On 12th February further rainfall and strong winds were expected in central-western Madagascar. A red alert for strong winds and flooding was issued. The Global Disaster Alert and Coordination System (GDACS) estimates that 1.9 million people were exposed to Category 1 (119 to 153 km/hr) or higher wind speeds. Maximum sustained winds reached 211 km/h (Category 4). The GDCA score is 2.5 (red). As Gezani crossed into the Mozambique Channel on 16th, the major impact for that cyclone is over but continued to pose risks of heavy rainfall and secondary impacts in coastal and low-lying areas.

## Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. IFRC DREF documents	<a href="https://www.ifrc.org/appeals?date_from=&amp;date_to=&amp;location%5B%5D=6482&amp;search_terms=&amp;search_terms=&amp;appeal_code=MDRMG027&amp;search_terms=&amp;text=">https://www.ifrc.org/appeals?date_from=&amp;date_to=&amp;location%5B%5D=6482&amp;search_terms=&amp;search_terms=&amp;appeal_code=MDRMG027&amp;search_terms=&amp;text=</a>
2. Partner Reports	<a href="https://erccportal.jrc.ec.europa.eu/ECHO-Products/Echo-Flash#/echo-flash-items/30426">https://erccportal.jrc.ec.europa.eu/ECHO-Products/Echo-Flash#/echo-flash-items/30426</a>
3. Partner Reports	<a href="https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/successive-cyclones-put-children-risk-madagascar#:~:text=ANTANANARIVO%2C%2017%20February%202026%20%E2%80%94%20At,winds%20exceeding%20200%20km%2Fh.">https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/successive-cyclones-put-children-risk-madagascar#:~:text=ANTANANARIVO%2C%2017%20February%202026%20%E2%80%94%20At,winds%20exceeding%20200%20km%2Fh.</a>
4. IFRC MDRMG027 Emergency appeal documents	<a href="https://www.ifrc.org/emergency/madagascar-cyclones-2026">https://www.ifrc.org/emergency/madagascar-cyclones-2026</a>

## Summary of Changes

Are you changing the timeframe of the operation	Yes
Are you changing the operational strategy	Yes
Are you changing the target population of the operation	Yes
Are you changing the geographical location	Yes
Are you making changes to the budget	Yes
Are you requesting an additional allocation?	Yes

### Please explain the summary of changes and justification:

This update aims to inform stakeholders on the context evolution following Genazi Cyclone impact. With the crisis now affecting half a million people cumulatively in Genazi and Fytia, the scale and severity of needs now exceed the initial response parameters. A scale-up of the DREF response is therefore required to address expanded shelter, WASH, health, protection, and basic relief needs, but also contribute to reinforce operational capacity in the most affected regions.

To ensure the National Society's response reflects the evolving impact, the MRCS is scaling up its operations under this DREF allocation to provide additional relief, reaching a total of 4,000 households. This scale-up guarantees that emergency support is delivered to the most vulnerable, with priority given to relief distribution, shelter solutions, WASH, and health prevention, in line with Government priorities and identified gaps.

Recognizing the limited scope of the DREF compared to the overall needs, further requirements are addressed within the broader Plan of Action of the National Society, covered under the Emergency Appeal MDRMG027, launched on 12 February with a funding ask of CHF 7.5 million. Of this, CHF 5 million represents the Federation-wide funding requirement, under which this DREF allocation contributes as an integral component. This scale-up of the DREF to CHF 1 million represents the first critical layer of the Federation-wide response. It enables the National Society to launch immediate lifesaving activities through a locally led and rapid response,



mobilizing volunteers, deploying essential supplies, and delivering frontline services. At the same time, the broader Emergency Appeal framework consolidates the collective needs of the IFRC Secretariat and all participating National Societies, ensuring coherence, scalability, and sustained humanitarian impact across the Federation.

This update also inform on progress of the response following the successive impact of Fytia and Gezani.

## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Secretariat</b>	<p>The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), through its Indian Ocean Countries Cluster Delegation, is coordinating action among various Movement partners to ensure the availability of necessary technical, logistical, and financial support to the National Society for implementing planned activities. The delegation is actively supporting National Society in developing and operationalizing their contingency plans.</p> <p>An operations Manager, Information manager and Shelter cluster coordinator are deployed in country from onset to support the NS's preparedness and Response activities and second the IFRC team.</p> <p>With the Gezani impact and cumulative caseload, An Emergency Appeal is launched as Federation-wide approach aligned with MRCS priorities and existing coordination mechanisms in Madagascar, supported by several IFRC member National Societies already present in-country.</p>
<b>Participating National Societies</b>	<p>PNSs present in country include the French Red Cross (PIROI), the German Red Cross, and the Luxembourg Red Cross. The French Red Cross (PIROI) is assisting the MRCS with procurement, disaster risk reduction, and logistics, while the German Red Cross provides technical support in disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and anticipatory action. The Luxembourg Red Cross contributes specialized shelter expertise to strengthen MRCS capacities and support affected communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• German Red Cross, present in Madagascar, supported the NS in Anticipatory Actions, Boeny Region, providing inputs and coordination in developing Anticipatory Actions protocols.</li><li>• Luxembourg Red Cross, present in Madagascar, currently has no ongoing support activities in the affected regions.</li><li>• French Red-Cross / PIROI has provided information and might support the operation alongside IFRC on logistics. Further support possibility for shelter kits is being analyzed.</li></ul> <p>Other Partner National Societies were mobilised and have expressed interest to support MRCS as part of the broader Emergency Appeal launched. Multiple positioning is being recorded and further engagements discussed. So far, Canadian Red Cross is supporting the surge first rotation which includes the Operation Manager and Information Management to be covered by CRC ongoing pledge with IFRC.</p>

## ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

There is no ICRC office in country.



# Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

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

## Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

Coordination mechanisms are under BNGRC leadership alongside with technical clusters. The National level coordination is organized from Antananarivo and regional coordination is organized through a regional operation center which is made of all the technical lead for sectors and all actors ensure their representation.

The IFRC and MRCS actively participate in several humanitarian coordination platforms and co-lead the Shelter Cluster, which plays an important role in supporting a coherent and effective response. The MRCS remains in close and constructive dialogue with the Government to further clarify and strengthen its auxiliary role to public authorities, in support of coordination mechanisms led by BNGRC. Ongoing engagements, including those initiated at the level of the Prime Minister's Office, are being carefully aligned to ensure complementarity, clarity of roles, and effective collaboration within the national response framework.

MRCS/IFRC are represented in the regular coordination meetings, Coordination meetings are held regularly with all stakeholders. To ensure complementarity, a mapping of stakeholder positions is carried out. Kits and monetary value are standardized by the sectoral cluster. Mapping of coordinated actions through the BNGRC.

## Needs (Gaps) Identified



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

Based on the triangulation of ERM assessments, aerial overviews, and official data shared by the BNGRC for the regions of Boeny and Atsinanana, the consolidated shelter needs following the passage of the two cyclones are as follows (Source: Shelter, Housing and Site Management Sector Working Group):



- 50,535 houses damaged (Fytia: 1,406 | Gezani: 49,129 of which 75% is in Tamatave)
- Over 47,000 people displaced across both cyclones (Fytia: 31,000+ | Gezani: 16,428 with data collection ongoing)

These figures reflect the consolidated priority shelter needs at this stage of the inter-sectoral analysis.

Gezani alone destroyed houses seven times in number, those destroyed by Fytia, significantly compounding the distress already experienced by communities following the first cyclone and leaving thousands of families homeless. While the Western Corridor, particularly Boeny Region, was most impacted by Fytia, the Eastern Corridor, especially Atsinanana Region (Toamasina), experienced catastrophic destruction under Gezani. Atsinanana accounts for approximately 75% of the most severe damage, as Gezani made direct landfall there before expanding inland toward Alaotra Mangoro, Analamanga, and Itasy. Following Gezani's impact, the shelter destruction had the highest impact.

In major urban centers such as Mahajanga, Antananarivo, and Toamasina, high population density, flood prone settlements, and precarious housing conditions significantly amplified structural damage. Housing solutions are being sought by families in different ways so far. Affected and displaced families are currently spread between accommodation centers (less than 25% based on MRCS observation), host families, and partially damaged homes where households are attempting to protect what remains of their property with precarious short-term fixes. Following Red cross assessments and community engagement, housing solutions that are both relevant and preferred by communities differ between urban and rural areas. The type of houses destroyed in the two different areas require different solutions based on type of houses materials covered or not in standard shelter kits, the amount of shelter work, the market situation for accessing housing solutions through rent or self-construction.

Across the affected regions, the majority of accommodation centers are schools, potentially disrupting education activities, while facilities are struggling to sustain the volume of displaced people. This pattern of displacement has heightened shelter vulnerability, overcrowding, and protection risks. With various losses, self-housing solution is impossible for the majority. For families whose homes have been destroyed or severely damaged, particularly those in accommodation centers or exposed conditions, there is a critical need for non-food items, including plastic sheeting for emergency roof repairs, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, jerrycans, buckets, and basic tools to support minor shelter rehabilitation and restore minimum living conditions.

As of 19 February, only 15% of the households in need of shelter assistance is covered by humanitarian assistance deployed or actors positioning. The huge gaps in shelter is a key priority as it drives secondary impact on protection, health risks and education too. By accelerating safe shelter rehabilitation, reducing prolonged displacement in already overcrowded sites, and easing pressure on schools currently used as accommodation centers, therefore also benefiting the education system.



## IFRC Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Both Cyclone Fytia and Cyclone Gezani had a severe impact on livelihoods and economic stability across the affected regions. Fytia landfall resulted in direct agricultural and food reserve losses. Approximately 10,282 hectares of rice fields were flooded and 1,843 hectares destroyed in Boeny, with crop losses reaching up to 70% in the hardest hit districts. As Boeny is the country's second largest rice producing region, cumulative agricultural losses pose both immediate livelihood gaps and longer term national food security dangers. In addition to structural damage from Gezani, strong winds, heavy rainfall, and flooding affected crops such as rice and fruits that were at harvest stage, worsening losses for farming households. Extensive losses to rice fields in hardest hit districts and livestock in rural areas severely undermined livelihoods and food security.

These events occurred during Madagascar's lean season (October to March), following the impacts of drought and ongoing food insecurity, significantly heightening risks of deterioration in food security, and economic resilience. While assessments are still ongoing, the economic impact of both cyclones is already substantial. Finally, the multisectoral losses experienced by affected families undermines their resilience, livelihoods and food security as they have to survive this crisis when trying to recover from housing, income, businesses, agriculture production and food reserve losses. Their capacity is insufficient to match the rapidly growing needs.

Fishing activities were also heavily disrupted along both coasts. National authorities suspended fishing for some weeks before and after the cyclones, leaving coastal communities without income. Preliminary information from Red Cross volunteers indicates that fishing equipment, including boats and nets, were damaged or destroyed by the winds and floods.

Immediate food needs were identified among evacuated households, and authorities begun food distributions. However, the 800 tonnes of food planned remains limited in quantity and duration to cover the needs. Based on available information, food access, support to livelihood and access to basic needs and services remains essential to reduce the impacts on family's resources and means of living across both rural and urban areas. MRCS remains committed to conducting further assessments, while the current DREF continues to prioritize immediate survival needs.



## Multi purpose cash grants

The cumulative impact of Cyclones Fytia and Gezani left households facing multiple and interconnected losses. Homes destroyed or damaged, food reserves depleted, livelihoods disrupted, health risks increased, and basic services compromised. With nearly 116,000 houses impacted and tens of thousands displaced, families are struggling not only with shelter repair but also with food access,



replacement of essential household items, restoration of income activities, and coverage of basic expenses.

In this context, communities have expressed a preference for cash assistance, particularly in urban areas where losses extend beyond agriculture and livestock to small businesses and diverse income sources. Also urban areas require more than traditional shelter kits. Flexible cash support enables households to respond according to their specific needs and market access. Multi-purpose cash assistance allows families to prioritize urgent needs such as food, water, healthcare, transport, hygiene items, or essential goods, while preserving dignity and reducing negative coping strategies.

Cash for shelter is particularly relevant in both rural and urban settings, as it allows households to procure appropriate materials and labor for safe reconstruction. It also reduces the risk of families selling in kind items or diverting shelter grants to meet food needs, which could result in unsafe or incomplete rehabilitation. This approach complements in-kind assistance and supports safer, more sustainable recovery.

## Health

The cyclone crisis has significantly increased the risk of communicable disease outbreaks, both vector-borne and water-borne. Overcrowded displacement sites, stagnant floodwaters, and damaged WASH facilities have created favorable conditions for the spread of diseases such as malaria, acute diarrheal illnesses, plague, and Mpox. With the exception of Mpox, these diseases are already endemic in affected regions, increasing the likelihood of escalation under current conditions.

Flooding and the destruction of latrines have heightened the immediate threat of waterborne diseases, while stagnant water has increased Malaria transmission risks. At the same time, the events occurred in areas already facing a strong Mpox Outbreak, where surveillance, referral systems, isolation capacity, and treatment services were already under strain. Although the Mpox Response is covered under a separate DREF, the suspected cases have now spread across 22 regions out of 23 in the country, including the cyclone affected regions. Coordination is also required to ensure complementary health interventions in temporary shelters and affected communities. The MRCS volunteers have been briefed on how to deal with both crises occurring at the same time to the same communities.

Damage to health facilities in the hardest-hit districts has hampered access to basic health care, forcing communities to travel longer distances, and delaying case management. Disruptions in both urban and rural health services have further strained an already fragile health system. The crisis has also weakened surveillance and early detection mechanisms for both endemic and emerging diseases, underscoring the need for strengthened community awareness on prevention against the main treats, support to vector protection, coordinated surveillance, and referral systems to prevent further outbreaks.

## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The back-to-back cyclones created significant Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) needs across Western, Central, and Eastern Madagascar, particularly in Boeny (Fytia Impact) and Atsinanana/Toamasina (Gezani Impact).

Stagnant floodwaters created by heavy rainfall following the cyclones landfall and overcrowded conditions heightened the risk of acute diarrheal diseases and Malaria, especially in a context where endemic diseases and an ongoing Mpox Outbreak already strains the health system. Immediate priorities include water treatment and safe storage, rehabilitation and disinfection of wells and latrines, construction of temporary sanitation facilities in displacement sites, distribution of hygiene kits and Mosquito nets, and strengthened hygiene promotion to prevent disease outbreaks.

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

Regarding the Mpox Outbreak, existing handwashing facilities and water storage systems are insufficient and not adapted to overcrowded situation (temporary accommodation centres). With the extent of damage to infrastructure, and the living conditions for thousands of households, stronger WASH settings are required to mitigate the risk of diseases or diseases expansion.

## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

The situation presents significant protection risks, with houses destroyed and emergency shelters that might face overcrowding. Displacement and overcrowded evacuation sites significantly increase risks linked to limited privacy, inadequate sanitation facilities and security. Due to the evacuation, families might be separated while women and children may be in temporary accommodation (evacuation

sites or hosting family), men might be asked to stay close to the family house to secure them and continue economic activities. Family separation put at risk most vulnerable persons, mainly women and children. Therefore, particular attention must be given to reinforce the family unit.

At the evacuation sites, displaced communities or households live under uncertain and poor temporary shelters with little to no privacy between households. Women and children are exposed to SGBV within these contexts.

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

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



## Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

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

Both cyclones touched regions which haven't experienced this kind of event for decades. While TC Fytia impacted remote districts with difficult access on the west, TCI Gezani hit the second largest city in the country, on the East Coast. As a result, there was a reluctance to follow the early warning and early evacuation protocols. The communities also did not find the conditions for evacuation, appropriate and therefore they did not want to self-evacuate ahead of the Cyclone Gezani. This calls for stronger emphasis on risk reduction and community awareness in general to build knowledge, awareness and collective preventive systems at household level in the cyclone season which continues until the end of April. The area covered by this DREF is at risk of being affected by new events like cyclones and/or floods. Preparedness and prevention activities need to be carried out by Malagasy Red Cross volunteers.

Though the EAP was activated, covering some early actions, it remains essential to merge continuous messaging on basic protection and prevention, to the ongoing response efforts, including shelter/housing/flooding risks. Extreme rainfall and floods exposed structural gaps in community resilience and institutional preparedness, highlighting the growing vulnerability of communities to hydrometeorological events intensified by climate change.



## Community Engagement And Accountability

A multichannel feedback system is in place and operational which ensures accountability to targeted communities. Among the channels used to collect feedback from the communities is the green line and then sharing the contact during all activities. In addition, NS strengthens its accountability by recruiting an external partner to deal with, analyse and provide feedback to complaints and sensitive feedback.

The shelter technical support mission conducted initial consultation with communities to confirm their priorities and critical needs. This confirmed the strategy rationale and supported refining of the overall strategy of the Emergency appeal and this DREF. Overall feedback from communities expressed the need for assistance using a flexible approach that allows easier recovery.

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

## Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

Further sectoral detailed need assessment is needed, even beyond the immediate impact, especially for livelihoods and their recovery to determine the full scope of early recovery support. However, some of this is considered in the Emergency Appeal.

# Operational Strategy

## Overall objective of the operation

This DREF Operation aims to support Malagasy Red Cross in response to Fytia and Gezani Tropical Cyclones, through immediate relief to 4000 households (20,000 people) in Boeny, Atsinanana Regions. This DREF is allocated as a support to the broader IFRC Federation wide



Emergency appeal, coming in as an internal IFRC contribution for immediate life saving assistance on shelter, health, psychosocial support, and WASH activities for six months, while further funding is being mobilised to cover the National society overall response plan.

## Operation strategy rationale

The Malagasy Red Cross mobilized since the first alerts, conducting preparedness activities and coordinating with authorities and partners. The response was based on Government data as of 16th February 2026, with further MRCS assessments planned to inform the broader Emergency Appeal and potential adaptation of the IFRC-DREF allocation. Given the scale of destruction and homelessness caused by both cyclones, the scaled up DREF prioritizes urgent lifesaving and basic needs, particularly in shelter, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), and essential household support. Activities include distribution of emergency shelter materials, Non-Food Items (NFIs), hygiene and dignity kits, alongside health and WASH interventions, with safeguarding and protection integrated throughout. The strategy is being reviewed and adjusted to respond to the increased numbers and evolving needs following Cyclone Gezani.

### Early actions

With the forecasts from 9-11th February 2026 for upcoming Gezani Category 4 Cyclone, Madagascar partially activated their MDRMG025 EAP, allowing some early warning activities and early distribution of few kits, evacuation and support in evacuation sites. Under the Early Action Protocol (EAP) activation, MRCS was able to scale the Anticipatory Action (AA), with the support of partners. Early warning dissemination and preventive evacuations were conducted including early evacuation of 500 people.

The cyclone season is not over yet, but the early actions conducted showed the limited awareness on cyclones. Madagascar Red Cross Society (MRCS) will ensure community engagement is used to reinforce the early warning systems and promote the risk prevention messages among the community leaders and representatives. Direct door to door messages will also integrate these warnings, drawing attention to the importance of early warning messages from authorities and RC.

### Shelter-Blended Cash and In-Kind Approach

The shelter strategy adopts a complementary in-kind and cash-based approach to respond to the differentiated impacts of Cyclones Fytia and Gezani, while minimizing negative coping mechanisms such as the resale of relief items. This is to ensure that assistance is used for its intended purpose.

In rural and peri-rural areas (Boeny and rural Atsinanana), where traditional housing structures are compatible with standardized emergency materials, the response will scale up in-kind distribution of shelter and kitchen kits from 1,000 to 1,300 households (1,000 in Fytia-affected Boeny and 300 in Gezani-affected rural Atsinanana). This modality ensures immediate access to appropriate materials for safe temporary shelter and limits the risk of diversion in contexts where markets may be weak or construction materials scarce. In urban Toamasina, where housing typologies, market functionality, and reconstruction costs vary significantly, the strategy will prioritize cash for housing solutions to 2000 households, for an amount of 350 000 MGA, as harmonized by shelter cluster. This support is intended to assist families whose homes were destroyed or severely damaged, enabling them to procure context appropriate materials, hire skilled labor, and adapt reconstruction to their specific damage level, while preserving dignity and supporting local market and early recovery.

To ensure quality and safe reconstruction, 60 trained volunteers (30 per main region) will be deployed to conduct beneficiary registration, community sensitization on use of kits or cash, and post-distribution monitoring on the use of the assistance. Volunteers will receive refresher training on emergency shelter standards, and two training sessions on targeting identified local carpenters, who will later mobilized for housing constructions, to promote building techniques that result to resilient shelters. The local carpenters will work alongside the volunteers to provide hands on technical support for emergency shelter construction where needed. The strategy integrates community awareness and monitoring mechanisms to guide beneficiaries on safe construction practices and appropriate use of cash grants. Sensitization sessions over six months will reinforce key shelter messages, reduce misuse of funds, and discourage distress sales of in-kind items.

Use of multi-purpose cash for food and basic needs where broader household needs could cause the use of shelter cash for non-shelter priorities. Multi-purpose cash assistance of 280 000 MGA (approximately 50CHF) is provided to 2,000 households for food subsistence for 2 months as one off, complementing shelter support by covering food, essential services, urgent basic needs and essential items. This layered approach reduces pressure on shelter grants and strengthens household recovery capacity. This amount reflects the national cash working group strategy, that has been elaborated and to which all humanitarian responders align. Through this blended model, the intervention balances speed, accountability, market support, and technical quality, ensuring that assistance effectively restores safe living conditions while reinforcing community resilience and early recovery.

### Integrated WASH and health

Distributions of Essential Household Items (EHIs) is designed to support households that lost homes, kitchen sets and other basics, enabling them to restore safe living conditions after temporary sites are closed. EHIs that will be distributed include WASH kits, dignity kits and Mosquito nets simultaneously, to restore basic hygiene standards and to prevent disease spread, especially in the context of Mpox and Mosquito borne disease risks. The target for EHI items distribution was increased from 1000hh to 2000hh.

While DREF covered 2,000 households with kits, 20,000 people (4000hhs) will benefit from broader humanitarian services, including health and WASH prevention activities, as well as protection and safeguarding services. Hygiene promotion was strengthened alongside WASH kit distribution, and disinfection of public water points and latrines was conducted to ensure minimum sanitation standards in displacement sites and surrounding communities. Water treatment was provided to reduce the use of unsafe water sources. Health actions focused on Mosquito net distribution, prioritizing children under five and pregnant women, alongside First Aid and Psychosocial Support (PSS) already initiated by the National Society.



Health intervention focuses on preventing disease outbreaks and addressing immediate public health risks in cyclone affected areas through integrated Health and WASH actions. First Aid (FA) and Psychosocial Support (PSS) will be provided to affected populations, alongside community sensitization on Mpox, Malaria, Diarrhea, and other water and vectorborne diseases. This will be done by 60 volunteers for at least for 3 months. The volunteers will receive rapid training on health & hygiene promotion, First Aid and PSS. Psychological First Aid sessions will be done in safe spaces agreed with communities. Group activities to strengthen coping mechanisms to the trauma will also be done. Identified need for specialized services will be referred for professional mental health care when needed, ensuring continuity of care.

#### Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

Accountability to affected populations is done through systematic feedback mechanisms, with information analysed to adapt programming and improve response quality. The strategy supports community based child protection awareness, promotes safe and dignified access to services, and establishes referral pathways for protection concerns, while safeguarding principles are applied to prevent sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment. A Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) approach is integrated to address gender and age specific risks, particularly in overcrowded temporary shelters.

#### Coordination

Complementary support is being organized with partners in country and PIROI to complement the above proposed assistance. In that regard, as of 20th February 2026, 1250 kits were been made available by FCDO (250 finally allocated to Fyta targeted districts and 1000 to Gezani targeted districts); PIROI and other PNSs are also mobilizing and updates will be available soon on the stocks available to scale-up assistance. In the two districts targeted under this DREF, MRCS will ensure through this DREF or the EA overall funding, that the distribution of this donation is a comprehensive package of MRCS response.

MRCS is integrated into all coordination bodies and part of the clusters, allowing alignment of interventions, mapping priorities and targeting. Coordination is maintained at both local and national levels with government authorities and partners thus ensuring real time mapping of positioning and information sharing for effective intervention that prioritizes critical gaps.

To fulfill their lead role for shelter cluster coordination, IFRC will ensure a coherent, timely, and gap-focused shelter response. This will include convening regular coordination meetings with government and partners, consolidating assessment data, mapping partner interventions, and identifying priority gaps in affected areas. The coordination support will promote common technical standards for safe and resilient shelter solutions, strengthen information management and reporting, and ensure alignment with national authorities. Linkages with WASH, protection, and early recovery actors will be reinforced to promote integrated assistance and avoid duplication. This support will enhance strategic planning, improve coverage of the most vulnerable households, and facilitate effective scale up where needed. Further support will be defined through the Shelter Cluster coordination meetings between authorities and key partners that are going on since 19th February 2026 and the surge mission.

## Targeting Strategy

### Who will be targeted through this operation?

This operation will target 4,000 households affected by Fytia and Gezani Cyclone, which include 2300 reached with relief distribution in kind and/or cash. Geographical repartitions include:

- 1,900 households, including 1000 households reached with relief in Ambatoboeny and Mitsinjo districts, Boeny Region.
- 2,100 households, including 1300 households reached with relief in Toamasina I and Toamasina II districts.

Specific attention will be given to displaced households who have lost their houses, low income households as the cyclone puts them at risk of poverty, women and female headed households as they often face increased vulnerabilities in post-disaster scenarios as well as the elderly and people with disabilities as they might require additional support in a context where mobility challenges increase.

The above target is part of the IFRC Emergency Appeal Target which aims to reach 9,000 HH (45,000 people) affected by Fytia and Gezani across the 22 districts, in 7 regions of Madagascar. Boeny & Atsinanana, with possible extension to Analamanga & Alaotra Mangoro are prioritised. The districts include: Soalala, Mahajanga I & II, Marovoay, Vatomandry and Antananarivo.

### Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Geographic prioritization: Most affected regions according to BNGRC data, access difficulties even in coordination with other stakeholders. This includes the broader cyclone impact corridor from West to East Coast including; Boeny, Atsinanana, Analamanga, Alaotra Mangoro, Betsiboka, Melaky, Vakinankaratra. Ambatoboeny and Mitsinjo districts were the ones mainly affected in Fytia, while in Gezani the most affected was Atsinanana with hardest hit districts including Toamasina I and Toamasina II.

Vulnerability criteria: Severity of impact and the socio-economic vulnerability of the households. The response will apply Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) standards to ensure equitable access to assistance and avoid discrimination against any group. Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) will enhance participation of and accountability to the affected people. . Representative community



groups will be part of the selection process and feedback channels will be in place to assure transparency in the operation.

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

## Total Targeted Population

Women	6,732	Rural	40%
Girls (under 18)	3,468	Urban	60%
Men	6,468	People with disabilities (estimated)	13%
Boys (under 18)	3,332		
Total targeted population	20,000		

## Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	No
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	Yes

**Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.**

Risk	Mitigation action
<p>Access to Boeny Region could be difficult due to bad state of certain roads and infrastructure, exacerbated by floods and IC Fytia.</p> <p>Security in the area of intervention could present risks during travel, which could block implementation.</p> <p>Risk level: low to moderate</p>	<p>Local authorities will provide information on the situation in each area and accompany the NS volunteers to the field, if necessary.</p>
<p>Other cyclones impact the country, putting National Society response capacity under stress.</p>	<p>National Society has preparedness and response Standard Operating Procedures (SoPs) as well as contingency plans at national and regional levels.</p>



Mpox Outbreak in the same areas.	Health guidelines have been shared with local volunteers to facilitate efficient preventive management of Mpox transmission during distributions and field visits.
Safeguarding and Gender Based Violence (GBV) risks	For distributions, community engagement interventions like Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with women and other groups to gather preferences and the best safe arrangements for distributions. In addition, measures such reporting through the National Society green line and GBV briefing, will be done during the registration and distribution process. Safeguarding, Physical and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) measures are acknowledged by all staff and volunteers and procedures exist and are taken for any non-compliance. The National Society recruited a private company in charge of monitoring all complaints from the field related to funding abuse, fraud and corruption.
Protection risks in both overcrowded sites and for all the affected and displaced individuals (GBV, child protection concerns, exclusion of vulnerable groups)	Mainstream Protection and Gender Inclusion (PGI) across all sectors using IFRC PGI Minimum Standards. Establish safeguarding SoPs for the teams in the field for reference. Enforce the code of conduct compliance for staff, surge and volunteers. Map and operationalize confidential referral pathways. Strengthen lighting, site planning, and community awareness in temporary sites. The overall PGI strategy is defined by the broader EA plan and this DREF is aligned and contributes to it.
<b>Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:</b>	
No specific risk is foreseen for this intervention. Nevertheless, as always, the NS has trained the volunteers prior to be deployed. They all adhere to the minimum-security regulations, safe access, safeguarding, PSEA and measures are taken once any case of non-adherence is identified.	
Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	No

## Planned Intervention



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

**Budget:** CHF 371,905  
**Targeted Persons:** 11,500  
**Targeted Male:** -  
**Targeted Female:** -

#### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of Households benefiting from EHI (9000hh)	1,300	300
# households received emergency shelter support either cash or in-	2,300	500



king		
# trained volunteers deployed	120	0
# kits replenished (Shelter and kitchen sets)	1,000	0
% of cash-for-shelter households who used assistance for intended housing repairs (80%)	80	0
# of Households of households receiving cash for shelter or shelter kits for their housing solution (2300)	2,300	0
% of assisted households applying safer construction techniques with the support of MRCS and trained carpenters (70%)	70	0

## Progress Towards Outcome

- Since Tropical Cyclone (TC) Fytia was forecasted, Red Cross Volunteers have been mobilized to support affected communities. In Boeny Region they first supported local authorities in evacuation of vulnerable households and management of temporary evacuation sites. They provide support to 500 households evacuated while targeting in the most remote areas is still ongoing, with difficulties accessing villages due to rivers and floods.
- MRCS provided Essential Household Items (EHIs) in Ambato Boeny and Mitsinjo districts in Boeny. 500 kits already distributed (WASH kits, shelter kits, dignity kits)
- Once the impact of Intense Tropical Cyclone (ITC) Gezani was announced in Atsinanana Region, Malagasy Red Cross activated cyclone Early Action Protocol (EAP), carried out awareness raising activities and provided dignity kits to the most vulnerable women who were evacuated. The short timeframe before landfall dictated that activities and support for evacuation to temporary sites as well as their management be prioritised.
- A first assessment has been done with the participation of Red Cross members in Antsiranana while local volunteers have been mobilized in support of responses carried out by authorities.
- Volunteers continue supporting temporary site management and registration of displaced people is ongoing for both Boney and Anstinanama.
- Coordination through Shelter Cluster (IFRC as co-lead)

### Additional activities/changes

#### Shelter construction support and kits

- Shelter construction support and kits distribution scaled up from 1000 households to 1300 households, 1000 households in Boeny Fytia and 300 households in Antsiranana. This is for the rural communities where the construction material is consistent with IFRC kits.
- Training local volunteers on emergency shelter practices using build back better approach to support beneficiaries to rebuild houses in a safe way. One training session to be conducted in each area.
- Training of local carpenters in resilient building techniques. Two sessions to be conducted.
- Community awareness on shelter practices and engagement on use of trained local carpenters
- Mobilization of volunteers to support the construction of emergency shelters (45 days)

#### Shelter support through cash

- Volunteer training in cash programming
- Cash disbursement for shelter/housing solutions. Two thousand households more to be supported in addition to the 1300 households assisted through shelter tool kits approach
- Mobilization and training of volunteers to support cash assistance awareness, monitoring and Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM)
- Support to most vulnerable households' orientation on safe reconstructions, markets and training carpenters to help them in the process of rebuilding their houses.
- Volunteers' mobilization for sensitization on shelter in affected areas.



## Multi Purpose Cash

**Budget:** CHF 123,203

**Targeted Persons:** 10,000

**Targeted Male:** 4,900

**Targeted Female:** 5,100



## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of cash feasibility and risk evaluation	1	0
# families reached with cash for basic needs and food	2,000	0
% of families that confirmed the cash have improved their access to food and essential relief and services	80	0

## Progress Towards Outcome

Initially, in Fytia the intervention was focusing on relief distribution. Through this update, MRCS is adapting their intervention to incorporate cash as the identified relevant and preferred approach to cover family's needs for food, basic needs and essential services. To deliver cash, this DREF intends to cover the following:

- Rapid confirmation of market functionality and cash feasibility
- Monitoring of market, use of cash and advocacy on local market actors for inflation prevention
- Distribution of Multi-Purpose Cash (MPC) assistance to 2000hhs. One off installment.
- Post distribution survey. Include assessing the relevance and inform early recovery cash design



**Budget:** CHF 51,042

**Targeted Persons:** 20,000

**Targeted Male:** 9,800

**Targeted Female:** 10,200

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# households (children under 5 years, pregnant women) received mosquito nets	1,000	0
# of FA and PSS sessions provided to affected individuals, families, volunteers identified by trained volunteers.	180	5
# people receive information on health prevention, covering waterborne disease	20,000	0
% of target population with improved access to basic health services	50	0
% of people reporting improved psychosocial well-being	50	0

## Progress Towards Outcome

Progress to date

- First Aid services on-going in evacuation sites
- Psychosocial Support (PSS) services on going.
- Mpox sensitization sessions in temporary shelters being conducted by volunteers during visits.



- Procurement of Mosquito nets is ongoing so that they can be delivered to pregnant women and children under five years. This has been scaled to reach 2000 households.

#### Additional activities/changes

- Extend the Community sensitization on preventive measures on Malaria, Diarrhoea, Mpox in Antsinanana region. In total reaching 20,000 people in 2 regions.
- Deployment of volunteers for health promotion (jointly with hygiene promotion sessions).
- Preposition of 1000 Mosquito nets to be complemented with partners available stocks to reach at least 1000hh.
- Development, printing and distribution of IEC material on disease prevention, reaching 4000 households.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

**Budget:** CHF 124,804

**Targeted Persons:** 20,000

**Targeted Male:** 9,800

**Targeted Female:** 10,200

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# people reached with hygiene promotion and water treatment techniques to prevent waterborne diseases	4,000	300
# staff and volunteers trained in hygiene promotion, hygiene kits distribution and usage demonstrations	100	0
# disinfection sessions in public areas	10	0
# of families benefiting from WASH services	4,000	0
# of WASH facilities restored and disinfected at community level for water access and sanitation	10	0
# of households receiving WASH kits	2,000	300
% of households practicing appropriate hygiene behaviours (70%)	70	0
# of households assisted with access to safe drinking water	2,000	0

### Progress Towards Outcome

#### Progress on Boeny

- First distribution of 300 WASH kits in Mahajanga (Boeny). Another distribution planned for the fourth week of February 2026.
- Hygiene promotion campaigns are being started but so far only in evacuation centers
- Disinfection of public water points and latrines, especially in some of the school used as accommodation centers.
- Procurement ongoing for water treatment materials and further kits to reach the 1900 hhs initially targeted.

#### Progress following Cyclone Gezani

##### Additional activities/changes

This update will maintain the same priorities as defined in the original plan, just extending activities to Antsinanana region. The following activities now cover both Boeny and Antsinanana targeted districts:

- Disinfection of public wells and latrines affected
- Distribution of WASH kits reaching 2000hh. Include an additional 1000 households in Toamasina II District. One kit per household



includes: One jerrycan of 20 litres, one bucket and soap among other items.

- Conduct weekly hygiene promotion and sanitation sessions in the four targeted districts.
- Distribute hygiene promotion Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials with key messages on personal hygiene and sanitation practices.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

**Budget:** CHF 85,490

**Targeted Persons:** 11,500

**Targeted Male:** 5,865

**Targeted Female:** 5,635

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
% of Staff and volunteers oriented and mobilized in PGI sensitization and minimum standards	100	0
# of staff trained on Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and child safeguarding	10	0
# of targeted families with women and girls in reproductive age receiving dignity kits	2,000	0
% of protection complaints appropriately referred and addressed	100	0
% of assisted population reporting safe and equitable access to services	80	0
# of population reached with SGBV prevention and response	11,500	0

### Progress Towards Outcome

Progress to date

- Registration of individuals is ongoing which will provide more disaggregated data.
- Protection and Gender Inclusion (PGI) considerations are integrated to the ongoing Malawi Red Cross Society (MRCS) assessment.

The activities prioritised remain the same as in the initial plan.

- Protection and Gender Inclusion (PGI) mainstreamed in shelter, distributions, cash, health and wash and Gender Based Violence (GBV) risk mitigation actions. Conduct orientation of volunteers in gender-based violence, referral pathways and PSS support. and ensure understanding and alignment to Code of conduct
- Development and dissemination of PGI-focused key messages for communities.
- Orient staff, volunteers and Financial Service Providers (FSP) on Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), child safeguarding and the Code of Conduct.
- Establish safe referral pathways to handle protection incidents and this cases reported and referred to the relevant service provider.
- Ensure diversity in staff and volunteers, including both males and females.
- Procure and distribute dignity kits to women and girls in reproductive age among the 2,000HHs targeted. 4000 units for 2 months use for 2000 individuals.



## Community Engagement And Accountability

**Budget:** CHF 18,692



**Targeted Persons:** 20,000  
**Targeted Male:** 9,800  
**Targeted Female:** 10,200

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of consultation meetings held with community representatives for operational decision making	32	2
% of Staff and volunteers oriented and mobilised in CEA minimum standards	360	0
# post-distribution surveys prepared and implemented	4	0
% of population expressing satisfaction with assistance process	80	0
% of community members aware of selection criteria and complaint mechanisms	100	0
% of feedback responded to within agreed timeframe – max. 7 days	100	0

## Progress Towards Outcome

Progress to date

- Activation of Green Line feedback mechanism
- Some community consultations to discuss housing needs and preferred solutions were organized.

This update maintains the same priorities as defined in the original plan, just extending activities to Antsinanana Region. The following activities now cover both Boeny and Antsinanana targeted districts:

- Integrate community engagement in the targeting to ensure focus to most affected and in need, defining and validating criteria with communities.
- Disseminate community feedback mechanisms like the toll-free hotline and volunteer feedback forms
- Develop of key messages
- Conduct community dialogue sessions (2 per district per month), focus group discussions (including with women, youth, and mobile populations) to enhance community participation targeting the household heads.



## Secretariat Services

**Budget:** CHF 123,272  
**Targeted Persons:** 420  
**Targeted Male:** -  
**Targeted Female:** -

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of coordination meetings conducted (national, regional, and with Movement partners)	24	4



# of situation reports produced and disseminated	4	0
# of monitoring and supervision missions conducted	4	0
# of lessons learned workshops conducted	1	0
# surge deployment	4	2

## Progress Towards Outcome

### Progress to date

- Deployment of technical support. Include Operation manager surge, IM surge, SPRM from Regional office, shelter cluster coordination technical expertise also deployed from Geneva office

IFRC will continue to play its support role alongside NS for technical support and coordination.

- Provide continuous technical, logistical, and financial support. Include through dedicated staff to the intervention. 4 position supported to contribute to operational, technical and financial management & reporting.
- Strengthen coordination within RCRC Movement for the entire duration of this update
- Conduct monthly supervision and monitoring missions
- Deployment of 04 Surge support. Key profiles supported under this DREF. CVA for 3 months, IM for 3 months of which only 1 supported by the DREF, Shelter cluster coordination for 3 months, Operation manager for 3 months of which only 2 supported by the DREF.
- Facilitate weekly Movement coordination meetings (including a kick-off meeting, monitoring calls).
- Support the management of the operation including surge deployment, procurement support, reporting, coordination, and compliance monitoring.
- Organize joint field supervision missions.



## National Society Strengthening

**Budget:** CHF 101,586

**Targeted Persons:** 420

**Targeted Male:** -

**Targeted Female:** -

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# weekly coordination meetings established.	16	2
# Lessons learnt workshop report submitted to IFRC and partners	1	0
# of staff and volunteers receiving proper training/briefings before deployment	75	0

## Progress Towards Outcome

### Progress

- From onset of both cyclones, MRCS has activated the National and Regional Contingency Plans
- Activation of National Crisis Management Room (EOC)
- So far, 70 volunteers have been mobilized (including NDRT and BDRT)
- NS has been mobilised for assessments both branch initial assessments and observations and joint assessment with other partners which contributed to the triangulated data captures in NS planning.



MRCS will continue to play its lead role to implement, coordinate and advocate for the broader response plan and under this IFRC-DREF contribution. Following actions are supported under this DREF:

- Extend weekly coordination meetings during the 6 months covers by this update
- Conduct the assessment with 5 NDRT and branches volunteers.
- Regular update from the ground and technical support accordingly.
- Mobilize trained staff and volunteers.
- Provide the duty of care part for volunteers (insurance, PPE, security briefings).
- Ensure advocacy and visibility of NS actions through communications in media, SPRM events, partner engagement, representation in relevant platforms etc. Thus DREF will support communication, and event launch and relevant communication on this DREF.

## About Support Services

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

A total of 400 volunteers including National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) and Branch Disaster Response Team (BDRT), will be mobilized for this operation. With the exception of supervisors and NDRTs and BDRTs, the other volunteers (approx. 350) will work per thematic area as shown below:

- 160 covering Health and WASH interventions.
- 120 volunteers for the shelter, both for the constructions, the distributions and the cash for shelter.
- 30 volunteers for the MPC assistance awareness, distribution and Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM).
- 40 Other volunteers are affected to the Protection and Gender Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA).

The distance and the scope of activities require a proper workforce planning for effective and successful implementation.

The Malagasy Red Cross has an active Disaster Management Department whose staff are familiar with the operations. The Head of Department follows closely with his team and gives orientations and guidance. The NS team will be supported by the IFRC Cluster Delegation and Regional Team in addition to PNS technical support.

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

Four hundred volunteers will be mobilized for the activities. These volunteers will be responsible for conducting activities in the field. The volunteers will be led by the National Disaster Response Teams (NDRTs).

Five Malagasy Red Cross Society (MRCS) staff will be mobilized for quality implementation, three of which will be deployed on site when needed, to support the team of local volunteers in carrying out key activities such as distributions and PDMs. The others will support monitoring. The staff will come from different MRCS departments in order to promote complementarity during the activities for ensure quality assurance.

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

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

### Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.

- The Operations Manager is deployed for an initial 1 month and for continuity, the second rotation is already being planned.
- The Information Manager is deployed in country and has started working with technical teams on data consolidation and Information Management (IM) products for the Emergency Appeal and adapting some for this DREF intervention.
- Further deployment is expected in coming days as planned above.



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

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

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

Local procurement: The National Society will lead the sourcing of locally available goods, such as WASH and dignity kits, as well as the printing of Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials (posters, flyers and relevant validated support with communities) to ensure they are adapted to the local context.

## How will this operation be monitored?

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

## Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

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

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



# Contact Information

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

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