

OPERATION UPDATE #4

Southwestern Indian Ocean (SWOI)| Tropical Cyclones

<p>Emergency appeal No: MDRS1005</p> <p>Emergency appeal launched: 18/12/2024</p> <p>Operational Strategy published: 26/03/2025</p>	<p>Glide No:</p> <p>TC-2024-000224-MOZ</p> <p>TC-2024-000224-MDG</p> <p>TC-2024-000225-COM</p>
<p>Operation update #4</p> <p>Date of issue: 19/06/2026</p>	<p>Timeframe covered by this update:</p> <p>From 16/12/2024 to 28/02/2026</p>
<p>Operation timeframe: 18 months (6/12/2024 to 30/06/2026)</p>	<p>Number of people being assisted: 600,000</p>
<p>Funding requirements (CHF):</p> <p>CHF 6 million IFRC Secretariat Funding ask, as part of the CHF 10 million Federation-wide Funding ask</p>	<p>DREF amount initially allocated:</p> <p>Mozambique: CHF 1 million</p> <p>Madagascar: CHF 500,000</p> <p>Malawi: CHF 500,000</p> <p>Comoros: CHF 500,000</p> <p>Regional: CHF 250,000</p>



Distribution of shelter kits to families affected by cyclones Chido and Jude in Chiure, Cabo Delgado. Photo: Mozambique Red Cross Society

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

The 2024-2025 cyclone season ended in May 2025, and it is estimated to be one of the most active seasons on record. According to data from Meteo France, the season is one of the 5 most active in the last 40 years and the top 3 in terms of cyclonic activity since 1987. Overall, the season had 13 named storms, 9 tropical cyclones, 6 intense tropical cyclones, and 1 very intense tropical cyclone. The intensity of this season was brought about by above-average sea surface temperatures in the western and central equatorial Indian Ocean¹. In Mozambique, this is the 5th consecutive year with at least one storm making landfall, and this is also unprecedented. In comparison to the overall forecast for the 2024-2025 season, the activity in the Mozambique channel was higher than anticipated. The major impact of season also came earlier than in past years (December with TC Chido).

From early December 2024 to March 2025, five main tropical cyclones/Storms (from those noted above) impacted in the Southwestern Indian Ocean (SWIO) region: TC Chido, Dikeledi, Honde, Garace, and Jude, which affected 2.6 million people in Comoros, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Mayotte and La Reunion. Refer to Table 1 for the number of people affected by tropical cyclones and storms in each country or island, and Chart 1 for the total impact

Table 1: Number of people affected by Tropical Cyclones						
Country	Chido	Dikeledi	Garance	Honde	Jude	Total per Country
Comoros	64,167	-	-	-	-	64,167
Madagascar	-	6,926	-	99,890	15,000	121,816
Malawi	46,017	-	10'000	-	20,646	76,663
Mozambique	453,306	283, 334	-	-	1,037,336	1,773,976
Mayotte	300,000	-	-	-	-	300,000
La Reunion	-	-	265'500	-	-	265,500
Total per Cyclone	863,490	290,260	275,500	99,890	1,072,982	2,602,122
<i>Tropical Cyclone Chido also affected Mauritius, Seychelles, and Zimbabwe, but to a lesser degree.</i>						

TC Chido was the first cyclone and the most destructive of the season. Chido intensified into an intense tropical cyclone on 11 December 2024, achieving category 4-equivalent status with sustained winds of 220 km/h, gusts of up to 250 km/h, and an extreme central pressure of 929 hPa. As of 30 December 2024, TC Chido resulted in at least 172 confirmed deaths – 120 in Mozambique, 40 in Mayotte, and 13 in Malawi – and over 6,300 reported injuries². TC Chido brought major devastation to the Island of Mayotte, particularly due to the many informal settlements that were impacted.

Subsequently, TC Dikeledi made landfall in northern Madagascar on 11 January 2025, affecting more than 7,000 people. The storm brought heavy rainfall to the northern regions of the country, resulting in damage to 1,000 houses³. Following its passage through Madagascar, Dikeledi struck Mozambique on 13 January 2025, affecting areas that had already been impacted by Cyclone Chido in December 2024. The cyclone primarily hit the coastal province of Nampula. As of 20 January 2025, preliminary data indicate that 31,898 houses have sustained partial damage, while 24,101 houses have been destroyed, resulting in 55,999 damaged shelters across the province⁴.

¹ https://mausam.imd.gov.in/ClimateInformation/imdweb/CLIMATE_FCST/Bulletin/ENSO_IOD_Update_Bulletin.pdf

² Mozambique: Intense Tropical Cyclone Chido - Flash Update No. 6, OCHA, As of 30 December 2024; Cyclone Chido has devastated Mayotte and Mozambique, 24 December 2024, <https://www.hi.org/en/news/cyclone-chido-has-devastated-mayotte-and-mozambique->; Malawi country plan

³ Madagascar: Tropical Cyclone Dikeledi - Flash Update No. 3, OCHA, 15 January 2025

⁴ DTM Tropical Cyclone Dikeledi, Nampula, Mozambique, Flash Update: 21 January 2025, IOM and INGO

In late February 2025, two additional tropical storms, Moderate Tropical Storm Honde and Severe Tropical Storm Garance, developed in the Indian Ocean, increasing in strength to tropical cyclones. Intense rain and wind from Tropical Cyclone Honde struck southern Madagascar on 28 February 2025, causing widespread flooding. TC Honde followed a trajectory similar to Dikeledi, leading to a higher level of impact on the ground due to the previous rains and wind. On the same day, TC Garance made landfall in La Réunion, knocking out electricity and water for most of the island's residents. In La Reunion, red and purple alerts were activated in preparation for the landing. The TC left almost 47% of households with no power, and 46% with no access to drinking water.

Furthermore, a system emerged in the morning on 8 March 2024 over the Mozambique Channel, southwest of Nosy Be, after quickly crossing Madagascar. It evolved into a moderate tropical storm and was subsequently named Jude. In Madagascar, TC Jude led to 10,715 people affected in two main districts, Fort Dauphin and Amboasary. While TC Jude had lower levels of rain than previous systems, it still brought very intense wind. BNGRC deployed specific accommodation centers to support those that needed a place to take shelter. TC Jude made landfall in the Mossuril district of Nampula province, Mozambique, in the early hours of Monday, 10 March 2025. With sustained winds reaching 120 km/h and gusts peaking at 195 km/h, the tropical cyclone unleashed torrential rainfall exceeding 250 mm in a single day, accompanied by powerful winds that caused widespread devastation and flooding across the provinces of Nampula, Zambezia, Cabo Delgado, Niassa and Tete. According to the Multi-sectoral Needs Assessment (MIRA), finalised on March 17, more than 88,000 houses were completely and partially destroyed. Being hit by a third cyclone in less than two weeks, TC Jude further worsened the needs and vulnerabilities in the north of the country. TC Jude entered Malawi on 10 March 2025, affecting 11 districts mainly in the Southern and Central regions of the country, with Phalombe district being the most impacted. According to DoDMA's report on 13 March, TC Jude affected 20,646 people, with 4,883 displaced in Malawi.

Update for the 2025/2026 Cyclone season

The 2025/2026 cyclone season in Africa had been forecasted to have normal to above-normal rainfall for most areas. Forecasts indicated near- to above-normal cyclone activity, with an estimated 10–14 storms in total. Most systems this season had been forecasted to develop in the far eastern part of the southern Indian Ocean (50–70% probability). Only a small number of storms are expected to form in the Mozambique Channel, with at most two anticipated this season.

So far, 12 systems (storms and cyclones) have been reported this season. While the season was active, most systems remained over open waters. Beyond these cyclones and storms, the influence of the La Niña in the sub-region also led to high levels of rain and floods across a number of countries. In Mozambique, rains that started in late December led to over 2.5 million people affected across the country as of 28 February 2026

The strongest impact in the sub-region came from Tropical Cyclones (TC) Fytia and Gezani. TC Fytia made landfall on Madagascar's west coast on 31 January 2026, causing severe flooding, structural damage, and significant humanitarian impacts, with multiple deaths, tens of thousands displaced across regions including Boeny, Melaky, Sofia, Betsiboka, and Antananarivo. Homes, schools, and infrastructure suffered extensive damage, and road access was heavily disrupted. Cyclone Gezani struck just days later on 10 February 2026, hitting Toamasina with winds up to 250 km/h and causing at least 31–36 deaths, thousands of injuries, and over 250,000 people affected, along with nearly 18,000 homes destroyed and 37,000 damaged. TC Gezani devastated Toamasina—damaging up to 75% of its infrastructure—and triggered widespread flooding, power outages, and displacement as it moved into the Mozambique Channel. Together, Fytia and Gezani brought major and widespread impacts to Madagascar.

The cyclone season is expected to continue until May, yet the remainder of the season is expected to remain relatively quiet with no major cyclones and disturbances expected. No active systems are present in the SWIO as of February 28, 2026. Additional indicators and meteorological forecast collectively show a low likelihood of further significant

cyclone formation in the remainder of the season. Nevertheless, continuous monitoring continues to be of priority in case of the development of a late-season storm.

Summary of response

Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

The National Societies in the SWIO sub-region have extensive experience in managing natural hazards and public health crises. Their work centers on disaster preparedness, immediate response, and long-term recovery. Red Cross Red Crescent volunteers, integrated within communities, are trained in disaster preparedness and early warning systems (EWS). The National Societies operate warehouses with pre-positioned supplies. They have strong acceptance within affected communities and among national authorities, facilitating response and readiness efforts. The National Societies play a vital role in mitigating the impact of cyclones through comprehensive preparedness, rapid response, and sustained recovery, saving lives and enhancing community resilience. Refer to SWIO TC Operation Strategy (MDRS1005), page #8-9 for National Societies' capacity.

During the reporting period, with the support from IFRC network, the National Societies reached out to more than 83,2233 people in Madagascar, Comoros, Malawi and Mozambique with at least one intervention, including shelter and essential household items (EHI), multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA), hygiene promotion and mental health and psychosocial support (MH PSS). Refer to Chart 2 for the Federation-wide people reached per sector and strategic sectors of intervention for the details.

In addition, more than 1,011,611 people were reached through dissemination of early warning messages using various media such as mass awareness messaging using loudspeakers, household visits and early action activities such as evaluation in Madagascar, Comoros, Malawi and Mozambique

Country-wise progress

Mozambique

- Mozambique Red Cross Society (CVM) provided 3,727 households in Nampula and Niassa with shelter toolkits, tarpaulins, kitchen sets, hygiene kits, menstrual hygiene kits, plastic buckets, jerry cans, mosquito nets, and solar lamps, with the support of the IFRC network. This also includes 2,000 households assisted through activation of EAP for tropical cyclones supported by IFRC Secretariat and German RC.
- For the initial response, the Canadian Red Cross (CRC) contributed relief items and IFRC procured items from PIROI pre-positioned stocks with Airbus pro-bono flight support to those affected by Cyclone Chido and Dikeledi
- In April, 103 CVM volunteers and staff from Mossuril and Ilha de Moçambique were trained in basic shelter construction and WASH, focusing on safer building practices, community hygiene and prevention of waterborne diseases. An additional PGI and CEA training, addressing 35 CVM volunteers, 14 community leaders and government representatives took place in Mossuril supported by the EAP Cyclone activation project.
- 16 volunteers were trained in post-distribution monitoring (PDM), which was carried out in both districts, covering 264 households assisted between December 2024 and March 2025.
- The distribution of shelter and WASH non-food items (NFIs), as well as mosquito nets, to 1,299 families Previously reached with partial assistance in Mossuril was completed in May-June. This was followed by second round of distribution targeting an additional 1,500 vulnerable households in Mossuril district. Through a donation of the French Government and the support of a French Red Cross Delegate dedicated to this operation, the distributions for the 1,500 HHs took place in June.
- Additionally, 968 households in Cabo Delgado province received shelter toolkits with the support of the ICRC.
- As co-lead of the Shelter Cluster, IFRC Shelter Cluster Coordinator was in Mozambique during Q1 and continued supporting remotely through the year. This position supports coordination with local authorities and partners to develop immediate response actions, map available resources, and ensure timely information sharing to address

the shelter needs of affected communities. In country, the visits in Nampula included providing training on use of shelter tool kits and tarpaulins.

- Since June 2025, NS has been engaged in the readiness activities for coming cyclone season 2025/2026. Including a national warehouse assessment and stock intake across all warehousing CVM facilities in the country.
- CVM has also been working in coordination with local direction of Education of Nampula, where CVM assisted 1,000 children with school kits which included a school bag, five exercise books, two pens, and a pencil, these are students of grade 1 to 5 at Mossuril Primary Schools. These children were affected by Cyclone Chido.
- Additionally, as part of readiness activity of the cyclone season NS also provided integrated first aid, PGI and CEA training to 94 volunteers in 4 and 3 districts for Nampula and Niassa province respectively. Topics covered included Movement principles, Code of Conduct, Beneficiary Selection, Inclusion and vulnerability, creation of safe spaces, how to distribute hygiene material, identification of cases with trauma and GB, CEA, and linha verde (feedback mechanism).
- It is important to note that CVM completed all the activities, including the lesson learnt workshop in Nampula province, where 40 CVM staff and volunteers and 1 IFRC participated. Currently, the NS is working on financial reporting.

Updates on the procurement that has been pending

Item	Status	Qty	UoM
Shelter tool repair kit 1 p HH	Arrived	1200	Kits
Tarps (2pHH)	Arrived	2400	pce
Jerrycans (2HH) collapsible	Arrived	4000	pce
Mosquito nets	Arrived	3500	Each
Hygienic Kits	Arrived	1200	kits
Transport + clearance	Done	1	each
clearance shelter kits	Done	1	each
clearance tarpaulins	Done	1	each
kitchen sets	Outstanding	1200	Each
Solar lamps 1pHH	Outstanding	1200	each
Clearance mosquito nets +jerrycans	Done	1	each
Clearance solar lamps & kitchen sets	Outstanding	1	each
Total			

Note the two outstanding items have been procured since January 2026, yet the suppliers have been unable to deliver to date due to global supply chain challenges.

Madagascar

- Malagasy Red Cross Society was since the start of the 2025 cyclone season on readiness/anticipation activities and also in response activities through two coordinated sources of funding as part of the Federation-wide approach of the EA. A total of 599 volunteers were mobilized to support the response to TC Chido up to February 2026.
- Between 12 and 31 December 2024, the Malagasy Red Cross, with support of PIROI, mobilized across the regions of Sava, Diana, and Sofia in response to Cyclone Chido, and launched an early warning and evacuation awareness campaign in high-risk areas. Although national and regional operations centers were partially activated and preparations for emergency shelter management were put in place, the cyclone ultimately spared the region from significant impact, making shelter operations unnecessary. During this period, 262 volunteers were engaged, reaching 3,254 households and a total of 13,487 individuals, including 6,769 women and 6,718 men, who benefited from heightened awareness and readiness measures.
- In response to the impact of TC Honde, the MRCS implemented anticipatory actions and emergency response activities in the regions of Atsimo Andrefana and Menabe with support from the Emergency Appeal as well.
- In response to TC Dikeledi, the Malagasy Red Cross Society activated its Crisis Modifier under the Madagascar Locally led Multi-Hazard Preparedness and Resilience Program funded by FCDO through IFRC and rapidly deployed National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT/BDRT) alongside local governance structures to lead early warning and anticipatory actions.

- From 26 to 28 February 2025, the Malagasy Red Cross Society conducted early warning sensitization campaigns in six fokontany of Toliara I and II, mobilizing 119 Local Response Teams and four volunteers to raise awareness using visual alert codes (green, yellow, red) and community outreach tools such as megaphones and tam-tams. These efforts focused on cyclone preparedness and encouraging evacuations from risky to safe areas. Simultaneously, in Morondava (Menabe region), 53 volunteers responded to massive floods caused by the cyclone by managing ten emergency shelters, evacuating affected populations, and distributing essential food and hygiene kits. A total of 1,409 households (7,045 people) were assisted.
- From 15 to 18 March 2025, in response to Cyclone Jude, the ECHO PPP programme conducted a distribution of WASH kits in Taolanaro, Anosy region. A team of 26 people carried out the operation, delivering buckets as part of the kits to 380 households, thereby reaching a total of 1,900 individuals. The effort was supported by 10 staff and 16 volunteers, ensuring essential hygiene support for communities affected by the cyclone.
- As part of the preparedness pillar of the EA, 25 volunteers were trained on PASSA, 25 on WASH, 25 on CBHFA, 25 on PGI and CEA, and 25 on EVCA. The replenishment of WASH and dignity kits was done through the support of the EA.
- Since June 2025, through this EA, MRCS has conducted preparedness activities by training the volunteers from cyclone-risky areas, organizing community awareness to target localities and providing early warning and preparedness equipment to the communities and volunteers. Cumulatively, a total of 599 volunteers have been trained and equipped, while 155,312 people have been reached by Malagasy RC intervention (either direct support or through sensitization).
- In addition to the support provided by this EA, the MRCS also conducted activities through the support of the Locally led Multi-Hazard Preparedness and Resilience Programme (funded by FCDO through IFRC). The MRCS complements the ongoing activities and support by this program through other support from the EA. More details on those actions supported through this program can be found below.
 - Between 6 and 31 January 2025, through the CRISMO activation (mentioned above) MRCS carried out key messaging across 16 districts in six regions (including Sava, Diana, Boeny, Menabe, Ambatosoa, and Atsimo Andrefana), reaching 93,755 people with early warning messages. Anticipatory measures such as canal cleaning and house reinforcement were implemented, and 105 households (559 individuals) were evacuated to four temporary shelter sites. A total of 975 volunteers supported the sensitization activities, while 17 supported shelter management. Additionally, 482 households have been assisted with WASH kits, and 832 women with dignity kits in Diego and Ambilohe
 - From 14-16 March 2025, in response to TC Jude, MRCS, supported by the FCDO-funded programme, carried out evacuation, awareness-raising, and shelter-management activities in Atsimo Andrefana and Menabe In Toliara I and II 105 volunteers disseminated early warning messages across 45 fokontany, facilitating the evacuation and registration of 2,374 displaced households across 10 temporary sites. In Morondava, 21 volunteers assisted the evacuation of 336 people from high-risk areas and sensitized more than 1,400 community members on cyclone preparedness, while 87 households received three-day emergency food kits. Following assessments and coordination with BNGRC, an additional 1,500 households received NFIs, and 2,500 others were supported with cash for basic needs. Further training in CEA, PGI, Cash, PASSA, and WASH/EPIC is planned to reinforce emergency volunteer teams in the affected regions.
 - Between 18 and 21 March 2025 in Morondava (Menabe region), PPRM teams drained seven stagnant water areas in Ankisirasira Sud using one pump and clearing 200 meters of trenches, improving living conditions for 300 residents after Cyclone HONDE.
 - From 12 to 19 April 2025, under the PPRM programme, CRISMO distributed 500 WASH kits to 2,500 people across five communes in Toliara I and II (Atsimo Andrefana region) following Cyclone HONDE. The operation included kit delivery, community sensitization, coordination with local authorities, and beneficiary feedback collection.
 - From 19 to 30 April 2025, also in Morondava, PPRM distributed WASH kits under the Crisis Modifier mechanism across four communes with the support of 30 volunteers, reaching 476 households (2,380 people) with essential hygiene items, including soap, jerrycans, buckets, and Sur'Eau for water treatment.

- From the beginning of the 2025/2026 cyclone season, the project has remained a potential option to activate the CRISMO for further support according to the needs.

Comoros

- Following the Tropical Cyclone Chido in December 2024, which significantly affected several localities in Anjouan and Mohéli, the Comoros Red Crescent (CRCo) mobilised disaster response teams and conducted community awareness sessions in the most affected areas.
- Under the DREF CHIDO operation, the CRCo developed a country response plan, targeting both communities directly impacted and those at high risk of future cyclones. The National Society provided emergency kits to 100 households (approximately 600 people) who were severely affected by TC Chido. The stock used for this response has since been replenished). Additionally, extensive community engagement and sensitization activities have been implemented, aiming to reach around 61,152 people across 60 villages identified as either directly affected or at high cyclone risk. As of end of Feb 2026, a total of 1,980 awareness sessions on WASH, DRR, PGI and PSEA have been organized, reaching 44,065 people. Awareness-raising sessions in DRR and WASH were informed by various assessments conducted within target communities, including KAP surveys, eVCA, and technical shelter analyses. Likewise, the IEC materials developed and deployed were tailored in alignment with the findings of these assessments.
- The CRCo has also reinforced the volunteers' capacities on shelter (Build Better and Cyclone resistant building techniques training for 60 volunteers and 57 masons, including technicians from the National Housing Agency). In addition, 60 volunteers have been trained on WASH, 56 volunteers trained on EVCA and Early warning system, 62 volunteers on community engagement and accountability (CEA), 63 volunteers on PGI/PSEA and 29 volunteers on cash distribution. As planned, 59 CEA committees have been reactivated and a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for CVA has been developed.
- Through a participatory community-led targeting process, the cash assistance planned for 75 households whose shelters were partially destroyed by the cyclone, has been conducted. A total of 63 households (386 individuals) received cash transfers amounting to KMF 50,000 (~ CHF 100) per household. The distribution was accompanied by a Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey.

Malawi

Between March 2025 to February 2026 MRCS has implemented several activities under the TC Chido and Jude response, the major ones being the following;

- Supporting 2,354 (10,500 people) households affected by TC Jude with cash and soap (both bathing and laundry). The total number of beneficiaries reached with cash support has increased following the September mop-up exercise in Kasungu and Blantyre.
- Training of 270 volunteers in ECV, PGI, CEA and psychosocial support.
- Reached out to over 3,800 people with psychosocial support services across all target communities
- Facilitated distribution of chlorine to target communities, and this was handled by the Ministry of Health officials at the district level.
- Conducted hygiene promotion activities reaching out to over 25,500 people in all target communities, and this was done through volunteers and health assistants at the community levels, but also taking advantage of cash and NFI distribution.
- Strengthening complaints and feedback mechanisms in collaboration with social mobilization committees in all target districts.
- Enhancing coordination meetings at the district levels to ensure harmonization of approaches in all response activities
- So far, the National Society has reached 34,744 people with Health interventions, while 15,875 people were reached with critical WASH interventions. The number of people reached has increased, particularly in the seven schools that benefited from the rehabilitation works.

- MRCS reached approximately 715,000 people with early warning messages in at-risk districts in the days prior to landfall of TC Chido and Jude. These messages were disseminated through radio jingles, van publicity, door-to-door visits, and community meetings, and these were the same methods used by Danish RC, combined support, and IFRC. Of these, 600,000 people were reached in anticipation of TC Chido through Danish RC support, while 115,000 people were reached in anticipation of TC Jude, through combined IFRC Secretariat support and Federation-wide support from Danish RC. The Emergency Appeal funding also facilitated the fast deployment of MRCS NRTs to support early actions, assessments and search and rescue activities.

PIROI response (Mayotte and La Reunion)

In response to the impact from TC Chido, PIROI quickly activated its response in Mayotte and launched a domestic appeal to gather support and financial resources. As part of the response, PIROI deployed 90 tons of relief items in the first 8 days alone. The response focused on the following interventions:

- NFI distributions (including food parcels).
- Deployment of medical teams in the field.
- MPHSS.
- WASH support, including distribution of clean and drinking water, deployment of water treatment teams, including a mobile truck.
- RFL.

In response to the landfall of TC Garance in La Reunion, PIROI mobilized over 150 volunteers and responded through three main sectors: 1) Alerts, early warning messages and communication with communities, 2) Distribution of food parcels, 3) support to temporary emergency shelters in collaboration with local hospitals, including the distribution of wash kits in line with the request from the public authorities. PIROI has also been supporting NS in SWIO with their preparedness activities for the incoming cyclone season.

Needs analysis

The Tropical Cyclones from 2025 significantly affected Comoros, Madagascar, Malawi, and Mozambique, with more than 2.5 million people affected and 200,000 people displaced. Likewise, TC Chido and Garance impacted the islands of Mayotte and La Reunion, including French Red Cross (FRC-PIROI) warehouses, which normally provide critical response capacity for the region. The cyclones devastated property and infrastructure, leaving people without homes and destroying livelihoods. In the aftermath of such climate emergencies, effective management of housing, land, and property rights is vital to ensure that affected populations can secure their homes and restore their livelihoods.

The assessments conducted by the National Societies conducted up to 2025 in Comoros, Madagascar, Malawi, and Mozambique identified needs that can be classified as follows:

- Immediate needs: Food assistance, cash assistance to meet emergency needs, emergency shelter, essential household items such as kitchen sets, lighting system/equipment, emergency health, mental health and psychosocial support including psychosocial first aid, restoring family links, emergency WASH support, including hygiene kit, menstrual hygiene kits, and addressing protection needs of women at risk, girls and boys.
- Intermediate needs: Support in transitional shelter and restoring livelihoods, provision of clean water and sanitation, and primary health and care as well as rehabilitation and/or equipment support to health facilities.
- Long-term needs: Durable shelter, health and WASH facilities and awareness activities, restoring livelihoods and income generating initiatives, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation and readiness activities.

It is important to note that many of these needs are further aggravated by the impact of the ongoing cyclone season and the impact of cyclones Fytia, and Gezani, as well as the rains impacting the subregion.

As the 2024 – 2025 Cyclone season came to an end, and the sub-region continues to respond and recover from it, the need to invest in preparedness and readiness for the next cyclone season is a major priority. As the 2025/2026 forecasts are received, the need to begin with preparedness activities continues to be a priority. This includes, in line with the second pillar of this EA, strengthening the response capacity of National Societies and increasing resilience of communities in the face of upcoming storms and potential extreme weather. Building resilience at the community level not only saves lives but also accelerates recovery and reduces long-term vulnerability

Key needs per country

Madagascar

The 2024/25 cyclone season left behind, a significant impact on people's livelihoods, especially on agriculture and livestock which are the main community livelihood assets. While people were restoring their livelihoods, the cyclone season 2025/26 started earlier and was accompanied by heavy rains, causing floods in some regions of the country. The immediate needs remain access to food, safe water, house rehabilitation, and restoring people's livelihoods. It must be noted that cyclones hit almost the same areas, which disturb communities' resilience strategies and medium/long-term plans.

Mozambique

The cyclone season left a significant impact on communities in northern Mozambique. While support provided was essential in the areas of immediate relief and shelter, gaps persist due to large amounts of unmet needs and limited resources. It is necessary to scale up anticipatory actions, in order to reach more people before the impact and long term DRR solutions to reduce risk of vulnerable communities. The conflict in northern Mozambique, as well as the ongoing Cholera cases, continue to impact long-term recovery efforts.

Comoros

While many of the needs identified at the onset of the operation, through various assessments, have been progressively addressed through activities implemented under the DREF, significant gaps remain. These unmet needs are further exacerbated by ongoing heavy rainfall associated with the cyclone season, as well as the concurrent Mpox outbreak currently affecting the country.

Although most households that received cash assistance expressed satisfaction with the support provided, a substantial proportion reported that the amount was insufficient to fully cover the costs of rehabilitating cyclone-damaged shelters. This highlights the need to consider more comprehensive interventions, including resilient and durable shelter reconstruction and strengthening.

Findings from the eVCA also point to a combination of structural and contextual factors increasing community vulnerability. These include, inter alia, the fragility of housing structures, limited livelihood diversification, restricted access to safe water and basic services, and insufficient inclusion of vulnerable groups. To effectively strengthen community resilience, targeted medium- to long-term interventions are required. These should aim to enhance preparedness, anticipatory capacity, response, mitigation, and adaptation to disaster risks, particularly cyclones and floods, as well as to the compounding effects of climate variability and change.

Malawi

Malawi Red Cross successfully implemented all planned activities in line with the operational plan, with the rehabilitation of WASH facilities completed as the final activity. Despite these achievements, some gaps were identified, particularly among households heavily affected by the cyclone, who reported that the cash assistance provided was insufficient to fully support the repair of their homes. With the current 2025/2026 season, flooding has affected several districts, shelter, housing, and settlement needs remain critical, with significant gaps affecting the safety and dignity of affected households. The floods disrupted access to basic needs through the destruction of household food stocks, damage to shelters, and interruption of livelihoods. The disaster has also a significant Health Impact, resulting in deaths and injuries. Health services have been disrupted due to displacements, leaving people in camps without access to health services. MRCS is responding in two districts using DREF funds (MDRMW025)

Operational risk assessment

The operational risks remain largely the same as those outlined in the [Operational Strategy](#) issued on 26 March 2025, and the last Operational Update. With the end of the 2024/2025 cyclone season, heavy rains continued to be monitored. NSs have been preparing also for the incoming 2025/2026 cyclone season and rainy season. The compounding effects of successive Tropical Cyclones diminished local capacity and resilience to recover, and rains and floods continue to be a risk for rapid growth in water-borne diseases like cholera, causing a continuous deterioration of the humanitarian situation. Further, a challenging funding landscape continues to create further uncertainty in the capacity of the wider humanitarian community to respond to the emergency, placing greater need on fewer available resources. The low level of funding for this EA, limits the response and preparedness activities National Societies are able to *conduct*

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating actions
More weather disturbances will impact the same areas, causing increased flooding and landslides.	High ↑	High	<p>Risk reduction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement continuous weather monitoring and maintain strong communication and contingency planning with National Societies. • Pre-position supplies in strategic locations with strong supply chains. • Train volunteers in disaster response to enable rapid mobilization and intervention. • Close coordination with other active responses, including those EAs launched in Madagascar and Mozambique in Feb 2026 and DREF launched in Malawi in February 2026 <p>Risk transfer: Work with partners such as FRC-PIROI to enhance preparedness and response efforts, leveraging their experience in the region.</p>
Increase in vector and waterborne diseases due to flooding, posing a health risk to both affected communities and NS staff.	High ↑	High	<p>Risk reduction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritize and emphasize key health promotion messages and hygiene promotion activities with communities. • Ensure that staff and volunteers are thoroughly briefed on health and safety protocols and receive appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). • Work with partners to implement community-based surveillance systems (CBS) to quickly detect and respond to outbreaks. • Provide access to safe water, WASH supplies to mitigate the spread of disease. Additionally, mosquito nets and basic emergency kits. <p>Risk acceptance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with Health Cluster Agencies monitor cholera situation and partner

			wherever possible to respond to cholera outbreaks using Early Action Protocols (EAPs) and existing crisis multipliers.
Lack of funding to support the planned response and readiness activities.	High ↑ (Increasing)	Medium	<p>Risk reduction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a robust and well-articulated funding appeal plan that highlights the specific needs and urgency of the situation. • Diversify funding sources, engaging both traditional and non-traditional donors. • Implement strict cost controls and prioritize essential activities to maximize the impact of available funds. • Maintain full financial transparency and accountability to build and maintain donor trust. <p>Risk transfer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use existing partnerships and networks to advocate for increased funding (various). • Explore innovative financing such as anticipatory action funding and forecast-based financing. <p>Risk acceptance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify core activities that can be delivered within a reduced budget in the event that full funding is not obtained. • Provide coaching with NS HQ staff on prioritizing actions that maximize budget effectiveness by capitalizing on areas of NS expertise. <p>Recovery actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a plan for downscaling or adjusting operations if funding shortfalls persist to ensure best use of resources while reducing impact. • Prioritize response activities as the need arises.
Political instability impacting the access to communities or delaying activities.	Medium (Holding)	High	<p>Risk reduction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement continuous monitoring of the security and political situation, maintaining strong relationships with local authorities and communities. • Engage with ICRC, particularly in Mozambique, to maintain access and security. • Develop detailed contingency plans with alternative distribution routes and strategies to adapt to access restrictions.

- Prioritize staff and volunteer safety, incorporating security risk management into operational planning, and ensuring staff and volunteers are trained and aware of security protocols.

Risk transfer: Work closely with security and risk management experts to develop risk assessments and mitigation plans.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Beyond the extension granted at the end of 2025, no additional updates are expected under this OS. This EA will be ending at the end of June 2026, The [SWIO TC Operation Strategy \(MDRS1005\)](#) will maintain its dual focus: immediate response and long-term preparedness for tropical cyclones, consecutive floods and lightning. The Operation Strategy allows for flexibility in adapting interventions within country plans based on their specific needs and gaps. With the support of the IFRC Secretariat, National Societies have developed their country plans in Comoros, Madagascar, Malawi, and Mozambique.

As the National Societies continued their response, additional focus was placed on the preparedness work for the current cyclone season. This work was guided by lessons from the past season to improve the preparedness and readiness strategy in the sub-region, and the IFRC regional cyclone preparedness and readiness plan developed for the 2025/2026 TC season.

Federation wide approach

The operation will continue to emphasize a Federation-wide approach to addressing the response and preparedness needs of affected communities. Support from Participating National Societies (PNS) through human, financial, or material resources will be coordinated with appeal funds to maximize impact wherever possible.


This approach has proven effective in all countries covered by the appeal. For example, a Danish Red Cross crisis modifier was utilized by the Malawi Red Cross Society following Tropical Cyclone Jude, while funds from the Emergency Appeal were reallocated to support an emergency needs assessment. In Madagascar, the FCDO project crisis modifier has supported the response work of the Malagasy Red Cross in the southern provinces of Madagascar following TC Honde and Jude, leaving appeal funds to support other regions not supported by the project. Additionally, discussions are ongoing with the Spanish Red Cross regarding potential contributions to underfunded areas of the Appeal. In the Comoros, the Comoros Red Crescent has been working closely with FRC-PIROI to conduct EVCAAs for communities at-risk for flood events, which will now expand to include 36 additional communities identified as being at the highest risk for Tropical Cyclone impacts.

This Emergency Appeal is also coordinated with the response and preparedness activities supported by PIROI across the countries in the sub-region, and the domestic appeal of the French Red Cross launched in response to the impact of TC Chido in Mayotte. Given the impact brought up by the recent storms and cyclones in the subregion, the IFRC has launched emergency appeals in Madagascar and Mozambique. These responses are also closely coordinated with the activated plan under the SWIO Emergency Appeal.

Lastly, on the area of preparedness and readiness, there is direct coordination and engagement with the AA teams at IFRC and National Societies to ensure close coordination with the work outlined through the active protocols across the sub-region, to avoid duplications and reinforce the activities.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

 Shelter, Housing and Settlements	Federation wide	Reach: 40,5434
	Secretariat	Target: 11,150
		Reach: 30,754
	Female > 18: 8,373	Female < 18: 7,430
	Male > 18: 8,562	Male < 18: 6,389

Objective:	<i>To provide immediate and adequate shelter solutions for those affected by the cyclones and floods, ensuring safety and dignity</i>
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Key indicators	Indicator	Target	Actual	Actual
		(Secretariat EA)	(Secretariat EA support)	(Federation-wide support)
	Number of households receiving emergency shelter and/or essential household items	2,100	11,584	7,572
	Number of households receiving shelter toolkit	2,100	8,612	6,600
	Number of households receiving construction materials / cash and voucher assistance for repair or rebuilding of their shelter	1,700	1,975	2,024
	Number of households receiving shelter technical support for the repair or rebuilding of their shelter	1,700	0	0
	Number of staff/volunteers trained in safe shelter, including essential household items.	300	445	567
	Number of people reached with training/awareness-raising session on safe shelter.	61,700	10,603	15,658
	Number of accommodation centers established that meet humanitarian standards, including safety and protection measures.	N/A	0	37

Malawi

During the reporting period, the Malawi Red Cross Society selected four districts, Balaka, Blantyre, Kasungu, and Zomba in the Central and Southern regions of the country for the intervention under SWIO TC, supported by the IFRC Secretariat. This selection was based on a shelter damage assessment carried out by the MRCS in February, in conjunction with the District Councils. The National Society provided essential emergency shelter household items to 1,117 households, with each household receiving a tarpaulin, a solar lamp, a kitchen set, and a blanket across the four districts to meet the immediate needs of families still suffering from the impacts of Tropical Cyclone Chido and Jude. This support was from the TC Chido EA resources and from bilateral support through Danish RC.

The emergency shelter support was a result of a detailed assessment conducted in February 2025 which verified the structural damage of shelter in the four districts and classified it into four categories: destruction or collapse; very heavy damage; and slightly moderate damage (roof or wall still standing but with parts removed or damaged). The impact of Cyclone Chido raised major concerns about people's health and safety. People also reported issues related to overcrowding, safety, and privacy.

Furthermore, the National Society provided cash assistance to 1,671 households for rebuilding their homes in the same districts, with each household receiving MWK 100,000 (equivalent to CHF 51).

During these activities, volunteers were trained in Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness, equipping them with knowledge and skills on the construction of resilient and safer housing structures. The training emphasized the use of locally available materials and environmental conservation measures, including tree planting. Following the training, volunteers cascaded key shelter messages to vulnerable communities.

Safe shelter awareness was integrated into all distribution activities, with volunteers delivering shelter-related messages to beneficiaries prior to the distributions. In addition, volunteers provided practical support to vulnerable households, including persons with disabilities, by assisting with the installation of plastic sheeting on houses during the rainy season to reduce exposure to adverse weather conditions.

Mozambique

In response to Tropical Cyclones Chido, Dikeledi and Jude, the Mozambique Red Cross Society distributed shelter and EHI, reaching out to more than 33,000 people from 6,600 households in Nampula and Niassa provinces, Federation-wide. Table 6: Number of households supported through shelter essential household items in Mozambique.

Province	HH supported	Number of shelters and essential household items											Water purifier	
		Shelter tool kits	Tarpaulin	Kitchen set	Blanket	Mat	Solar lamp	Mosquito net	Capulana	Hygiene kit	Menstrual Kit	Soap (in bar)		Bucket
Nampula	6,244	5,244	8,919	1,275	918	918	566	6,813	1,071	1,862	1,862	7,334	3,372	2,592
Niassa	356	356	712	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Federation-wide	6,600	6,568	9,631	1,275	918	918	566	6,813	1,071	1,862	1,862	7,334	3,372	2,592

Additionally, **968** households in Cabo Delgado province received shelter toolkits with the support of the ICRC.

The distributions aimed to address the urgent need for shelter in damaged homes, providing basic tools and materials for the repair of housing and providing essential household items that were either buried or flooded by the cyclones and consecutive floods.

- During the distribution, the team implemented a monitoring system to ensure equitable and transparent delivery of items. They utilized registration forms to track recipients and closely monitored the quantity of items distributed. In April, CVM trained 16 volunteers in Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM), which was carried out in Mossuril and Ilha de Mozambique districts, covering 264 households assisted between December 2024 and March 2025.
- In the same month, 103 volunteers and staff from CVM, in Mossuril and Ilha de Mozambique, received basic training on safe shelter. The training covered the appropriate use of the shelter kit and basic concepts of resilient construction methods and improvements to rebuild more safely, such as foundation lashings, use of tarpaulin and ropes.

Given that identifying the most vulnerable households was challenging, as nearly all homes in the communities were impacted by the cyclones. A strong CEA approach was utilized for beneficiary selection. Through focus groups and conversations with community leaders, as well as validation with Government structures, the most vulnerable HHs

were identified. (More information can be found in the CEA narrative section on creation of CEA committees/focal points in the districts).

Key challenges of the operation include:

- The construction materials prevalent in the area, mainly sand and bamboo, resulted in very fragile structures, making it difficult to assess the level of destruction between total and partial damage. Even the collapse of a single wall could lead to the complete loss of a house.
- Identifying the most vulnerable households was challenging, as nearly all homes in the communities were impacted by the cyclones.
- Additionally, more community members who showed up during the distributions could have also benefited from these awareness sessions, but the number could not be tracked.

Madagascar

- The Malagasy Red Cross Society has aided in the establishment of 37 accommodation sites (16 in Dekeledi, 7 in Honde, and 14 in Jude) across the Atsimo Andrefana, Atsinanana, Menabe, and Sava regions of Madagascar. This initiative forms part of the ongoing programme supported by the IFRC/BRC, with funding from the FCDO. The accommodation sites have provided shelter, food, health, and WASH services to over 17,800 individuals who have lived there. The National Society mobilized more than 230 volunteers for assessment, early warning system awareness campaign, support the management of the accommodation sites, and evacuation in accommodation sites.
- For the preparedness pillar, 80 volunteers have been trained on PASSA and 10 volunteers on BBS. After training, 3 localities have been targeted for community concertation. The PASSA approach is based on a participatory methodology that places communities at the center of the analysis and decision-making process. It aims to improve understanding of housing-related risks; encourage community ownership of solutions; strengthen local capacities to plan and implement sustainable changes. The community consultations led to the development of the action plans for shelter/housing in the intervention areas.




Comoros

- The Shelter component of the operation focused on strengthening community resilience to cyclone- and flood-related risks through an integrated approach combining technical guidance, capacity building, large-scale awareness-raising, and targeted cash and technical assistance to households whose shelters were partially damaged by the cyclone. With technical support from the IFRC IOI Cluster delegation and the French Red Cross country delegation, and in collaboration with the National Housing Agency (ANH) of Comoros, context-specific IEC materials and technical guidance on resilient construction were developed by the Comoros Red Crescent and validated with key stakeholders, ensuring alignment with institutional standards and local construction practices. Capacity-building efforts reached 57 local masons and 65 community focal points (volunteers), who now serve as relay agents promoting safer construction techniques. In parallel, 440 illustrated leaflets were disseminated, and 720 community awareness sessions were conducted across 60 targeted communities, reaching 5,055 people, including vulnerable groups. These interventions contributed to improved knowledge and strengthened community engagement in adopting safer building practices, while

also supporting the institutionalization of the Shelter sector within the National Society's strategic framework and highlighting the need for strengthened coordination platforms among key actors, including ANH and DGSC.

- Needs assessments conducted by the National Society, in coordination with local authorities, identified and refined the specific needs of affected populations, including the most vulnerable groups. Assistance was tailored accordingly across different social groups.
- Shelter reinforcement IEC materials and community awareness messaging were adapted to be accessible to persons with disabilities (PwDs). Trained master masons were specifically mobilized to support the most vulnerable households, including those with PwDs, elderly members, pregnant women, and/or children under five years of age. Cash assistance for shelter reinforcement also incorporated these vulnerability criteria into beneficiary selection processes.
- PGI, GBV, and PSEA considerations were mainstreamed into all trainings delivered to volunteers and local artisans. Community-level awareness sessions on these themes reached 8,982 people.
- However, significant challenges persist, including limited access to quality construction materials, financial barriers to resilient reconstruction, low female participation in technical training, and the continued prevalence of unsafe traditional construction / housing practices, such as shallow foundations, construction in high-risk areas (e.g., foothills and flood-prone riverbeds), lack of structural reinforcement (ring beams), poorly anchored lightweight roofing, inadequate assembly of local materials, and insufficient site drainage and surrounding infrastructure. These constraints underscore the need for sustained technical support, systematic follow-up, and longer-term investment in resilient housing solutions.

	Livelihoods	Female > 18: 0	Female < 18: 0
		Male > 18: 0	Male < 18: 0

Objective: *To restore the livelihoods of affected populations to ensure their long-term recovery and resilience.*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Target (Secretariat support)	Actual (Secretariat support)	Actual (Federation-wide)
		Number of households receiving livelihood support (CVA/livelihood input)	200	0
	Number of people of people trained in business planning	200	0	0
	Number of people trained in vocational training	200	0	0

Madagascar

During the reporting period, National Society distributed food items to the people affected by tropical cyclones and consecutive floods. For instance, 87 households received three-day emergency food kits, including rice, oil, and hygiene supplies from Malagasy Red Cross Society, as part of the ongoing project supported by IFRC/BRC, FCDO in March 2025.

The IFRC is coordinating with partners for the possibilities of food security and livelihood interventions in the affected areas.

Mozambique

This intervention was not part of the Mozambique-specific operational strategy plan. No funds allocated to this pillar. Mozambique had 3 consecutive cyclones (Chido, Dikeledi and Jude) all funds were absorbed in immediate relief activities and then readiness for next cyclone season.

Comoros

This intervention was not part of the Comoros-specific Operational Strategy.

Malawi

This intervention was not part of the Malawi-specific Operational Strategy.

	Multi-purpose Cash	Federation wide	Reach: 15,017
		Secretariat	Target: 27,250
			Reach: 7,529
		Female > 18: 1,957	Female < 18: 1,957
Male > 18: 1,957	Male < 18: 1,656		

Objective:

To provide cash and voucher assistance to affected households, enabling them to meet their multiple needs and prioritize their recovery based on their unique circumstances.

Key indicators:

Indicator	Target (Secretariat support)	Actual (Secretariat support)	Actual (Federation wide)
Number of households that received multi-purpose cash grants or conditional/unconditional vouchers	3,150	2,563	4,639

Malawi

With the support of the IFRC Secretariat, the Malawi Red Cross Society provided a one-off MPCA of MWK 80,000 (equivalent to CHF 41) to each of 1,671 households across four districts: Balaka (587 households), Blantyre (153 households), Kasungu (669 households), and Zomba (272 households). The households were selected based on a detailed assessment conducted in February 2025, which determined the level of destruction to shelter as well as general vulnerability criteria (including the impact on livelihoods and particularly vulnerable family members or heads of households) in March 2025. Households that had sustained significant damage were prioritized for assistance, with particular focus on child-headed households, female-headed households, pregnant and lactating women, persons with disabilities, and households caring for orphans. Following the beneficiary selection process, Gender-Based Violence (GBV) awareness sessions were conducted to sensitize community members on GBV prevention, available support services, and referral pathways. During cash distribution activities, help desks were established to provide timely assistance, address beneficiary concerns, and ensure that any issues raised were resolved efficiently and appropriately. Cash for the minimum food basket recommended by the Cash Working Group is MWK 70,000 (equivalent to CHF 36) in Malawi. However, the National Society provided MWK 80,000 (equivalent to CHF 41) to account for inflation in prices.

Similarly, with support from Danish RC, the National Society provided MPCA cash assistance to 1,664 households affected by TC Chido and Jude. In December 2024, 635 households whose homes were destroyed by Tropical

Cyclone Chido received MWK 70,000 (equivalent to CHF 36) each to address their urgent needs, primarily for shelter. In March, assistance was provided to 1,029 households in Blantyre and Phalombe, enabling them to relocate to safer areas.

The National Society, with support from IFRC and DanishRC supported households that were affected by TC Jude which hit some parts of the country around mid-March. 2,340 (10,500 people) households affected by TC Jude with both bathing and laundry, these were from Chikwawa, Mulanje and Phalombe districts which were hit the hardest by the cyclone. Each household received MK140,000 as multipurpose cash grant.

Madagascar

In addition to 2,500 households that received cash assistance (unconditional cash for basic needs), between October and December, training sessions were organized for volunteers from Ambilobe, Vohemar, Ambanja and Diego branches on the CASH. The objective of these training courses was to strengthen volunteers with the skills needed to be mobilized in the implementation of different types of cash distributions, whether anticipatory actions or response activities. Three main points covered were the concept of cash transfer, the targeting process, and the distribution process itself. In total, across these four districts, 93 volunteers were trained on this theme.

Comoros

The cash transfer component supported the early recovery of cyclone-affected households through a structured, transparent, and community-validated approach fully aligned with humanitarian standards. A total of 63 households (368 individuals), out of an initial target of 75 provided by the General Directorate for Disaster Management (DGSC), were confirmed as eligible through a participatory verification process. These households received a one-off unconditional cash transfer of KMF 50,800, inclusive of transfer and cash-in fees, delivered via mobile money to ensure secure, traceable, and timely disbursement. Post-distribution monitoring confirms a 100% receipt rate, with 75% of households receiving the transfer on time, demonstrating overall efficiency in last-mile delivery despite contextual constraints.

The intervention was anchored in the validation and operationalization of the National Society's Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Cash and Voucher Assistance, combined with the training of 29 volunteers across the three islands. This significantly strengthened institutional capacity, harmonized practices, and reinforced the National Society's positioning within national CVA readiness and response mechanisms.

Findings from the PDM indicate that the cash assistance was highly relevant to household recovery needs. The majority of households used the transfer for shelter reconstruction (68%), with additional expenditures on food, health, and essential household needs. Overall, 84% of recipients expressed satisfaction with the assistance process. The operation also demonstrated strong accountability and community engagement, with 91% awareness of available feedback and complaints mechanisms. Nonetheless, 14% of respondents reported isolated concerns related to fairness and favoritism in targeting, highlighting the importance of continuous oversight, community feedback loops, and transparent communication.

Multipurpose Cash Assistance processes were adapted to be accessible to persons with disabilities (PwDs). Trained volunteers mobilized to support the most vulnerable households, including those with PwDs, elderly members, pregnant women, and/or children under five years of age. Cash assistance for shelter reinforcement also incorporated these vulnerability criteria into beneficiary selection processes. PGI, GBV, and PSEA considerations were mainstreamed into all trainings delivered to volunteers and local artisans

Several key challenges were identified. These included:

- Data inconsistencies in the initial beneficiary lists, stemming from DGSC's registration process.

- Mobile payment difficulties, partly associated with high levels of illiteracy affecting SMS interpretation and mobile wallet navigation.
- Geographical access constraints, which complicated cash-out processes for some communities.
- The limited transfer value, which – while useful – was insufficient to fully meet the substantial needs associated with home reconstruction.

Mozambique

This activity was not part of the Mozambique-specific operational strategy plan. No funds allocated to this pillar. Mozambique had 3 consecutive cyclones (Chido, Dikeledi and Jude) all funds were absorbed in immediate relief activities and then readiness for the next cyclone season.

 Health & Care <i>(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)</i>	Federation wide	Reach: 5,557
	Secretariat	Target: 87,000
		Reach: 2,700
	Female > 18: 756	Female < 18: 621
	Male > 18: 783	Male < 18: 540

Objective:

- To address the psychosocial needs of the affected population and responders.
- To reduce immediate morbidity and mortality, prepare for, prevent, and rapidly contain emerging health risks, and build long-term health capacities at the community level

Key indicators:	Indicator	Target (Secretariat at support)	Actual (Secretariat support)	Actual (Federation wide)
		Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services.	N/A	998
	Number of people reached with basic health services	500	4,154	4,154
	Number of volunteers trained in ECV	400	270	270
	Number of households receiving mosquito nets	5,000	6,600	6,600

Mozambique

Mozambique Red Cross Society distributed 6,814 mosquito nets/long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLIN) to 2,396 households in Mossuril district to protect the vulnerable people from vector-borne illnesses such as malaria.

Other activities under the Health sector included:

- Provision of first aid and psychological first aid to the injured and displaced.
- 200 volunteers were trained and deployed to conduct health promotion sessions in accommodation centers or other places hosting displaced families, for disease prevention –
- Mobile radio for health messaging.
- Dissemination of health promotion IEC material.
- Refresher training on health & hygiene promotion for volunteers.


Malawi

Hygiene promotion activities were conducted through community meetings, door-to-door awareness campaigns, and engagement sessions during cash and non-food item (NFI) distributions. These interventions were implemented by trained volunteers reaching more than 25,500 people across all target communities.

In addition, volunteers received training in Psychosocial Support (PSS) and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), enabling them to provide basic psychosocial support and referrals to community members during awareness campaigns and household visits. The integration of hygiene promotion and psychosocial support contributed to improved community awareness, wellbeing, and adoption of positive health and hygiene practices

Comoros

This intervention was not part of the Comoros-specific Operational Strategy.

	<h2>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</h2>	Federation wide	Reach: 24,500
		Secretariat	Target: 87,000
			Reach: 1,250
		Female > 18: 350	Female < 18: 288
		Male > 18: 363	Male < 18: 250

Objective:	<i>To reduce health risks and increase dignity through the provision of safe water, adequate sanitation, and hygiene promotion</i>
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	Indicator	Target	Actual	Actual
		(Secretariat support)	(Secretariat support)	(Federation wide)
Key indicators:	Number of households provided with hygiene kits	4,000	7,590	16,732
	Number of people reached through hygiene promotion activities and IEC materials	87,000	13,794	26,340
	Number of households receiving water treatment materials with information on how to use them.	5,650	4,500	6,500
	Number of households that have access to safely managed drinking water services, or an improved drinking water source constructed or rehabilitated.	N/A	0	846
	Number of sanitation facilities constructed or rehabilitated.	N/A	8	1

Mozambique

- The Mozambique Red Cross Society distributed 1,862 hygiene kits, 250 menstrual hygiene kits, and 3,372 plastic buckets to over 9,000 people from 1,862 households in the Mossuril and Ilha de Moçambique districts of Nampula province, with 52 per cent of recipients being female. They also distributed 2,592 water purifiers.
- Additionally, each of 2,000 households received three bars of soap, water purifier, one bucket (14L) and one jerrycan part of the Early Action Protocol in Mossuril.
- In the month of April, 103 volunteers and staff from CVM in Mossuril and Ilha received basic training on Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Promotion. The training focused on topics such as community hygiene

promotion, household water treatment and safe storage, handwashing, and tippy taps. The prevention actions aimed to avoid the transmission of water-related diseases such as malaria, diarrhoea, and cholera. Measures for the prevention and monitoring of cholera outbreaks, which have already occurred in various areas of the province, were also addressed.

Madagascar

- In response to Tropical Cyclone Honde, the Malagasy Red Cross Society provided 200 bars of soap to 200 individuals in accommodation centers in the Morondava district of the Menabe region in Madagascar. This support was part of an ongoing project funded by the FCDO through British Red Cross/IFRC.
- To respond to Cyclone CHIDO, an emergency intervention was planned, including the distribution of WASH kits and dignity kits to 1305 households.
- In this context, a WASH training was also organized for 50 volunteers from the two districts. The aim was to strengthen their community intervention capacities and ensure high-quality implementation of field activities.

Comoros

- This WASH component reached 13,371 people in communities affected by and at risk of cyclones and flooding, with the objective of strengthening knowledge and practices related to water, sanitation, and hygiene while enhancing the National Society's preparedness for recurrent cyclone-related hazards. A baseline KAP survey (conducted among 23% of the target population) informed the design of the intervention and highlighted several critical gaps: a high reliance on rainwater cisterns (47%), limited awareness of waterborne diseases (47%), insufficient knowledge of household water treatment methods (41% of respondents were unaware of any option), and suboptimal hygiene practices (difficulties in managing household waste, particularly at community level), with over 60% of households rarely or never treating drinking water, and only 24% being aware and adhering to all critical handwashing moments. To address these gaps, 63 volunteers were trained, demonstrating a significant increase in knowledge levels (from 41% to 74% between pre- and post-tests). This capacity strengthening enabled large-scale community outreach, with 720 awareness sessions conducted and more than 13,000 people reached, including strong participation from women and youth. These efforts contributed to increased awareness and positive intentions toward behaviour change, with 78% of survey respondents expressing willingness to adopt improved hygiene practices. In parallel, 1,606 hygiene items and 750 PPE kits were prepositioned, substantially enhancing operational preparedness for future emergencies and improving the National Society's ability to respond rapidly to WASH needs during disaster events. Despite these achievements, several challenges remain. These include behavioural resistance; limited uptake of household water treatment practices and pockets of open defecation linked to inadequate sanitation access. These issues underscore the need for sustained community engagement, reinforced behaviour-change strategies, and continued investment in WASH infrastructure and service accessibility.

Malawi

- The National Society facilitated the distribution of chlorine to target communities in collaboration with Ministry of Health officials at the district level, supporting efforts to improve water quality and prevent waterborne diseases.
- To date, a total of 34,744 people have been reached with health interventions, while 15,875 people have benefited from critical WASH interventions. The number of people reached increased significantly following the completion of rehabilitation on latrines in ten schools, which improved access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene services for learners, staff, and surrounding communities.
- 1000 women were supported with hygiene kits



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

Federation wide	Reach: N/A
Secretariat	Target: 168,200
	Reach: N/A
Female > 18: N/A	Female < 18: N/A
Male > 18: N/A	Male < 18: N/A

Objective:

To ensure that all people affected by cyclones and floods have access to assistance in a non-discriminatory and equitable manner, with a focus on safety, dignity, access, and participation. The IFRC aims to address the causes, risks, and consequences of violence, discrimination, and exclusion in an integrated way.

Key indicators:	Indicator ¹	Target	Actual	Actual
		(Secretariat support)	(Secretariat support)	(Federation wide)
	Percentage of latrines constructed or rehabilitated that meet the needs of women and vulnerable groups.	100	N/A	70
	Number of National Societies completing Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis for the operation	7	1	01
	Number of National Societies implementing internal codes of conduct on child protection and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse.	7	2	2
	Number of National Societies have their data on "people reached" disaggregated by gender, age and disability	7	3 ⁵	3
	Number of staff and volunteers trained in PGI, including referrals	600	320	353
	Percentage of assessments and analysis carried out, integrating PGI considerations as part of this emergency operation.	100	100	100
	Number of women and girls reached by menstrual hygiene resources/kits	8,000	1,566	1,816
	Number of people reached with protection, gender and inclusion programming.	4,950	15,875	15,875

Malawi

⁵ As of 31 March 2025, distributions have taken place in Madagascar, Malawi and Mozambique as part of this operation.

Malawi Red Cross Society trained 200 volunteers on PGI prior and mobilized in early warning actions, assessments and response activities.



*National Societies prioritise vulnerable people in their response. This photograph is from Nampula provinces, Mozambique where National Society distributed mosquito nets. **Photo Credit: Fonseca Etide, Mozambique Red Cross Society***

Mozambique Red Cross distributed 1,862 menstrual health management kits in Nampula. Additionally, 1,071 capulanas were distributed which as essential for dignity of girls and women in the field. The operation also trained 94 volunteers on PGI and CEA. Topics covered included Movement principles, Code of Conduct, Beneficiary Selection, Inclusion and vulnerability, creation of safe spaces, how to distribute hygiene material, identification of cases with trauma and GB, CEA, and linha verde (feedback mechanism). The training took place in 7 districts across Nampula and Niassa provinces.

Madagascar

Malagasy Red Cross ensures that the Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) approach has become essential to the effective implementation of the activities and projects. It is crucial that all volunteers have solid knowledge in this field in order to prevent any risk of sexual exploitation and abuse, both against beneficiary communities and against volunteers and staff. In this context, and within the framework of the implementation of this Appeal,

volunteer capacity building on PGI and PSEA themes was carried out. The objectives of this training were to strengthen volunteers' understanding of the basic principles of PGI and PSEA before the distribution of WASH kits and dignity kits, as well as to raise awareness among beneficiary communities on these themes and on the appropriate use of dignity kits.

Comoros

The Comoros Red Crescent (CRCo) integrated protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) principles across all community-level interventions through the deployment of 63 trained volunteers specializing in the protection of vulnerable individuals and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). Through 540 awareness-raising sessions conducted across the three islands, the intervention reached a total of 8,982 people, with strong participation from women (56%) and diverse age groups. Youth and adults were meaningfully engaged in decision-making processes and in shaping the direction of community activities, reinforcing the inclusiveness and relevance of the intervention. The targeting of beneficiaries across the different components reflected a deliberate focus on inclusion, ensuring equitable access for vulnerable and marginalized groups. In addition, the monitoring and accountability systems established during the operation, such as the KAP survey, PDM, community feedback mechanisms, and listening centers in Ngazidja, provided structured channels for collecting the needs and concerns of specific vulnerable groups, as well as reports requiring special attention.

As a result, the PDM exercise identified isolated cases of abuse and discrimination, which have been acknowledged and will be followed up by the CRCo PGI focal point in coordination with the IFRC delegation in line with PGI and PSEA protocols. Follow-up actions include the identification of affected individuals with full respect for their confidentiality, documentation of each situation with the involvement of appropriate resource persons, and the application of measures proportionate to the severity of each case. A Code of Conduct and PSEA refresher session has been scheduled for operational staff and volunteers. Updates on case progress will be provided in subsequent operational updates.

National Societies that have distributed relief items have maintained records of those reached, disaggregated by sex, age, and disability. However, this practice is not applied to mass-level activities such as awareness campaigns for early warning systems.

IFRC Secretariat is engaging with National Societies for Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis for the operation.



Community Engagement and Accountability

Objective:	<i>The diverse needs, priorities and preferences of the affected communities guide the response ensuring a people-centered approach through meaningful community participation. This involves integrating meaningful community participation, open and honest communication, and mechanisms to listen to and act on feedback.</i>			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Target (Secretariat support)	Actual (Secretariat support)	Actual (Federation wide)
	Number of National Societies with a CEA policy/strategy/plan or where CEA has been integrated into existing strategies.	7	2	2
	Number of community feedback meetings conducted	30	20	22
	Percentage of people surveyed who feel the National Society's support/services meet their most important needs/provide useful support.	80	This data will be captured from PDM and other surveys.	
	Number of National Societies with methods established to communicate with communities about what is happening in the operation, including selection criteria if these are being used	7	1	1
	Percentage of complaints and feedback received that are responded to and resolved by the National Societies	N/A	90	90

National Societies engage communities at every stage of the operation in Comoros, Madagascar, Malawi and Mozambique. For instance,

Malawi


- Malawi Red Cross Society carried out in the selected districts for the operation. The National Society also conducted orientation on the purpose of the distribution and explained feedback mechanism prior to cash and essential household items distribution in Malawi.
- Complaints and feedback were received during distribution activities. All issues raised by community members were promptly addressed and responded to through the established feedback and response mechanisms, ensuring accountability and community trust throughout the implementation period.
- All the targeted communities were aware of the available complaints and feedback mechanisms, as all communities were sensitized during the inception phase on the established reporting channels for sharing complaints, concerns, and feedback throughout project implementation.

Mozambique

- Mozambique Red Cross Society informed the selected households through multiple channels, primarily with the help of local authorities, who communicated the date and time of the Red Cross distributions during community assemblies. In Madagascar, training sessions for volunteers on the CEA (Community Engagement and Accountability) approach were organized. This initiative mainly aimed to explain the importance and mechanisms of this approach, while demonstrating its operational application. The key objective was to ensure active engagement of volunteers and local communities in cyclone preparedness efforts. The training was conducted over one day per district, mobilizing a total of 52 volunteers. The program was structured around three fundamental pillars to ensure a comprehensive understanding of CEA (practical implementation, feedback mechanism, etc.).
- Beyond strengthening the capacities of volunteers, this stage was marked by the establishment of CEA committees, composed of 23 members selected per district across all four districts, in order to ensure transparency and smooth communication within communities.
- These committees, supported by the volunteers, carried out awareness-raising activities in the four districts to encourage the population to use feedback channels such as suggestion boxes, the hotline, and CEA mediators. To support these efforts and facilitate close community work, adapted communication tools were deployed, including the production of dedicated posters and the acquisition of 87 megaphones.

Comoros

- Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) was systematically integrated throughout the implementation strategy of the National Society, ensuring meaningful participation of affected populations and strengthening accountability towards communities. The main achievements under this component include:
- Strengthening volunteer capacity: A total of 62 volunteers were trained on CEA approaches, including community mobilization, inclusive communication, feedback collection and management. The trained volunteers demonstrated enhanced competencies in conducting community outreach, promoting two-way communication, and ensuring that community concerns informed operational decision-making. This contributed to a more responsive and context-appropriate intervention.
- Reactivation of community management committees: A total of 59 village management committees were reactivated across the three islands. These committees reinforced localized coordination mechanisms and facilitated greater community participation and ownership of risk-reduction and response initiatives. They now serve as key interfaces between communities, the NS and local authorities, improving the flow of information and community-led problem solving.
- Strengthened community feedback and response mechanisms: A functional community feedback mechanism was strengthened or established in several locations, enabling the systematic capture and analysis of feedback and complaints. A total of 2,086 feedback and complaints were received, of which 1,883 (90%) were analyzed, with an average response time of seven days. This mechanism has significantly improved accountability to affected populations, enhanced operational responsiveness to community concerns, and supported adaptive management, particularly within the cash assistance component.
- The majority of complaints received through community consultations related to two recurring issues: affected households that had been omitted from the initial assessment and registration of the affected population conducted by the DGSC (the government DM authority), and reports of people who had received early emergency assistance without being genuinely affected. These feedback findings informed adjustments to targeting across the operation. For cash assistance specifically, households initially registered but subsequently unverified as affected were excluded from the beneficiary list, in coordination with local authorities. Conversely, affected households that had been overlooked during initial registration were included following feedback verification and community consultation processes.
- 91% of respondents from the PDM conducted after the cash assistance, reported awareness of the complaint and feedback mechanism, with 87% having been informed through volunteers.

	Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery	Female > 18: N/A		Female < 18: N/A
		Male > 18: N/A		Male < 18: N/A
Objective:	<i>Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster</i>			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Target (Secretariat support)	Actual (Secretariat support)	Actual (Federation - wide)
	Number of shelter and household items packages prepositioned.	1,400	13,375	0
	Number of National Societies with engagement in early warning and anticipatory action.	7	5	5
	Number of National Societies have National Disaster Response teams trained and systems in place for their management.	7	5	5
	Number of people reached by disaster risk reduction public awareness messaging and public education campaigns (PAPE) ⁶ .	200,000	156,001	954,646

⁶ This indicator has been added to monitor the hazard, risk and EWS awareness efforts in the operation

National Societies reached out to more than 954,646 people with early warning awareness campaigns including mass message dissemination in Malawi (715,000 people), Madagascar (185,000 people) and Mozambique (13,000 people) from December 2024 to March first half 2025. Out of which, 115,000 people were reached through IFRC



Malagasy Red Cross Society volunteers evacuate at-risk communities to accommodation centers in Maroantsetra district during TC Dekeledi. Photo credit: Malagasy Red Cross Society.

Secretariat support in Malawi.

Malawi

- Malawi Red Cross Society initiated international procurements for the 1,117 households covered in the TC Chido response but included items for an additional 300 households for prepositioning. The items have not been received in-country yet, but the prepositioning already came in useful during TC Jude, where Malawi Red Cross Society deployed the remainder of their warehouse stock to respond to urgent needs. Here the incoming stock will replenish the items deployed.
- During TC Jude, the National Society activated its Anticipatory Action Protocols and deployed NRTs to all at-risk districts, to conduct early warning message dissemination and assessments. The efforts were supported by the SWIO Appeal, Danish Red Cross and Belgian-Flanders Red Cross, and in total 115,000 persons were reached with early warning messaging through door-to-door dissemination.
- MRCS is still creating awareness within target communities on disaster risk reduction through awareness messaging and use of volunteers who are doing door to door. Currently the National society will strengthen activities around PASSA. This will enable target communities to rebuild as part of risk reduction as we are approaching yet another season.

Madagascar

EVCA Training: Focus on Climate Change

- An EVCA training focused on climate change was organized for 40 volunteers from the districts of Diego and Ambilobe (both in the Diana region). The program mainly addressed the origins of climate disruption

and the mitigation and adaptation measures needed to cope with it. At the end of the session, the two branches developed action plans based on their own resources. These plans included awareness campaigns in schools and on the radio, active participation in initiatives led by local authorities, and an internal education component for volunteers.

Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Activities

- The second semester was marked by intense DRM activities, which not only strengthened the capacities of branches and their volunteers but also actively prepared communities for hazards related to cyclones and floods.
- Training sessions on the Early Warning System (EWS) in these same areas.
- In parallel, significant logistical efforts were made for the purchase and delivery of preparedness kits in anticipation of the upcoming cyclone season.
- The technical component was also addressed through sessions on shelter site management and preventive evacuation, complemented by refresher training for response teams (BDRT/NDRT).
- To strengthen the effectiveness of emergency interventions, the branches' capacity in data collection was also consolidated. This training, conducted by the IT/IM team of the Malagasy Red Cross, covered various digital tools and clarified the information flow.
- In addition to the results of the EVCA, a community mapping exercise was carried out in the fokontany of Andranomasikely I (district of Vohémar). This innovative activity combined participatory data collection using the KoboCollect tool with aerial imagery captured by drone, enabling precise identification of risk zones, shelter sites, and the historical levels of water. CRCo reached a wide audience within the targeted communities, with a total of 15,164 people sensitized across cyclone- and flood-prone areas. The intervention significantly contributed to strengthening community preparedness and risk-reduction capacities through a multi-level approach. A key achievement was the reinforcement of community preparedness capacities through targeted training. In total, 56 volunteers were trained on EVCA (Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment) and early warning systems, equipping them with practical skills to assess community vulnerabilities, support risk-informed planning, and disseminate early warning messages. Post-training evaluations indicated high levels of satisfaction (95%) and strong recognition of EVCA as an effective planning and risk-assessment tool (~86%), confirming its operational relevance. At the community level, 720 awareness-raising sessions were conducted on cyclone early warning systems and preparedness measures, reaching 14,853 people. These sessions significantly improved community understanding of early warning system (alert levels: green, yellow, orange, red), anticipated actions, and essential preparedness practices, contributing to safer behaviours and a reduction of disaster risks. Additionally, participatory EVCA sessions were conducted in 11 localities, enabling communities to identify key hazards (cyclones, floods, erosion), analyze vulnerabilities and capacities, and develop context-specific action plans. These processes resulted in the formulation of community-level risk analyses and preparedness action plans, reinforcing local ownership and long-term resilience planning. Complementing these efforts, 1,614 IEC materials were produced and disseminated, ensuring coherent and accessible communication across multiple sectors (WASH, shelter, cash assistance, agriculture and livestock, early warning). This contributed to stronger knowledge retention and supported positive behavioural change within the targeted communities.
- All items which were procured internationally have been received and these are a replenishment. However, in an event where disaster strikes most of these items will be used to respond on the ground.

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective: *To ensure that operations involving external resourcing and technical expertise have a positive effect on current and future National Society response capacity for annual cyclone events.*

	Indicator	Target (Secretariat support)	Actual (Secretariat support)	Actual (Federation wide)
Key indicators:	Number of volunteers insured	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Number of National Societies with branch capacity development plan(s) based on BOCA assessments in the operation area.	7	0	0
	Number of National Societies with contingency plan(s) for the identified major hazards	7	1	1

Enhancing National Societies' capacities and providing technical support

- IFRC Secretariat has been engaging with and supporting the National Societies in their assessments, responses, and country-level planning. In line with the EA, National Societies have developed their country plans to guide their response and readiness activities. These are coordinated with the support other partners, including PIROI, are providing.

Strengthening National Societies' disaster and crisis response capabilities at headquarters and branch by supporting existing actions undertaken by FRC-PIROI and other PNS.

- Part of Federation-wide response and readiness, IFRC Secretariat has mapped out FRC-PIROI and other PNS's plan to strengthen the capacity of the National Societies. The IFRC Appeal aims to fill the relevant area of capacity building which are not covered by PNS or FRC-PIROI.
- FRC-PIROI is hosting a post-cyclone season lessons learned workshop in May for counties in SWIO region. There will be participation from IFRC Secretariat and all National Societies which are supported by PIROI.

Training to volunteers in early warning, early action, PGI and CEA

- Training to volunteers is one for the priorities of the country's plans.
- National Societies are preparing training to the volunteers.

Ensuring that duty of care, accountability and sustainability of essential services are considered

- Part of the Emergency Appeal, National Societies are ensuring their volunteers who are deployment in response and readiness activities.
- The National Societies are primarily responsible for monitoring of the operation in the field. They have established mechanisms for monitoring of the activities and results and capturing feedback and learning of the operation as well as plan for exist surveys, PDM, knowledge attitude and practice surveys, lessons learned workshops that will ensure accountability and sustainability of the essential services.

- Additionally, National Societies have been lessons learned, and good practices, documented and shared through periodic operational reviews and coordination meetings to ensure continuous improvement and organizational learning. Feedback will be received throughout the intervention, logged and tracked to achieve maximum feedback at community level.

Replenishing and pre-position stocks in at-risk areas by leveraging existing actions undertaken by FRC-PIROI and other PNS.

- IFRC Secretariat is progressing towards procurement of the items to replenish stock. Refer to Secretariat Services section of this report for the detail.



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective: *To ensure a coordinated approach to meeting humanitarian needs and to avoid duplication of efforts through partnerships.*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Target (Secretariat support)	Actual (Secretariat support)	Actual (Federation wide)
		Number of National Societies with membership coordination mechanism in place	7	7

Maintaining direct coordination between National Societies and national disaster authorities.

- Mozambique Red Cross Society is working in coordination with local meteorological institutions (INAM) and Hydro (DNGRH) and the National Institute for Disaster Risk Management (INGD).
- Malagasy Red Cross Society participates in the Critical Incident Response Committee (CRIC) meetings which serves as the primary coordination platform involving all partners at national, regional and local levels. Initiated by the BNGRC Operations Centre at the national level, these meetings are regularly convened at the outset of each operation. There were seven CRIC meetings from December 2024 to 31 March 2025. Malagasy RC also participate in different sectoral working groups and is the co-lead for Shelter. In 2024, Malagasy RC and IFRC signed a tripartite agreement on Disaster Law, and this positioned the National Society to become a main Government partner at national and regional levels.
- In the Comoros, coordination with the General Directorate for Civil Security (DGSC) and other governmental entities was significantly strengthened throughout the operation. Engagement and participation of both administrative and religious authorities also improved at multiple levels, contributing to smoother implementation and facilitating the achievement of the operation’s objectives. Importantly, the operation led to the signing of a pre-disaster agreement between the Government of the Comoros, the Comorian Red Crescent Society, and the IFRC. This agreement formalizes roles and responsibilities in preparedness and response and represents a major step forward in reinforcing humanitarian coordination and collaboration in the country.

Supporting National Societies in coordinating with in-country IFRC members and ICRC

- Malawi Red Cross Society hosts bi-weekly Partners Calls for in-country partners, coordinating was done in the operations, including this Emergency Appeal.

- Malagasy Red Cross Society engaged in close coordination with the authorities and partners through the event via standard coordination mechanisms as per the regional SOP.
- A dedicated delegate was deployed in the Comoros to support the NS in the implementation of the operation, ensuring technical oversight, coordination, and adherence to IFRC standards.
- The IFRC Secretariat organised partner calls on a daily basis during the cyclone period and weekly, as needed, during quieter periods in Mozambique to update on the cyclone situation and support the National Society in early warning actions, assessments, and responses in a coordinated manner in Mozambique.
- There are ongoing discussions with ICRC due to the impact on Cabo Delgado

Leveraging PNS crisis modifiers for existing Anticipatory Action and Early Activation Protocols through 'network' way of working.

The operation has emphasized way of working to address the response and preparedness needs of affected communities.

- Malawi Red Cross Society has utilized the Danish Red Cross crisis modifier following Tropical Cyclone Jude, while funds from the Emergency Appeal were reallocated to support an emergency needs assessment.
- In Madagascar, the FCDO project crisis modifier has supported the response work of the Malagasy Red Cross in the southern provinces of Madagascar following Tropical Cyclones Honde and Jude, leaving appeal funds to support other regions not supported by the project.
- Mozambique Red Cross Society activated IFRC Cyclone Early Action Protocol to support 2,000 households

Coordinating response, preparedness and readiness activities with regional platforms like FRC-PIROI.

- Weekly meetings have been taking place since January with the operational teams in the country and IFRC, and PIROI. This is in line with the coordination framework that was been created for the EA and over response for this cyclone's seasons in SWIO. The mechanism for monitoring operations is based on human resources, tools for collecting data and monitoring the progress of operations, as well as capitalizing on lessons learned.
- IFRC also held internal coordination meetings on a weekly basis, with all relevant CCD and regional teams.
- PIROI hosted their post cyclone season workshop in La Reunion in May. The meeting was attended by IFRC and the relevant National Societies from the sub-region. The workshop worked to conduct a review of the response to the systems that affected the region but also to do a lesson learned to ensure a more efficient work in next season. This workshop will be followed up by the online meeting organized by PIROI in October, kicking off the next season.

Activating IFRC's shelter cluster 'co-coordination' role

- Two Surge shelter cluster coordinators have been deployed to Mozambique in coordination and with the support from IFRC GVA.

Ensuring complementarity with other agencies and stakeholders by actively participating in HCTs and relevant cluster coordination meetings.

- IFRC network has been coordinating with the platforms such as the HCT, which meets monthly or on an ad hoc basis as necessary for humanitarian updates and align the response strategies across all countries involved in this operation

Engaging in humanitarian diplomacy to represent members and affected communities

- National Societies have conducted needs analyses based on assessments in the impacted countries. In response to these needs, the IFRC network has been engaging with public authorities and partners to secure resources and support for those in need in the affected areas. This engagement is essential for effective humanitarian diplomacy, representing both members and the communities affected.
- Additionally, the IFRC network communication team has been creating and sharing communication products, including action-oriented photographs, video clips, interviews, and key messages across various

platforms such as Facebook and X. These activities are crucial for representing the needs of affected communities and highlighting the humanitarian efforts of the Red Cross Red Crescent.

Shelter Cluster Coordination

Objective:

To ensure a coordinated, comprehensive, quality, coherent and consistent response on Shelter and Settlements.

As co-lead of the Shelter Cluster, IFRC is coordinating with local authorities and partners to develop immediate response actions, map available resources, and ensure timely information sharing to address the shelter needs of affected communities.

Mozambique:

The coordination of the shelter cluster has enabled better integration of the National Society and the IFRC into the coordination structure for the northern region in Mozambique, led by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). This ensures that there is no duplication of actions, and that the National Society/IFRC has up-to-date information on the needs generated by TC Chido, Dikeledi, and Jude, as well as the priorities in the sector response.

Cluster coordination is essential to support its partners in the processes of monitoring events and their impacts. It has been possible to effectively report impact figures, humanitarian priorities (geographic areas), and sectoral planning for the response. Shelter clusters are working in close coordination with local authorities to identify their response actions and analysing the potential humanitarian gap in the province of Zambezia.

In Mozambique, shelter cluster leadership is shared with IOM, who assume this responsibility for the northern region, provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula, and Niassa. This appeal has initially responded to TC Chido and Dikeledi, which have impacted the province of Nampula, and therefore IOM leads the processes of developing sectoral strategies, plans, and objectives. For the central and southern regions, through the leadership of IFRC, preparation actions have been carried out for TC Jude, which entered Mozambique in the week of 10 March 2025. The CCD Mapula is supporting the dissemination of key information, mapping human and material resources, and coordinating closely with local authorities as well as other humanitarian actors to advance with needs assessments and possible response actions. In this sense, cluster coordination is also informing the HCT about potential intervention districts, the number of people in need, the number of people targeted for assistance, the type of activities, and the financial requirements of the sector.

In the various coordination platforms such as the ICCG, which serves as a bridge with the HCT, the shelter cluster coordination has reported on the main humanitarian challenges of the current rainy/cyclonic season.

The shelter cluster coordination has developed online training for cluster partners, and specific training for authorities at the national, provincial, and district levels. The topics so far have been "needs assessments" and "information management."

Considering the scarcity of resources in the sector, the cluster is also working on a historical analysis of the impact of weather events on people's shelters, with the aim of developing advocacy products that allow for capturing more resources for the sector.

In agreement with national authorities, the shelter cluster leads to a coordination platform with government focal points at the national, provincial, and district levels, to improve information exchange and cluster-government coordination, especially at the field level, where more challenges arise.

Challenges:

- In the central and southern regions of the country, frequently hit by cyclones, heavy rain, and floods, sector resources are scarce. In recent years, cluster partners have prioritized the prolonged crisis in the northern region due to armed conflict.
- Since the end of 2024, the political situation has generated civil unrest nationwide, which, due to security concerns, has limited mobility and humanitarian assistance.

Learnings:

- The progress in government-cluster coordination has been significant, generating greater visibility and respect for the IFRC's humanitarian mandate for the shelter sector in Mozambique. The National Society and the IFRC are better integrated as shelter cluster partners at the national level.
- The integration of the National Society into the cluster structure takes time and still requires ongoing support. Improving information exchange processes can make a significant contribution to the Movement's positive image in the country.
- Build capacity within the National Society regarding the cluster system, with the aim of achieving the following specific products:
 - Identification and integration of a focal point by sector in each active cluster.
 - Promote the National Society as co-leader of the cluster (in as many clusters as possible).

The direct participation of National Society members in various cluster meetings, to share information such as available resources and planned, ongoing, and completed response actions, is a good practice to adopt.



IFRC Secretariat Services

Objective:

To ensure comprehensive and coordinated response and readiness for tropical cyclones through provision of essential support to the National Societies and IFRC network including supply chain management PMER, information management and learning human resources, finance, security risk management; PMER, communications, and advocacy.

The IFRC will coordinate with in-country PNS wherever possible to align the Operational Strategy with existing programmes and activities to ensure the effective use of funds.

Key indicators:

Indicator

**Target
(Secretariat
support)**

**Actual
(Secretariat
support)**

**Actual
(Federati
on wide)**

Number of surge personnel/ rapid response members deployed to support the operation

N/A

11

11

Percentage of financial reporting in compliance with IFRC procedures	100	N/A	N/A
Percentage of compliance with IFRC safeguarding, child protection, and minimum PGI standards	100	N/A	N/A

Supporting needs assessments, defining targeting criteria in the response phase, planning, capturing learning, reporting and evaluations.

- IFRC Secretariat field coordinators provided technical support to National Societies in needs assessments in Comoros, Madagascar, Malawi and Mozambique.
- A dedicated delegate was deployed in the Comoros to support the NS in the implementation of the operation, ensuring technical oversight, coordination, and adherence to IFRC standards.

Sharing forecast information and support the revision of contingency plans

The Regional Information Management (IM) team supported Tropical Cyclone Emergency Appeal at different phases of the operation.

- Communicating alerts to inform regional and cluster staff on forecast, trajectory and expected time and area of impact for any tropical storms and cyclones. In coordination with information and bulletins shared by PIROI.
- Production and dissemination of (monthly or on demand) Tropical Cyclone Risk Watches to anticipate risk impact and expected humanitarian consequences of tropical cyclone and floods throughout the season and this reporting period to enable operational preparedness and targeted interventions
- Providing updates on system status during weekly coordination calls involving IFRC Cluster, regional office and Secretariat IM and Operations colleagues.

Developing and maintaining a monitoring system of the operation, including an appropriate data-management mechanism

- Database was developed containing key information for each event, including number of people affected, displaced, at risk and people assisted by different response activities.
- Dashboards to monitor tropical cyclones and flood impacts were developed using the data collected on people affected, casualties and shelter/infrastructure damage. Visuals would give data at country and provincial level.
- During Chido and Dikeledi emergency, the team ran crisis categorizations and drafted disaster briefs to rapid information decision-makers on operational priorities.
- Several maps and visuals have been produced to inform on areas affected, number of people affected and displaced for countries affected by Tropical Cyclones and Floods. These products were also used in several documents to support operations and logistics strategies in the different emergencies.
- PMER teams also developed a regional and country-level ITTs to improve the regular collection of data.

Establishing a mechanism and tools to capture and share real time learning in the operation.

- The IFRC Secretariat maintains close contact with the National Society to ensure that the operation is proceeding smoothly, adapting to the context as needed. There is regular face-to-face or online meetings to monitor the situation with the National Society, using monitoring tools as appropriate.
- At the Cluster delegation level, staff provide regular support for the operation, including the operations team, communication, Program Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER), Logistics, and Finance. A satisfaction survey will be carried out after each sensitization/training/workshop, and an exit survey during each distribution. A post-distribution follow-up is planned after each distribution.

Communications

The IFRC communications team is supporting information sharing through its platforms.

Mozambique

- Press release on Red Cross responds to cyclone Chido and scales up preparedness for future storms as initial assessments paint a grim picture on 26 December 2025 at IFRC website: <https://www.ifrc.org/press-release>
- IFRC Africa regional office deployed Senior Communications Officer to support and cover the distribution of relief items in Mossuril, Nampula, ensuring visibility of the humanitarian response.
- Shared distribution footage of relief items donated by the Government of Canada with the Canadian Red Cross communications team, who shared it on the Canadian Red Cross social media, as well as with the Government of Canada. Canadian Red Cross [@redcrosscanada.bsky.social](https://www.instagram.com/redcrosscanada)
- Posted a high-performing video on IFRC Africa's X page showcasing the relief distribution to families affected by the cyclone landfall – <https://x.com/IFRCAfrica/status/1892518400255033435>.
- Further disseminated the distribution coverage through the IFRC Mozambique Head of Delegation's account, amplifying the reach of the response- <https://x.com/NaemiHeita/status/1884907144530600295>. The Mozambique Red Cross did the same on their X account: https://x.com/Red_Cross_Moz/status/1888872939606467042.
- Live X interviews to provide updates on the various responses after TC Chido and other systems
- Posted information and response about Cyclone Jude on IFRC Africa's X page
- <https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1XyahafL56/?mibextid=wwXlfr>
- https://x.com/ifrcafrica/status/1902374516866646177?s=46&t=YD9QXpiH_9k6f04hKWAjgg
- Published photographs and key messages at [shaRED](https://www.instagram.com/shaRED)

Malawi

MRCS engaged local newspapers, which brought printed stories to the distributions

The following article was posted on the MRCS Facebook:

- https://www.facebook.com/malawiredcross/posts/pfbid02JmGbn8D8XSaTutmA4naF9xHtpgPDhhQUKhaK9UrbSoP8UfDfwgHedEmznNrgXGTxl?_rdc=1&_rdr#
- Posts were also made on X (formerly Twitter):
- (2) Malawi Red Cross Society on X: "[@MalawiRedCross](https://t.co/2qsVW6lmw4) with financial support from [@IFRC DREF](https://www.instagram.com/ifrc) continues to support beneficiaries of Tropical Cyclone Chido in four districts targeting 1,689 households. Today in Kasungu 673 families have received cash and non food items to help them as they recover. <https://t.co/2qsVW6lmw4>" / X
- (2) Malawi Red Cross Society on X: "Lyness Chazinya is 46 year old with two children. "I am so thankful to Red Cross for helping us, i will use the cash to buy cement and rebuild the part my house got damaged"she said. Another beneficiary Chifundo Chalema concurs with Chazinya. They are both grateful. <https://t.co/MVSMxXX72b>" / X
- (2) Malawi Red Cross Society on X: "[MRCS Head of Disaster Management Patritck Phiri](https://www.instagram.com/mrcsmalawi) observed the need for more humanitarian assistance, as Chief Planning Officer [George Mtengowadula](https://www.instagram.com/georgemtengowadula) thanked the Red cross for the support saying it was timely. <https://t.co/QUOhPREsY2>" / X
- Photographs from the distribution done in Blantyre (Traditional Authority Kapani) on 15th March can be found in IFRC Sharepoint here: [Comms](https://www.sharepoint.com/Comms)

Logistics and supply chain

- **Mozambique:**

Following Tropical Cyclone Chido, relief items from PIROI's emergency procurement and a Canadian Red Cross in-kind donation were delivered in January to the Mozambique Red Cross Society. Airbus provided pro-bono air transport from Réunion Island. The mobilisation table for Mozambique was published on 14 March 2025. A new contribution from the French Government, facilitated through PIROI, will provide 3000 tarpaulins, 1,500 shelter toolkits, 4,500 mosquito nets, and 2,500 buckets, with shipment scheduled from Réunion to Maputo in April.

- **Malawi:**

The mobilisation table for Malawi was also published on 14 March 2025. IFRC procured NFIs worth CHF 90,000 for pre-positioned stock dispatches from Dubai and Las Palmas, including blankets, sleeping mats, kitchen sets, and tarpaulins. All items were received and distributed by the NS within this reporting period.

- **Indian Ocean Islands (IOI):**

Coordination continues with PIROI to assess logistics needs in Madagascar and Comoros. The Comoros Red Crescent has indicated plans to procure hygiene kits. No mobilisation tables have been published for the islands. Logistics teams are awaiting procurement requests to initiate support.

Security

- IFRC has provided pre-deployment security briefings to surge members travelling to field locations ensuring staff understand security risks, mitigation, and contingency and have capacity to implement measures.
- The IFRC also provided Field movement support to all staff deployed in the field inclusive of situational updates, ad hoc route and accommodation assessments, overall security risk analysis and assessment for affected provinces.
- Support to the National Societies regarding security information sharing and reporting, access to security training resources for staff and volunteers, and joint security assessment of affected locations.
- Weekly SMT meetings to discuss in-country developments and assess impact on security of personnel, assets and operations and review contingency and other measures.

Surge capacity/ Rapid response management system

- The IFRC deployed 11 surge profiles to support the operation. This includes a regional operational manager, a regional supply chain coordinator, a regional PMER coordinator, and three field coordinators (each for Madagascar, Malawi, and Mozambique), a supply chain coordinator for Mozambique and a finance and administration coordinator for Comoros. Likewise, there is deployment of Shelter Cluster Coordinator; first rotation completed and second rotation is ongoing.
- The regional surge team, comprising of the ops manager, regional supply chain coordinator, and PMER coordinator were based on Mozambique, but with scope for travel to other countries as needed.
- At the end of the surge period a transition plan was done in collaboration with all the clusters to ensure a smooth transition.

Country of Deployment	Profile	Sending NS/IFRC	Deployment Length
Mozambique	Field Coordinator, 2nd Rotation	IFRC Africa	1
Mozambique	Shelter Cluster Coordinator	IFRC Geneva	1
Mozambique	Shelter Cluster Coordinator, 2 nd rotation	IFRC Geneva	1

Mozambique	Operations Manager	The Canadian Red Cross Society	2
Mozambique	Regional PMER Coordinator	Nepal Red Cross Society	1
Mozambique	Regional Supply Chain Coordinator	IFRC Africa	3
Malawi	Field Coordinator	Danish Red Cross	2
Comoros (the)	Finance Officer	IFRC Africa	2
Madagascar	Field Coordinator	The Canadian Red Cross Society	1
Mozambique	Field Coordinator	Argentine Red Cross	1
Mozambique	Supply Chain Coordinator	Danish Red Cross	1

D. FUNDING

The Emergency Appeal coverage is 51.5 percent (including in-kind donations) against the IFRC Secretariat funding requirement of CHF 6 million. Beyond the pledge income reported below, this regional EA also received a DREF loan for CHF 2.75M, which was distributed among Mozambique, Madagascar, Malawi, Comoros and coordination costs.

The IFRC expresses its gratitude to donors and kindly encourages further contributions to fill the remaining gap to enable the National Societies, with the support of the IFRC, to continue with humanitarian assistance efforts as well as the ongoing preparedness actions and response to the TC season.

IFRC Secretariat funding ask: 6M CHF	Received	Coverage
DREF Pillar	CHF 2,750,000	
ECHO	CHF 186,991	
Japan Red Cross	CHF 29,738	
Canadian Red Cross	CHF 125,344	
Online Donations	CHF 885	
Grand total income including DREF allocation	3,121,967 CHF	<u>51.5%</u>

Contact information

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

- **Comoros Red Crescent** Secretary General: Daniel Ali Soumailli; email: soumaildani@gmail.com, phone:+269 3607060
- **Malagasy Red Cross** Secretary General: Andoniaina Ratsimamanga; email: andoniaina.ratsimamanga@crmada.org, phone: +261 32 04 194 02
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- **Mozambique Red Cross** Secretary General: Cristina Uamusse; email: cristina.uamusse@redcross.org.mz, phone: +258 82 3012251
- **Seychelles Red Cross** Secretary General: Marie-May Esparon; email: sg@redcrossseychelles.sc, phone: +248 2 562 963
- **Zimbabwe Red Cross** Secretary General: Elias Hwenga; email: eliash@redcrosszim.org.zw

In the IFRC

- **Operational coordination:** Gabriela Arenas. Coordinator, Regional Operations, email: gabriela.arenas@ifrc.org,
- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa**, Ag Manager, Disasters Climate and Crises: Kwan Ho Lam; email: Kwanho.lam@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Country Cluster Delegation Antananarivo**, Head of Delegation: Papemoussa Tall, email: papemoussa.tall@ifrc.org,
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- **IFRC Geneva**, Senior Officer Operations Coordination: Santiago Luengo; email: Santiago.luengo@ifrc.org, +41 79 124 40 52

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **IFRC Regional Office for Africa, Regional Head Strategic Partnerships and Resource Mobilisation:** Franciscah Cherotich Kilel; email: Franciscah.kilel@ifrc.org

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **Ag. IFRC Regional Logistics Unit Manager:** Nikola Jovanovic; email: nikola.jovanovic@ifrc.org, +254 113 834 921

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Emergency Appeal](#)
- [Operational Strategy](#)

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 (NGO's) 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.