



MADAGASCAR

2024 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



7 August 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE MALAGASY RED CROSS SOCIETY



PEOPLE REACHED

Disasters and crises



43,858

Health and wellbeing



2,256,685

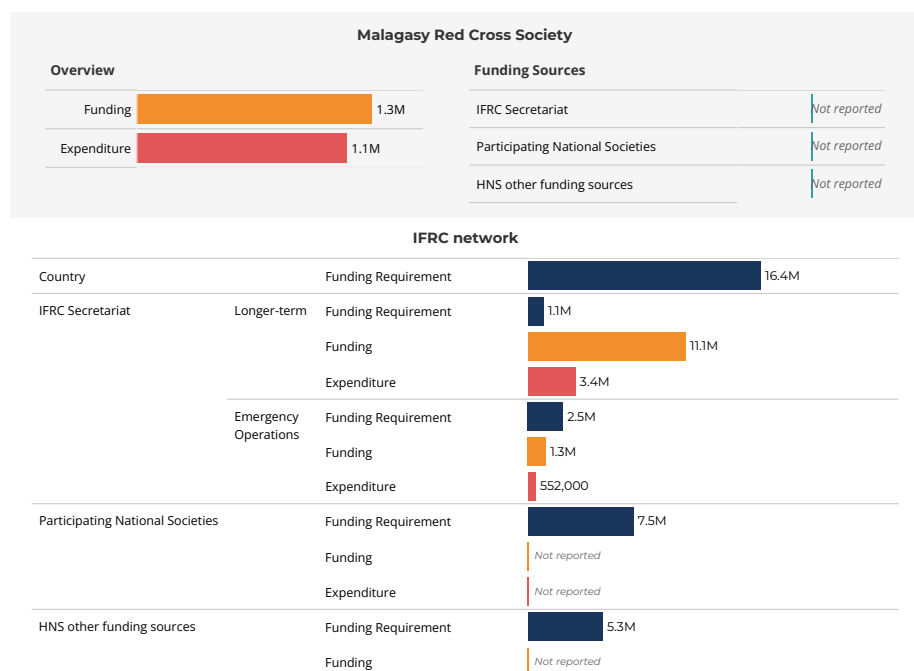
Values, power and inclusion



5,082

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number **MAAMG002**

*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	National Society implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)	Yes
	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	44,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	10,000
	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	7,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	360
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached with immunization services	2.3M
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	37,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	6,000
	Number of people trained by the National Society in first aid	2,000
Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	5,000
	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	7
National Society development	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
Accountability and agility	National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its ..	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes
	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

In 2024, Madagascar remained one of the poorest countries in the world, with around 80 per cent of the population living in poverty. Despite its vast natural resources and progress in life expectancy and reductions in maternal and infant mortality, the country continued to face chronic challenges driven by political instability, weak institutions and poor governance. The informal sector dominated employment, accounting for 95 per cent of all jobs, with women representing 97 per cent of informal production units. Young people, women and individuals with less education were concentrated in the lowest-paid and most vulnerable roles, such as domestic work and family aid.

Approximately 80.7 per cent of the population lived in rural areas, with 77.9 per cent of households dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods. However, recurring droughts, especially in the south, continued to undermine crop yields, particularly for cash crops such as cloves, coffee and pepper, which are mostly exported and form a key pillar of the national economy. The combined effects of climate shocks and inflation, including rising transport costs linked to global oil prices, further deepened food insecurity. The food basket rose by an average of 19 per cent over three years, compounding the hardship faced by vulnerable households.

Malnutrition and child stunting remained widespread, with 49 per cent of the population affected by malnutrition and 39.8 per cent of children under five experiencing stunted growth. Health services struggled to meet the population's needs, particularly in rural areas, with low immunization coverage, poor access to clean water and inadequate sanitation increasing vulnerability to disease outbreaks. Although the government outlined ambitious development targets in its Plan Emergence, including reducing poverty to 35 per cent by 2040 and raising the GDP per capita from US\$522 in 2019 to US\$4,000, structural challenges continued to constrain progress.

Natural disasters posed additional risks. Madagascar remained highly vulnerable to cyclones, floods, droughts and locust infestations. In 2024, Cyclones Alvaro and Gamane caused widespread destruction, affecting nearly 63,000 people. Alvaro severely impacted southern-central regions, displacing 9,500 people and damaging over 400 homes and 15 schools. Gamane triggered major flooding in the Sava, Diana and Analanjirifo regions, displacing over 19,000 people. These disasters further strained already fragile livelihoods and limited the country's capacity to recover from successive shocks.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

For the period January to December 2024, the Malagasy Red Cross trained communities in climate change adaptation and early warning systems, supported farmer groups in Antanambao-Manampotsy with agro-ecological resources and training and launched a study on deforestation drivers. It led Pillar 4 of the Early Warning for All initiative, developed and tested an Early Action Protocol for cyclones and began work on one for seasonal floods. The National Society co-hosted a national workshop integrating disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation into malaria control, conducted a carbon footprint analysis and initiated discussions to support the National Adaptation Plan. It carried out reforestation in Antalaha under the Pan-African Initiative for Tree Planting and Care and designed Community Action Plans informed by Capacity and Vulnerability Assessments.

Disasters and crises

The Malagasy Red Cross responded to Cyclones Alvaro and Gamane with cash assistance, water, sanitation and hygiene interventions and volunteer training in affected districts. It supported drought-affected communes with cash for livelihoods and implemented conditional and multi-purpose cash transfers in coordination with local authorities under the Cash Plus and Zero Hunger Initiatives. The National Society strengthened disaster preparedness by validating action plans, renovating cyclone-resilient schools, constructing model homes and a warehouse and conducting regional simulations. It trained communities in disaster risk reduction, established early warning systems and tested cyclone and flood response capacities. It also developed a contingency plan and prepositioned stocks to enable rapid cyclone response.

Health and wellbeing

In 2024, the Malagasy Red Cross supported epidemic management and promoted health access through community awareness campaigns on disease prevention, vaccination and hygiene. It addressed low vaccination coverage and child malnutrition in Vakinankaratra with targeted mobilization activities. The National Society enhanced epidemic vigilance through home visits and awareness sessions, strengthened first aid by training and equipping community health committees and introduced psychological first aid in its updated training manual. In response to Cyclone Gamane, it conducted health awareness campaigns, disinfected water points and restored safe water access. It also built a solar-powered drinking water system in Ankilivalo, maintained by newly established community committees.

Values, power and inclusion

For this reporting period, the Malagasy Red Cross promoted community-led disaster preparedness by integrating anticipatory actions, inclusive decision-making and gender equality. It trained volunteers in Protection, Gender and Inclusion and Community Engagement and Accountability. It established community committees with government and civil society in Diego-Suarez to manage information during elections and engaged communities in feedback processing and satisfaction surveys in Vatovavy. The National Society also conducted post-distribution monitoring and collected feedback at water, sanitation and hygiene sites, using insights from Vohémar to improve future campaigns.

Enabling local actors

The Malagasy Red Cross strengthened branch capacities through the provision of training in Community Engagement and Accountability, Protection, Gender and Inclusion, Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, household emergency preparedness and Cash and Voucher Assistance as well as technical training in Excel. It improved contingency stock management through national workshops and reinforced preparedness for the hurricane season. The National Society advanced digital transformation with volunteer management systems and digital data tools and promoted results-based management for effective planning and adaptive learning. Additionally, the Malagasy Red Cross enhanced internal communication, upheld the Code of Conduct, developed a Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse policy and implemented anti-fraud systems. It also engaged in humanitarian diplomacy and strengthened partnerships to support vulnerable populations.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

In this reporting period, no changes or amendments were made to the plan

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information on emergencies, see [IFRC GO page: Madagascar](#)

Name	Revised Africa Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal 2023-2024
Appeal number	MGR60001
Duration	Operation start date for Madagascar - 6 October 2022, extended operation to 31 December 2024
People Affected	157 million people across sub-Saharan Africa 225,000 people in Madagascar
Funding Required	IFRC Secretariat Funding requirements: CHF 232.5 M Federation-wide Funding requirements: CHF 318 M Funding requirement for Madagascar for 2024: CHF 5.5 M
Link to Emergency Appeal	Revised Africa Hunger Crisis Emergency Appeal
Link to Operational Strategy	Country Plan of Action- Madagascar

Madagascar is one of the priority countries supported by the IFRC Regional [Hunger Crisis](#) Emergency Appeal launched in October 2022, following a sharp deterioration of the food security in a number of countries in Africa. Due to the prolonged and deepening food crisis across the region and an urgent need to sustain and increase resources, this appeal has been extended until the end of 2024, in order to continue to provide an overarching structure for hunger crisis responses across the continent. This Revised Regional Emergency Appeal is built on a foundation of strong, national country response plans. Through a series of coordinated activities in the sectors of livelihoods support, cash, health and nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), it will ensure that National Societies in the region meet the urgent needs of people.

The Malagasy Red Cross Society seeks to reach 225,000 people in need under the Revised Regional Emergency Appeal. In Madagascar, the integrated food security phase classification ([IPC](#)) classification from October 2023 to January 2024 states that around 1.3 million people in the Great South and Great South East regions of Madagascar were experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC phase 3+). This includes 43,000 people in emergency phase (IPC phase 4). Projections for February to April 2024 show an increase to 1.7 million people in IPC3+, including 119,000 in IPC4.

The Revised Regional Emergency Appeal is fully aligned with the IFRC's Pan-Africa Zero Hunger Initiative, which informs the long-term [food security and livelihood](#) plans of National Societies in Africa.

The IFRC has mobilized a "Zero Hunger Cell" tasked with overseeing the operational coordination of the Hunger Crisis response across the African continent and the regional services provided by the IFRC and partners include:

- Operations coordination and technical support
- Surge deployments
- Information management, foresight and analysis
- Regional and global level advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy
- Communications and visibility
- Federation-wide planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)
- Tailored support to National Societies on implementation, development and accountability

- Resource mobilization, including national resource mobilization plans

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The operation in Madagascar is focused in the most affected areas and covers communes within the Amboasary District. The primary target indicator of need is that people are severely or acutely food-insecure and are facing a combination of food availability, food access and food utilization constraints. The household targeting criteria is based on economic, nutrition and social vulnerability criteria (pregnant and lactating mothers and/or children under five, older persons, chronically ill persons, women, children, or adolescent-headed households and persons with mental/physical disabilities).

The highlights of the operation include:

Lifesaving basic needs assistance primarily through distribution of cash for food and basic household needs to 20,000 households and complementing other priority actions

Provision of inputs and tools, including awareness raising on improved practices and nutrition-sensitive approaches

Nutrition which includes screening, referrals, education/awareness-raising, follow-up, supplement food, improved food practices, vegetable gardens

Water, sanitation and hygiene which includes access to water for human and animal consumption, for sanitation and hygiene and for production reaching 225,000 people

Livelihood support through income-generating small-scale projects and adaptative measures for 50,000 people

Disaster risk reduction in the form of risk mitigation, early warning systems and tree planting reaching 225,000 people

The operational strategy integrates in a cross-cutting manner **community engagement and accountability** (CEA) and **protection, gender and inclusion** (PGI) as pivotal elements, in an approach that recognizes and values all community members as equal partners, with their diverse needs shaping the response.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period January to December 2024, the Malagasy Red Cross trained volunteers and community members in climate change adaptation and early warning systems. The National Society supported farmer groups in Mahela in the district of Antanambao-Manampotsy with agro-ecological inputs, equipment and training in climate-resilient farming, post-harvest practices and improved storage. It established three farmer field schools and launched a study to assess the drivers of deforestation and propose mitigation measures. The Malagasy Red Cross hosted a two-day workshop with the Ministry of Public Health and the National Malaria Control Programme on malaria, climate change and disaster management, which laid the foundation for a 2024–2027 roadmap integrating disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation in malaria control. The National Society completed a carbon footprint analysis of its humanitarian operations under the '[Greening the Red](#)' approach and developed recommendations to reduce emissions.

The Malagasy Red Cross led Pillar 4 of the [Early Warning for All initiative](#) focusing on community preparedness and response to hydro-meteorological warnings. The National Society organized a national planning workshop in March to refine the gap analysis and prepare an annual action plan and contributed to the global communication campaign by sharing experiences from the Cyclone Batsirai response. The National Society developed a full [Early Action Protocol](#) for cyclones, which was tested through a simulation exercise. It also began developing an Early Action Protocol for seasonal floods. The Malagasy Red Cross participated in the IOI Pathway to Climate Championship and initiated discussions to form a climate action working group and conduct a climate risk assessment.

The Malagasy Red Cross initiated discussions with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development to support the National Adaptation Plan through a tripartite agreement. It conducted Capacity and Vulnerability Assessments, collecting baseline data from households. It used these to design Community Action Plans, although implementation was postponed to 2025 to enable further community engagement. To further the Pan-African Initiative for Tree planting and Care, the Malagasy Red Cross carried out a reforestation activity in the district of Antalaha in the SAVA region to reduce the impact of construction on forests and mitigate climate risks. Additionally, the National Society organized awareness-raising sessions through community meetings and door-to-door visits, which led to strong household interest in supporting reforestation.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Malagasy Red Cross in conducting climate adaptation training and carbon footprint analysis. It also supported the development of Early Action Protocols and reforestation activity as well as community assessments and action plans. Additionally, the IFRC assisted the National Society by facilitating discussions with the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.



Volunteers of the Malagasy Red Cross undertaking anticipatory actions in the SAVA region to mitigate the flood risk (Photo: Malagasy Red Cross)



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, see [IFRC GO page: Madagascar](#)

In 2024, the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) was utilized for a cyclone-related emergency and for election preparedness. Details on the cyclone-related emergency are provided below. For election preparedness, refer to the 'Values, power and inclusion' section.

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Madagascar: Tropical Cyclone Gamane
MDR-CODE	MDRMG022
DURATION	3 months (08 April 2024 to 31 July 2024)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 148,708
PEOPLE TARGETED	10,000 people
DREF OPERATION LINK	Madagascar: Tropical Cyclone Gamane
DREF OPERATION UPDATE	Final Report

The IFRC-DREF allocation of CHF 148,708 in April 2024 supported the Malagasy Red Cross in assisting approximately 10,000 people affected by Tropical Cyclone Gamane. The National Society supported the targeted people over a three-month period with assistance including essential household items, drinking water, water treatment kits and sanitation kits, complemented by hygiene promotion. Affected people were also supported with the provision of mosquito nets and essential first aid.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period January to December 2024, the Malagasy Red Cross responded to Cyclones Alvare and Gamane by distributing cash assistance in two rounds to affected households in Vohipeno District in Fitovavy Region. Following the national emergency declaration after Cyclone Gamane's landfall in March, the Malagasy Red Cross responded to the government's appeal for humanitarian support and was assigned [water, sanitation and hygiene](#) (WASH) responsibilities in Vohemar and Sambava districts, where it disinfected water points, distributed kits and conducted cash and [WASH](#) awareness campaigns. It trained volunteers in both locations and supported the first round of cash transfers to affected households. To protect livelihoods in drought-affected regions, the National Society provided cash for livelihoods and conducted unconditional cash distributions targeting vulnerable communes.

The Malagasy Red Cross implemented conditional cash transfers for housing and conducted cash distributions in Ambatoabo and Ankilivalo under the Cash Plus approach. In Esira, the National Society made the first payment to households and trained volunteers in agricultural and livestock production in coordination with local authorities. Under the [Zero Hunger Initiative](#), it implemented multi-purpose cash transfers in three communes of Mananjary District to support food security. The first transfer was made in November, while the second was postponed to January 2025 upon government request.

The Malagasy Red Cross implemented disaster preparedness actions reaching vulnerable populations through the validation and implementation of action plans, development of evacuation sites and cyclone-resilient school renovations. It constructed a warehouse for emergency kits and conducted a regional simulation exercise. It trained carpenters to construct or renovate cyclone- and flood-resistant homes and completed model homes. Conditional cash assistance also enabled households to reinforce their homes. The National Society established early warning systems and carried out awareness campaigns on [disaster risk reduction](#). It trained community members and local leaders in cyclone and flood warning management and tested response capacities through a full-scale simulation, which identified gaps in communication and early warning systems for drought. It also conducted community awareness sessions on disaster risk management and climate adaptation.

To prepare for the cyclone season, the Malagasy Red Cross developed a contingency plan and prepositioned emergency stocks in Menabe and Atsimo-Andrefana. By reusing pre-existing stocks and using existing warehouses and distribution networks, the National Society ensured operational efficiency and rapid response capability.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC will provide technical guidance to the Malagasy Red Cross in implementing its disaster preparedness and response activities. IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) and Emergency Appeals were drawn on as needed by the National Society. The IFRC also supported the National Society in providing cash for livelihoods in Anosy and Vatovavy.



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Malagasy Red Cross aligned its health-related activities with the Ministry of Health's priorities, contributing to effective epidemic management and ensuring that health services were accessible to all. The National Society conducted awareness campaigns designed to strengthen community engagement in disease prevention, promote vaccination and encourage the adoption of healthy behaviours and practices.

To address challenges in vaccination coverage and child malnutrition in a high-risk context, the Malagasy Red Cross, conducted mobilization campaigns in several districts of Vakinankaratra. These campaigns involved awareness-raising meetings, door-to-door visit and the production of information, education and communication materials.

The National Society also carried out home visits and awareness sessions organized by Community Health Committees and volunteers. These efforts targeted conjunctivitis and other epidemic risks, thereby strengthening community vigilance and preventive practices.

The Malagasy Red Cross strengthened the first aid chain by training and equipping community health committees and ensuring follow-up to confirm proper use of the provided kits. Additionally, it updated its training manual that integrated a module on psychological first aid, with a cascade training programme delivered by national instructors, trainers and volunteers.

In response to Tropical Cyclone Gamane, which severely affected regions by causing flooding and water contamination in Vohemar and Sambava, the Malagasy Red Cross deployed trained volunteers to carry out health awareness campaigns on safe water consumption, water treatment and proper handwashing practices. The National Society disinfected water points across several communities, restoring access to clean and safe water in affected areas. It also implemented initiatives that included a comprehensive survey on water, sanitation and hygiene knowledge, attitudes and practices and the construction of related infrastructure. Finally, the Malagasy Red Cross established a new drinking water supply system in Ankilivalo. This system features a reservoir connected to wells equipped with solar pumps that serve multiple communities. A communal water points committee, supported by subsidiary committees, now maintains and manages the infrastructure to ensure its long-term sustainability.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society in conducting community engagement and mass media campaigns, health committee training, water point disinfection and the establishment of a new drinking water supply system. The Malagasy Red Cross was also supported to in carrying out awareness raising activities on health and water, sanitation and hygiene.

The **American Red Cross** supported the Malagasy Red Cross in its mobilization campaigns focused on vaccination coverage and child malnutrition in targeted districts.



In 2024, the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was utilized for election readiness.

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Madagascar Elections Readiness
MDR-CODE	MDRMG021
DURATION	3 months (26 October 2023 to 31 January 2024)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 144,361
PEOPLE TARGETED	9,000 people
DREF OPERATION LINK	Madagascar Elections Readiness
DREF OPERATION UPDATE	DREF Final Report

The IFRC-DREF allocation of CHF 144,361 in October 2023 supported the Malagasy Red Cross in assisting approximately 9,000 people at risk of post-election violence throughout the country. The National Society supported the targeted people over a three-month period with assistance comprising the training of volunteers in emergency first aid and psychological first aid, communication based on relying on information through social networks and volunteers in fields to the HQ and coordination with staff and deployed volunteers before riot. The National Society also provided its volunteers with training in Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and humanitarian principles and ensured that they were well-equipped to engage effectively with the community.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Malagasy Red Cross promoted community-led disaster preparedness by integrating anticipatory actions, inclusive decision-making and gender equality across all levels. The National Society trained volunteers in the Principles of Humanitarian Action and provided refresher training in Protection, Gender and Inclusion ([PGI](#)) and Community Engagement and Accountability ([CEA](#)) to volunteers and staff in regions where civil unrest was anticipated.

The Malagasy Red Cross organized a workshop in Diego-Suarez with government and civil society representatives to establish community committees responsible for managing and verifying information during the election period. The National Society engaged community committee members in feedback processing in the Vatovavy region and conducted satisfaction surveys following cash distributions to assess their effectiveness and improve future operations. It carried out post-distribution monitoring to evaluate sustainability and gathered feedback at water, sanitation and hygiene distribution sites through surveys and dedicated community engagement spaces. Based on feedback from Vohémar, the National Society adjusted subsequent campaigns to address concerns.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society in progressive institutionalization of [Community Engagement and Accountability](#) through integration in programmes and projects as a cross-cutting thematic area.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

Progress by the National Society against objectives

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, agree on common priorities and jointly develop common strategies. This includes addressing issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian acceptance and access, mobilizing funding and other resources, clarifying consistent public messaging and monitoring progress. It also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action while linking with development assistance and contribute to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The Malagasy Red Cross is part of the global Pilot Programmatic Partnership between the DG ECHO and IFRC and as such, is receiving the implementation support of the **German Red Cross** as the lead, the **French Red Cross** and the **Luxembourg Red Cross**, as well as the coordination support of the IFRC. This partnership meets the realities of extended crises with longer-term predictable funding, facilitating actions and processes with the potential for greater, longer-term impact. It leverages the IFRC's global network and unique access to people and communities and it helps to fulfil the ambitions of the European Union as the world's biggest international donor for humanitarian assistance. The partnership is scheduled to end in mid-2025.

Since 2000, the **French Red Cross** and the Malagasy Red Cross have been working together through [PIROI](#). Based in La Réunion, PIROI is part of the French Red Cross and implements a regional programme on disaster risk management in the southwest Indian Ocean, which includes Madagascar. The French Red Cross had a permanent presence in Madagascar between 2006 and 2012, funded by the EU and the French Government. As well as these bilateral projects in Madagascar, the French Red Cross and PIROI support the Malagasy Red Cross Society in several ways, notably in disaster risk management, health and emergency operations.

The **German Red Cross** and the Malagasy Red Cross have worked together since 2012, jointly implementing projects with funds from the German Federal Foreign Office, the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development and the European Commission's DG ECHO. The German Red Cross has a permanent office in Antananarivo and a temporary office in Fort Dauphin in the south of the country and it plans to open an office in the east in 2022. The German Red Cross has primarily supported projects in the southern part of the country and in Antananarivo, mainly around disaster risk management, cash and voucher-based assistance, readiness and preparedness, food security and livelihoods, health, water, sanitation and hygiene services.

The **Luxembourg Red Cross** has been working with the Malagasy Red Cross since 2017 with funding from the Luxembourg Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the European Commission's DG ECHO. The Luxembourg Red Cross has had a permanent presence in Antananarivo since 2019 and has primarily supported projects in the north of the country (Diana, Sava, Analanjirofo and Boeny regions), mainly around disaster risk management and health.

Movement coordination

The Malagasy Red Cross ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation ([SMCC](#)) principles, and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

External coordination

The Malagasy Red Cross actively engages in national and local disaster response coordination mechanisms to strengthen its role in risk reduction and humanitarian response. At the national level, the Malagasy Red Cross is an ex-officio member of the Comité de Réflexion des Intervenants en cas de Catastrophes (CRIC), which coordinates disaster response efforts. The National Society also participates in regional and local disaster management committees, including

the Comité Régional de Gestion de Risque et Catastrophes, Comité District de Gestion de Risque et Catastrophes, Comité Communal de Gestion de Risque et Catastrophes and Equipe Locale de Gestion de Risque et Catastrophes. As an auxiliary to public authorities, the Malagasy Red Cross mobilizes volunteers to conduct rapid assessments before, during and after disasters, providing critical data to inform CRIC meetings and guide disaster response strategies. In remote areas, the Malagasy Red Cross branches play a crucial role in ensuring the effectiveness of disaster responses and complementing the efforts of government and humanitarian actors.

Beyond national coordination, the Malagasy Red Cross is an active member of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), which brings together UN agencies, NGOs, the IFRC, National Societies and participating National Societies to share information, assess risks and coordinate responses to crises such as civil unrest, cyclones, floods and epidemics. Within the Red Cross/Red Crescent membership coordination framework, the IFRC leads regular coordination meetings, especially during crises, ensuring effective information-sharing, decision-making and alignment of efforts between the Malagasy Red Cross, participating National Societies and the IFRC.

In addition to humanitarian coordination, the Malagasy Red Cross collaborates with academic institutions, including the University of Edinburgh, the University of Liverpool and the University of Antananarivo, on research to improve the resilience of traditional coastal houses against cyclones. This partnership has contributed to enhancing community preparedness, strengthening shelter capacities of the Malagasy Red Cross volunteers and developing resilient housing models.

The IFRC and the Malagasy Red Cross co-lead the Shelter Cluster in Madagascar. The Global Shelter Cluster (GSC) is an Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) coordination mechanism and IFRC has been leading the shelter cluster in disaster contexts since the establishment of the cluster approach in 2005. This critical mandate places IFRC as one of the lead agencies in the international humanitarian coordination system. IFRC leverages its leadership position in the shelter cluster for improved coordination, stronger policies and standards across the sector and better support for affected people in their recovery. The Global Shelter Cluster and country Shelter Clusters work collectively with national response actors, including local and national governments, to support people with timely, effective and predictable shelter and settlement responses. As such, Malagasy Red Cross's shelter cluster leadership role significantly contributes towards the localization efforts of the international humanitarian system. Its local knowledge and understanding of the context, along with its network and established community relationships, enhance the effectiveness, relevance and connectedness of the overall humanitarian shelter response.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Malagasy Red Cross strengthened local branch capacities by training volunteers and local governance members in Community Engagement and Accountability, Protection, Gender and Inclusion and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. Volunteers also received refresher training in the household emergency preparedness approach and applied it in the field with support from technical teams and deployed national disaster response teams. The National Society improved stock and warehouse management by organizing a national workshop on contingency stock management in Antananarivo and delivering two training sessions for branch disaster response teams, during which it reviewed its inventory strategy and reinforced preparedness for the 2024–2025 hurricane season.

The Malagasy Red Cross conducted a training in Cash and Voucher Assistance to build the capacity of staff and branch disaster response team volunteers in the implementation process and tools. It further organized a dedicated training in using Excel for cash programming.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC and the French Red Cross supported the National Society in conducting training in Community Engagement and Accountability, Protection, Gender and Inclusion and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Malagasy Red Cross engaged in humanitarian diplomacy to influence decision-makers and opinion leaders in support of vulnerable populations, while upholding Fundamental Principles. The National Society strengthened its visibility and consolidated partnerships to enhance the impact of its actions. It also prioritized improvements to internal and organizational communication to ensure stronger coordination of humanitarian interventions and affirmed its central role in promoting and defending humanitarian causes in Madagascar.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Malagasy Red Cross in strengthening its humanitarian diplomacy efforts and regional engagement.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Malagasy Red Cross focused on the integration of Protection, Gender and Inclusion and Community Engagement and Accountability across its operations. It developed a Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse policy and laid an emphasis on the propagation of the Code of Conduct. The National Society made efforts towards enhancing transparency and accountability and put systems in place to prevent fraud and corruption.

The Malagasy Red Cross prioritized the integration of results-based management across all its operations, ensuring a unified approach to planning, implementation and learning. This structured approach allowed the National Society to assess programme performance, manage risks and adopt adaptive management strategies to enhance the effectiveness of its interventions. Additionally, by ensuring timely and transparent reporting, the Malagasy Red Cross strengthened donor trust and increased funding opportunities.

Digital transformation was another key area that the Malagasy Red Cross focused on in 2024 through volunteer management systems and the adoption of digital tools for streamlining data collection.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the Malagasy Red Cross in furthering transparency and accountability while prioritizing protection and inclusion across its operations. Additionally, the IFRC supported the National Society in furthering its digital transformation efforts.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

Q5. PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

See Strategic Priority on 'Values, power and inclusion' under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Annual Reports

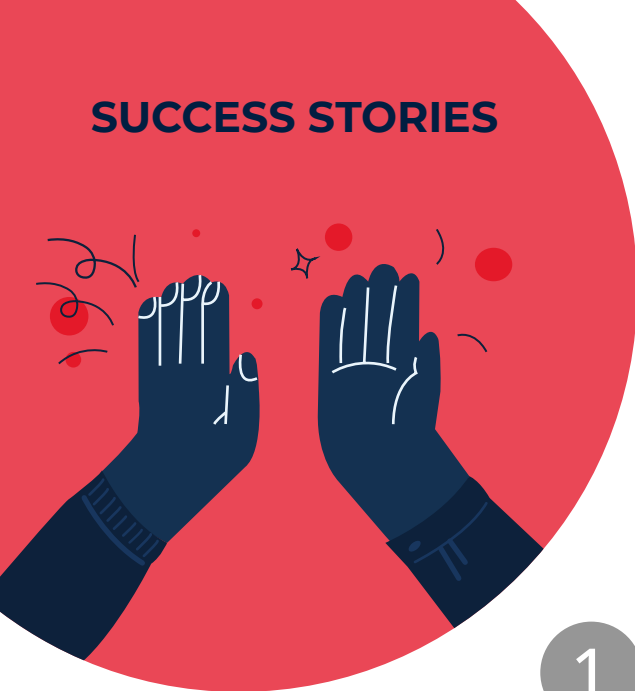
Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

See Strategic Priority or Enabling Local Actors, where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

Nothing to report

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Restoring hope and resilience in drought-stricken southern Madagascar

In the face of intensifying drought worsened by the El Niño phenomenon, the Malagasy Red Cross stepped in to support communities in southern Madagascar suffering from acute food insecurity. The National Society provided life-saving assistance to thousands of people, bringing not only essential support but renewed hope. In Elonty commune, Jacques Félicien, a 29-year-old Malagasy Red Cross volunteer, described the daily struggles: “Most of us in the community, myself included, are farmers, but now there is no rain at all. The little we manage to produce does not cover our needs and we have no money to buy food.” For many like Jacques, assistance from the Malagasy Red Cross was a lifeline.

Beyond emergency food aid, the National Society also rehabilitated water points to improve access to clean water. The Chief of Fokontany in Elonty acknowledged the transformation: “The Malagasy Red Cross has rehabilitated the water point in our village and conducted awareness sessions on cleanliness and hygiene. We were once vulnerable to waterborne diseases, but our lives have improved thanks to access to clean water.” Mothers in the community echoed this sentiment, noting that better water access encouraged the construction of latrines and garbage bins, making their villages cleaner and healthier.

Efforts also extended to health mobilization, where Red Cross volunteers in Tritriva boosted public engagement in vaccination campaigns. “The intervention of Malagasy Red Cross volunteers has strengthened the mobilization of the population to vaccination and has improved the participation rate. It has brought credibility and new energy to actions,” said the head of the local health centre. For families such as Hasiniaina Romelice’s in Ambatoabo, direct financial assistance brought immediate relief: “It’s a real relief! I will be able to meet my daily needs and send my three children to school.”

At the same time, the Malagasy Red Cross invested in its future by strengthening volunteer capacity. Juno, a volunteer in Manakara, reflected on the experience: “It was really important. Thanks to this training, I am now able to apply my new skills to help my community cope with crises.” Through these actions, the Malagasy Red Cross not only addressed urgent needs but also laid the groundwork for stronger, more resilient communities.

ANNEX 1. IFRC APPLICATION OF THE 8+3 REPORTING TEMPLATE

The IFRC network structures its result-based management along five Strategic priorities and four Enabling functions, developed based on the IFRC network's [Strategy 2030](#):

IFRC network Strategic Priorities	IFRC network Enabling Functions
SP 1 - Climate and environment	EF 1- Strategic and operational coordination
SP 2 - Disasters and crises	EF 2 - National Society development
SP 3 - Health and wellbeing	EF 3 - Humanitarian diplomacy
SP 4 - Migration and displacement	EF 4 - Accountability and agility
SP 5 - Values, power and inclusion	

The Federation-wide results matrix provides a standard way for the IFRC network to measure its progress towards Strategy 2030 implementation and supports consistent quality of the IFRC network planning, monitoring and reporting. To further advance coherence in monitoring across the IFRC network, a [Federation-wide Indicator Bank](#) has been developed and integrated into the Federation-wide monitoring systems for emergencies and longer-term work, structured along the Federation-wide results matrix as well. Signatory of the Grand Bargain Agreement, the IFRC has committed to its monitoring and reporting standards through integration of the 8+3 reporting template contents into its results-based management approach. The following mapping demonstrate the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Annual Report (with variance in structure in red)
Core Questions	
1. Overall Performance	Overall Performance
2. Changes and Amendments	Changes and amendments
3. Measuring Results	Measuring Results
4. Affected Persons	Cover pages with indicators values
5. Participation & AAP	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability
6. Risk management	Risk management
7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability	Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant
8. Lessons Learned	Lessons learned
Additional Questions	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 15 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2024. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2024 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [MG_Madagascar_AR_Financials.pdf](#) (Note: This financial report link will be fed upon the completion of the audit. For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MGR60001](#), [MDRMG021](#), [MDRMG022](#))
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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