

SIMPLIFIED EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL

Madagascar | Floods



Photo 1: Vohipeno town after Cyclone Emnati, February 23, 2021-2022

<u>sEAP No:</u> sEAP2024MG01	<u>Operation No:</u> MDRMG024	<u>Total Budget</u> CHF 215,089		<u>Readiness:</u> CHF 72,051
				<u>Prepositioning:</u> CHF 68,879
				<u>Early Action:</u> CHF 79,159
<u>People targeted:</u> 2,000 People	<u>sEAP approved:</u> 14/08/2025	<u>sEAP timeframe:</u> 2 Years	<u>sEAP lead time:</u> 7 days	<u>Operational timeframe:</u> 3 months
Prioritized geographical areas: <i>Municipalities of Vohipeno and Vohitrindry in the Fitovinany region and Municipality of Anosivelo in the Atsimo Atsinanana region.</i>				

RISK ANALYSIS AND EARLY ACTION SELECTION

Prioritized hazard and its historical impact.

The floods in Madagascar have had devastating impacts on people, the economy and the environment. For example, the floods caused by Cyclone Lydia in 1959 resulted in significant loss of life and property damage. This disaster revealed the vulnerability of the infrastructure of the time. In 2004, Cyclone Gafilo, one of the most powerful to hit Madagascar, caused severe flooding, destroying thousands of homes, killing more than 300 people and displacing thousands more. The economic damage has been estimated at several million dollars. In 2017, Cyclone Enawo, the most powerful cyclone to hit Madagascar since Gafilo, caused significant flooding, affecting more than 400,000 people. Infrastructure, including roads, bridges and buildings, has been severely damaged, disrupting economic activities and livelihoods.

This simplified Early Action Protocol (sEAP) specifically targets the communes of Vohipeno, Vohitrindry and Anosivelo, located respectively along and downstream of the Matatana River basin in the Fitovinany region and along the Manapatrana River basin in the Atsimo Atsinanana region. These municipalities are particularly vulnerable to flooding due to their geographical position and the surrounding topography. In February 2022,

after the devastating passage of Cyclone Batsirai, the Matatana and Manapatrana rivers overflowed, causing catastrophic flooding in these communes. The water reached a height of 2 meters, flooding Vohipeno, Vohitrindry and Anosivelo, and causing considerable damage.

The consequences of these floods have been disastrous for the inhabitants of these municipalities. Many homes were submerged, resulting in the loss of personal property and homes. These events underscore the critical importance of implementing an EAP to mitigate the impacts of future flooding and protect the vulnerable communities of Vohipeno, Vohitrindry and Anosivelo.

*Table 1: The consequences of hazards (cyclones) on Vohipeno
(Source: National Disaster Risk Management [BNGRC])*

Hazards	Victims	Cumulative displaced persons	Flooded dwelling huts	Destroyed dwelling huts
CHEDZA	16,524	2,230		75
ENAWO	2,434		560	
AVA	2,745		609	
EMNATI (Feb. 16-26, 2022)	10,744			
BATSIRAI (Jan. 27 to Feb. 08, 2022)	15,182	9,639	860	839
FREDDY (Feb. 14 to 28, 2023)	2,708	2,708	1,012	
CHENESO (Jan. 17 to 29, 2023)	601	601	294	
ALVARO (Dec 30 to Jan 03, 2024)	1,625	1,625	325	15

All different hazards listed in this table have spawned heavy rains in this region. Although strong winds impacted these areas, impacts due to floods remains the major damage identified within these regions.

Explain which risks have been selected for this protocol and why

Following vulnerability, capacity and adaptation assessments carried out in the field, in conjunction with surveys conducted locally (sources: eVCA), it has been identified that the risk of flooding represents the priority hazard for three specific municipalities: Vohipeno, Vohitrindry and Anosivelo. For example, in February 2022, flooding following the passage of cyclone Batsirai submerged these communes under more than 2 meters of water, isolating thousands of inhabitants. Flooding in these communes is mainly caused by the overflowing of the Matatana and Manapatrana rivers following intense rainfall concentrated over short periods. The risks are amplified by the low absorption capacity of the soils and the absence of effective drainage systems. As a result, roads and bridges become impassable, isolating communities and making evacuation and aid delivery difficult. The vulnerability of homes built from local materials such as wood and thatch exacerbate the situation, leaving populations particularly exposed to material destruction. In addition, recurrent flooding destroys crops, resulting in considerable loss of income for farmers and jeopardizing household food security. These studies have led to a better understanding of the risk factors and the adaptive capacities of these communities in the face of recurrent flooding. The results highlighted the increased vulnerability of local infrastructure and the low resilience of homes to flooding.

The key risks prioritized in this protocol include the loss of human life, displacement, destruction of homes and infrastructure, food insecurity, health risks due to waterborne diseases, and limited access to essential services. Past flood events have demonstrated that without "Early Action (EA)", communities face severe humanitarian consequences, including thousands of displaced families, disruptions to livelihoods, and increased health vulnerabilities. To mitigate these risks, this sEAP focuses on anticipatory measures such as early warning dissemination, prepositioning of emergency shelter materials, multi-purpose cash assistance for affected households, and distribution of water treatment and hygiene kits. These EA aim to minimize loss of life, reduce economic impact, and strengthen community resilience before floods occur.

Table 2: Consequences of the Risk

COMMUNE	FOKONTANY	WATER LEVEL (m)	DURATION OF SUBMERSION (Day)	OBSERVATIONS
Anosivelo	Anosivelo	0 - 3	0 - 30	Variable and prolonged flood risk
	Fiherena	0 - 4,5	0 - 30	Variable and prolonged flood risk
	Ibakaka	1 - 5	0 - 20	Significant flooding, variable duration
	Lokandambo	0 - 9	2 - 7	High risk of short flooding
	Manamboatra Avaratra	0 - 3	1 - 30	Variable and prolonged flood risk
	Marolava	0 - 2,6	0 - 4	Low to moderate risk, short duration
	Mazavatsiotra	1	2	Stable, short-lived flooding
Vohipeno	Ambohimamarivo	0 - 3	0 - 46	Variable risk of prolonged flooding
	Ambohitsara II	0 - 4	0 - 7	Moderate risk, short duration
	Maromby	0 - 3	1 - 6	Low to moderate risk, short duration
	Tsimalazo	0 - 4	0 - 7	Moderate risk, short duration
	Vatolapana	0 - 5	0 - 6	High risk, short duration
	Vatomasina	0 - 4	0 - 10	Moderate risk, variable duration
	Vohibe	0 - 4	1 - 20	Moderate risk, variable duration
	Centre Vohipeno	0 - 3	0 - 7	Low to moderate risk, short duration
Vohitrindry	Andranovolo	1 - 4	1 - 3	Moderate risk, short duration
	Antanantsara	0 - 4	0 - 2	Moderate risk, very short duration
	Fenoarivo Est	0 - 4	0 - 3	Moderate risk, short duration
	Karimbelo	0,4 - 3	2 - 4	Moderate risk, short duration
	Tanihady	0,6 - 4	1 - 30	Variable risk, variable duration
	Tsarinetso	1 - 3,2	1 - 4	Moderate risk, short duration
	Vohitrindry	0 - 3	0 - 4	Low to moderate risk, short duration

Houses are often built without taking into account the risk of flooding, which makes them particularly vulnerable to the overflow of the Matatana and Manapatrana rivers. The houses, mainly built with local and weak materials, cannot withstand the heavy floods, which leads to significant destruction during the floods.

As the communes of Vohitrindry and Anosivelo are rural communes, the populations of these communes depend mainly on agriculture, an activity that is particularly vulnerable to flooding. The typology of the populations of the commune of Vohipeno is almost identical to that of Vohitrindry and Anosivelo. Agricultural losses due to flooding have a direct impact on food security and livelihoods. During floods, crops are often submerged, leading to crop losses and soil damage, which severely affects agricultural production. In addition, limited access to health and education services, often disrupted by flooding, aggravates the situation. Flooding cuts off roads, making it difficult to access schools and health centres, compromising children's education and the health of communities.

In conclusion, the assessments and surveys have clearly identified the risk of flooding as the priority hazard for these three municipalities. An integrated approach, involving local authorities, communities and international partners, is needed to develop anticipatory actions and build resilience to floods. Collaboration and coordination between all actors is essential to implement effective strategies that protect the lives and livelihoods of the people of Vohipeno, Vohitrindry and Anosivelo.

This streamlined PAP will focus on protecting lives and reducing the loss of livelihoods and property. This will be achieved through the dissemination of early warning messages and the payment of unconditional multi-purpose cash to the most vulnerable. These two measures were chosen from a variety of potential options during an early action validation workshop, in consultation with key stakeholders and according to specific criteria for the selection of early actions.

Describe the selected early actions and explain how they will address the risks and lead to the intended outcome

The following points relate the first anticipatory actions expressed by the community in the three communes during the Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (VASAs) and constitute a relatively exhaustive list of the first anticipatory actions.

- **Disaster Preparedness / Coordination of Activities with Local Actors:** The Disaster Preparedness Meeting is a crucial step to coordinate efforts and ensure an effective response in the event of a flood. It brings together the actors concerned, defines roles and responsibilities, and plans the actions necessary to minimize the impacts of disasters. The key actors concerned are the representatives of the BNGRC as well as the focal points of the CRM at the level of the District, the Commune, and the Fokontany.
- **Risk management structures:** To better manage flood risks, several priority actions include the establishment of local risk management structures and the strengthening of their capacities. They will be equipped with emergency relief equipment, such as megaphones, whistles, telephones, solar panels, power banks and radios. The installation of limnometric markers at river overflow points will also strengthen the warning system. As practices of the local population, natural markers such as rocks or trees can be used by the local population to identify upwelling.
- **Awareness:** Inclusive awareness aims to inform and educate the population about flood risks and how to behave in an emergency. It includes the dissemination of messages tailored to different groups, including vulnerable people, to ensure maximum understanding and preparedness.
- **Hosting site:** Identifying hosting sites is essential in flood preparedness. The aim is to identify and prepare safe places where evacuees can be accommodated, equipped with the necessary resources to meet the needs of displaced populations
- **Evacuation:** The evacuation of people to high places or accommodation sites is essential to ensure the safety of populations exposed to flood risks. This requires the provision of transportation and effective communication of evacuation plans to communities.
- **Household assistance:** The distribution of cash or food assistance to all households is essential to support flood-affected families, responding quickly to immediate needs and helping to stabilize the living conditions of the victims. Kitchen kits and household bags will be distributed to affected families alongside cash assistance and shelter materials to help them recover quickly from displacement.
- **Water cleaning equipment:** The distribution of water cleaning and storage equipment, such as water tanks and basins, is essential to prevent waterborne diseases and ensure access to clean water. This equipment also facilitates clean-up efforts after a flood.
- **Women's kits:** The distribution of women's kits, including basic necessities, is an important dignity measure to meet the specific needs of women in crisis, ensuring their well-being during and after a flood.
- **Strengthening homes:** Reinforcing homes to combat flooding includes structural changes' raising foundations or installing flood barriers to improve the resilience of homes to flooding. To minimize the impact of flooding on affected households, two key shelter interventions will be implemented. First, zinc roofing sheets will be distributed to 100 vulnerable households (500 people) to reinforce homes and reduce structural damage from heavy rains. Second, 400 households (2,000 people) will receive shelter kits and essential tools to support temporary housing solutions and enable rapid recovery after displacement. These kits will include plastic sheeting, ropes, nails, and basic construction tools, allowing families to rebuild quickly and mitigate the risks of prolonged exposure to harsh conditions.
- **Food storage:** Food storage is the process of building up sustainable food reserves to meet people's needs during and after floods, ensuring food security in times of crisis.
- **Community solidarity:** Strengthening the role of "Zazamaro" mutual aid and support, is crucial to encourage community solidarity. This initiative mobilizes community members to help each other in

times of crisis, building collective resilience to flooding.

- **Rehabilitation services:** Hospitals and health centres will be rehabilitated and equipped with medicines and mosquito nets. During the disaster, care will be free of charge in accommodation sites and via medical caravans. Awareness raising on the importance of preserving school materials and administrative documents, such as copies and identity cards (CIN), will be carried out.
- **Educational infrastructure:** Local teams will receive school kits and existing infrastructure will be rehabilitated. New infrastructure will also be built to improve the resilience of communities to flooding.

EARLY ACTION INTERVENTION

<u>Overall objective of the intervention</u>	The proposed early action interventions aim to minimize the impact of river flooding in the communes of Vohipeno, Vohitrindry and Anosivelo located along and downstream of the Matatana and Manapatrana river basin by providing timely early warning to save lives, prevent loss of livelihoods and reduce risks before floods occur.
<u>Potential geographical high-risk areas that the simplified EAP would target</u>	The communes of Vohipeno and Vohitrindry, located downstream and along the Matatana River, as well as the municipality of Anosivelo, which also runs along the Manapatrana River and is downstream, are highly exposed to river flooding. The Matatana and Manapatrana rivers have experienced frequent flooding and have had significant humanitarian impacts on local communities. The floods of 2022, caused by cyclones Batsirai and Emnati, those of 2023 by cyclone Freddy, and those of 2024 by cyclone Alvaro, have had severe consequences, resulting in loss of life, destruction of infrastructure, crops, livestock, housing and other livelihoods of local communities (see also the chapter on historical impact above). In addition to the geographical proximity and low altitude level of these communes to the rivers, ineffective early warning mechanisms, or even the lack of evacuation despite warnings issued by the relevant authorities, have exacerbated the suffering of the inhabitants of these districts.
<u>Who will be assisted through this operation and what criteria will be used for their selection?</u>	The protocol would target 2000 people in the three (03) communes. For the three municipalities, the intervention will seek to target: - People who live near rivers. - People living in low-altitude areas (at high risk). - People who are probably unable to evacuate themselves. People living in low altitude and near the rivers are most exposed to flood risk in case of heavy rain or cyclone in these selected areas. In addition, this operation will assist people who are probably unable to evacuate themselves

	so as people living in extreme poverty, the elderly, female or child-headed household and people with disabilities. The communities of Vohipeno, Vohitrindry and Anosivelo communes will be selected when the trigger is reached, in consultation with the district disaster management authorities. At the level of each municipality, risk monitoring, early warning and evacuation of at-risk communities will be established. Targeting will be carried out to identify potential beneficiaries. Red Cross staff and volunteers will coordinate with the village committees for the verification process and finalize the beneficiary registration sheets in consultation with the village committees. This process will be carried out every year before each rainy season.
<u>Trigger(s) statement</u>	Currently, the Directorate General of Meteorology (DGM) of Madagascar regularly publishes the 2-week forecast bulletin, in the rainy season, accessible on the DGM website: 2-weeks precipitation forecast: This forecast covers a 2-week period and provides an estimate of the cumulative amount of precipitation per week, in the form of district-based mapping. This information in the form of 2 maps makes it possible to visualize the districts likely to receive significant rainfall in a week. Knowing that a watershed can cover 2 or more districts Trigger mechanism (1 to 7 days delay): <i>The activation trigger will be reached when the weekly forecast bulletin of the river watersheds and the important flood warnings/advisories predict exceptionally high precipitation heights: greater than a cumulative precipitation of 150 mm (i.e. in the category of "abundant" according to the DGM classification, see Appendix)</i> After the activation trigger within 3 to 7 days, the MRC will initiate the process of disseminating early warning messages and bulletins (evacuation messages) to the target population along the Matatana and Manapatrana River basin. It is important to note that the weekly DGM forecast used will be coupled with local information based on local population knowledge of the behavior of the Matatana and Manapatrana rivers. Markers (often natural such as rocks or trees) are identified by the local population so that the rise in water levels will be confirmed when the water level reaches these beacons. It should also be noted that in the rainy season, with heavy rain, the DGM also issues daily heavy rain (and flood) vigilance bulletins for the monitoring of rising waters. With the modelling tool, the cumulative rainfall predicted by the DGM will be transformed into the height of water accumulated on the surface and in the flood zone and therefore the identification of the most vulnerable communities. The activation trigger with a 3–7-day delay will also trigger the identification of the most vulnerable communities for the intervention of anticipatory actions (in consultation with the respective provincial and district management authorities), followed by the validation/registration of the beneficiaries of the assistance, as anticipatory actions.
<u>Trigger threshold justification</u>	The proposed trigger mechanism uses 2-week rainfall forecast information issued by DGM, the designated national entity authorized to provide flood-related warnings in Madagascar.

	The trigger being the cumulative precipitation in a week. Displayed in cartographic form (see Appendix) based on a district, the legend of the precipitation accumulation gives the relative values for each district color. Cumulative Precipitation [mm]  The development of the trigger level was carried out and agreed in consultation with the DGM (see Annex). The MRC will work closely with CMD on flood forecasts, bulletins and warnings. In addition to the regular flood forecast information available in the public domain (via the DGM website), exchanges of specific flood forecasts for the Matatana and Manapatrana rivers will be established between the CRM and the DGM (to be formalized by an agreement) for the purpose of monitoring and confirming the trigger.
Next steps – For National Societies that intend to develop a full EAP (Optional)	The CRM will further refine the triggers and thresholds, including the detailed assessment of the competencies and accuracy of the forecasts, as well as the first actions selected based on the lessons learned from the activation of simplified PAP. All of these elements can be integrated into a comprehensive EAP that will be developed in due course with the support of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). In addition, the MRC may also explore the possibility of a national EAP.

PLANNED OPERATIONS

	Shelter, Housing and Settlements	Budget	CHF 57,404	
		No. people targeted	500 people	
Indicator:	# of people reached with shelter, housing and settlement interventions in advance of a hazard	Target:	100 houses	
Readiness activities:				
Prepositioning activities:		<i>1. Procurement for the purchase of roofing sheets for 100 houses (5 sheets per house) to protect the houses from the rain 2. Supply of nails (500 kg), hammers, rope and shelter tool kit to fix the sheets Purchase of kits to anticipate the impacts of the dangers caused by rising water levels (shelter kits (plastic sheeting, kitchen kits))</i>		
Prioritized Early Actions:		<i>1. Mobilize 50 volunteers, CRM volunteers and possibly Local Risk and Disaster Management Team (ELGRC) to carry out flood awareness actions, involve communities and carry out early actions 2. Distribution of roofing sheets to reinforce the roofs of houses to</i>		

	prevent water leaks during rain (3 days before) Support the construction and replacement of roofing sheets. 3. Post-distribution follow-up/satisfaction survey.
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	Multi-purpose Cash	Budget	CHF 29,373	
		No. people targeted	400	
Indicator:	# of people reached with multi-purpose cash in advance of a hazard		Target:	400
Readiness activities:		1. Collection of population data and verification before each rainy season (disaggregated by sex, age and disability). The population census carried out by the National Institute of Statistics (INSTAT) or the Ministry of Population and Solidarity can be capitalized. 2. Sign a data sharing agreement and an annual exchange to ensure smooth access between the MRC and the administrative managers of the MRC's areas of intervention 3. Preparation of service orders and pre-approvals from the MRC management as well as debit instructions and list of beneficiaries for financial service providers. 4. Training and retraining of MRC staff and volunteers on beneficiary targeting, registration, the money distribution process and quality standards (Code of Conduct...)		
Prepositioning activities:				
Prioritized Early Actions:		1. Disbursement of a cash for work (clearing of drainages) grant to most vulnerable households in the Matatana and Mapatrana river basin 24 to 48 hours before the flood to cover the 15-day period 2. Post-distribution follow-up / satisfaction survey.		

	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Budget	CHF 33,185	
		No. people targeted	2,000	
Indicator:	# of people reached with WASH interventions in advance of a hazard		Target:	1,500
Readiness activities:		1. Volunteer refresher training on WASH		
Pre-positioning activities:		1. Development of Information, Education, Communication (IEC) materials for hygiene promotion. 2. Purchase and pre-positioning of chlorine for water treatment and disinfection for 400 households. 3. Acquisition of basic hygiene kits (soap for handwashing, bleach for disinfecting latrines) for 1,000 people. 4. Purchase and prepositioning of equipment for cleaning and drainage and protection of infrastructure (wheelbarrows, rakes, shovels, sandbags).		

Prioritized Early Actions:	1. Deployment of 50 volunteers to carry out early action activities for the duration of the operation. 2. Drainage of stagnant water, cleaning of drainage (3 to 5 days before) carried out as a community activity benefiting 2,000 people. 3. Achieve hygiene promotion during the early action phase to reach at least 2,500 people. 4. Distribution of water treatment chemicals and hygiene materials (3 to 5 days before).
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	<u>Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery</u>	Budget	CHF 18,181	
		No. people targeted	2,000	
Indicator:	# of people reached with risk reduction and/or climate adaptation interventions in advance of a hazard		Target:	2,000
Readiness activities:		1. Update the national flood emergency plan to integrate early action activities. 2. Simulation of early action and evacuation procedures (High-Risk Communities). 3. Identification and mapping of safe land and evacuation points and site planning.		
Prepositioning activities:		1. Acquisition of megaphones for broadcasting early warning messages.		
Prioritized Early Actions:		1. Dissemination of early warnings against floods through local volunteers, awareness raising in the target communes and short mobile messages (3 to 5 days). 2. Early warning through the media and face-to-face 5 days before the peak of the floods. 3. Support evacuation plans for at-risk population to safe land (2 days before).		

	<u>Community Engagement and Accountability</u>	Budget	CHF 6,576	
		People targeted	2000	
Indicator:	# of people reached with community engagement and accountability interventions in advance of a hazard		Target:	100
Readiness activities:		1. Develop a feedback mechanism to collect feedback, complaints, and suggestions, based on the community's preferred and trusted communication channels. 2. Annual training of volunteers on the CEA in emergency situations.		

Prepositioning activities:	
Prioritized Early Actions:	1. <i>Deployment of volunteers to integrate the CEA into all early action activities.</i>

ENABLING APPROACHES

	Secretariat services	Budget	CHF 21,461	
		No. People targeted	N/A	
Indicator:			Target:	5
Readiness activities:		1. To assist the National Society in carrying out its preparedness activities through regular missions of the IFRC delegation.		
Prepositioning activities:				
Prioritized Early Actions:		1. Support coordination with stakeholders and authorities. 2. Support operations management and reporting.		

	National Society Strengthening	Budget	CHF 48,908	
		People targeted	N/A	
Indicator:			Target:	150
Readiness activities:	1. <i>Identification of the Anticipatory Action Focal Point to carry out preparedness and early action activities.</i> 2. <i>Annual coordination meeting with stakeholders.</i>			
Prepositioning activities:	1. <i>Visibility items for volunteers</i>			
Prioritized Early Actions:	1. <i>Emergency coordination meeting with staff and volunteers on activating the trigger.</i> 2. <i>24/7 PAP activation and supervised risk monitoring from trigger activation</i> 3. <i>Engage the RCM's national GRC team to support early action and prepare for a rapid response.</i>			

CONDITIONS TO DELIVER THE EARLY ACTION

<u>Experience and/or capacity to implement the early actions.</u>	The CRM is officially recognized by the government as a voluntary relief organization and auxiliary to the public authorities. Its exclusive humanitarian mission is to help the most vulnerable people and protect the dignity of humanity that suffers during wars, conflicts and natural or man-made disasters. In peacetime, it also provides disaster management (preparedness, response/relief and risk reduction), health care, youth activities, the emergency volunteer corps and training at the national and international levels.
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The CRM has extensive experience and strong operational capacity in the implementation of relief operations related to natural hazards. As such, the CRM is in a strong position to implement the former by building on its existing institutional structures and administrative processes

Partnership agreements with key emergency response partners such as the World Food Programme (WFP), in the country are formalized and shared between the branches and the head office. In this way, the CRM is positioned in the right direction and, when it comes to disaster response, the CRM maintains cordial relations with key response partners

Well-developed emergency preparedness and response system, inventory availability, and warehouse: CRM has disaster preparedness stocks to provide immediate assistance. However, the number of households that may be affected needs to be checked and updated.

To respond to health emergencies, the CRM has a relatively developed emergency preparedness and response system with a dedicated health department responsible for managing and coordinating health emergencies, providing emergency medical services, in accordance with international norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options for disaster risk, health management, epidemic surveillance and evaluation of the performance of the health system of the CRM branches in the event of an emergency.

In addition, the CRM has a group of staff and volunteers trained in emergency needs assessment, distribution and post-distribution monitoring, communication, fundraising and resource mobilization, situation reports, financial reporting, and coordination. Pre-positioning exists at the national level and partly at the regional level.

Early warning innovation: The National Society (NS) uses conventional technologies as well as new technologies adapted to their context to send alert messages (e.g. text, Twitter, email, mobile phone) and collect data (KoboCollect).

Cordial relationship with key stakeholders: The CRM has developed humanitarian scenarios for each high-risk area in the country and contingency plans are aligned with those of the public authorities. In addition, partnership agreements with key emergency response partners such as WFP and MDM in the country are formalized and shared between branches and headquarters.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA): The CRM has adopted the Community Engagement and Accountability Mechanism. Community Engagement and Responsibility (CEA) is a way of working that recognizes and values community members as equal partners. This requires that the views of the communities are heard and used in the design of the programme and guide its implementation.

Staff and volunteers trained in emergency response: The CRM conducts regular capacity-building trainings for staff. These volunteers can be deployed in a short period of time. In addition, CRM has an extensive network of volunteers who play a critical role in distribution and other humanitarian operations. The pool will be further strengthened in the context of early actions.

The RCM works closely with the local RCMP committee, local government and other disaster management agencies for emergency response and preparedness activities.

Capacity building training is provided to local volunteers to build their capacity while keeping the local administration involved. This training has many positive impacts on capacity building and sensitization of communities to make them resilient. The CRM has the experience and professional staff capable of properly delivering capacity building training.

The CRM has volunteers, most of whom are well trained in risk management and rapid response to any emergency.

<u>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners, Governmental / other agencies consulted/involved on this simplified EAP</u>	The document was drafted in consultation with relevant government agencies, including the Directorate of Meteorology of Madagascar (DGM) and the National Office of Risk and Disaster Management (BNGRC), the IFRC country team, the Malagasy Red Cross, Headquarters and Regional Branches, Red Cross and Red Crescent Climate Centre and local communities. The Directorate of Meteorology of Madagascar (DGM) and its Services for Research on Climate Variability, Hydrology as well as its decentralized services provided support to determine the availability of flood forecasts in the intervention area and for the collection of data for the development of the forecast menu. The DGM remained decisive in the development of triggers and the trigger threshold. An agreement is being signed stipulating the role of this agency in monitoring thresholds and triggers during the monitoring window of the implementation of the PAP as the sole source of forecasting. The BNGRC contributed by acquiring drone images as well as the derived Digital Surface Model. Data on historical flood and cyclone impacts were also provided by the BNGRC. The BNGRC also provided its expertise in terms of flooding and recommended the need for the implementation of an automatic station for the monitoring of the Matatana and Manapatrana rivers. The IFRC country team, the Malagasy Red Cross, Headquarters and Regional Branches with the communities were instrumental in reviewing the development of this PAP, the formulation and selection of early actions as well as the related Operational Procedures (SOPs). The Italian Red Cross has financed the development of this PAP on flooding.
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BUDGET



Early Action Protocol Summary

sEAP2024MG01 - Malagasy Red Cross
Floods

Operating Budget

	Readiness	Pre-Pos Stock	Early Action	TOTAL
Planned Operations	28,260	59,629	56,830	144,720
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0	45,263	12,141	57,404
Livelihoods	0	0	0	0
Multi-purpose Cash	7,418	0	21,955	29,373
Health	0	0	0	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	8,094	13,456	11,635	33,185
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0
Migration	0	0	0	0
Risk Red., Climate Adapt. and Recovery	8,701	911	8,570	18,181
Community Engagement and Accountability	4,047	0	2,529	6,576
Environmental Sustainability	0	0	0	0
Enabling Approaches	43,791	4,249	22,329	70,369
Coordination and Partnerships	0	0	0	0
Secretariat Services	17,616	0	3,845	21,461
National Society Strengthening	26,175	4,249	18,484	48,908
TOTAL BUDGET	72,051	63,879	79,159	215,089

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

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