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Final Report

Madagascar: Tropical Cyclone Belna

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation	Operation n° MDRMG015
Date of Issue: 24 November 2020	Glide number: TC-2019-000164-MDG
Operation start date: 08 December 2019	Operation end date: 07 March 2020
Host National Society: Malagasy Red Cross Society (MRCS)	Operation budget: CHF 146,491
Number of people affected: 2,996 people ¹	Number of people assisted: 2,467 people
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), French Red Cross (PIROI) and Luxembourg Red Cross	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government of Madagascar, National Bureau for Disaster Risk Management (BNGRC), UNICEF, WFP, FAO, UN-OCHA.	

The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. The Netherlands Red Cross (NLRC) contributed to replenishing the DREF for this operation. On behalf of Malagasy Red Cross Society (MRCS), the IFRC would like to extend gratitude to all for their generous contributions.

<Please click [here](#) for the financial report and [here](#) for the contacts>

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Tropical Cyclone Belna made landfall in the village of Amparafa - in the Soalala district of the Boeny region - on the north-west coast of Madagascar on 9 December 2019. It then rapidly weakened into a tropical depression and, as it continued southward through Madagascar, brought heavy rains.

According to the National Bureau for Disaster Risk Management (BNGRC) Flash Bulletin n°6 of 18 December 2019, some 2,996 people were affected as seen in below table, with Soalala district (Boeny region) and Besalampy district (Mélaky region) being the most severely affected regions by Tropical Cyclone Belna.



Table 1: People affected per location. Source: BNGRC

Regions	Districts	Fatalities	People Affected	People displaced	People displaced (Cumulative)
Boeny	Mahajanga I		172		172
	Soalala	4	1,300		1,300
Total Boeny		4	1,472		1,472
Diana	Diego I		220		

¹ Based on needs analysis section of [Operation Update](#) published on 6 January 2020

Total Diana			220		
Melaky	Besalampy		1,001	536	880
Total Melaky			1,001	536	880
Menabe	Morondava		303		303
Total Menabe			303		303
Total		4	2,996	536	2,655

Soalala town's main hospital was flooded, affecting the availability of essential medical services in the town. The city experienced power outages as 12 electrical substations were damaged. There was a shortage of safe drinking water, as some water points and wells had been submerged.

At least 650 houses were damaged in the districts of Besalampy and Soalala. Several schools were equally affected, including 91 damaged classrooms and 39 destroyed in Ambatomainty, Besalampy, Mitsinjo and Soalala districts. In Mahajanga district, more than 170 people were evacuated and accommodated in shelter sites.

On 8 December 2019, prior to Tropical Cyclone (TC) Belna making landfall, IFRC launched a [DREF Operation](#) for CHF 146,491 to support preparedness actions by the National Society, targeting 2,500 people (500 households) with emergency activities planned to be implemented in the shelter, health and WASH sectors. Following the approval of the preparedness operation, the Malagasy Red Cross (MRC) was able to start activities to prepare for the impact of the cyclone including information to the population, pre-positioning of stock (NFI Shelter and WASH) as close as possible to the expected points of impact. In January 2020, an [Operation Update](#) was published to inform stakeholders of the progress in implementation and provide clarity on the needs following assessments conducted after the cyclone made landfall. The Operation update also allowed for a three-month timeframe extension of the operation, to ensure MRCS provided affected communities with the planned response package setup for them.

Summary of the intervention

Overview of the action of the host National Society

Upon receipt of alerts, the MRCS operational crisis centre at the national level was activated on Sunday 8 December 2019 (with 4 National disaster response team -NDRT members) and the NS participated in the coordination meetings organised by the National Bureau for Disaster Risk Management (BNGRC) and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

Some four NDRT and the National Society's logistics officer were deployed to the affected areas to support the activities. Indeed, the National Society mobilized 91 volunteers including 05 NDRT members, 03 members of governance, 02 staff (the Logistics Manager and the driver), 03 CBHFA trainers from the field, and 91 community volunteers. Given the importance of the operation and to ensure the consistency of the data standards, a disaster preparedness officer (French Red Cross - PIROI) was also deployed to support the NS.

MRCS carried out the following activities in response to the cyclone impact:

- Early Warning Awareness, reaching approximately 2,500 people thanks to door-to-door early warning visits, providing information using the local tam-tam and megaphones.
- Prepositioned household items (HHIs) for Shelter and Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) were transported to the affected areas (for 400 households in Soalala and 100 households in Mahajanga).
- Supported the distribution of 500 kits including kit shelter, kit wash, kitchen kit to 500 households.
- Training of 60 volunteers (32 men and 28 women) on relief distribution.
- Training of 91 volunteers in hygiene promotion and community-based first aid (CBHFA), of which 50 men and 41 women in the Melaky and Boeny regions. After the training, they were able to educate 2,467 people (817 men and 1,312 women, 120 children under 5 years old, 94 people over 50 years old and 28 people with disabilities) on handwashing, drinking water treatment and use and maintenance of latrines.
- Distribution of 10 first aid kits to Red Cross branches in the Boeny and Melaky regions.
- Post-distribution assessment in Boeny region, Soalala district and Melaky region, Besalampy district to evaluate the impact of the project.

Overview of the Red Cross / Red Crescent Movement Action in-country

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) provided support through funding of this DREF operation. To ensure Red Cross Movement was properly represented in coordination meeting and in the absence of the Head of Office, East Africa Emergency Operations Coordinator was deployed for two weeks to support the NS with the coordination aspect of the response. A second IFRC internal support person was deployed to provide coordination support for two additional weeks after EA Ops Coordinator exited, this all the more as Comoros Island was equally impacted by TC Belna. In addition to above two deployments, a communication delegate was deployed from Sahel CCST to ensure proper coverage of NS actions during this period, while Africa Regional office provided remote

technical support to the response. Towards the end of the operation, PMER Manager from Sahel CCST was deployed to facilitate the lessons learned workshop.

On its part, PIROI supported NS in mobilising its stocks taken from the pre-positioned stock of the NS, made available by PIROI in Antananarivo – the items were all replenished thanks to the DREF operation. PIROI equally agreed to pre-fund some activities before the approval of the DEF operation and supported the NS with drafting the DREF request. A Disaster Preparedness and Response Officer from French Red Cross in the Indian ocean Islands was equally made available to support to facilitate coordination prior to the response and support the review of activities through the Operation Update. PIROI also ensured MRCS with remote logistics and technical support.

Luxembourg Red Cross provided technical shelter support to the NS and participated in coordination meetings.

Overview of other actors actions in-country

- The National Bureau for Risk and Disaster Management (BNGRC) delivered 4,000kg of rice and 10,000 iron sheets to Soalala by boat, and 1,250kg of rice and other food items to 172 IDPs in Mahajanga. Technicians from the national water and electricity company were deployed to restore electrical power in Soalala.
- The Ministry of Energy, Water and Hydrocarbons (MEEH) and UNICEF distributed 500 WASH kits in Soalala. Some 500 iron sheets were also distributed by the Government in Besalampy, in February 2020.
- The Ministry of Population, Social Protection, and the Development of Women (MPPSPF), MEEH and UNICEF distributed 164 boxes to 3,200 HH in the Nosy-be District.
- Directorates of National Education and Technical and Vocational Education (DRENETP) and UNICEF distributed 200 tarpaulins to 20 schools.
- Two people of the Regional Directorate of Energy, Water and Hydrocarbons (DREEH) deployed to Soalala to conduct HP and sanitation awareness campaigns via radio.
- UNICEF distributed WASH items to displaced people in Mahajanga and delivered tents and school kits to Soalala. 50 medicine kits to 1,300 displaced for people in Soalala. CARE International distributed 500 tarpaulins to the affected households in Soalala.
- Awareness campaigns concerning latrines conducted by the WASH cluster.
- A total 1 humanitarian partners are operational in the north-western regions of Madagascar. The BNGRC organised regular meetings with key government agencies and humanitarian partners.
- One boat of AQUALMA Company with a capacity of 120 tons was deployed to Soalala in December.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

An aerial assessment of Soalala, Besalampy and Maintirano was conducted on 11th December by the National Society, MEDAIR and other partners to plan the sectors response.

According to the assessment findings provided by BNGRC and OCHA, the most affected regions were Boény, Mélaky and Diana with a total of 4 deaths; 2,996 people affected as detailed in table 1 above. Please refer to [Operation Update](#) for details on the needs assessment.

Operation risk assessment

According to the forecasts, TC Belna was expected to impact northern Madagascar (particularly the Diana region) as early as Sunday 8th December and then, while remaining offshore, to approach the coasts of the Malaky region on the morning of 10th December. It was expected to cause major flooding and damage to infrastructure. Many areas became inaccessible and this situation increased the number of vulnerable people.

In conjunction with the branches concerned and the national and local authorities, the MRCS closely monitored the situation and adapted its interventions accordingly. To mitigate security risks, appropriate measures were put in place. This included, monitoring of staff (e.g. by telephone or SMS), providing security instructions prior to deployment, monitoring developments in relation to authorities, providing communication systems and monitoring and validating IFRC online security courses (personal security, security management, and volunteer security).

As the local authorities pre-established the list of beneficiaries without RC volunteers' presence to respect the selection criteria, there may be some identified beneficiaries who should not have been on the lists.

B. OPERATION STRATEGY

Overall operational objective

The overall objective of this operation was to provide immediate shelter, health and WASH needs to 2,500 people (500 households) affected by tropical Cyclone Belna in Soalala and Melaka. Indeed, 400 households (2,000 people) were targeted in Soalala (Boény region) while 100 households (500 people) were targeted in Besalampy (Melaka region).

Proposed Strategy

Following the implementation of early warning activities and the pre-positioning of relief stocks to the affected areas, the National Society adopted an inclusive and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach in the response phase.

During the operation implementation, the National Society faced the following challenges:

- Difficulties in transporting the kits to the affected areas in Ankasakasa Tsibiray, Melaky region, Besalampy district, given its inaccessibility by land during the rainy period, so the boats and trucks were rent to ensure easy transport.
- The roads were cut while some MRCS trainers were already on site and their mission was extended, which obliged the NS to reschedule the trainings on CBHFA and hygiene promotion.

Despite the challenges, the planned objectives were reached, and intervention reduced the vulnerability of the affected population and provided support to 2,500 people (male: 978, female: 1,522) affected by Tropical Cyclone Belna in the Boeny and Melaky regions.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA): CEA was integrated throughout the intervention to ensure maximum and meaningful participation of affected communities. Short sessions on the basics of CEA were included in all training of volunteers. CEA related questions were included in assessments which were undertaken after TC Belna made landfall, such as questions on preferred information channels and information needs of communities.

For the sake of clarity and to ensure a good flow of information, clear roles and responsibilities were agreed with authorities, community leaders and communities.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI): Recognizing that women, girls, men, and boys, of very diverse ages, disabilities, and background, all have different needs, risks and coping strategies. The operation payed attention to families whose homes were extremely affected by the cyclone, with particular attention to women-led households, families that had many children under five years old, elderly members and people with disabilities.

Operational support services

Human Resources

Before impact, an initial number of 100 volunteers were deployed to implement population preparedness activities, and among them 86 were mobilized later to implement the distribution activities. All volunteers were insured and equipped with visibility material. Volunteers were supervised by the deployed NDRTs, under the overall coordination of the MRCS Disaster Management Officer. The national logistics officer and the administrative and financial manager ensured the coordination and management of the activities in their respective fields.

In addition, an IFRC Operation Manager and the PIROI disaster preparedness officer supported the coordination and implementation of response activities in the targeted regions. Six NDRT members were deployed to support the implementation of activities by MRCS.

Logistics and procurement


- MRCS used its pre-positioned stocks made available by PIROI in Antananarivo, from which 500 shelter tool kits, tarpaulins, 500 kitchen sets, 500 jerry cans and buckets were sent and distributed in Soalala (Soalala, Ambohipaky) and to Besalampy (Ankasakasa Tsibiray). These items have been replenished.
- Local procurement of soaps was done in line with IFRC standard procurement procedures.
- Given that warehousing was important in this operation, MRCS coordinated with the authorities and partners for the storage of items in affected areas until they were distributed.
- To support the operation, heavy and light vehicles and boats were rented locally to reach difficult and inaccessible areas.

Communication and visibility

To support volunteers on their mission and to raise the visibility of Red Cross actions in the field, the MRCS provided volunteers with visibility such as bibs or T-shirts. The MRCS used megaphones to evacuate at-risk population from targeted communities and procured flags to be used during outreach activities. Some hygiene promotion materials were printed to promote good hygiene and safe water practices.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER): The IFRC IOI Cluster and PIROI provided MRCS with the necessary support for the successful implementation of PMER activities, including monitoring and reporting of this DREF operation.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<p>Shelter People reached: 2,500 Male: 978 Female: 1,522</p>	
<p>Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis-affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and short-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions</p>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<p>Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families</p>		
% of targeted people reached with life-saving shelter support.	2,500	2,500
# of shelter and household items prepositioned in preparedness	500 shelter tool kits, 1,000 tarpaulins and 500 kitchen kits) for 500 households	500 shelter tool kits, 1000 tarpaulins and 500 kitchen kits) for 500 households
# of affected households reached with shelter and household items	500	500
<p>Narrative description of achievements</p>		
<p>Prior to the cyclone making landfall, below activities were implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A short training for 86 MRCS volunteers was carried out by the NDRTs deployed (Boény). • An assessment of the risk areas was conducted to evaluate the area's most at risk based on the data relating to the previous floods. • Shelter items were moved to the affected areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Soalala: 400 shelter tool kits, 800 tarpaulins and 400 kitchen kits. - Majunga (For Besalampy): 100 shelter tool kits, 200 tarpaulins and 100 kitchen kits. <p>The first HHI distribution (Shelter and WASH items) for 160 households was carried out in Soalala on 22nd December 2019.</p> <p>Following the landfall, NS conducted field visits, assessments, and identification of needs per household and per fokontany, as well as consultations with the distribution committee and local authorities.</p> <p>Some 60 volunteers were trained (20 in Ambohipaky, 20 in Soalala and 20 in Ankasakasa Tsibiray) for one to two days on distribution techniques prior to distribution to targeted households.</p> <p>Targeted families were selected based on the following vulnerability criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household with a person over 50 years old • Household with person with disabilities • Child-headed households, Orphans and vulnerable children • Female-headed households • Household with pregnant women • Presence of children under the age of 5 in the house • Household whose house has been particularly or totally destroyed during the passage of the Cyclone. <p>The most vulnerable persons were selected from among those residing in shelters or with host families or amongst those who had to leave their homes following partial or total destruction.</p>		

The Logistics Cluster provided significant support for the delivery of the kits in the district of Soalala. On the other hand, a private bus was rented for rapid items delivery in Ankasakasa, district of Besalampy.

For CEA activities, the local authority, the NS branches and a representative of volunteers were appointed to receive all complaints and various claims from the community. In parallel to this, there were already the committee created by the Soalala administrative district, of which the NS is a member.

Challenges

- Lack of identification proof for some recipient households during the distribution in Ankasakasa, and the local authority had to validate their identity as they were in possession of the coupons for the distributions.
- Delay in obtaining the pro forma invoices due to constraints on local purchasing. Some providers could not provide official documents respecting procurement procedures.

Lessons learned

- To solve the problem of some recipients who do not have ID cards, the better option is to involve the local authorities, communities themselves or CEA committees to confirm their identity.
- To have a prepositioned stock with emergency items which can easily be deployed as soon as needed.



Health

People reached: 1,030

Male: 260

Female: 770

Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of targeted people are provided with early warning messages	2,500	1,030

Output 1.1: Target population is reached with Search and Rescue activities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of Early warning messages and evacuation activities to the target population.	2,500	1,030
# of volunteers mobilized for early warning and evacuations	100	136

Narrative description of achievements

Activities implemented:

- Early warning messages and evacuation activities towards populations: more than 136 volunteers were involved in the regions where the cyclone hit (Diana, Boény, Mélaky, Menabe and Sofia). The activities took place through door-to-door visits, messages in the communities through the use of *tam tam*, megaphones and radio broadcasts. Some 1,030 people were reached by these Early Warning activities.
- The link with the Health Cluster was maintained through the participation of MRCS national focal point in the Health Cluster meetings.
- Distribution of 10 first aid kits to MRCS branches in the disaster areas from NS stocks and replenished through the DREF.
- 04 First Aid trainings were conducted for 91 volunteers to increase the response capacity of the branches.

Activities not implemented:

- The MRCS could unfortunately not carry out medical transfers to hospitals. This was linked to the inaccessibility of some areas; however, this activity was done by the Government using planes or boats.

Challenges

- It was difficult to monitor all community volunteers' activities since many areas were not accessible.
- It was also difficult to organise the community sessions on health and hygiene in the flooded areas.

Lessons learned

- Think on how to organise a remote monitoring for the areas with difficult access.
- It is important to give specific, clear, and measurable tasks to the volunteers working in the areas with difficult access.

Output 1.2: Target population is provided with first-aid support

Indicators :	Target	Actual
# of MRCS volunteers trained in FA	86	91

# of fist aid kits distributed.	10	10
Narrative description of achievements		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 91 volunteers (50 men and 41 women) from Boeny and Melaky regions benefited from 4 CBHFA trainings. Distribution of 10 first aid kits: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 06 for the Boeny region: 02 for Majunga I, 04 for Soalala district 04 for the Melaky region (Besalampy district). 		
Challenges		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficult access, or even non-existent means of travel to the place. Private motorbikes were rented from company to get to the training site. 		
Lessons learned		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the number of training days to 03 if possible to allow proper assimilation of the lessons. 		



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 2,500 people

Female: 1,522

Male: 978

Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in water-borne disease risk in targeted communities

Indicator :	Target	Actual
% population reached with WASH (HP and NFIs) support.	2,500	2,500

Output 1.1: WASH items assistance is provided to the affected households

# of WASH kits (composition 1 jerrycan foldable, 1 bucket, 2 soaps, 1 jar, 1 chlorine bottle 150 ml) items prepositioned in preparedness for 500 households (2,500 people).	500	480
# of WASH kits distributed to the affected population (500 households).	500	480

Narrative description of achievements

500 households composed of 2,500 persons (978 men and 1,522 women), were able to benefit from the kits, among them 320 children under 5 years old, 226 persons over 50 years old, and 05 persons with disabilities.

Challenges

- Poor quality of local items and bad transportation conditions.

Lessons Learned

- Packaging to be reinforced and transportation conditions to be improved.
- To have a prepositioned stock with based- emergency items which can easily be deployed as soon as needed.

Output 1.2: Hygiene promotion activities that meet Sphere standards for the identification and use of hygiene products are provided to the target population

Indicators :	Target	Actual
# of hygiene awareness sessions conducted	4	4
# of people reached by awareness campaigns	2,500	2,467
# of MRC volunteers trained and prepared to respond in WASH (Hygiene promotion).	86	91
# IEC / HP materials produced and provided to the affected population.	2,500	2,500

Narrative description of achievements

- Organization of 04 hygiene promotion sessions conducted by 91 MRCS volunteers reaching 2,500 people.
- 500 WASH kits (each kit is composed of 1 jerrycan foldable, 1 bucket, 2 soaps, 1 jar, 1 chlorine bottle 150 ml), pre-positioned in Soalala and Majunga, the main towns closest to the impacted areas.
- In Majunga (Boény Region), health promotion activities started by distributing leaflets provided by the Ministry of Health (30 leaflets provided).

Initial assessments conducted revealed that several wells (including 20 in Soalala chief town) had been submerged by saltwater (sea). Those data allow the NS to advocate with sectoral ministries (MoH, ministry of WASH) and other partners to support the target communities in drinking water provision and the maintenance of those wells

Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty of access to intervention areas • Coordination problems with some branches' representatives • Data collection appropriate tools • Lack of IEC tools in electronic version.
Lessons learned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow a few days for travel due to difficult access. • Train and inform the branch representatives on procedures and coordination • Set up data collection tools • Update and digitalise the IEC existing tools in advance

Strengthening National Society capacities		
Outcome S1: The objectives of National Societies in terms of capacity building and organizational development are facilitated so that National Societies have the legal, ethical, and financial foundations, systems and structures, skills and capabilities to plan and execute activities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
100 MRC volunteers insured.	100	100
100 MRC volunteers with visibility items (MRC bibs and flags)	100	100
Narrative description of achievements		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A total of 100 volunteers have been insured • Visibility materials have been provided to the volunteers in actions 		
Challenges		
Difficulties to access the Internet and electricity in the intervention areas		
Lessons learned		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of solar panels, generators, and internet equipment (modem) 		

Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained		
Indicators :	Target	Actual
# NDRT of the MRC deployed to the affected areas to support the NS activities	04	04
# of international surge team members deployed to support the NS activities.	04	00
One Lessons learned workshop (LLW) held.	01	01
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>Mobilization of 04 NDRT members including 02 for the district of Soalala and 02 for the district of Besalampy, and two of them are NDRT members from Analamanga to ensure the recovery of accounting documents, activity reports, briefing of the other NDRT members and follow-up of the activities.</p> <p>No surge member was deployed on this operation. However, the NS was supported by IFRC staff through short missions in the country.</p>		
Challenges		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of human resources and active volunteers in some areas, for example in the district of Besalampy in Ankasakasa, 		
Lessons learned		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment of new MRCS volunteers in remote areas. • Get information ahead of time and plan accordingly 		

D. BUDGET

The overall amount allocated for Malagasy Red Cross response to the impact of Tropical Cyclone Belna was CHF 146,491, of which CHF 119,369 (81.48%) were spent. The balance of CHF 27,122 will be returned to the DREF pot.

Explanation of variances:

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance	Explanation
Others Machinery & Equipment	500		500	Budgeted but the detailed assessment showed no related needs, hence no expense.
Storage		28	-28	Some areas of intervention are difficult to access, thus the NS was obliged to rent warehouses for some days
Information & Public Relations	1,000	1,599	-599	Expenditure on supervisory missions, courtesy visits, meetings
Office Costs		593	-593	This was to purchase training materials
Communications		696	-696	There were needs of communication were not budgeted, which explains this expenditure
Financial Charge	500	572	-72	Fees for transferring the cash to the branches.

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/12-2020/10	Operation	MDRMG015
Budget Timeframe	2019/12-2020/3	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 18/Nov/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRMG015 - Madagascar - Tropical Cyclone Belna Preparedness

Operating Timeframe: 08 Dec 2019 to 07 Mar 2020

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	100,700	82,062	18,638
Shelter - Relief	25,500	19,500	6,000
Clothing & Textiles	28,000	18,000	10,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	22,000	21,123	877
Medical & First Aid	1,200	424	776
Utensils & Tools	23,000	22,613	387
Other Supplies & Services	1,000	402	598
Land, vehicles & equipment	500		500
Others Machinery & Equipment	500		500
Logistics, Transport & Storage	7,000	6,928	72
Storage		28	-28
Transport & Vehicles Costs	7,000	6,900	100
Personnel	16,850	9,974	6,876
International Staff	15,000	8,213	6,787
Volunteers	1,850	1,761	89
Workshops & Training	9,000	7,672	1,328
Workshops & Training	9,000	7,672	1,328
General Expenditure	3,500	5,448	-1,948
Travel	2,000	1,988	12
Information & Public Relations	1,000	1,599	-599
Office Costs		593	-593
Communications		696	-696
Financial Charges	500	572	-72
Indirect Costs	8,941	7,285	1,655
Programme & Services Support Recover	8,941	7,285	1,655
Grand Total	146,491	119,369	27,122

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/12-2020/10	Operation	MDRMG015
Budget Timeframe	2019/12-2020/3	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 18/Nov/2020

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MDRMG015 - Madagascar - Tropical Cyclone Belna Preparedness

Operating Timeframe: 08 Dec 2019 to 07 Mar 2020

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	146,491
DREF Allocations	146,491
Expenditure	-119,369
Closing Balance	27,122

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction		775	-775
AOF2 - Shelter		2,564	-2,564
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs			0
AOF4 - Health			0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	146,491	115,984	30,507
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	146,491	119,322	27,169
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies			0
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management			0
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC		47	-47
Strategy for implementation Total		47	-47
Grand Total	146,491	119,369	27,122

Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Operation Update](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. 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.

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Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace