

www.ifrc.org  
Saving lives,  
changing minds.

## Emergency plan of action: Final Report

### Madagascar: Heavy Rains, Floods and Landslides

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF operation</b>	<b>Operation N° MDRMG016</b>
<b>Date of Issue: 05 July 2021</b>	<b>Glide number: <a href="#">FL-2020-000019-MDG</a></b>
<b>Operation start date: 05 February 2020</b>	<b>Operation end date: 30 November 2020</b>
<b>Host National Society: Malagasy Red Cross Society</b>	<b>Operation budget: CHF 307,356</b>
<b>Number of people affected: 106,846</b>	<b>Number of people assisted: 20,484 people (5,835 directly and 14,649 indirectly)</b>
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> French Red Cross (PIROI), German Red Cross and Luxemburg Red Cross.	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> National Office for Disaster risk Management (BNGRC), Ministry of Water Sanitation and Hygiene, Ministry of Health, WHO, UNICEF, WFP.	

*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 Canadian Government contributed to replenishing the DREF for this operation. On behalf of the Malagasy Red Cross Society (MRCS), the IFRC would like to extend gratitude to all for their generous contributions.*

Please click [here](#) for the Final Financial Report and [here](#) for the Contacts

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

On 22 January 2020, the cyclonic circulation called *Zone de Convergence Inter-Tropicale* (ZCIT) made landfall on the West coast of Madagascar, in the district of Besalampy, the Melaky region. This prompted a Red Alert Warning for heavy rains in Boeny, Sofia (Districts of Analalava, Antsohihy, Mampikomy, Boriziny, and Mandritsara) and a Yellow Alert Warning for the region of Analamanga and Alaotra Mangoro. On 23 January, Red Alert for High wind for most of the coast of the country, from the North, North-Eastern, North-Western, and Western regions was equally issued. The depression eventually went out to sea on 23 January at around 3:30 pm, between Toamasina and Vatomandry (Ambila Lemaitso, in the region of Atsinanana) and continued to move towards the islands of Reunion and Mauritius, East of Madagascar, as it evolved into the moderate tropical storm Diane by 24 January.



*Detail assessment of the disaster impacts in Ambatondrazaka ©MRCS*

Despite leaving the island, the clouds associated with the phenomena kept bringing rain over several regions, including Alaotra and Atsinanana and as of 25 January, the casualties registered was 9 people missing, 31 reported dead, 106,846 affected and 16,031 displaced. The estimation of damage on infrastructure was significant and government declared a state of emergency.

MDRMG016 – Madagascar Heavy Rains, Floods and Landslides – DREF Final Report

In response, Malagasy Red Cross Society (MRCS), with support from IFRC, launched this [DREF operation](#) on 5 February to meet the immediate shelter and non-food items (NFIs), livelihoods and basic needs, health care and WASH needs of 5,000 people (1,000 households) affected by this disaster in three of the most impacted regions - Alaotra Mangoro and Betsiboka and in urban Antananarivo. This operation was set to last 4 months, but due to COVID-19 containment measures set out in the country, the operation was extended for a supplementary 2 months through the publishing of [Operation Update 1](#) in June. [Operation Update 2](#) was issued in September, approving an extraordinary 3 months timeframe extension to enable the Malagasy Red Cross Society and IFRC complete the replenishment of NFIs mobilised from National Society the emergency/contingency stocks for distributions. Overall, the operational timeframe for this operation was 9 months.

## Summary of response

### Overview of Host National Society

The following was achieved through this operation:

- A rapid multi-sectoral needs assessment conducted on wash, shelter, and livelihoods sectors.
- A market assessment carried out for Alaotra Mangoro;
- Targeting and registration of recipients with community meetings carried out in the three targeted areas: Alaotra Mangoro, Betsiboka and Analamanga;
- Training of volunteers on shelter kit, WASH promotion, First Aid, Risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) related to COVID-19.
- Community mobilization/sensitization on WASH promotion and COVID-19.
- Distribution of NFIs to 764 households in the three targeted areas: Alaotra Mangoro, Betsiboka and Analamanga;
- Recruitment and contracting with the FSP.
- Cash assistance to 1167 households in the three targeted areas: Alaotra Mangoro, Betsiboka and Analamanga;
- Post distribution monitoring.
- Lesson learnt workshop.
- Replenishment of NFIs distributed from NS contingency stocks of a total amount of USD 48,153.

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC Indian Ocean Islands Country Cluster Office provided support to the MRCS in developing the Emergency Plan of Action (EpoA) and launching and managing the DREF operation. Surge members were deployed and are still in the country to support the implementation of this operation. IFRC also provides PMER support to help MRCS to ensure proper monitoring and reporting of activities. Additionally, the IFRC is supporting the MRCS in the current COVID-19 response. The IFRC Regional Office is supporting the Cluster and the NS in the replenishment of distributed items.

French Red Cross/PIROI is supporting MRCS in the implementation of a preparedness and response project which includes Analamanga and Atsinanana Regions. In close coordination with member National Societies, PIROI manages seven prepositioned warehouses across the South-West Indian Ocean Island, including two prepositioned warehouses in Madagascar (warehouses of Tamatave (Atsinanana region) and Ambohimambola (Analamanga region)). These two warehouses will be used during this operation. French RCS/ PIROI is also supporting the NS in the COVID-19 response.

In addition to a shelter project implemented in the north of the country, the Luxembourg Red Cross is also supporting the NS in COVID-19 preparedness and response.

The German Red Cross is supporting the NS in the heavy rain response through cash assistance in Sofia region. The project is at the final phase of implementation.

### Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The government through the BNGRC is coordinating the responses in the affected regions. Other humanitarian actors such as WHO, UNICEF and WFP are also present in the affected areas supporting the affected people. Few NGOs are active in the field in the fight against this pandemic.

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

According to the assessment conducted before COVID-19, the needs remain the same but were worsened by the COVID-19 context. The results show that there are needs in shelter, WASH, Health promotion, food and livelihoods. Many of these identified needs have been addressed according to the initial operational plan. Please see [EPoA](#) for details on the needs analysis.

### Risk Analysis

During the implementation of this DREF, the risk assessed were as follows:

- Roads and bridges were destroyed by the rains in the Region of Alaotra Mangoro, Sofia and Betsiboka and that posed potential risks during movement and highlighting risk of stalling implementation.
- The high level of stagnant water in the region of Sofia presented potential hazards during the movement of staff and volunteers.
- Most of the main water sources within the affected communities contaminated or exposed to potential contamination.
- The lack of protection equipment/gears constituted a risky factor for the intervention teams involved in the flood relief operation.
- Difficulty in setting up the cash intervention mechanism due to the inaccessibility to the affected areas.
- Risk of contamination to COVID-19.

To mitigate these risks, below measures were put in place:

- The Ministry of Public transport engaged an emergency rehabilitation of the National Road no. 4 (RN4) that serves Sofia and Betsiboka Regions and opened deviations.
- Movement of staff and volunteers were coordinated based on security clearance.
- All operations field teams were provided with safety gears, safe water and food packages and were encouraged to avoid unsafe latrines.
- Volunteers received orientation including awareness on safe hygiene measures to prevent food and water-borne diseases.
- Volunteers received training and information awareness with the policy of Zero Tolerance policy against corruption, discrimination against gender or race, sexual harassment, sexual abuse, bullying.
- Regarding the cash intervention, one specialized surge resource was deployed throughout operational timeframe to support MRCS in initial market studies, designing the multi-sectoral needs assessment questionnaire, carrying out a security risk assessment, and defining the packages for both unconditional and VCA.
- Specific communication to local authorities by the communication department / IOID Cluster was also included to plan to avert any pressure from authorities or miscommunication.
- All involved volunteers and staff were trained on COVID-19 prevention and equipped with appropriate PPE.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Proposed strategy

The overall objective of this operation was to provide 1,000 households (5,000 people) with shelter and NFIs, livelihoods and basic needs, health care and WASH support in three of the most impacted regions including Alaotra Mangoro, Betsiboka and in urban Antananarivo

This objective was achieved through:

- Strong coordination with the local authorities, the BNGRC and the sector group;
- Evaluation and field surveys carried out by the volunteers.
- The setting up of a feedback system through the NS existing hotline and the setting up of local CEA committees.
- Community involvement

The initial operation timeframe was four months but due to COVID-19 pandemic and control measures to curb the disease, the operation was initially extended until 31 August to allow the NS to implement the remaining activities. A second three months extension was later approved on an extraordinary basis to allow MRCS and IFRC the needed time to complete the replenishment of Non-Food items (shelter kit, WASH kit, kitchen kit and mosquito) distributed to the affected population in the three targeted areas from NS emergency/contingency stocks. The overall timeframe of this operation was nine months.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



### Shelter

People reached: 2,720 (544 HH)

Male: 1,238

Female: 1,482

**Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of HHs having received shelter assistance	650	544
<b>Output 1.1: Short and medium-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households</b>		
Number of households provided with shelter tool kits	650	544
Number of tents provided	30	11
Number of households provided with kitchen kit	650	531
Number of households reached with mixed cash approach	350	0
Number of households reached with CT for household items	650	544
Number of volunteers involved in shelter activities	30	30
<b>Output 1.2: Technical assistance, counselling services and awareness raising activities regarding shelters and safe settlement and improved building/construction techniques are provided to affected households</b>		
Number of households reached with awareness raising activities	1,000	764
Percentage of households referring main key awareness raising messages	At least 65% or 1,000 households	20% or 200 households

### Narrative description of achievements

As part of a joint multi-sectoral response led by the government with the participation of all the humanitarian actors present (MEDAIR, WFP, RED CROSS, UNICEF) in the affected areas, MRCS Shelter Kits and WASH Kits were requisitioned by the government. The distribution process was not followed according to humanitarian standards as the entire operation were led by the Presidential Couple. All humanitarian actors present on the field were unable to manage the distribution even if the beneficiary list was already ready according to the vulnerability criteria. A [joint note](#) with MEDAIR was written explaining the situation since MEDAIR and MRCS were the actors on the ground engaged in the WASH and Shelter kits distribution.

Following the first extension, the NS team resumed the planned activities: the training of volunteers and the distribution of kits following the evaluation and targeting of beneficiaries. From the 650 households planned, about 84% were reached. Most of the unreached households were out of their resident areas (affected areas) or were blocked in other regions because of the COVID-19 restrictive measures prohibiting movements between the regions/districts of the country. All the shelter kits and tents distributed were taken from NS stocks made available by PIROI. The replenishment of these items was done after the last distributions.

Regarding the cash assistance to 350 households for the rehabilitation of their houses, this was not carried out as planned given the impact of the restrictive measures put in place by the Government against the spread of COVID-19, which has worsened the living conditions of the affected families. It should be noted that almost all the affected households had lost all or part of their homes, making it difficult to select the 350 households to receive this support. The funds earmarked for this activity were therefore reallocated to livelihood and basic needs cash assistance reaching 1,167 households (5,835 people).

- 11 Tent family (16 m<sup>2</sup> double fly with ground sheet)
- 544 Shelter toolkit
- 531 Kitchen set family of 5 persons, type "A"
- 861 Mosquito net, lin (190x180x150 cm , White Denier)
- 764 Kit wash

### Challenges

- Data collected from the flooded fields were not available on time. As such, the NS put in place online questionnaires through Kobo to allow collection and analysis of data on time.
- Influence from local authorities in the registration of the beneficiaries and the distribution process. In collaboration with the local authorities, the National Society set up Community Engagement and Accountability committees to deal with feedback and complaints from the community. A hotline phone was dedicated and shared with the community to facilitate communication.
- Difficulty in accessing some areas of interventions. Boats were hired to access some areas beyond the rivers. The beneficiaries were also invited to near and reachable places.
- Suspension of the activities due to COVID-19. The NS had to wait for government measures to be lighter in order to gradually resume implementation.

### Lessons Learned

- Launching the replenishment of items during the initial distribution process helps to ensure procurement is finalized in due time. .
- Setting up a digital system of data collection and beneficiaries' selection.
- Packaging of kitchen items before the distribution to prevent recipients from losing some.
- Setting up emergency regional stocks and ensure regular monitoring of items.



### Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 5,835

Male: 2,745

Female: 3,090

### Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of households that have enough cash to meet their basic need	1,000	1,167
<b>Output 1.1: Households are provided with multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs</b>		
Number of households that have enough cash to meet their basic need	1,000	1,167

### Narrative description of achievements

A market assessment was conducted in the field for five communes for the Cash implementation in Alaotra Mangoro, Maevatanana and Analamanga regions. The FSP procurement process was successfully completed and the selected FSP has been contracted for two years.

Combined with the cash for shelter assistance, the cash for livelihood targeted 1,200 beneficiaries of which 97.25% were reached. As with the distribution of NFIs, those absent were outside their residential/affected area due to the epidemic restrictions.

Post-distribution monitoring was conducted in order to allow the evaluation of the impact of the operation within the target communities and to collect recommendations from the beneficiaries to improve future actions.

### Challenges

- FSP recruitment procedures took a long time.
- Lack of FSP agencies especially in remote areas.
- Limited distribution time due to COVID-19 context.

### Lessons Learned

- Standardize the value to be distributed by all actors in the country to avoid misunderstandings
- Develop tools for market assessment and train volunteers with them, especially for areas at risk of cyclones and other disasters.
- Adapt the FSP recruitment procedures to the emergency context.
- Carry out direct cash distribution in the areas without FSP agencies.
- Contract FSPs for long periods of time to save time on FSP procurement process.



## Health

People reached: 14,649

Male: 7,093

Female: 7,556

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number people that are provided with early warning messages and first aid support	5,000	861
<b>Output 1.1: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion and early detection (surveillance) or potential disease outbreaks is provided to the target population</b>		
Number of households provided with mosquito nets	1,000	861
Number of people supported with PSS in the affected communities	5,000	1,500
Number of volunteers mobilized for early warning and evacuations	100	130
<b>Output 1.2: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion and early detection (surveillance) or potential disease outbreaks is provided to the target population</b>		
Number of MRCS volunteers trained in First Aid	86	58
Number of first aid kits distributed	10	0

### Narrative description of achievements

Psychosocial assistance was provided to the affected people during all the implementation process.

It should be noted that 400 nets intended to be distributed in Aloatra Mangoro disappeared during the government's convoy of items to the ground for the first distributions. This incident, like the one concerning the distribution of shelter and WASH kits, was caused by the difficulty of access to the affected areas by vehicles and the influence of the Presidency of the Republic in the distribution of relief.

The 861 distributed mosquito nets were taken from the stock of the NS and were replenished during the second timeframe extension period. Most of the absent households were out of their resident area (affected areas) or were blocked in another region because of the COVID-19 restrictive measures prohibiting movement between the regions/districts of the country. All the disappeared and distributed mosquito nets were taken from NS stocks. The procurement of these items for replenishment was started after the last distributions and as such, a 3 months' timeframe extension was granted to allow completion of the process. To note, the distribution plan was disrupted by the restrictive measures related to COVID-19.

Out of 86 initially planned, 58 volunteers were able to be trained on first aid due to a lack of time caused by the suspension of the operation imposed by the restrictive measures put in place by the government to counter the spread of the new Coronavirus pandemic. Of the three intervention zones, one (the Analamanga region) did not benefit from this first aid training.

In the early hours of the disaster, a total of 130 volunteers were mobilised in the branches of the target localities to support the affected populations in early warning and evacuation activities. Unfortunately, this data was not shared during processing of Operation Update 2, thus the disconnect between the final report and Operation update 2.

First aid kits were not distributed due to unavailability in the local market.

### Challenges

- Unavailability of First Aid kits in the local market
- Inaccessibility to the affected areas
- Restrictive measures related to COVID-19
- Compilation and feedback of field data

### Lessons Learned

- Organise remote monitoring for the areas with difficult access.
- Conceive PSS tools for volunteers.



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 14,649

Male: 7,093

Female: 7,556

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of HH reached with WASH activities	1,000	2,930
<b>Output 1.1: WASH items assistance is provided to the affected households</b>		
Number of WASH kits (1 foldable jerrycan, 1 bucket, 2 pieces of 500 gr of soap, 1 jar, 1 chlorine bottle 150 ml) items prepositioned in preparedness.	1,000	764
<b>Output 1.2: Hygiene promotion activities that meet Sphere standards for the identification and use of hygiene products are provided to the target population</b>		
Number of people reached by the hygiene awareness campaigns	5,000	14,649
Number of MRCS volunteers trained and prepared to respond in WASH (Hygiene promotion).	86	64

### Narrative description of achievements

As part of the joint multi-sector response led by the President of the Republic, during that period, road transportation was interrupted, and the government ensured the delivery by air of all humanitarian responses. 400 MRCS's WASH kits were loaded in the presidential airplane to be delivered to the affected areas. Once in the field, the Presidency requisitioned these kits and had them distributed directly by its competent services to the detriment of the planning and preparations put in place by the NS. These kits were then distributed without any standards.

Most of the households who did not receive the items were out of their residential area (affected areas) or were blocked in another region because of the COVID-19 restrictive measures prohibiting movement between the regions/districts of the country. The NS distributed more than 1,000 articles WASH (542 cups, 661 buckets, 1436 bars of soap, 1067 bowl, 1005 jerrycan).

Data on people reached through awareness campaigns was reported late by the implementing branches, thus not included in Operation Update 2. This justifies the disconnect between the final report and Operation update 2.

### Challenges

- Main challenges were linked to the inaccessibility to some affected areas, influence of local authorities on distribution process and data collection and analysis.
- Restrictive measures related to COVID-19.

### Lessons Learned

- Conceive/ Update IEC tools ready to be duplicated.
- Advocacy with local authorities on humanitarian standards and law.

## Strengthen National Society

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of NS branches that are well functioning in the operation (Target: 3)	3	3
Coordination meetings in which NS has assisted	4	5
Number of NDRT of the MRCS deployed to the affected areas to support the NS activities	4	4
Number of international surge team members deployed to support the NS activities	3	3
Number of lessons learnt workshops held	1	1

### Narrative description of achievements

- Three surge members and 4 NDRT deployed to support the operation.
- A lesson learned workshop was organized to evaluate the impact of the operation.

<b>Challenges</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collect and submit on time the financial supporting documents (from fields level).</li> <li>The limited time for the DREF while it was suspended for four months and given extension of two months only.</li> </ul>
<b>Lessons Learned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train volunteers on emergency needs assessment.</li> <li>Set up a digital data collection platform to allow rapid assessments.</li> <li>Train volunteers and operational staff on finance procedures.</li> </ul>

## D. Financial Report

The overall budget for this operation is CHF 307,356 of which CHF 303,949 (99%) was spent. A balance of CHF 3,407 will be returned to the DREF.

### Explanation of variances:

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance	Explanation
Shelter - Relief	66,400	18,547	47,853 (72%)	<b>Underspent:</b> the time when Shelter items were planned to be distributed coincided with COVID-19 epidemic, thus some activities were no longer implemented. In addition, it was realized that parts of the needs previously identified had been covered by other partners. This underspending is also due to the change in the planning (the cash for shelter dedicated for some households enabled the NS to provide cash for livelihoods and basic needs).
Shelter - Transitional	14,000		14,000	
Clothing & Textiles	-	3,316	-3,316	<b>Not budgeted but spent:</b> This unplanned expenditure is related to mosquito nets which were procured to replenish the NS stock.
Water, Hygiene and Sanitation	4,000	1,662	2,338 (58%)	<b>Underspent:</b> This expenditure was suspended because of COVID-19 containment measures imposed by Government. . The planned activities did not take place as planned due to the occurrence of the Covid-19 pandemic and the suspension of the operation.
Medical & First Aid	7,800	2,540	5,260 (67%)	<b>Underspent:</b> COVID-19 context affected the procurement opportunities in the country where lockdown measures were active.
Cash Disbursement	69,750	78,875	-9,125 (13%)	<b>Overspent</b> due to the FSP service fee which was unexpectedly hiked due to COVID-19 context.
Storage	1,500	193	1,307 (87%)	<b>Underspent</b> as some branches and districts contributed to provide their own storage to be utilised.
Distribution and Monitoring	-	19,442	-19,442	<b>Not budgeted but spent:</b> Due to COVID-19 context, distribution activities took longer than planned, with high precaution to avoid spreading the virus among the communities.
Transport & Vehicles costs	22,100	34,636	-12,536 (56%)	<b>Overspent:</b> During COVID-19 lockdowns, additional transportation was used to ensure that volunteers and staff deployed in the activities were well protected. Some additional vehicles were thus hired. Also, the difficult access to the affected areas led to more logistics, resulting in this variance.
Logistics & services	-	4,232	-4232	<b>Not budgeted but spent:</b> Additional logistic services such as the purchase of tarpaulins were required. This is related to transport (NBO- TANA) and customs clearance.
International staff	30,000	71,457	-41,257 (137%)	<b>Overspent:</b> As the airport was closed for international flights, 03 surge staff could not travel, and their contracts were extended to ensure duty

				of care until flights resumed. The surge staff continued to support the operation as planned.
National Society staff	2,340	8,509	-6,249 (267%)	<b>Overspent</b> as the operation timeframe was extended and the NS staff continued to support the operation. This expenditure is related to per diem and field accommodation fees by NS staff.
Volunteers	14,300	9,444	4,856 (34%)	<b>Underspent</b> because due to COVID-19 restrictive measures, movements and community activities were very limited.
Workshop & Training	15,030	2,373	12,457 (82,8%)	<b>Underspent</b> due to COVID-19 restrictive measures, meetings were prohibited. The lesson learnt workshop took place but with limited stakeholders.
Travel	17,939	7,424	10,515 (58,6%)	<b>Underspent:</b> This is related to the Surge fields missions which were reduced due to COVID-19 restrictive measures when travels into districts were often prohibited to avoid epidemic spread.
Information & Public relation	4,338	2,373	1,965(45%)	<b>Underspent</b> due to COVID-19 context.
Office costs	1,750	441	1,309 (74,8%)	<b>Underspent:</b> Often, the working from home approach was applied and this did not generate many expenses.
Communications	1,000	2,461	-1,461 (146%)	<b>Overspent:</b> Due to COVID-19, where movements were restricted, a lot of communication was used to ensure operational continuity and follow-up of the volunteers activities.
Financial charges	500	1,044	-544 (108%)	<b>Overspent</b> due to COVID-19 context., most local bank offices were inactive and people going on mission were obliged to use mobile banking which generated some extra costs.

## Contact information

### Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Operation Update 2](#)
- [Operation Update 1](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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

### In the Malagasy red Cross Society

- **Secretary General:** Ando Ratsimamanga Secretary General, email: [andoniaina.ratsimamanga@crmada.org](mailto:andoniaina.ratsimamanga@crmada.org), phone: 261 32 04 194 02
- **Operational coordination:** Herizo Vololontsalama, email: [coordo\\_grc@crmada.org](mailto:coordo_grc@crmada.org); phone: +261 34 54 463 44

### In the IOI Country Cluster

- Maria MARTINEZ, Interim Head of Country Cluster, email: [maria.martinez@ifrc.org](mailto:maria.martinez@ifrc.org);

### IFRC office for Africa Region:

- Adesh Tripathee, Head of Disaster Crisis Prevention, Response and Recovery Department, Nairobi, Kenya; phone +254731067489; email: [adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org](mailto:adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org)

### In IFRC Geneva

- Nicolas Boyrie, Operations Coordination, Senior Officer, DCPRR Unit Geneva; email: [Nicolas.boyrie@ifrc.org](mailto:Nicolas.boyrie@ifrc.org)
- Eszter Matyeka, DREF Senior Officer, DCPRR Unit Geneva; email: [eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org](mailto:eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org)

### For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- Franciscah Cherotich Kilel, Senior Officer Partnership and Resource Development, Nairobi, email: [franciscah.kilel@ifrc.org](mailto:franciscah.kilel@ifrc.org)

### For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit:** Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit, email: [rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org](mailto:rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org) ; phone: +254 733 888 022

### For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office:** Philip Komo Kahuho, PMER Manager, Email: [Philip.kahuho@ifrc.org](mailto:Philip.kahuho@ifrc.org); Phone: +254 732 203 081

## 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.

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

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

# DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020-2021/06	Operation	MDRMG016
Budget Timeframe	2020/2-11	Budget	APPROVED

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 30/Jun/2021  
All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRMG016 - Madagascar - Heavy Rains, Floods and Landslides

Operating Timeframe: 03 Feb 2020 to 30 Nov 2020

### I. Summary

<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>307,356</b>
DREF Allocations	307,356
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-303,949</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>3,407</b>

### II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter	96,276	195,508	-99,232
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	71,355		71,355
AOF4 - Health	12,812	3,445	9,367
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	28,276		28,276
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
<b>Area of focus Total</b>	<b>208,719</b>	<b>198,953</b>	<b>9,766</b>
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	59,967	20,769	39,198
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	38,670	84,226	-45,556
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC			0
<b>Strategy for implementation Total</b>	<b>98,637</b>	<b>104,995</b>	<b>-6,358</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>307,356</b>	<b>303,949</b>	<b>3,407</b>

# DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020-2021/06	Operation	MDRMG016
Budget Timeframe	2020/2-11	Budget	APPROVED

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 30/Jun/2021  
All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRMG016 - Madagascar - Heavy Rains, Floods and Landslides

Operating Timeframe: 03 Feb 2020 to 30 Nov 2020

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>177,200</b>	<b>121,089</b>	<b>56,111</b>
Shelter - Relief	66,400	18,547	47,853
Shelter - Transitional	14,000		14,000
Clothing & Textiles		3,316	-3,316
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	4,000	1,662	2,338
Medical & First Aid	7,800	2,540	5,260
Utensils & Tools	15,250	15,967	-717
Other Supplies & Services		182	-182
Cash Disbursement	69,750	78,875	-9,125
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>23,600</b>	<b>58,503</b>	<b>-34,903</b>
Storage	1,500	193	1,307
Distribution & Monitoring		19,442	-19,442
Transport & Vehicles Costs	22,100	34,636	-12,536
Logistics Services		4,232	-4,232
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>46,840</b>	<b>89,490</b>	<b>-42,650</b>
International Staff	30,200	71,457	-41,257
National Society Staff	2,340	8,589	-6,249
Volunteers	14,300	9,444	4,856
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>400</b>		<b>400</b>
Consultants	400		400
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>15,030</b>	<b>2,573</b>	<b>12,457</b>
Workshops & Training	15,030	2,573	12,457
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>25,527</b>	<b>13,742</b>	<b>11,785</b>
Travel	17,939	7,424	10,515
Information & Public Relations	4,338	2,373	1,965
Office Costs	1,750	441	1,309
Communications	1,000	2,461	-1,461
Financial Charges	500	1,044	-544
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>18,759</b>	<b>18,551</b>	<b>208</b>
Programme & Services Support Recover	18,759	18,551	208
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>307,356</b>	<b>303,949</b>	<b>3,407</b>