



Figure 1: Skilled workers supervised by Red Cross team member while they work on improving a spontaneous shelter ©IFRC

Appeal No: <b>MDRMG018</b>	To be assisted: <b>50,000 people</b>	Appeal launched: <b>04/02/2022</b>
Glide No: <a href="#">ST-2022-000138-MDG</a>	DREF allocated: <b>CHF 750,000</b> (DREF Loan - of which CHF 428,609 released on 26/01 - MDRMG018)	<b>Disaster Categorization:</b> Orange

**IFRC Funding requirement: 3 million Swiss francs**  
**Federation-wide funding requirement: 4 million Swiss francs**  
**To assist: 50,000 people**

This Operational Strategy details overall plan, activities and targets that are proposed to support the response to tropical storms, cyclones and rains which have affected Madagascar since January. Presented under a Federation Wide approach, it is aimed at meeting the most urgent needs of the affected population and contribute to restoring their livelihoods. Considering the recurring nature of cyclones and flooding in these regions, the operational strategy is designed at the same time to support preparedness efforts to respond to incoming weather systems and ensuing food insecurity which will likely emerge following large scale ravages on crops.

# FUNDING REQUIREMENT

## Federation-wide funding requirement\*

Secretariat Funding Requirement	Partner National Society Funding Requirement
3 million CHF	1 million CHF

*\*For more information on Federation-Wide funding requirement, refer to section: Federation-wide Approach*

A Federation-wide ask was not included in the preliminary Emergency Appeal, as it was still under consideration with the National Society and in-country partners. Through further consultations with the Federation members, it was agreed to set the Federation-wide ask at CHF 4million. The Secretariat Funding Requirement will provide resources for the IFRC to realize its' mandated roles in Madagascar, essentially by ensuring the Malagasy Red Cross has the necessary resources and support structure in place to fulfil its auxiliary role in emergencies, support Membership Coordination, as well as to promote National Society Strengthening and Federation-wide Technical Services.

## Breakdown of secretariat plan

Cash programming	Secretariat Services	Climate, Resilience and Recovery & Environment	Shelter, Housing and Settlements		
	666,000 CHF	286,000 CHF 50,000 people	266,000 CHF 15,000 people		
	WaSH	National Society Strengthening	Health		
	445,000 CHF 50,000 people	230,000 CHF	151,000 CHF 50,000 people	LLH&BN	PGI
846,000 CHF 50,000 people			33,000 CHF 5,000 people	24,000 CHF 50,000 people	21,000 CHF

## TIMELINE



Figure 2: Roof of the Public Primary School “EPP” Masindrano blown away, although families still hosted ©MRCS/IFRC

- 23 January 2022:** The eastern region of the country is hit struck by a tropical depression with [Tropical Storm Ana](#) making landfall Mahanoro in Atsinanana region
- 17 January 2022:** [Torrential rains](#) caused flooding in Grand Tana area in Analamanga region, affecting eight districts of the Grand Tana and 38 fokontany (communities, the lower administrative level).
- 26 January 2022:** CHF [428,609 allocated](#) from IFRC’s Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) in response to heavy rains and Tropical storm Ana in Analamanga and Atsinanana regions.
- 27 January 2022:** State of emergency declared by Government across the country, followed by a call for solidarity launched by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- 31 January 2022:** Hydrometeorological Research Service of the Research and Development Directorate of Madagascar warns against cyclonic activity on the east coast – the impending Tropical Cyclone is named Batsirai.
- 04 February 2022:** IFRC issues a [Preliminary Emergency Appeal](#) in preparation for the expected humanitarian impacts of Tropical Cyclone Batsirai, requesting CHF 3 million to support 50,000 people affected by the compounding effects of all three weather systems.
- 05 February 2022:** Intense Tropical Cyclone Batsirai makes landfall about 20:00 in Mananjary, on the eastern coast of Madagascar, with wind speeds reported at an average of 165km/h but peaking at 230km/h (Category 4), causing damage, destruction and displacement of tens of thousands of people
- 15 February 2022:** Tropical storm Dumako makes landfall late morning NEAR ILE SAINTE MARIE, with wind speeds of 74km/H affecting 4 regions of Madagascar displacing thousands of people, near the area
- 22 February 2022:** Weather system Emnati-22 is due to make landfall on Madagascar with a three-day forecast projected to upgrade to at least a category 3 tropical cyclone upon arrival. Landfall location is yet uncertain but most likely scenario would be a similar path to Batsirai

# DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT

Following [alerts](#) starting from 31 January, Intense TC Batsirai made landfall on the east coast of Madagascar on 5 February 2022, with wind speeds reported at an average of 165km/h but peaking at 230km/h (Category 4). Batsirai has directly affected the regions of Atsinanana, Fitovinany, Vatovavy and Atsimo-Atsinanana, with the districts of **Nosy-Varika, Mananjary (Vatovavy Region)** and **Manakara Atsimo and Ikongo (Fitovinany Region)** being the most affected.

According to preliminary data from BNGRC's Disaster Stakeholders Brainstorming Committee (Comité de Réflexion des Intervenants en Catastrophe - CRIC), as of 14 February 2022, approximately 143,718 people (30,123 households) are affected, with 21,922 people displaced (4,921 households) in 79 accommodation sites.

Batsirai hit Madagascar barely two weeks after communities in Grand Tana area (Analamanga Region) were severely affected by [torrential rains](#) and widespread flooding starting from mid-January 2022. On 22 January, tropical depression Ana made landfall in between Toamasina and Ile Sainte Marie (Atsinanana Region) in the north-east coast of Madagascar causing 41 recorded casualties.

The Malagasy National Disaster Management Office (BNGRC)<sup>1</sup> reported widespread devastation to livelihoods, submerging schools, health facilities and houses. A total of 131,555 people (26,731 households) were affected in 13 regions. More than 55 deaths were recorded, and 14,564 people (3,608 households) displaced, mainly hosted in 23 accommodation sites set up by the Government in Analamanga region. In addition, approximately 11,774 houses were flooded while 58 were destroyed.

In addition to these two named storms, tropical storm Domako made landfall on 15 of February on Ile Sainte Marie very close to the area that tropical depression Ana affected a few weeks before. Early reports as of the 17<sup>th</sup> of February from the BNGRC record 6 casualties, 2,982 displaced and 5,095 affected people. As the only road giving access to the entire north and north-east of the island has been reported destroyed, with a bridge coming down, these numbers are currently reported for 2 regions out of 4 affected ones, and information will be updated as access improves.

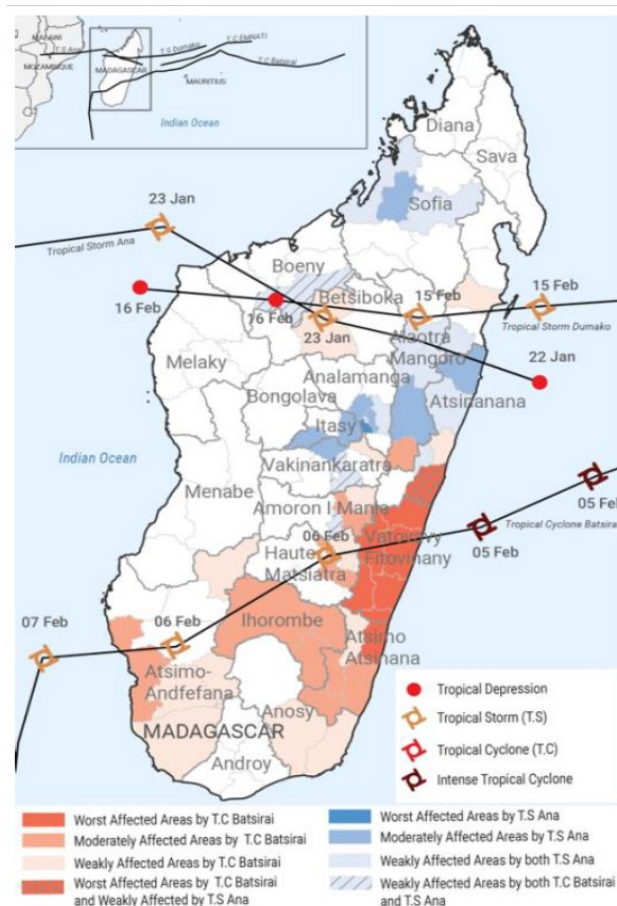


Figure 3: Several weather systems affected Madagascar – Source OCHA – 17.02.2022

## Severity of humanitarian conditions

### 1. Impact on accessibility, availability, quality, use and awareness of goods and services

Although assessments have just begun, the CRIC and MRCS are sharing preliminary data which indicates widespread destruction of infrastructure in the most affected districts of Nosy-Varika, Mananjary (Votovavy Region) and Manakara Atsimo and Ikongo (Fitovinany Region). The cyclone has caused power and communication failure, as well as cut-off 7 major roads leading to several foktany's which were already hard to access prior to disaster. Water supply was also interrupted, which exposes families to drinking from unsafe sources. Although most markets remain available, the cost of items have increased threefold, given the massive

<sup>1</sup> Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes (BNGRC)

destruction on farmlands. With regards to healthcare, 73 health facilities and 20% of equipment of the cold chain for the extended immunization program were damaged. Although populations are aware of the areas where to get above services, it remains inaccessible due to high cost, which will likely expand the scope of the ongoing food insecurity already ravaging the Grand Sud area, further north.

## 2. Impact on physical and mental well being

Although storms, cyclones and flash floods are recurrent in Madagascar, in 2022, their impact has been unprecedented for the people of Vitovavy and Fitovinany regions of the country, hit by TC Batsirai. Indeed, the meteorological services have compared its devastating impact to that of [Intense Tropical Cyclone Geralda](#), which hit in early 1994. This has caused trauma within the population, especially for the elderly who had experienced Geralda. This has led to some degree of skepticism within community towards preparedness actions, as the population claims that despite their efforts at protecting themselves, they were highly impacted. With their roofs and homes blown away, most people are now squatting in spontaneous sites, exposing them to the elements, unhygienic conditions and potentially to a [new weather system \(Emnati\)](#) which could be as powerful as Batsirai, in the coming days.

## 3. Risks & vulnerabilities

Madagascar has one of the highest poverty rates in the world, with 2 million people out of 27 million living below the international poverty line as of 2021. In addition to these pre-existing vulnerabilities, the South-West Indian Ocean cyclone season which only started 15 of November, has yet only seen the formation of one tropical cyclone (Batsirai) as of 18 February 2022. As there are an average five tropical cyclones per season, there is a high likelihood of further weather events affecting the island. This late-starting season is due to end on 30 of April 2022, still another 2 months away.

Although assessments have just begun, the CRIC and MRCS are sharing preliminary data which indicates widespread destruction of infrastructure in the most affected districts of Nosy-Varika, Mananjary (Votovavy Region) and Manakara Atsimo and Ikongo (Fitovinany Region).

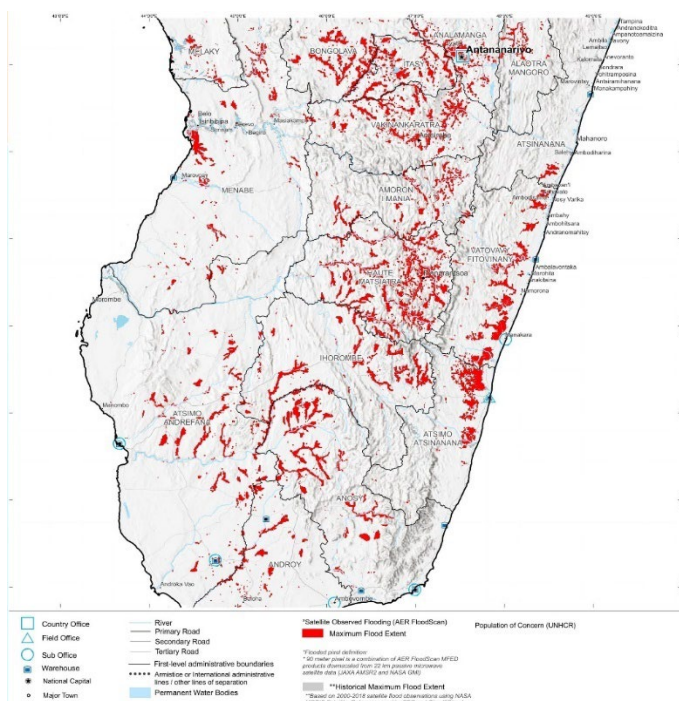


Figure 3: Satellite observed water extent (as of 8 February 2022)  
Source: WFP

Heavy rainfall, following Tropical Cyclone Batsirai have led to widespread flooding and landslides in the south-eastern regions. According to the Global Flood Awareness System (GloFAS), extremely severe floods are likely within major rivers in the Haute Matsiatra region (bordering Votovavy and Fitovinany regions), with possible widespread major flooding likely in Votovavy, Fitovinany, and in the northern part of Atsimo Atsinanana and southern parts of Vakinankaratra and Atsinanana regions. Some of these regions have experienced strong winds, storm surges and localised coastal flooding. This could pose further threats to stability of shelters, farmlands and overall, the livelihood and health of communities. At the time of writing, a new weather system named Emnati has formed in the region with a high likelihood of developing into a category 3 cyclone and it is due to make landfall on 22 February, potentially affecting the same population as the previous cyclone Batsirai.

An increasingly worrying vulnerability for these regions is the raging food insecurity in Grand Sud, which is expanding to the south-eastern regions, following massive destruction of crop fields during the 2022 cyclone season which is still not over. According to a national survey (MICS) done in 2018 prior to COVID-19, 77% of the population did not have access to basic hygiene (water and soap), putting the population at extra health risk in the event of floods and storms when health facilities are also affected.

Rice in Madagascar is the main produce and main export crop, as the planting season in the affected area was prior to November, with harvesting only due in June, the cyclone has affected not only a major source of livelihoods but also of food in the country.

Overall, approximately 275,273 people have been affected by the combined weather

systems, of which 131,555 from heavy rains and TS Ana in addition to 124,468 affected by TC Batsirai. Out of these numbers, 36,486 persons are currently displaced due to impact by the three weather systems (14,564 from rains /TS Ana and 27,048 from TC Batsirai) as of 14 February 2022.

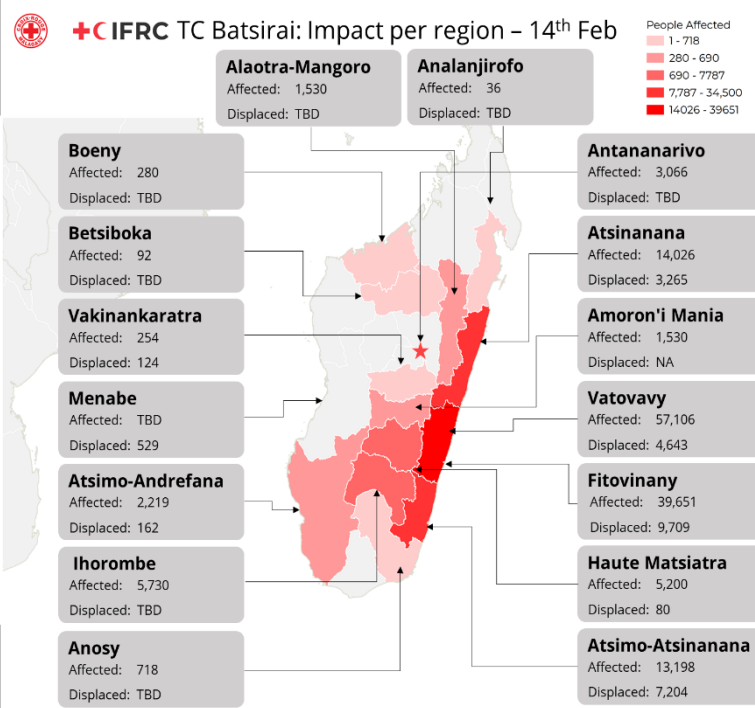


Figure 4: Preliminary data on people affected © BNGRC/MRCS




## CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE

### 1. National Society response capacity

#### 1.1 National Society capacity and ongoing response

The Malagasy Red Cross Society (MRCS) has mobilized 365 volunteers (200 in Analamanga, 105 in Atsinanana, 50 in Vatovavy and 10 in Fitovinany) and about 15 staff are coordinating Tropical storm Ana response actions. A [DREF allocation](#) of CHF428,609 was approved on 26 January 2022 to support and enhance the National Society in response to this disaster in Analamanga and Atsinanana regions. On 4 February, a Preliminary Emergency Appeal in preparation for the expected humanitarian impacts of Tropical Cyclone Batsirai was launched, requesting CHF3 million to support 50,000 people affected by the compounded effects of these weather systems. The emergency appeal included a scale up of the DREF Loan from the initial CHF428,609 to CHF750,000. In preparedness of Batsirai, MRCS deployed a staff to Tamatave (Atsinanana) to support the preparedness and response actions. Prepositioned stocks in Grand Tana area (Analamanga) were moved to Brickaville to ease access for the eastern regions and the volunteers provided BNGRC with necessary support in identifying and setting up safe buildings which could be utilized as accommodation centres. Overall, the regions of Vatovavy and Fitovinany have a total of 60 volunteers, 28 BCRTs and 1 NDRT, all trained in first aid, site management and disaster management, at varied levels.

SECTOR	ACTIVITIES ONGOING
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Volunteers training on use of mobile data collection (Kobo Collect) support conduct needs assessment</li> <li>Preparation of pre-positioned stocks and financial service providers for distribution to those being registered for assistance.</li> <li>Management of 5 accommodation sites in Analamanga as prioritized by the City Council. In total, 1,009 households were provided support in these shelters, including</li> </ul>

	<p>monitoring exit and entrance of IDPs and registration of occupants. As of 17 February, only one site remains open of the five managed by the National Society.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provided emergency repairs to two classrooms serving as spontaneous accommodation sites in the city of Mananjary (Vitovavy region) to improve temporary shelter solutions and reduce risks of disease outbreaks.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communication of health awareness messaging, with consideration of COVID-19 prevention.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engagement with BNGRC is ongoing regarding MRCS participation in multi-agency needs assessments.</li> <li>• Providing BNGRC with necessary support in managing safe buildings serving as accommodation centres. Two (2) volunteers each were deployed across 21 sites in Mahanoro and Vatomandry districts in Atsinanana region to manage influx, security and facilitate hygiene promotion.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The MRCS is participating in meetings organized by the National Operations Centre. In this respect, the activities included in the Anticipatory EA were in line with the needs and support requested from BNGRC.</li> <li>• The NS and IFRC maintain regular contact with OCHA and participate in the meetings organized by the Humanitarian Country team.</li> <li>• MRCS also participates in the Shelter Cluster meetings, as well as the WASH and CASH working groups.</li> <li>• MRCS and IFRC have been attending the CRIC Coordination meetings, as well as all meetings with local Government. Multi-agency assessments are ongoing, and 11 sectoral commissions have been setup discussions to kick-start multi-agency assessments were held.</li> </ul>

## 1.2 National capacity and response

The Malagasy government has declared a [state of emergency](#) on 27 January and activated its national contingency plan<sup>2</sup>. The national Disaster Stakeholders Brainstorming Committee (CRIC) of BNGRC held a post-landfall coordination meeting on 6 February. Government response strategy mainly focuses on urban areas, with a view to having school going children resume education by 21 February. The multi-agency assessments have started under BNGRC lead, with active participation of MRCS volunteers. MRCS is supporting BNGRC with ground multisectoral assessment and are also taking part in the aerial assessments.

Prior to landfall, BNGRC deployed three teams to the east coast. OCHA equally deployed a team member to be embedded in one of the BNGRC teams, to facilitate situational analysis following landfall and support quick decision making on the response. With support from UNESCO, community engagement for early warning through dissemination of alert messages to communities were shared.

OCHA Regional Interagency Standing Committee (RIASCO) meeting convened on 4 February 2022 prior to landfall, with IFRC (Regional Ops) participation. Sectoral Working Groups (Logistics, WASH, Communication, etc) have organised their post.

After landfall, MRCS has been coordinating with various sectoral working groups at national, regional and district levels including Shelter, Cash Working Group, Livelihoods and Health. The National Society has also integrated the Humanitarian coordination team in Mananjary.

<sup>2</sup> [Madagascar : les intempéries font 48 morts \(aa.com.tr\)](http://aa.com.tr)

## 2. International capacity and response

### 2.1 International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement capacity and response

#### IFRC Membership

The IFRC through the Antananarivo Delegation will provide operational and coordination capacity to support the Federation Wide approach in support of the Malagasy Red Cross. There are three operational partner National Societies in the country with which the IFRC coordinates monthly meetings with MRCS to discuss progress on bilateral and joint projects and initiatives:

- **International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC):** To support MRCS response, IFRC launched a DREF operation on 26 January, which was later scaled up to an Emergency Appeal on 4<sup>th</sup> February. A team of five members (two Operations personnel, two communications focal points, and a logistics officer) have also been deployed to Mananjary supporting in setting up the base for Red Cross operations on the East Coast, while an operations coordinator is stationed in Antananarivo, facilitating liaison with partners and MRCS at headquarters level. Two additional deployments (shelter coordinator and Information Management & Assessment Coordinator) will be deployed in the coming days. The IM & Assessment will be embedded in OCHA - UNDAC team, to ensure access to all available data and support analysis. Due to massive shelter needs being uncovered as assessments progress, an alert for a Shelter Cluster Coordinator has been launched through IFRC Surge system. IFRC is leading advocacy for increased attention on the shelter sector amongst humanitarians, especially as only two agencies (IFRC and CRS) have positioned themselves with an overall target of 10,000 households to be reached.
- **French Red Cross – Indian Ocean Regional Intervention Platform (PIROI):** Has a signed partnership agreement with the IFRC on disaster risk reduction in the region in support of member National Societies (Comoros, Madagascar, Mozambique, Tanzania, Seychelles, Mauritius). Through this agreement, PIROI has supported Malagasy Red Cross with prepositioning emergency stocks for 2,000 households in Antananarivo and Brickaville, to be used in this response. Additional pre-positioned stocks for 3,000 families have been mobilized from PIROI regional warehouses in La Réunion and Mayotte. and await to be transported to Mananjary. PIROI has been working in parallel with the FAZSOI (French army) for logistics support by air directly to the East coast from La Réunion in the event the stocks available are not sufficient. Discussions in this regard are ongoing with its partners, and the first shipment, to serve as logistics warehousing base was already dispatched to Mananjary.
- **Luxemburg Red Cross:** Present in the north part of the country, supporting the National Society in Disaster Risk Reduction and post-disaster activities, with a focus on shelter, as well as in the response to COVID-19 and support to vaccination.
- **German Red Cross:** Present in Analamanga supporting the National Society through an Urban Readiness/ Disaster Risk Reduction programme, and in the south of the country (Anosy) through an on-going emergency drought response with WASH and CVA.

Since mid-January 2022 with the preparation for the Tropical Storm Ana response efforts, the IFRC has facilitated the Movement support to the National Society by organizing coordination meetings and guaranteeing an open line of communication and information exchange via email and WhatsApp. The regular meetings and information sharing is maintained in responding to Tropical Cyclone Batsirai.

#### Red Cross Red Crescent Movement

Since mid-January 2022 with the preparation for the Tropical Storm Ana response efforts, the IFRC has facilitated the Movement support to the National Society by organizing coordination meetings with MRCS, in country PNs and ICRC. Always guaranteeing an open line of communication and information exchange via email and WhatsApp. The regular meetings and information sharing is maintained in preparing for this cyclone. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has no permanent presence in country but organizes visits to support restoring family links (RFL) in emergencies.

## 2.2 International Humanitarian Stakeholder capacity and response

Main actors involved in the ongoing response are mainly the International Humanitarian Organizations (INGOs), National Non-Governmental Organizations (NNGOs) and UN agencies, [coordinated](#) through the National Risk and Disaster Management Agency (BNGRC) and OCHA. Organisations present include OCHA - UNDAC, WHO, WFP, UNICEF, DG ECHO, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Telecoms sans Frontières, Medair, Agence Française de Développement, Médecins du Monde, [Action contre la faim](#) (ACF), and [Team Rubicon](#). Contacts already established with most partners by IFRC/MRCS teams. A team of [EU Civil Protection](#) experts has been deployed to the affected areas and an [Emergency Medical Team \(EMT 1\)](#) is underway to be deployed to Vatovavy region. Given the limited travel options with commercial airlines, the EU supported humanitarian agencies timely arrival via an [EU Humanitarian Air Bridge](#) flight, which landed on 9 February 2022 with 3 IFRC Surge personnel on board to support MRCS. An EU regional rapid response coordinator has also been deployed to Madagascar, to help assess immediate needs and challenges. Contacts already established with most of the 11 technical cluster commissions have been set up, mirroring national level coordination. This includes Census, Supply, Logistics, Health, Security, Communication, Emergency Shelter, Education, WASH, Protection and Food Security. Government partners have positioned themselves in these Clusters and await clear stance from humanitarian partners. The Cash Working Group is active at national level, under the lead of BNGRC which has set the limits of multipurpose cash to 100,000 ariary (approx. CHF 23) per household. Discussions by the National Society are underway to engage Government on need to scale up this amount, especially considering cash for shelter, livelihoods, etc. The IFRC is leading shelter sector discussions with the BNGRC and Ministry of Population, with first sub-commission meeting held on 17 February.

## 3. Gaps in the response

Despite difficulties in accessing some areas due to damaged roads and the continued rains, MRCS deployed staff and volunteers from its network of local branches prior to the Cyclone landfall, to speed up assessments in their communities. MRCS worked with BNGRC and local authorities to collect and analyse information on those affected, their priority needs, who is responding, gaps in the response, risks and capacities to implement. Through this process and based on preliminary data obtained, MRCS has prioritized the following areas in need of urgent support:

SECTOR	NEEDS
<b>Shelter</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is an urgent need for provision of temporary shelters including technical advice and materials, to help persons whose houses have been damaged or destroyed.</li> <li>• Need to complete the available emergency shelter and non-food items stocks for distribution, including kitchen sets, hygiene kits, health and nutrition supplies and services, protection services and dignity kits. PIROI stocks only contain emergency shelter construction equipment with some WASH and protection (solar lamps) items, thus, need to procure kitchen sets.</li> <li>• Dire need for advocacy to ensure the displaced persons are protected, as the Government strategy includes reopening schools as soon as possible. There is thus a risk of families currently hosted in schools, to be moved, even as another tropical depression (Emnati) were underway and expected to make landfall on the 22 of February. This would include advocacy for anticipatory actions to be undertaken by humanitarians and for Government to reinforce alert messages to communities to reduce impact of a double shock.</li> <li>• Advocacy is also needed to ensure that land tenure issues as some families have reported their lands were expropriated due to them having to move following destruction of houses.</li> </ul>
<b>Health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Given current context, endemic issues in Madagascar such as Malaria, Filariasis and other parasitic diseases have a high likelihood to spike in coming weeks. This is due to the standing water and overall unsanitary conditions prevailing in the affected areas.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary and Secondary health care facilities have also been affected by the passing of Batsirai, which now further limits already hard to access health care, impacting in particular on the continuity of Reproductive Maternal Neonatal Child Health services.</li> <li>• Farmlands were ravaged by flooding during the transition from the inter-tropical convergence zone between TS Ana and TC Batsirai. Undernutrition and malnutrition are looming, especially due to proximity between affected areas and the <a href="#">Grand Sud</a>, which is currently experiencing unprecedented food insecurity. Based on this, it is important to engage now, MAM and SAM screenings, for referrals to agencies providing clinical health care such as MSF and Médecins du Monde.</li> </ul>
<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The destruction of water and hygiene facilities and the low level of hygiene and sanitation conditions in overcrowded accommodation sites, increases the risk of epidemics including water borne diseases and COVID19. The environmental impacts of weather systems determined accumulation of large amount of debris which provide breeding opportunities for mosquitos and other vectors which are associated with vector born disease as well as rodents, which might be vehicles of pest.</li> <li>• Provision of potable water and adequate sanitation facilities – NS has limited capacities in these areas</li> </ul>
<b>Food</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Madagascar is already tackling a parallel and protracted food insecurity crisis, as well as the exacerbating effects the COVID-19 pandemic and its prolonged lockdowns which affected livelihoods. Food assistance through cash due to lengthy food procurement process has to be considered, while continuing assessing markets to ensure food availability and no inflation.</li> <li>• Communities also need to be provided with livelihoods services including income generating activities (garden farms or other petty trade) as well as relating technical support</li> </ul>
<b>Disaster Risk Reduction and Environmental Sustainability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Linkages to regional initiatives including Red Ready and Tree Planting under DRR/ Sustainability sectors allow to put the basis in an emergency context on preparedness initiatives focused on reinforcing capacities both NS and communities.</li> </ul>
<b>PGI and CEA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a need to ensure Protection, Gender, and Inclusion of particular concern in accommodation sites, where vulnerabilities are enhanced and needs of specific categories such as disabled and elder could not properly addressed.</li> <li>• Protection Gender and Inclusion, together with Community Engagement, and Accountability (CEA) are mainstreamed across all sectors to provide assistance based on context and preferences of beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Community needs to participate and to voice out through accessible and used channels and structures to be able to measure quality in quantity of our action, achieve maximum impact, help crisis-affected people recover more quickly</li> <li>• Ensuring the part that we are still accountable to communities even in emergency through the feedback mechanism put in place allows barriers and enablers to meaningful engagement.</li> </ul>

As of 17 February, there was still no final multi-sectorial needs assessment report. Figures are provided in silos and not for the entire affected areas. As example, OCHA published a report focusing on Ikongo district only on 17 February. Although this provides a picture of the situation, which is similar in other districts and regions, partners are waiting for results from the BGNRC assessment started on 7 February 2022.

# OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

Identified constraint	Analysis
<b>Access</b>	<p>Cyclone has damaged approximately 17 roads, limiting access routes along the east coast. This is exacerbated by continued bad weather in some areas. In addition, major restrictions on commercial routing into Madagascar is generating challenges with deployment of personnel required. Mitigation measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organize intervention, including in terms of timing and means of transportation, on results of the ongoing assessment mission on land and sea roads undertaken by UN and the Government.</li> <li>- Advocate in Coordination fora for additional routings and humanitarian bridges;</li> <li>- Elaborate joint logistic planning with humanitarian actors to increase cost-efficiency for transportation of materials and equipment, as well as personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Analysis and planning</b>	<p>With network failure in many districts, there is limited data available on the extent of the damages and needs. Also, no national response strategy available yet for NS to be aligned to. Mitigation measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sharing primary data with sectorial working groups</li> <li>- Participating in coordination meetings</li> <li>- Deploying an Information Management Analyst to be the Red Cross focal point at the UNDAC mission.</li> </ul>
<b>Procurement and supply chain management</b>	<p>Lessons learnt from previous operations highlight risks associated with delayed procurement and lapses in quality standards. Although PIROI will support transportation of items by air, availability of warehousing space in Vatovavy and Fitovinany regions remains a major concern, together with routing issue between districts by road due to bad roads. Mitigation measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coordinate with Government and actors for transportation of materials</li> <li>- Identification of warehouses at field level to decongest existing ones and facilitate dispatching of equipment and kits</li> <li>- Define a procurement plan from the beginning of the operation</li> <li>- Support the NS in revising its logistics procedures, with the elaboration of framework agreement for recurrent services, as well as emergency procedures.</li> </ul>
<b>Damage to social infrastructure</b>	<p>Disruption of social services (schools, health facilities, roads, etc). Mitigation measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide assistance to the affected people gathered in the accommodation sites.</li> <li>- Deploy the volunteers to manage the accommodation sites in conjunction with the Government and other actors.</li> </ul>
<b>Damage to power systems</b>	<p>Loss of electricity power supply leading to among other things failure to operate water treatment and distribution systems, adversely affecting hospital operations, telecommunications. Mitigation measures include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support advocacy for prompt repairs of the essential infrastructures</li> <li>- Provision of generators for RC teams at field level to avoid interruption of works.</li> </ul>
<b>Human resources</b>	<p>Limited number of volunteers in the eastern regions to support scaling up implementation of activities. Mitigation measure include:</p> <p>develop by the he NS, through its NSD unit a volunteer recruitment strategy, which should allow for sufficient volunteers to be recruited for this operation. - Incentives will include trainings and the possibility to support response within their communities.</p>

## FEDERATION-WIDE APPROACH

The Emergency Appeal intends to develop a **Federation-wide approach**, which will be based on the response priorities of the Operating National Society and in consultation with all Federation members contributing to the response. As of today, consultations are ongoing, and the Emergency Appeal will reflect these conclusions and determine the Federation Wide Funding Requirements at a later stage. In the meantime, the IFRC Secretariat and Membership are working together under a single plan based on a joint needs analysis and the identified response priorities of MRCS. The approach, reflected in this Operational Strategy, will ensure linkages between all response activities (including bilateral activities and activities funded domestically) and will assist to leverage the capacities of all members of the Federation in the country, to maximize the collective humanitarian impact. Since the onset of the crisis, through bi lateral support as part of the Federation-wide approach, PNS have supported MRCS as seen in below table:

Partner National Society	Support provided /planned
<b>French Red Cross - PIROI</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepositioned stocks for 1,500 households, some of which have been moved from Tamatave (east coast) to Brickaville for quick distributions once registrations are finalized.</li> <li>• Provision of additional 1,500 kits from La Reunion, as direct contribution to the ongoing response.</li> <li>• Liaising with the Logistics Cluster to have full information on available shipping routes, given current road conditions.</li> <li>• Making available 4 rotations of surge staff to be embedded in IFRC through the Federation wide approach, to support the Membership intervention.</li> <li>• Support coordination with French Military forces in the Ocean Islands (FAZSOI) airbridge</li> </ul>
<b>German Red Cross</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through an existing project funded by the GFFO (German Foreign Ministry) in Grand Tana area, multipurpose cash support for 1,000 households to be distributed</li> <li>• Providing a staff on loan (area to be determined based on needs), to be embedded within the Federation-wide structure to optimal use of human resources</li> <li>• Could provide additional support through direct household items distributions if required</li> </ul>
<b>Luxembourg Red Cross</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stands ready to support with implementation of shelter component of the response including shelter construction and management of accommodation sites as needed, including technical support.</li> </ul>

The Federation-wide funding requirement for this emergency appeal comprises all support and funding to be channelled to the Operating National Society in the response to the emergency event. This includes the operating National Society's domestic fundraising ask, the fundraising ask of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, and the fundraising ask of the IFRC Secretariat.

# OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

## Vision:

To empower 50,000 most vulnerable people affected by tropical storms, cyclones and rains by providing them with essential relief in a safe and dignified manner, to accelerate their recovery and strengthen their preparedness and resilience to the impact of future storms and cyclones.

This operational strategy stems from a preliminary Emergency Appeal, and the current funding requirements is commensurate with the needs assessed at a preliminary stage. Therefore, a revision of the funding requirement may take place once the extent of the needs is fully assessed, including those that may be result from new weather systems. The strategy focuses on providing integrated humanitarian assistance in the following priority areas:

1) Household Assistance (Shelter, Livelihoods and Multipurpose Cash); 2) Health and Care (with particular focus on first aid and prevention and response to predictable epidemic outbreaks of water borne, vector borne diseases and acute respiratory infections (including COVID-19) and prevention of malnutrition; 3) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), and 4) Protection, Gender, and Inclusion. The strategy will also include a blended approach of assessing, preparing, and assisting, to ensure that this operation leverages the capacity of the Malagasy Red Cross to fulfil its auxiliary role to the public authorities in disaster preparedness and response, including anticipatory actions that will reduce people's exposure to shocks and increase their resilience. Finally, the teams will facilitate engagement with communities through a close monitoring of the implementation, and the intervention can be adapted to meet the needs expressed by communities. Streamlining community engagement and accountability (CEA) approaches will ensure the engagement and involvement of all stakeholders including the communities being supported, for greater impact of the actions.

The operation is also designed to strengthen NS capacities both for staff and volunteers, as well as in their direct support to communities. A peer-to-peer approach between surge deployment and NS counterparts and trainings aim at enhancing knowledge and skills, to be put in place within the operation and for preparedness for further actions. Moreover, considering the exposure of the targeted area to disasters, community members will be involved in designing early warning early action systems and adaptive measures. Timeframe is 12 months, during which, MRCS will work with the RCRC membership in providing support to the most vulnerable, while further strengthening its own capacities.

### Anticipated risks and adjustments in operation

Risk of inflation due to shortage of food on markets resulting from floods. To avoid this, the NS will advocate for support from the Regional Directorate of Commerce for price verification on the markets. This advocacy will include adapting the Cash value to ensure that the basic needs of the population are met with the cash provided. In addition, engaging the vendors early to ensure they are prepared for increased demand, as the cash transfers will revamp local market. The response activity will be covered by a two-way communication approach based on door-to-door awareness and community meetings.

There is potential for the implementation of this operation to be delayed or complicated by another weather system. Indeed, a [new weather system \(Emnati\)](#) which could be as powerful as Batsirai was, at the time of the completion of this OS, in the South West Indian Ocean. Currently the European Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (ECMWF) high resolution forecast is indicating 110km/h winds around landfall. The best track estimate, as of 17 February, would take the storm over the Antananarivo area - but there is a lot of uncertainty over the track at this point thus the southeastern coast of the country remains an area of concern. Preparing for and responding to this requires operational flexibility and potential inclusion of Atsinanana region. There is need to scale up preparedness amongst actors, as well as sensitization of communities on the impending shock. This highlights the continuous need to retrain volunteers and focus more on preparedness and anticipatory actions in this part of the country.

# Targeting

## 1. People to be assisted

Malagasy Red Cross will target 50,000 most vulnerable people (10,000 households) with an integrated package of services as described under the vision above – see map of target areas.

To avoid duplication, targeting of recipient families will be done in coordination with the BNGRC, as the registration of affected persons is being done jointly. The final selection and targeting will be confirmed using the Feedback Committees setup in the communities.

The main target criteria include families with destroyed houses and those with partially destroyed houses, with below vulnerabilities by order of priority:

- Child-headed households (0-18)
- Female-headed households
- Households with elderly persons (60+) as main income winners
- Elderly persons (60+) living alone
- Households with pregnant women or lactating mothers
- Households with children under 5 years
- Households with people with disabilities
- Households with people living with chronic diseases

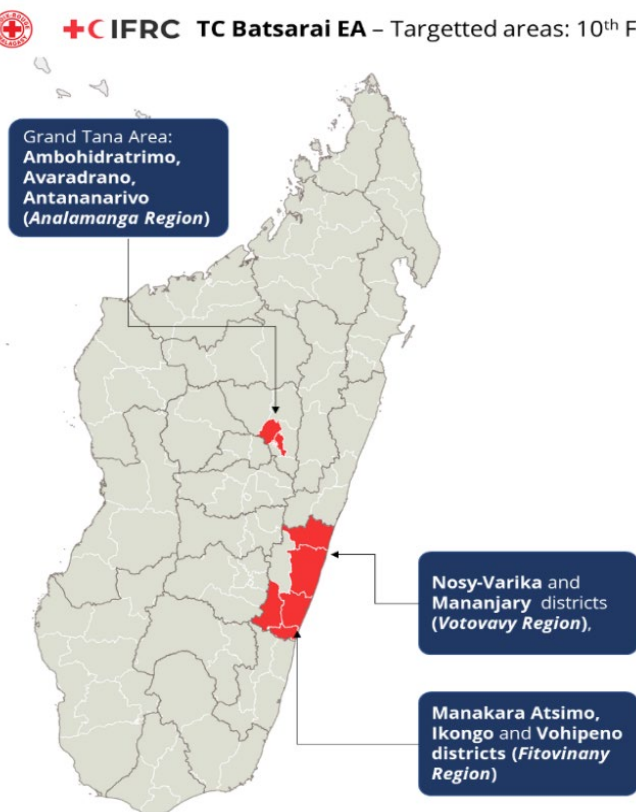



Figure 4: Map of targeted areas ©IFRC

## 2. Considerations for protection, gender and inclusion and community engagement and accountability:

MRCS will focus its response on households which have been displaced and lost their homes and immediate sources of livelihood, with priority to families suffering compounding effects of floods and food insecurity. PGI will be mainstreamed throughout the intervention to ensure the dignity, access, participation and safety of communities. PGI will be integrated in specific questions during the multi-sectors needs assessment to get information about gender, diversity and age specific vulnerabilities and protection risks. Also, sex and age disaggregated data will be collected and analysed to inform activity design. The operation will work on integrating [PGI minimum standards in emergencies](#) in activities, as well as coordinate with other actors to map and disseminate safe referral pathways for child protection and SGBV prevention and response services. The National Society will ensure that all staff and volunteers deployed in the field are knowledgeable about safe referral pathways as well as on principle of the safe identified and referral of cases. Moreover, volunteers will be briefed on the Code of Conduct, PGI and PSEA during the various trainings. Staff and volunteers involved in the operation shall sign the Code of Conduct.

Community Engagement and Accountability approach will be conducted by integrating meaningful community participation, open, timely and honest communication, and mechanisms to listen to but specially to act on feedback within this response. Based on recorded successes in emergency Red Cross operation, we will continue working with local volunteers to gain and maintain trust from communities; adjust the operation based on community feedback and will use findings for any advocacy needed and identifying the existing structures in place and working with them, strengthening them and using the local knowledge and capacities.

## PLANNED OPERATIONS

	<b>Shelter, Housing and Settlements</b>	Female > 18: <b>5,000</b>	Female < 18: <b>8,000</b>	<b>CHF 266,000</b>
		Male > 18: <b>3,000</b>	Male < 18: <b>4,000</b>	

### Objective:


Providing short to medium-term shelter and settlement assistance to vulnerable communities, specifically those displaced, in compliance with minimum standards.

### Priority Actions:

- Provide 4,000 households with direct shelter kits and/or cash for repairs support to speed recovery.** This will include tarpaulins and shelter tool kits, conditional cash for framing materials and the technical assistance to use these effectively to erect emergency shelter. The procurement and distribution of these items will be coordinated with the health, WASH and PGI sectors. This will be mainly for areas where markets are not functioning and cannot resume activities earlier than the supply chain can deliver. The amount of cash per household was agreed by partners part of the Cash WG. To limit inflation, an initial market assessment will be conducted, and a solid market price monitoring system will be set up. The households targeted with shelter support will be divided as follows:

No. of households targeted	Type of support received		Selection criteria
2,000	Shelter kits	Cash	Households with completely destroyed houses and compounding vulnerabilities
1,000	Shelter kits		Partially destroyed houses which need tools for repairs and have access locally available materials
1,000		Cash	Partially destroyed houses which need repair materials from market

- Assist households with technical support for shelter repairs and recovery** through including technical support to enable them to rebuild or repair their homes. Families will be supported by trained volunteers/artisans and linked to income generating activities (e.g. **provision of appropriate tools, materials, and complementary technical assistance** to promote early recovery (PASSA, EIC, flood resistant technologies demonstrations).
- Support management of communal shelters**, including recording entry and exit, supporting hygiene promotion and raising awareness on protection issues.

	<b>Livelihoods</b>	Female > 18: <b>1,250</b>	Female < 18: <b>2,000</b>	<b>CHF 33,000</b>
		Male > 18: <b>750</b>	Male < 18: <b>1,000</b>	


### Objective:


Restoring household livelihoods by supporting small-scale micro-economic activities

### Priority Actions:


**Provide unrestricted one-off cash grants to 1,000 households** for procurement of seeds and items for community kitchen gardens or other income-generating activities, as determined through engagement with the communities. A labour market assessment will be conducted before the cash grants distribution.


Using CEA approaches, mobilise communities through volunteers to raise awareness on climate sensitive livelihood and income generation practices and provide relevant technical support to households in developing livelihood plans, financial management, and business skills to ensure optimum results.

	<b>Multi-purpose Cash</b>	Female > 18: <b>12,500</b>	Female < 18: <b>20,000</b>	<b>CHF 846,000</b>
		Male > 18: <b>7,500</b>	Male < 18: <b>10,000</b>	
<b>Objective:</b>	Ensure access to food and other basic needs through provision of multipurpose cash grants to families			
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<b>Address the immediate and basic needs of 10,000 vulnerable households in communities:</b> Provide one-off unconditional, multipurpose cash with a transfer value based on the monthly Minimum Food Basket (MFB) as calculated by the Cash Working Group and the National office for Disaster Management (BNGRC), to promote recovery, while maintaining their dignity for three months. Feasibility will be established during detailed assessments by conducting market assessments. Ensure sensitization of communities on use of cash, safe access to markets and services, and targeting.			

	<b>Health &amp; Care</b> <i>(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)</i>	Female > 18: <b>12,500</b>	Female < 18: <b>20,000</b>	<b>CHF 151,000</b>
		Male > 18: <b>7,500</b>	Male < 18: <b>10,000</b>	
<b>Objective:</b>	The immediate risks to the health of the affected population are reduced and the psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened			
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<b>Mental Health and psychosocial support:</b>  Support communities by effectively responding to health and psychosocial needs including through training of volunteers and staff (psychological first aid and psychosocial support), and delivery of psychosocial support.  <b>Community-based Health:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of emergency health support for the displaced and host communities through an immediate deployment of first aid capacity provided by trained volunteers, equipped with first aid kits. Community based intervention will focus on prevention and response to predictable epidemics.</li> <li>• Response component in case of outbreak will include pre-deployment of ORP and training on their usage, as well as planning with partners on epidemic control measures.</li> <li>• Support continuity of essential health services (RMNCH, immunization and NCDs health services) through home-based care visits of targeted beneficiaries and referral to mobile/ fixed PHC units of MoH/ partners.</li> <li>• Volunteers will be trained on RMNCH and NCDs component of CBHFA. Number of volunteers to be scaled up.</li> <li>• Coordinate with MoH to integrate MoH CHWs in planned trainings and in coordinated interventions, in order to rapidly scale up the response capacity.</li> </ul> <b>Nutrition</b>			


- Support the continuity of nutritional care, particularly for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) with provision of supplementary food distribution towards children under 5 and pregnant and lactating mother with moderate acute malnutrition. Cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM), will be referred to nutrition services and supporting the follow up at community level
- Dissemination of messages at community level on nutrition promotion, particularly IYCF (infant and young child feeding and breastfeeding – action to be strengthened in case of water borne diseases infections) and
- Support nutrition for the elderly and persons with special needs.
- Purchase and stockage food supplement for MAM treatment.


	<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</b>	Female > 18: <b>12,500</b>	Female < 18: <b>20,000</b>	<b>CHF 445,000</b>
		Male > 18: <b>7,500</b>	Male < 18: <b>10,000</b>	
<b>Objective:</b>	The risks of water-related diseases in the communities targeted in the recovery phase are reduced in a sustainable manner			
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the immediate risk of waterborne and water related diseases by facilitating daily access to and storage of water for safe household use meeting Sphere and WHO standards.</li> <li>• Distribution of jerrycans and water storage equipment, as well as Aquatabs in areas where flooding has damaged/ contaminated water sources. Aquatabs distribution will be coupled with messages on correct usage.</li> <li>• Predictable risks of cholera and AWD outbreaks will be addressed by providing volunteers with BTIT training. accessible appropriate sanitation materials to support hygiene promotion. Messages on community hygiene promotion will be integrated with distribution of household hygiene kits as well as dignity kits for women and girls of childbearing age. Prior the distribution, focus group discussions will be organized with women to ensure that kits content is aligned with local norms.</li> </ul>			

	<b>Protection, Gender and Inclusion</b>	Female > 18: <b>12,500</b>	Female < 18: <b>20,000</b>	<b>CHF 24,000</b>
		Male > 18: <b>7,500</b>	Male < 18: <b>10,000</b>	
<b>Objective:</b>	To address risks, causes and consequences of violence, discrimination and exclusion in an integrated way.			
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrate Protection, Gender and Inclusion in multi sectoral needs assessments and throughout implementation, using community engagement and accountability approach.</li> <li>• Encourage safe and equitable access to basic services by considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors, through protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) informed multi-sectors needs assessments to identify and address gender and specific needs and protection risks.</li> <li>• Coordinate and develop SOPs on safeguarding</li> <li>• Trainings on PGI and mandatory briefings for all IFRC and NS staff and volunteers involved in the operation on child safeguarding, prevention and response to sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), Code of conduct and ensuring all staff and volunteers involved have signed the Code of Conduct.</li> <li>• In coordination with protection and GBV actors map and disseminate safe referral pathways on child protection, prevention and response to Sexual and Gender Based</li> </ul>			


Violence in areas of operation. Safe and referral pathways will be linked with CEA feedback mechanisms.

- Coordinate with relevant GBV actors to ensure safe access to services

	<b>Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery</b>	Female > 18: <b>12,500</b>	Female < 18: <b>20,000</b>	<b>CHF 286,000</b>
		Male > 18: <b>7,500</b>	Male < 18: <b>10,000</b>	
<b>Objective:</b>	To contribute to the reduction of vulnerabilities in future disasters and to build safer and sustainable communities			
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening anticipatory action/early warning/ early action mechanisms and systems by enhancing volunteer engagement with robust NDRT strengthening.</li> <li>• Conduct a seasonal disaster preparedness orientation in close collaboration with PIROI and the National Meteorological Services.</li> <li>• Using PER approach, support awareness raising and capacity strengthening on the changing climate and its impacts through school, community-based Disaster Risk Reduction modules and initiatives as well as creating understanding bylaws and policies to better prepare for disasters.</li> <li>• Support local and simple climate actions among the school going children, community-based groups, Faith based Organizations etc. by establishing community managed resilience groups and increasing capacities of vulnerable groups and communities and support to anticipate and prepare their own local response mechanisms.</li> <li>• Using the appeal support, Africa Red Ready will work with partners to support Madagascar Red Cross undertake BOCA and PER process.</li> </ul>			

	<b>Environmental Sustainability</b>	Female > 18: <b>12,500</b>	Female < 18: <b>20,000</b>	<b>CHF 32,000</b>
		Male > 18: <b>7,500</b>	Male < 18: <b>10,000</b>	
<b>Objective:</b>	To support the restoration and preservation of natural resources and eco-systems for sustainable socio-economic development.			
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training of National Society staff and volunteers on sound Environmental Management practices essential for ensuring the sustainability of livelihoods of communities to be replicated at the community level.</li> <li>• Awareness raising &amp; training/capacity strengthening for the communities (through schools, mother clubs, CBOs etc) on sustainable resource management: the importance of the environment, How to protect the environment, importance of mangrove plantations, Bamboo, and other valuable tree species in supporting livelihoods, reducing disaster Risks &amp; increase resilience building through an improved ability for post-disaster recovery.</li> <li>• Purchase 5,000 Multi-Purpose Tree Seedlings (Including Mangroves &amp; bamboo) per district for planting along the beach, dune forests to help protect the coastal line from erosion, storm damage and wave action.</li> <li>• Planting and caring of Multipurpose Trees of socio-economical value (to be decided by the local communities) including mangroves and bamboos in the selected districts as part of restoration of natural and plantation trees.</li> </ul>			

- Identification of local environmental champions to support with advocacy pieces on the need for conservation of biodiversity in a coastal setting affected by various weather and climate events.


	<b>Community Engagement and Accountability</b>	Female > 18: <b>12,500</b>	Female < 18: <b>20,000</b>	<b>CHF28,900</b>
		Male > 18: <b>7,500</b>	Male < 18: <b>10,000</b>	

**Objective:** Adopt standardized approaches for Community Engagement and Accountability, including the collection of community feedback to understand their perspectives, as well as to promote their participation in decision making, and implementation of the response

**Priority Actions:**


1. **Integrate CEA in sectoral assessments** which includes questions about preferred channels of communication, most trusted information sources, and preferences for raising complaints and asking questions. This data will be used to inform the best CEA approaches to implement within the response. Perception surveys will also be conducted periodically to obtain feedback on the assistance provided, level of satisfaction and also inform the continual adaptation of activities as needed.
2. **Community participation** and involvement will be ensured throughout the response. Through the assessment findings and existing channels, two-way communication channels will be identified and established to engage with different community leaders, representatives and groups to help with the planning, implementation and monitoring of response activities. Information will be regularly shared with the affected population with the affected population on the assistance and services being provided, selection criteria, distribution processes, update on any delays or progress in activities. Existing community structures will be used, and special committees will be set up to update communities on what actions were taken to address their feedback.
3. **Establish feedback mechanisms:** a community feedback mechanism will be set up to ensure that community members can provide their feedback, suggestions, concerns, and questions. The feedback mechanism will also ensure communities have a safe space to make sensitive or serious complaints, which will be handled confidentially and carefully and linked with clear referral pathways. The existing feedback tools will be adapted to the context so that feedback can be collected, analysed, and responded too. FAQs will be developed based on feedback trends, updated regularly and shared with volunteers to help them respond to community questions and concerns. The community feedback will be shared on different internal and external coordination meetings and with partners directly linked to the response to ensure decision-making is guided by the evolving situation and priority needs of the communities.
4. **Training (including refreshers) of staff and volunteers** on CEA minimum actions and community feedback

## Enabling approaches

	<b>National Society Strengthening</b>	Female > 18: <b>12,500</b>	Female < 18: <b>20,000</b>	<b>CHF 230,000</b>
		Male > 18: <b>7,500</b>	Male < 18: <b>10,000</b>	

**Objective:** Support National Society Development activities including preparedness and response capacity.

<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<p><b>0. Operational Support Services:</b> Based on the demand for the technical and coordination support required to deliver in this operation, support functions will be put in place for technical and coordination roles including human resources, and supply chain; information technology support (IT); communications; security; PMER; partnerships and resource development; and finance and administration.</p> <p><b>1. National Society preparedness and response capacity:</b> NSD will be embedded through the strengthening coordination and management structure for this operation; Branch Development through further training and equipping of existing NDRTs, recruiting new volunteers to support timely implementation of activities, contingency planning at branch level and support to enhance branch capacity to conduct assessments and develop response plans; and building the capacity of the local volunteers and communities on DRR components, including early warning systems.</p> <p><b>2. Set up of a volunteer's management system:</b> a volunteers management system (App) will be adopted / developed in line with the digitalization process that the NS is undertaking. The system would allow to have accurate digital database on volunteers per branch and per expertise. Possibilities to link it up with mobile money for volunteers' compensations will be explored.</p> <p><b>3. Expansion / Rehabilitation of Malagasy Red Cross Head Quarter office:</b> an increasement in projects in the latest years led to an increasement in staffing. However, this without a parallel expansion of NS offices. As such, to allow all personnel to work in an adequate environment, rehabilitation / constriction works will be conducted by the NS.</p>
--------------------------	--

	<b>Coordination and Partnerships</b>	Female > 18: <b>12,500</b>	Female < 18: <b>20,000</b>	<b>CHF 21,000</b>
		Male > 18: <b>7,500</b>	Male < 18: <b>10,000</b>	

<b>Objective:</b>	Strengthen Coordination and Partnerships within the Movement and with relevant external actors
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<p><b>Membership Coordination:</b> Madagascar has a well-established mechanism for Membership coordination. IFRC Country Cluster Delegation coordinates all the in-country PNSs activities, allowing the opportunity to tap into the availability of resources both financially and technically. The partner National Societies present in country have agreed to be integrated with the IFRC, especially through the implementation of this Federation-wide appeal.</p> <p><b>Engagement with external partners:</b> MRCS at the national and state level through its Branches participates with partners in OCHA led cluster meetings. IFRC and PNS will support MRCS to develop sustainable partnerships to enhance the capacity and reach of the National Society.</p> <p><b>Influencing and Humanitarian Diplomacy:</b> Support will be provided to the National Society to increase their communication outreach, humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy. This will be done through diplomatic channels with national authorities that will allow the Malagasy Red Cross to fulfil its mandate within the principles of the RCRC charter, uphold its legal status in country, and maintain unimpeded access to populations in need of assistance and protection. Advocacy with different stakeholders will be based on evidence and humanitarian analysis, building on the National Society legitimacy as a national entity in the front-line of the emergency response. The IFRC Communications team will continue to support the National Society engagement with the media and use social media to position the MRCS as a key player in the response.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Latest key messages: <a href="#">20220215-KM-Cyclone-Batsirai_FINAL   shaRED (ifrc.org)</a></li> <li>• Videos</li> </ul> <p>A-roll) : <a href="#">Collections   shaRED (ifrc.org)</a></p>

[B\(roll\) : Collections | shaRED \(ifrc.org\)](#)

- Photos


People displaced: [Collections | shaRED \(ifrc.org\)](#)


[IFRC and MRCs teams : Collections | shaRED \(ifrc.org\)](#)

[Response : Collections | shaRED \(ifrc.org\)](#)

PIROI : [Collections | shaRED \(ifrc.org\)](#)

[Collaboration with other humanitarian organizations : Collections | shaRED \(ifrc.org\)](#)

	<b>Shelter Cluster Coordination</b>	Female > 18: <b>12,500</b>	Female < 18: <b>20,000</b>	<b>NA</b>
		Male > 18: <b>7,500</b>	Male < 18: <b>10,000</b>	
<b>Objective:</b>	The humanitarian shelter and settlements sector are well coordinated, supporting a comprehensive, quality, coherent, and consistent shelter and settlements response.			
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Support the delivery of shelter and settlements assistance:</b> provide a platform to ensure that the delivery of shelter and settlements response is driven by the agreed strategic priorities; develop mechanisms to eliminate duplication and gaps of humanitarian shelter and settlements assistance.</li> <li>• <b>Inform strategic decision making for the humanitarian response</b> needs assessment and response gap analysis for the shelter and settlements sector; analysis to identify and address (emerging) gaps, obstacles, duplication, and cross-cutting issues; prioritization, grounded in response analysis.</li> <li>• <b>Planning and strategy development:</b> develop a strategy, plans, objectives and indicators for the shelter and settlements sector that directly support the realization of the Humanitarian Country Team strategic priorities; apply and adhere to existing standards and guidelines; clarify funding requirements, prioritization, and cluster contributions for the overall humanitarian funding system.</li> <li>• <b>Advocacy:</b> Identify shelter and settlements advocacy concerns to contribute to Humanitarian Country Team messaging and action; undertake advocacy activities on behalf of shelter cluster participants and the affected population.</li> <li>• <b>Monitoring and reporting</b> the implementation of the shelter cluster strategy and results; recommending corrective action where necessary.</li> <li>• <b>Contingency planning/preparedness/capacity building</b> in situations where there is a high risk of recurring or significant new disaster and where sufficient capacity exists within the cluster.</li> </ul>			

	<b>Secretariat Services</b>	Female > 18: <b>12,500</b>	Female < 18: <b>20,000</b>	<b>CHF 666,000</b>
		Male > 18: <b>7,500</b>	Male < 18: <b>10,000</b>	
<b>Objective:</b>	Strengthen Secretariat services to the operation to ensure MRCS provides relevant, timely, accountable services to those affected.			
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<b>Human Resources:</b> MRCS management and technical staff will manage the operation. NDRT and volunteers will be prioritized for this operation. HR support will be needed to scale up the operation while maintaining business continuity across the organization. Surge capacity will be deployed on a need-basis to augment the Headquarters and Branch capacity.			

**Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, & Reporting (PMER):** The PMER unit of the MRCS will provide the necessary information to support the PMER function in this response, which includes designing and guiding the team in the rapid and detailed needs assessment.

**Information technologies (IT):** MRCS IT capacity will be expanded with new staff and equipped. Internet equipment will be needed (3G/4G portable devices) to facilitate coordination and reporting.

**Logistics:** Local procurement will be carried out following the IFRC and National Society's standard procurement procedures with the support of the IFRC Regional Logistic Unit in Nairobi. Fleet assets will be deployed as and where requested. Assessments of logistics capacity and systems (including procurement, transport, warehousing, and fleet management) will be carried out where possible to enhance the National Society' logistics infrastructure on hardware, software, capacities, and preparedness. MRCS logistics support will also be coordinated with PIROI and IFRC.

**Finance and Administration:** The IFRC will provide the necessary support to the operation to review and validate budgets, bank transfers, technical assistance to the National Society regarding expense justification procedures and the review and validation of operational invoices.

**Security:** Security orientation and briefing for all teams before deployment will be undertaken to help ensure the safety and security of response teams. The minimum-security requirements will be strictly maintained. All National Society and IFRC personnel actively involved in the operations will complete before deployment the respective IFRC security e-learning courses (i.e., Stay Safe Personal Security, Security Management, or Volunteer Security).

## Risk management

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating steps
As the South Indian Ocean cyclone season is only due to end 30 <sup>th</sup> of April, there could be the formation of another cyclone affecting the same areas in Madagascar but could also affect to a greater extent other regions of Madagascar, stretching the National Society further. A tropical storm (Domako) made already landfall on 15 of February on Ile Sainte Marie very close to the area that tropical depression Ana, affected a few weeks before and a new Cyclone is expected to make landfall on 22 of February in the east coast, affecting the same areas already of cyclone Batsirai.	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor closely any new weather systems forming near Madagascar</li> <li>• Advocacy with government in terms of communication about cyclone risks</li> <li>• Produce a contingency/preparedness plan for potential cyclone</li> <li>• Ensure that existing facilities are cyclone-proof or can be dismantled for safe storage in another location</li> <li>• Where capacity is currently already stretched in terms of volunteers or at full capacity, recruit further volunteers as contingency capacity allow to NS to utilize funds of the current Operational Strategy for preparedness actions in geographical areas beyond the target ones, reporting variations in an Operational Update report / OS revision. g out activities to promote hygiene and prevent waterborne diseases.</li> </ul>
Epidemics such as Cholera and or the Plague, which are endemic in Madagascar with cases reported annually – transmission season between September and April.	Medium	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hygiene promotion and sanitation will also ensure control of rodents, which spread the plague</li> </ul>

<p>Increase in the workload of staff and volunteers already assigned to other tasks results in overstressing resources, impacting implementation time frames and/or resulting in burnout of personnel.</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support provided through partner NSs and IFRC in a Federation-wide approach.</li> <li>• Recruitment and training of volunteers to support existing one in implementing activities</li> <li>• Clear segregation of tasks so that volunteers working on this response are not involved in other parallel MRCS projects.</li> </ul>
<p>Limited access to the affected areas damaged by weather systems and difficult / not existent network access for Financial Service Providers.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Use of adapted vehicles and where necessary, speed boat  Coordinate movements with Logs Working Group / Cluster and security.  Cash in hand to be considered as alternative to mobile money.</p>
<p>COVID-19 spread amongst volunteers. According to <a href="#">Africa CDC</a> as of 07 February 2022, Madagascar is in epidemic phase 3 with a total 59,319 COVID 19 cases registered of which 4,463 are active cases.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Volunteers will be trained on COVID preventive measures and provided with PPE. To date, the following measures have been taken to curb the spread of the disease: mandatory mask wearing, set up of proximity screening sites, set up of treatment centres; risk communication, providing updated information on the COVID-19 situation.</p>
<p>Since mid-2012, there has been a deterioration of the security environment due to a significant increase in banditry in remote, rural areas of the Anosy and Atsimo-Atsinanana regions. Large groups of heavily armed cattle rustlers ('dahalo') carry out frequent raids on local villages to steal cattle and also engage in roadside banditry. Clashes occur often between them, and self-defence militias set up by local villagers, as well as with the security forces, posing a potential threat to travellers.  Road security represent the main concern, especially for transportation of goods, between Antananarivo and the areas of intervention.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>The Regional Security Unit is monitoring the developments in the operating context and will adjust advisories to the operational Team accordingly. Within the IFRC MSR the districts mentioned under risk are classified as RED – NO GO areas.</p> <p>Coordination and liaison on security matters have been initiated by the experienced operational Team.</p> <p>The IFRC security plans will apply to all IFRC staff throughout the duty station and its operational areas. Area specific Security Risk Assessment will be conducted for any operational area should any IFRC personnel deploy there; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented. All IFRC must, and RC/RC staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC NEW Stay Safe 2.0 e-learning courses, i.e., Stay Safe Personal Security, Stay Safe Security Management and Stay Safe Volunteer Security online training. Minimum Security Requirements (MSR) is in place for Madagascar.</p>

## Quality and accountability

Sector	Indicators	Targets
<b>Shelter, Housing and settlements</b>	%/# of targeted households provided with direct emergency shelter and settlement assistance	20% or 2,000 HH
	%/# of targeted households provided with shelter and HHI support through conditional cash or voucher assistance	10% or 1,000 HH
	# of families reached with shelter construction technical guidance	3,000 HH
	# of volunteers/skilled workers/community members trained in shelter and building back better	TBD
	# of temporary accommodation sites supported	20 sites
	# of sensitization sessions conducted on use of distributed cash for shelter	At least 4 sessions
<b>Livelihoods</b>	%/# of households reached with cash for livelihood activities	10% or 1,000 HH
	Minimum percentage of targeted households who acknowledge usefulness of cash for livelihoods	At least 80% or 800 HH
<b>Multipurpose cash</b>	%/# of households reached with cash for basic needs including food	100% or 10,000 HH
	# of volunteers briefed and involved in the cash for food activities	100 volunteers
	# of market assessments conducted	2
	# of market monitoring conducted (Target: 12 i.e., 1 per month)	12
<b>Health</b>	Estimated% of target beneficiaries reached with community healthcare support	70%
	# of volunteers trained on CBHFA	100 volunteers
	# of volunteers trained on WASH	100 volunteers
	# of staff and volunteers trained in quality, targeted PS support skills and interventions	50 staff and volunteers
	Estimated # of target beneficiaries reached with PFA within specified time frame from exposure to a crisis event.	TBD
	# of MoH CHWs trained and integrated to RCRC response for coordinated	TBD
<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</b>	# of volunteers trained and equipped for MAM and SAM detection	50 volunteers
	% of targeted population who have access to clean and safe water	100%
	% of households that report being satisfied with the distribution process	70%
	% of households that had treated their drinking water at the time of PDM using objective tests	70%
	# of households who receive water conservation and storage materials	3,000 HH
	# of volunteers trained in BTIT, preparing them for cholera response	100 volunteers
	# of sanitation kits distributed	6 kits
	# of households receiving mosquito nets	2,000 HH
	# of households reached with soap	10,000 HH
	# of families receiving personal hygiene kits	10,000 HH
	# of women and girls receiving dignity kits for 3 months	7,800
	# of health and hygiene promotion sessions conducted	32 HP sessions
	# of people reached with hygiene promotion activities	50,000
# of volunteers supporting Hygiene promotion	100 volunteers	
<b>Protection, Gender and Inclusion</b>	Minimum percentage of targeted population reached with PGI/SGBV awareness	70%
	% of assessments conducted to inform programmatic changes which also considers PGI and CEA approaches	100%
	# of staff and volunteers trained in PGI,PSEA and CEA	30

	# of PGI and CEA orientations conducted	3
	# of feedback mechanisms setup in districts	6
	% of feedbacks received through mechanisms set up which are addressed	At least 80%
<b>Disaster Risk Reduction</b>	# of volunteers trained in EWEA systems	100
	# of contingency plans on cyclones prepared in collaboration with PIROI	1
	# of RCRC clubs/branches established in schools/communities	6
	# of community resilience groups set up	3
<b>Environmental Sustainability</b>	# of trees planted in affected areas	5,000
	# of staff and volunteers trained in environmental management	100

A key area in Quality and Accountability will be to note what safeguarding measures are in place and what actions will be taken to meet requirements for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and around Child Safeguarding. Actions can include completing the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis; having in place screening, briefing, and reporting systems; mapping and testing referral pathways; ensuring community feedback mechanisms and child-friendly information and participation. MRCS will ensure the Minimum Protection Approach is integrated into the NRDTs' annual training as well as in every single training curriculum.

Lessons learnt from previous emergency response operations in Madagascar, detailed on [Operational Learning](#) page of the [PER platform](#), have been taken into account when developing this operational strategy, to avoid same pitfalls. Beyond the lessons learnt workshop at the end of the operation, a real time evaluation will be considered to take stock of the action and make adequate adjustments.

## Contact information

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

### In the Malagasy Red Cross Society

- **Secretary General:** Andoniaina Ratsimamanga, [andoniaina.ratsimamanga@crmada.org](mailto:andoniaina.ratsimamanga@crmada.org), +261 32 04 194 02
- **Operational coordination:** Herizo VOLOLONTSALAMA, Disaster Manager, [coordo\\_grc@crmada.org](mailto:coordo_grc@crmada.org), +2613454 463 44

### In the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation

- **Maria Martinez**, Head of Country Cluster Office, Antananarivo; [maria.martinez@ifrc.org](mailto:maria.martinez@ifrc.org), +261 32 11326 02
- **Denis Bariyanga**, Operations Coordinator, Antananarivo; [denis.bariyanga@ifrc.org](mailto:denis.bariyanga@ifrc.org), +261 32 11 326 15

### In the IFRC Regional Office for Africa, Nairobi

- **Disaster and Crises Prevention, Response & Recovery:** Adesh Tripathee, Head of DCC, [adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org](mailto:adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org), +254 731 067 489
- **Resource Mobilization and Pledges Support:** Louise Daintrey; Head of Partnerships and Resource Development; Email: [Louise.DAINTREY@ifrc.org](mailto:Louise.DAINTREY@ifrc.org);
- **In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:** Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit, Email: [rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org](mailto:rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org); phone: +254 733 888 022

### Reference



Click here for:

- [Madagascar: Tropical storm and cyclone | IFRC](#)