



COMOROS

2024 IFRC network country plan

26 July 2024

Funding Requirement **CHF 4.8M**

In support of the Comoros Red Crescent



3

National Society branches



7

National Society staff



3,000

National Society volunteers

People to be reached



40,000

Climate and environment



40,000

Disasters and crises



50,000

Health and wellbeing



200

Migration and displacement



200

Values, power and inclusion

IFRC network multi-year focus

Longer-term needs

- Disaster risk reduction
 - Anticipatory action
- Climate change adaptation
 - Health and care

Capacity development

- Volunteering
- Youth engagement
- Digital transformation
- Financial sustainability

Key country data

Population **837,000**

INFORM Climate Risk Index **Medium**

Human Development Index rank **156**

Population below poverty level **42.4%**

Hazards



Cyclones



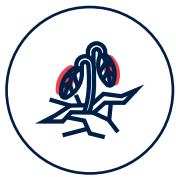
Floods



Volcanic eruptions



Earthquakes



Drought



Landslides

Funding requirements

Total 4.8M CHF

Through the IFRC



→ **510,000 CHF**

Through Participating National Societies



2.6M CHF

Through Host National Society



→ **1.7M CHF**

IFRC Breakdown

Longer-term needs

24,000 CHF

Climate and environment

165,000 CHF

Disasters and crises

210,000 CHF

Health and wellbeing

60,000 CHF

Migration & displacement

27,000 CHF

Values, power and inclusion

24,000 CHF

Enabling local actors

Participating National Societies

British Red Cross*

French Red Cross

Japanese Red Cross Society*

**National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in the first half of 2023.*

IFRC Appeal codes

Longer-term needs:

MAAKM002

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Comoros Red Crescent** was established in 1982 and was recognized by ministerial order as an auxiliary to the public authorities in the humanitarian field in 1985. It was admitted into the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 2005. The Comoros Red Crescent is at the forefront of response alongside the Civil Protection Agency and is the leading actor in emergency and disaster situations in the country.

The Comoros Red Crescent has its national headquarters in the city of Moroni, with three regional branches located on the islands of Ngazidja (Grande Comore), Ndzwani (Anjouan) and Mwali (Mohéli). These regional branches coordinate interventions and supervise local committees at an island level, and there are also intervention units within villages at a peripheral level. There are seven department heads supervised by a Program Coordinator. Services and Supports Coordinator oversees logistics, finance, and HR. The organization operates through three regional committees and 180 local committees across the islands, with approximately 3,000 volunteers involved in village-level activities.

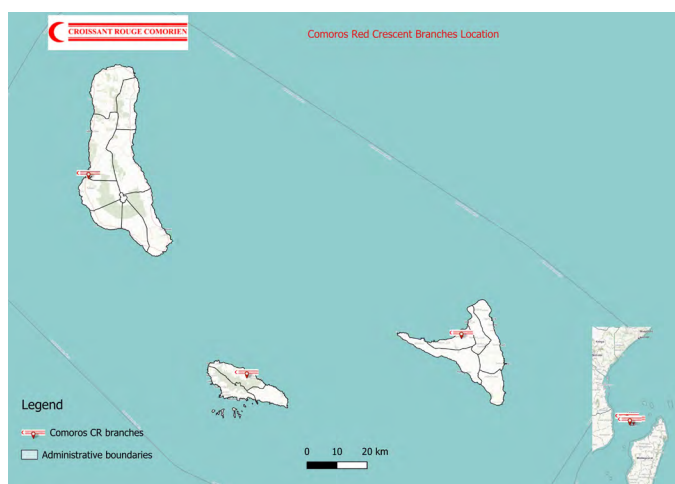
The Comoros Red Crescent warehouse was built in 2013 with the support of the French Agency for Development, and it has a storage capacity of 80 tonnes of relief equipment. The National Society's priorities are:

- Building its capacity
- Improving the health of vulnerable populations, particularly by establishing community-based health programmes

- Carrying out risk and disaster management
- Promotion and dissemination of information on international humanitarian law and humanitarian principles and values

The Comoros Red Crescent is active in the fields of community-based health and first aid, which includes encouraging communities to adopt hygiene measures that can help prevent epidemics, as part of the malaria and cholera control programme alongside the health authorities. As part of disaster risk management, it carries out vulnerability and capacity assessments at community level, to help strengthen community resilience.

In 2022, the National Society reached more than 316,000 people through its disaster response and early recovery programmes.



IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Located in the Indian Ocean at the northern entrance to the Mozambique Channel, the Union of the Comoros sits between northwestern Madagascar and the southeastern coast of the African continent. It has three main islands: Mwali, Ndzwani, and Ngazidja. The main cities are Moroni (Ngazidja), Mutsamudu (Ndzwani) and Fomboni (Mwali). In

2022, the World Bank estimated the population of Comoros at 836,000 people, with an average density of 477 inhabitants per kilometre. This places Comoros as among the most densely populated countries in the world. The average age is 21, and an estimated 53 per cent of people are aged under 20. With nearly 45 per cent of the population living below the national poverty line, many are unable to meet the minimum nutrition requirements in the country.

The country's economy is primarily based on agriculture, fishing, and small-scale industries. Key agricultural products include

vanilla, cloves, and ylang-ylang, while fishing is an important source of livelihood for coastal communities. The country relies on remittances from Comorian expatriates working abroad, with numbers estimated to be more than 300,000 Comorians living abroad, mainly in France where often have nationality, or on Reunion Island. Comoros' economy is also heavily based on imports, with the country's main suppliers being China, the United Arab Emirates, Madagascar, and France.

Comoros has experienced [political instability and governance challenges](#) since gaining independence from France in 1975. Periodic political unrest, coups, and inter-island tensions have affected stability and governance effectiveness. Despite efforts to strengthen democratic institutions and promote

reconciliation, political divisions persist, impacting governance, public service delivery, and investment climate. Following the 2001 Peace Agreement, the adoption of a new constitution and the election of the first President of the Union of the Comoros, successive democratic transitions took place in 2006, 2011 and 2016. However, the separatist crisis of 2007–8 and attempts at destabilization in 2011 and 2013 show that this newfound political stability is fragile.

In recent years, the country has been doubly impacted as a result of natural hazard and the global COVID-19 pandemic. Economic slowdown was projected for the country in 2022, and despite the government's efforts to control it, the road towards recovery has been slow.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

The climate of Comoros is humid and tropical, with low variations in temperature (between 26°C and 32°C) during the two main seasons of the year. These two seasons are characterized by the Kashkazi (monsoon) wind from November to April, and the Kusi (trade wind) from May to October. The islands receive abundant rainfall, with up to 3,000 millimetres per year, and the average sea water temperature is 25°C. The country's location and topography mean it is among the most climate-vulnerable countries in the world, and 54.2 per cent of the population live in at-risk areas. Volcanic eruptions and seismic activity are also prevalent.

Comoros is listed as a medium-risk country in the [INFORM Climate Change Risk Index](#), signifying the country's susceptibility to climate-induced hazards and impacts. The impact of climate change in Comoros include rising temperatures, sea levels, and rainfall variability, which is expected to lead to coastal

erosion, floods, landslides, droughts, and tropical cyclones, increasing community vulnerability. By 2050, a projected 20 centimetre sea level rise could displace almost 10 per cent of the country's population. According to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), deforestation rates in the Comoros are high, driven by agricultural expansion, charcoal production, and urbanization, leading to loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

In response to the impending threats of climate change, the government has initiated a [nature-based approach](#) (One Comorian, One Tree) campaign, with support from the UNDP, GCF, and GEF, to meet Paris Agreement goals. The National Action Plan on Climate Change and SCA2D will be implemented to enhance community resilience. The [Emerging Comoros Plan 2030](#) also prioritizes climate-resilient agriculture and sustainable resource management for economic progress. Additionally, the Global Environment Facility ([GEF](#)) supports



Comoros Red Crescent personnel lend a helping hand in raising awareness about the recent cholera outbreak, spreading crucial information to safeguard communities across the islands, May 2024 (Photo: IFRC)

projects focused on biodiversity conservation, forest management, marine protection, and sustainable livelihoods, aiming to enhance ecosystem resilience and promote community engagement in environmental conservation. The country is also a signatory to international agreements such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), committing to biodiversity conservation and sustainable development goals.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Comoros Red Crescent is part of the [IFRC Global Climate Resilience Programme](#), which aims to foster an unprecedented scale-up in locally led climate-smart disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts to prevent and reduce climate-related disaster impacts, and build community-level climate resilience. The programme aims to support 500 million people in 100 of the most climate-vulnerable countries, focusing on the least supported and marginalized communities. This holistic, multi-year programmatic approach consists of four operational pillars: (1) scaling up climate-smart disaster risk reduction, [anticipatory action](#) and preparedness; (2) reducing the public health impacts of climate change; (3) addressing climate displacement; and (4) enabling climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services.

The Comoros Red Crescent is also part of the [IFRC Pan-African Tree Planting and Care Initiative](#), which aims to contribute to Africa-wide climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts through the planting and care of five billion multi-purpose trees aligned to continental, sub-continental and national plans and strategies.

Planned activities in 2024

- Develop and validate mapping of communities at risk of the effects of climate or environmental changes

- Establish and strengthen [early warning systems](#) according to identified risks
- Organize three training sessions for 60 staff and volunteers on climate change adaptation and strategies
- Strengthen the capacity of communities on the three islands through training in adaptation to impacts of climate change and the provision of basic tools
- Produce and distribute information, education, and communication (IEC) materials on climate change and adaptation
- Create 20 youth clubs for environmental protection and adaptation in schools
- Raise awareness in 60 coastal villages around sea-sand extraction, small-scale fishing, and dumping of household waste on beaches
- Plant and maintain at least 4,000 fruit and erosion control trees

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Comoros Red Crescent in climate change adaptation programmes, organizing reforestation and advocacy campaigns in areas at risk, and supports the National Society in its efforts to promote and defend climate change mitigation. For the National Society's tree plantation campaign, the IFRC will mobilize its expertise in the supply and support of documents related to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) project and as well as to the various partners related to the protection of the environment. Further support will also consist of building the National Society's capacity in transferring knowledge at a local level to foster resilience in communities' high-risk areas to prepare for and respond to disaster caused by climate change.



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, visit [IFRC GO page Comoros](#).

Comoros is one of the [most disaster-prone countries](#) in Africa, and is highly affected by natural hazards including cyclones, flooding, volcanic eruptions, drought, and landslides. In April 2019, [Tropical Cyclone Kenneth](#) passed through the archipelago, mainly affecting the island of Ngazidja but also causing flooding on the islands of Ndzwani and Mwali. The heavy rainfall associated with Tropical Cyclone Kenneth caused widespread flooding, loss of life, displacement of people, and the destruction of houses, public infrastructure and crops. Other cyclones such as Belna and Jobo have been reported in

Comoros in 2020 and 2021 but had less impact than previous ones. Each year, Comoros records two to three cyclones that affect the population.

Flooding is a recurrent hazard in Comoros, exacerbated by factors such as deforestation, inadequate drainage systems, and urbanization. Heavy rainfall, particularly during the rainy season, leads to flash floods and river overflow, causing damage to homes, roads and agricultural land.

Comoros is located in a seismically active region, with volcanic activity occurring on the island of Grande Comore. [Mount Karthala](#) is an active volcano that affects the surrounding population from time to time. It poses significant risks to the

community and a threat to the country. The volcano is located on the island of Ngazidja and is the southernmost and largest of the two shield volcanoes that form the island. It contains a 3km by 4km summit caldera generated by repeated collapses. Historical eruptions have changed the morphology of the caldera, making it irregular in shape. More than 20 eruptions have been recorded since the 19th century, coming from the caldera and vents on the northern and southern flanks. Many lava flows have reached the sea on both sides of the island. The last known eruption was in 2007 and was a magmatic eruption. The distance and the direction of the eruptions over the years is one of the parameters analyzed in the vulnerability analysis.

The Comoros government aims to bolster adaptation efforts and early warning systems through projects like Strengthening Comoros Resilience Against Climate Change and Variability Related Disaster (2017-2020) with UNDP-GEF support. Partnerships with UNDRR, IOC, and EU-funded programs like Resilience Building and Disaster Response Management in the Indian Ocean aim to enhance disaster risk reduction and governance capabilities. A Permanent Executive Committee coordinates preparedness and response efforts, focusing on logistics, fundraising, healthcare, and data analysis.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Comoros Red Crescent intends to develop large-scale actions alongside other organizations, ensuring that the population is protected through disaster preparedness, response, and mitigation efforts. In order to continue support vulnerable communities to overcome crises and to increase their resilience, the National Society prioritizes capacity building, revision of contingency plans, familiarization with emergency tools, robust preparedness, and immediate response needs. The National Society seeks to ensure that local communities understand and apply the principles of humanitarian action, risk reduction, and preparedness.

In 2022, the National Society began the implementation of cash and voucher assistance to deliver assistance in a dignified manner. It will continue to build capacity, promote preparedness, and implement quality cash transfer programmes.

Planned activities in 2024

- Conduct enhanced community vulnerability and capacity assessments (EVCA) in six communities
- Build community capacity by constructing risk mitigation structures in 12 communities
- Develop early warning systems in six communities
- Set up 40 village resilience management committees and build the capacity of committees as well as coordination

and communication between local, regional, and national levels

- Support the Ministry of National Education in scaling up school risk educational programmes and create locally adapted tools in collaboration with local stakeholders
- Set up early warning systems and emergency plans in schools, including first aid and life-saving techniques training
- Replenish three warehouses with National Society contingency stocks on the three islands
- Assist 100 vulnerable households in the construction of shelters and organize three training sessions on temporary shelter construction techniques
- Assist 500 disaster-affected households through the distribution of food and non-food items
- Assist 500 vulnerable households affected by disasters through the distribution of cash transfers

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Comoros Red Crescent in developing integrated interventions that meet basic needs, prevent asset depletion, and protect livelihoods under the Zero Hunger continuum. It also supports the National Society to improve its understanding of the Pan-Africa Zero Hunger Initiative including the goal, intermediate objectives, and outcomes for advancement of their mandate as auxiliaries to local authorities.

The IFRC will also support the Comoros Red Crescent to provide technical assistance to the Government in drafting the country's first disaster risk management law, ensuring that it incorporates climate change adaptation elements and is based on IFRC best practice and recommendations. IFRC mechanisms such as the disaster response emergency fund (IFRC-DREF) and Emergency Appeals will be drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to disasters and crises. In 2024, the IFRC provided a DREF allocation for an emergency in Comoros. The DREF allocation has been described below:

IFRC-DREF – Comoros Cholera Response: the DREF allocation of CHF 186,195 in February 2024 supported the Comoros Red Crescent to assist 330,000 people affected by Cholera epidemic in the areas of Grande Comore, Anjouan, and Moheli. The National Society will support the targeted people over a three-month period with assistance such as provision of PPE kits to volunteers and health agents, active case finding, disinfection drives of infected homes, raising awareness on the use of dignity kits, and raising awareness in areas where cases have been reported, among others.



Comoros struggles with high child mortality and stunting rates compared to similar-income countries, with health outcomes below the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) targets. This poor quality of care can be explained by infrastructure that is poor, insufficient and outdated, as well as a lack of human resources. Access to care is problematic, particularly in rural areas. Despite efforts and encouraging results in recent years, the epidemiological situation in Comoros remains worrying. There is a high prevalence of diseases relating to water and hygiene, as well as infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and hepatitis, parasitic diseases including malaria, respiratory infections (especially among young children), malnutrition and cardiovascular diseases.

Comoros has a fragile health care system. Infant mortality rates are largely dependent on causes such as diarrhoeal diseases and malnutrition, with 36 and 50 deaths per 1,000 respectively. Neonatal mortality is estimated at 24 per 1,000, and the main causes of death relate to asphyxia, neonatal infections and prematurity. Over the past 10 years, the maternal mortality ratio has decreased from 380 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2003 to 172 per 100,000 in 2012.

The national health policy aims for an efficient, inclusive system, with strategies targeting malnutrition and infectious diseases. Partnerships, including the UNDP project for climate-resilient water supplies, aim to address health challenges, alongside government efforts such as infection prevention guidelines and COVID-19 response coordination.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Comoros Red Crescent will join government efforts to strengthen its health and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) strategy at the school level to bolster community health and fight against water-related diseases. It will disseminate information about this strategy and implement it through community-level workshops, establishing multi-hazard micro-plans and promoting hygiene in communities and schools. One of the priorities of the National Society is to train volunteers in the community outreach system to achieve an acceptable level of participation and sustainable commitment of the local population. The National Society will also work to ensure the mental and psychosocial health of volunteers and the community and its volunteers.

Planned activities in 2024

- Participate in health platforms to contribute to the development of strategic documents and health policy
- Finalize and disseminate the National Society's standard operating procedures for community health
- Develop community mobilization activities to combat maternal and infant mortality
- Develop a communication strategy on the prevention of diseases with epidemic potential
- Train 60 volunteers in first aid and community-based health according to international standards
- Conduct 10 training for trainers and 200 volunteers in mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS)
- Train staff and hygienists in public healthcare facilities in the management of medical waste
- Organize community awareness campaigns on WASH and provide WASH kits to people affected by emergencies
- Train National Society volunteers on mass water treatment lines and DELAGUA laboratories
- Raise awareness of preventive measures relating to endemic, pandemic, and epidemic diseases at community level
- Organize home monitoring, education, and care for the elderly and people with reduced mobility

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the National Society's engagement in the health sector by operationalizing the health, humanitarian affairs and social development (HHS) at the territory level. A continent-wide initiative between the IFRC and Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention supported the procurement and delivery of tens of millions of COVID-19 vaccines to hasten economic recovery in the country. With the support of the IFRC and the CDC, the National Society delivered critical risk communication and community engagement activities in vulnerable communities, supported vaccine uptake, and ensured that vaccination activities were community-led and well-trusted. The IFRC will continue to provide financial and technical support to the National Society to implement its programmes and initiatives under health and wellbeing.



Migration and displacement

In Comoros, internal migration within the country occurs primarily from rural to urban areas, driven by factors such as seeking better employment opportunities, access to education and healthcare, and to escape impacts of environmental challenges. Emigration has historically varied for commercial, political, and economic reasons, with France becoming a prominent destination after the Second World War and since the country's independence in 1975. Mayotte, despite its proximity to Comoros, boasts significantly higher GDP per capita and better infrastructure, drawing migrants and influencing movement of people from the country.

Maritime migration to Mayotte, over the years, has become particularly perilous, with thousands of deaths reported since the institutions of the Balladur visa. Efforts to address migration issues, including operations such as Wuambushu to repatriate irregular immigrants have faced challenges due to the relationship between Comoros and Mayotte. Economic reasons, including limited job prospects and poverty, are primary drivers of emigration from the country.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Comoros Red Crescent seeks to provide humanitarian aid and durable solutions for migrants and displaced persons by advocating for the ratification of legislation and the development of a contingency plan to be put in place in collaboration with the Directorate-General for Disaster Management in the event of an influx of migrants. The National Society plans on establishing a minimum emergency response

system (MERS) and preposition supplies to ensure effective assistance and positive impact on beneficiaries. It will also continue to provide humanitarian assistance and protection at key points along migration routes.

Planned activities in 2024

- Set up reception structures (camps) for migrants on the three islands
- Preposition emergency input stocks for 200 migrants and displaced persons (food, tents and cots, hygiene kit, kitchen kit, blankets)
- Mobilize volunteers at migrant accommodation sites
- Train 40 volunteers (15 in Nzuwani, 15 in Bgazidja, and 10 in Mwali) to care for migrants and to ensure proper management of migrants
- Train volunteers on SPHERE standards

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Comoros Red Crescent through financial and technical assistance to help, protect, and provide sustainable solution between migrants and host communities. As such, it works with the National Society to conduct advocacy aimed at appraising the situation of migrants with donors, the Government, and various other stakeholders.



Values, power and inclusion

Comoros, a matrilineal society, grants women significant roles in asset ownership and informal power within communities, yet formal decision-making processes often exclude them. Despite ratifying international conventions, women face underrepresentation in politics and socio-economic activities, holding only two parliamentary seats. Gender disparities persist in education and employment, with fewer women in the workforce and lower educational attainment.

Since the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1993, Comoros has taken several actions to improve and strengthen its child protection system. It has developed several legal texts, improved its institutional framework, set up

at national and island levels, set up services for protecting child victims of violence, and established a juvenile morality police and juvenile judges.

According to the United Nations Population Fund, some 17 per cent of women have experienced at least one incident of physical or sexual violence in their lives, and more than 30 per cent of girls are married while they are still children. Violence, particularly affecting children, remains prevalent, prompting government action and community involvement, supported by UNICEF, to safeguard women and children through legal guidelines and counselling services.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Comoros Red Crescent aims to promote and support equitable access to quality education for all boys and girls affected by disasters and crises. It will work to ensure the dignity, access, participation, and safety of people of all identities and will work to influence decisions to enhance their participation. Through capacity building activities for its staff, volunteers, local authorities, and the wider community, the National Society will promote humanitarian values and adhere to protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) principles. The Comoros Red Crescent will increase collaboration with governments and partners to support youth leaders, sensitize parents and educators, establish mandatory briefings on code of conduct and prevention of sexual and gender-based violence, and strengthen community feedback mechanisms.

Planned activities in 2024

- Carry out protection, gender and inclusion organizational assessment and ensure that PGI approach is applied to all project implemented by the National Society
- Organize conferences, seminars, and public discussions to share knowledge about humanitarian values

- Train and mobilize volunteer teachers to supervise and ensure continuity of education in crisis and disaster situations
- Establish and provide mandatory briefings for all staff and volunteers on PGI minimum standard in emergencies
- Organize community engagement and accountability (CEA) training for National Society staff and volunteers
- Document lessons learned on CEA and PGI and strengthen community feedback mechanisms by focusing on the analysis and use of qualitative data from the community

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC support to the Comoros Red Crescent includes training on CEA and identification of a CEA focal point, capacity building sessions around community feedback mechanisms, and supporting the National Society in progressive institutionalization of CEA through integration in programmes and projects. The IFRC also provides financial and technical support to enhance the dissemination and application of fundamental principles of the Movement, with a special emphasis on young's people knowledge, skills, and behaviour.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Comoros Red Crescent is committed to pursuing its institutional strengthening. It is engaged in the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) process and is currently at the orientation phase. The PER approach is a continuous and flexible process that enables National Societies to assess, measure and analyze the strengths and gaps of its preparedness and response mechanisms, and ultimately to take the actions

necessary to improve it. The National Society also plans to embark on the IFRC Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) process. The self-assessment part of this process is intended to capture the strengths and weaknesses of National Societies as a whole in relation to a wide range of organizational capacities.



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Organize annual meetings with partners within and outside the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement
- Mobilize support and funding to meet the needs and aspirations of vulnerable communities
- Update and disseminate the resource mobilization strategy and organize a national fundraising campaign
- Develop and implement one income-generating project such as commercial first aid, eco-bag making or water first aid

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Comoros Red Crescent's efforts to increase its cooperation and coordination with external partners to respond to ever-growing humanitarian challenges. IFRC also provides technical support towards the revision of the National Society's resource mobilization strategy. It also facilitates the Comoros Red Crescent's participation in peer-to-peer support among the network of National Societies of the Indian Ocean Islands.



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Organize a [BOCA](#) and [OCAC](#) evaluation session
- Strengthen the capacities of three branches on good governance
- Continue to strengthen the leadership and management skills of executive staff
- Update the volunteer database
- Improve digital data on volunteering

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC provides both technical and financial support to the Comoros Red Crescent in identifying its National Society development priorities. This includes support in the National Society's engagement in the [PER](#) and [OCAC](#) processes.

The **Japanese Red Cross Society** supports the Comoros Red Crescent in its National Society development efforts.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Broadcast Comoros Red Crescent activities on national radio and television platforms, and conduct other types of dissemination activities
- Organize regular meetings with the administrative authorities to publicize National Society activities
- Strengthen partnerships with key ministries, including the health, education and interior ministries
- Develop and disseminate a communications plan which provides for the strengthening of the National Society's communications capacity

- Support the hosting of the National Society website

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the National Society in its efforts to conduct effective [humanitarian diplomacy](#) both at the local and international level to bring visibility to the National Society's interventions and to strengthen the National Society's auxiliary role to the public authorities. The IFRC also leverages its international organization status to facilitate the National Society's access to resources such as the [Africa CDC](#) programme.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Adopt guidelines, tools and mechanisms to prevent fraud and corruption, and promote child protection
- Strengthen the knowledge of staff and volunteers on fraud, corruption, gender and protection, sexual harassment and abuse, protection of minors, and the code of conduct
- Organize internal audits on each regional office and an external audit on the National Society
- Update the administrative and financial procedures manual, and popularize internal financial procedures for staff and volunteers

- Set up an Information Technology management and technical support service and install digital systems in three branches

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

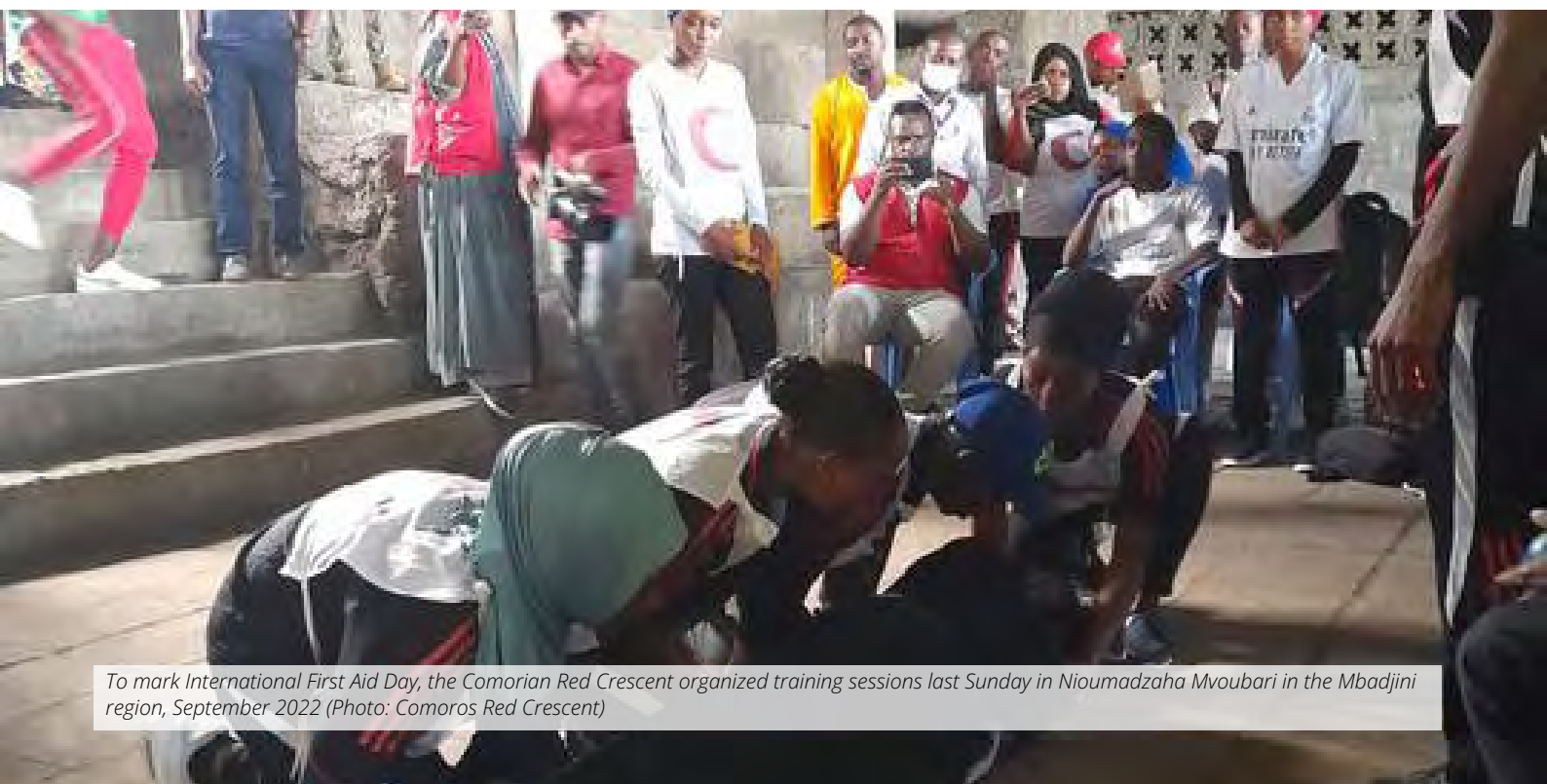
The IFRC supports the National Society in ensuring accountability and operating with integrity in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Movement. This support extends to risk management, audit and investigations, safeguarding and integrity strengthening, and digital transformation.

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The IFRC supports the Comoros Red Crescent from its delegation in Antananarivo, Madagascar.. The IFRC's support to the Comoros Red Crescent focuses on strategic and operational coordination, National Society development and humanitarian diplomacy, including reinforcing the National Society's auxiliary role. The IFRC also supports accountability as a cross-cutting theme.

In recent years, the IFRC has supported the Comoros Red Crescent through several DREF operations relating to tropical cyclones, plague preparedness and volcanic eruption alert. One DREF operation was launched in 2024 to help the National Society in fighting cholera epidemic in the country.



To mark International First Aid Day, the Comorian Red Crescent organized training sessions last Sunday in Nioumadzaha Mvoubari in the Mbadjini region, September 2022 (Photo: Comoros Red Crescent)




IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing on common priorities; jointly developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space; mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need, incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, links with development assistance, and efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The **French Red Cross** supports the Comoros Red Crescent through programmes in the areas of prevention, preparation and response to emergencies caused by natural disasters and health crises. The Comoros Red Crescent also uses the Indian Ocean Platform for Regional Intervention (PIROI), an IFRC tool managed by the French Red Cross. When the PIROI platform

was established in 2000, the Comoros Red Crescent became a full member. The French Red Cross has supported the Comoros Red Crescent during disasters such as the cholera epidemics in 2002 and 2007, the air crash in 2009, the floods in 2003 and 2012, and Cyclone Hellen in 2014. The French Red Cross has signed a framework agreement with the Comoros Red Crescent which specifies the technical support it provides for disaster management and health system strengthening activities carried out by the Comoros Red Crescent. Since 2016, the French Red Cross has been developing a programme to strengthen the health system and the capacities of the Ministry of Health. The French Red Cross has an emergency fund that can be bilaterally allocated to the Comoros Red Crescent to support response, ensuring there is no duplication with activities included in DREF operations.

The **Japanese Red Cross Society** supports the Comoros Red Crescent in organizational development.

Participating National Society Support							
National Society name	Funding Requirement	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling local actors
French Red Cross	2.6M						
Total Funding requirement							
2.6M							

Movement coordination

The Comoros Red Crescent ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of

emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation ([SMCC](#)) principles, and the newly-adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

Coordination with other actors

In line with its auxiliary role, the Comoros Red Crescent works closely with ministries and government agencies. During emergencies, it is part of emergency platforms such as the cyclonic crisis management coordination, and sectoral coordination meetings organized by the Civil Protection Directorate. At the local level, the local committees of the Comoros Red Crescent participate in humanitarian stakeholder meetings organized by the Government.

During emergencies, the National Society and IFRC communicate with the United Nations (UN) at country level to ensure coordination. International humanitarian organizations present in Comoros include UNICEF, UNDP, World Health Organization, World Food Programme, Caritas and the African Development Bank. The Comoros Red Crescent also has a partnership with UNICEF to support hygiene and sanitation in schools.



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

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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This plan reflects the priorities of the Comoros Red Crescent, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2024 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC [Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

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