



IN SUPPORT OF THE THE COMOROS RED CRESCENT



3

National Society
branches



236

National Society
local units



6,000

National Society
volunteers



32

National Society
staff

PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency
Operations



15,164

Climate and
environment



10,808

Disasters and
crises



19,475

Health and
wellbeing



75,257

Migration and
displacement



100

Values, power
and inclusion



16,189

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

The Comoros Red Crescent			
Overview		Funding Sources	
Funding	Not reported	IFRC Secretariat	Not reported
Expenditure	Not reported	Participating National Societies	Not reported
		HNS other funding sources	Not reported

IFRC network			
Country	Funding Requirement		5.9M
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term	Funding Requirement	1M
		Funding	298,000
		Expenditure	209,000
	Emergency Operations	Funding Requirement	142,000
		Funding	795,000
		Expenditure	665,000
Participating National Societies	Funding Requirement		1.4M
	Funding	Not reported	
	Expenditure	Not reported	
HNS other funding sources	Funding Requirement		3.4M
	Funding	Not reported	

Appeal number **MAAKM002**

*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

(MDRS1005/MDRKM013)/ APPEL CHIDO

Climate and environment	Number of people reached with heatwave risk reduction, preparedness or response activities	 15,000
	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	 15,000
	National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions	Yes
	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	 15,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	 5,000
	Number of people reached with emergency response and early recovery programmes	 368
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	 13,000
Migration and displacement	National Society has undertaken any advocacy, dialogues, educational or communication initiatives to change the legal, policy, or operational environment to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
Strategic and operational coordination	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	2
Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	 9,000
	Percentage of those surveyed report receiving useful and actionable information	80%
	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
	National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions	Yes
	Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems	48
	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	160
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	19,000
	Number of people reached with emergency response and early recovery programmes	368
	Number of people reached with shelter support	5,000
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	152,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	17,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with training in first aid	153
	Number of people reached with immunization services	75,000
Migration and displacement	National Society has undertaken any advocacy, dialogues, educational or communication initiatives to change the legal, policy, or operational environment to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes

	National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	100
Values, power and inclusion	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes
	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	16,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes	73
	Percentage of those surveyed report receiving useful and actionable information	100%

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Accountability and agility	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes
	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
National Society development	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes

IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
French Red Cross							

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

The year 2025 was part of a particularly demanding humanitarian context in the Comoros, marked by the convergence of several simultaneous crises. The archipelago, classified as a medium-risk country according to the [INFORM Risk Index](#), had to deal with a series of health, climate and migration emergencies throughout the year. Intense tropical cyclone CHIDO, which hit the country on December 14, 2024, continued to weigh heavily on operations in early 2025. The islands of Anjouan and Mohéli were the worst affected, with torrential rains, strong winds and landslides damaging homes, crops and critical infrastructure, affecting more than 64,000 people. The spring floods of 2025 have worsened this already fragile situation.

The cholera epidemic continued until August 2025, following the largest outbreak ever recorded in the country in [2024](#), which resulted in 11,171 cases and 153 deaths. In addition, there has been a worrying resurgence of HIV/AIDS and the emerging threat of Mpox, reported in Madagascar towards the end of the year, exposing the Comoros to a high risk of spread due to its heavy dependence on maritime links with the island. The Karthala volcano, whose last eruption in 2005 contaminated the water reservoirs of some 118,000 people in 75 villages, remains an ongoing risk. According to the Directorate of Disease Control, about 293,610 people remain at risk. The increase in irregular migration flows to Mayotte has put additional pressure on community services and exacerbated social vulnerabilities, particularly for unaccompanied children. In 2025, 100 migrants have been registered and assisted by the NS. Socio-economically, the poverty rate stands at about [38.1 per cent](#) of the population, and less than [20 per cent](#) of the population has access to safe drinking water sources. These structural vulnerabilities continue to amplify the impact of each humanitarian shock.

The migration issue has been a growing focus of intervention for the National Society during 2025, particularly in the second half of the year, through coordinated interventions with the relevant state institutions and United Nations agencies active in this field. The Comoros is facing an upsurge in mixed migration flows, marked by an increase in arrivals of nationals from mainland Africa, mainly from the Great Lakes region (DRC, Burundi, Rwanda) and East Africa, who transit through the archipelago in the hope of reaching Mayotte, and for some, mainland France or other European countries. At the same time, the archipelago receives thousands of people turned back from Mayotte every year, generating recurring and unpredictable humanitarian needs.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In 2025, three Comoros Red Crescent operations, the EW4ALL/CREWS Fund, the CHIDO Emergency Appeal, and the National Disaster Risk Management Project, integrated climate and environmental considerations into their response strategies while advancing the National Society's multi-year objectives. Through collaboration among the Directorate General of Civil Security, the Directorate of Meteorology, the Karthala Volcanological Observatory, the Ministry of Telecommunications, and the National Society, stakeholders assessed gaps in the national early warning system using the maturity index tool and developed an action plan for pillar 4 of the [Early Warning for All \(EW4ALL\)](#) initiative. Three staff members attended regional climate adaptation training in Réunion Island, while community consultations and [enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments \(eVCAs\)](#) conducted by 56 trained volunteers in 11 localities generated local risk analyses and preparedness plans for hazards such as cyclones, floods, and erosion. In addition, the National Society secured renewed funding from the Embassy of Japan for climate adaptation and environmental protection activities in Madagascar and the Comoros, supporting tree and mangrove planting as well as community awareness on environmental conservation and sustainable natural resource management.

Disasters and crises

In 2025, the Comoros Red Crescent advanced preparedness and anticipatory action through the [Early Warning for All \(EW4ALL\)](#) initiative and the Disaster Risk Management Project, working closely with the Directorate General of Civil Security, the Directorate of Meteorology, and other partners. Key achievements included the development of a national Pillar 4 action plan, community consultations across the three islands, training of 110 stakeholders on early warning systems and anticipatory action, and the conduct of three simulation exercises. The Comoros Red Crescent also

strengthened its emergency response capacity by training 30 Branch Disaster Response Team volunteers and, under the Early Action Protocol for Volcanic Eruptions, mapped 16 high-risk communities, identified potential relocation sites, and pre-positioned emergency supplies to support timely response and reduce the impact of volcanic hazards.

Health and wellbeing

In 2025, the Comoros Red Crescent strengthened immunization, community health, and hygiene outcomes through the Saving Lives and Livelihoods (SLL) Phase II programme, behavioural research with IDEAS42, and hygiene promotion activities supported by UNICEF. The National Society trained health workers, supported outreach sessions, and contributed to the vaccination of people, including children, adolescent girls, pregnant women, and other target groups, while RCCE activities reached people through community engagement and awareness campaigns. Institutional capacities were enhanced through the development of national immunization and RCCE tools, and behavioural research demonstrated the effectiveness of SMS and phone reminders in improving routine vaccination uptake and completion rates. At the same time, hygiene promotion, sanitation campaigns, and the promotion of Safe Toilet latrines helped reduce the risk of waterborne diseases and sustain gains achieved through the cholera response.

Migration and displacement

In 2025, the Comoros Red Crescent assisted migrants with emergency kits, food assistance, and psychological first aid, while strengthening its long-term migration response through the establishment of a dedicated migration department. The National Society also engaged in regional efforts to improve safety of life at sea in the Western Indian Ocean, contributing to dialogue on stronger coordination, volunteer training, resource mobilization, and regional preparedness measures, and is actively working with partners to advance the platform's recommendations.

Values, power and inclusion

In 2025, the Comoros Red Crescent strengthened accountability to affected populations through community consultations, focus groups, door-to-door visits, and participatory approaches that enabled beneficiaries' feedback and concerns to be systematically integrated into programme implementation. Standardized feedback and reporting tools were introduced, and a joint community feedback mechanism was established to improve responsiveness, transparency, and community trust. The National Society also reinforced its Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) capacities through dedicated training and close collaboration with local authorities, ensuring that interventions remained safe, inclusive, and responsive to the needs of the most vulnerable groups.

Enabling local actors

In 2025, the Comoros Red Crescent strengthened its auxiliary role by working closely with government institutions, including the Directorate General of Civil Security, the Ministry of Health, and the Expanded Programme on Immunization, while maintaining strong collaboration with partners such as the IFRC, PIROI, UNICEF, WHO, AMREF, Africa CDC, the French Red Cross, and the Embassy of Japan. Regular coordination, joint monitoring missions, and regional exchanges improved the alignment, quality, and efficiency of humanitarian interventions, while renewed funding and partner support strengthened resource mobilization. The Comoros Red Crescent also enhanced its governance, accountability, and risk management through financial audits, strengthened anti-fraud measures, staff training, and improved supply chain systems, while advancing its digital transformation through new monitoring tools, digital registries, and the development of a volunteer database. Institutional capacities were further reinforced through training, regional engagement, and 22 international technical missions, contributing to improved operational performance, including increased vaccination coverage and the recovery of 3,200 children lost to follow-up. Communication and humanitarian diplomacy efforts raised the visibility of the National Society's work, culminating in the signing of a tripartite pre-disaster agreement in October 2025 between the Directorate General of Civil Security, the Comoros Red Crescent, and the IFRC, a major milestone that formalized cooperation on disaster preparedness and response and further consolidated the National Society's auxiliary role.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

There were no changes during the reporting period.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

NAME	Tropical Cyclone Chido
Appeal Number	MDRS1005 (MDRKM013)
People to be assisted	600,000
Duration	18 months (6 December 2024 to 30 June 2026)
Funding requirements	Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 10 million IFRC Secretariat funding requirement: CHF 6 million (5.7% funded)
Link to Emergency appeal	Africa Cyclone Chido Emergency Appeal
Link to Operational Strategy	Africa Cyclone Chido Operational Strategy
Link to latest Operation Update	Operational Update No. 4

Tropical Cyclone Chido was the first cyclone with a significant and destructive impact in the Southwest Indian Ocean region during what was forecasted to be an early and above average cyclone season, with particular risk to the Mascarene Islands, east Madagascar, and Mozambique. Chido intensified into an intense tropical cyclone on 11 December, reaching category 4 status with sustained winds of 220 km/h and gusts of up to 250 km/h, and an extreme central pressure of 929 hPa. As of 22 December, Tropical Cyclone Chido has resulted in at least 142 confirmed deaths – 94 in Mozambique, 35 in Mayotte, and 13 in Malawi – and over 3,300 reported injuries.

The Comoros government declared a weeklong mourning following the crossing of the devastating cyclone on 14 December, which affected 64,167 people in the islands of Anjouan and Moheli, including 171 families who lost their homes. Schools and houses were damaged or destroyed while an average of 45 per cent of agricultural crops were affected.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The core of this Operational Strategy was to respond to the immediate devastation caused by successive Tropical Cyclones following Chido while building resilience for anticipated future storms. This involved a two-pronged approach, of immediate relief and long-term preparedness. The immediate response targeted 168,200 people in Madagascar, Comoros, Mozambique and Malawi, focusing on Shelter, multi-purpose cash assistance, livelihoods, health, water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)), [Protection, Gender and Inclusion \(PGI\)](#) and [Community Engagement and Accountability \(CEA\)](#). This included providing emergency shelter and essential household items (EHIs), first aid, clean water, hygiene kits and protection for vulnerable groups. Country specific plans were drafted to provide additional detail for the focus of each National Society.

For the period 16 December 2024 to 28 February 2026, the following assistance was provided by the Comoros Red Crescent:

Shelter, housing and settlements

Training was provided to community carpenters in the Build Back Better and Cyclone resistant building techniques. This was complemented by awareness-raising sessions.

Multi-purpose cash

Cash and voucher assistance was provided households affected by the tropical cyclone.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

Feedback collection system was deployed for use post cyclone season and used to gather feedback from targeted communities for both response and resilience-building activities



The Comoros Red Crescent supporting communities by restoring water tanks after cyclone damage (Photo: IFRC)

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, three Comoros Red Crescent operations, the EW4ALL/CREWS Fund, the CHIDO Emergency Appeal and the National Disaster Risk Management Project, integrated climate and environmental dimensions into its response strategies and advanced the National Society's multi-year targets. These operations strengthened the capacities of staff and volunteers in climate change and environmental protection while enhancing national and community ability to adapt to increasingly severe climate hazards. Stakeholders including the Directorate General of Civil Security, the Directorate of Meteorology, the Karthala Volcanological Observatory, the Ministry of Telecommunications and the National Society convened multi-stakeholder working sessions to analyse gaps in the national early warning system using the maturity index tool and to develop an action plan for pillar 4 of the global Early Warning for All (EW4ALL) initiative. This process strengthened national capacity to anticipate extreme weather events such as cyclones, heavy rainfall, and floods, improved institutional preparedness for climate risks, and reduced associated human, economic, and environmental losses.

Three National Society staff members attended a regional training on climate change adaptation held in November 2025 in Réunion Island by Indian Ocean Platform for Regional Intervention (PIROI), an IFRC tool managed by the French Red Cross, which enhanced institutional capacity to integrate ecosystem-based approaches into disaster risk reduction. At the community level, teams conducted participatory consultations across the three islands to capture local perceptions of existing early warning systems and identify specific vulnerabilities to climate hazards and they used these insights to revise communication and warning systems. In parallel, 56 trained volunteers conducted enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA) sessions in 11 localities, enabling communities to identify key hazards such as cyclones, floods, and erosion, analyse their vulnerabilities and capacities, and develop context-specific action plans. These participatory processes produced risk analyses and community preparedness plans that strengthened local ownership and supported long-term resilience planning.

The National Society finalized the renewal of a financing with the Embassy of Japan covering Madagascar and the Comoros, a significant part of which is dedicated to climate change adaptation and environmental protection activities. Key actions include the planting of fruit and non-fruit trees and mangroves and raising awareness among communities about environmental protection and sustainable management of natural resources.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and financial assistance to the Comoros Red Crescent for emergency response mechanisms. It supported the National Society through IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREE) and the IFRC Emergency Appeal, which were utilized by the National Society in times of disasters and crises to effectively support those who face immediate needs during times of emergency.



Disasters and crises

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

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Comoros Red Crescent implemented Pillar 4 of the Global Early Warning for All (EW4ALL) initiative, launched by the United Nations Secretary-General in 2022 to ensure universal coverage of early warning systems by 2027. Co-led in Comoros by the Directorate General of Civil Security and the National Society, with support from the IFRC, the initiative focused on strengthening preparedness and anticipatory action through the establishment of a multi-institutional working group, six technical sessions to identify gaps in the national risk management system and develop a Pillar 4 action plan that was later validated at a national workshop, and community consultations across Ngazidja, Anjouan, and Mohéli to integrate local vulnerabilities and needs into planning. Six trainings on early warning systems and anticipatory action enhanced the capacities of 110 participants, including 50 community actors, while three simulation exercises conducted in Anjouan, Mohéli, and at the national level tested disaster response mechanisms and strengthened coordination among the National Society, DGSC, the Directorate of Meteorology, and other partners.

Through the Disaster Risk Management Project supported by PIROI, the National Society also revitalized its island-level emergency response teams, training 30 volunteers from Anjouan and Mohéli in Branch Disaster Response Team skills and strengthening rapid deployment capacity in remote islands. In addition, under the Early Action Protocol (EAP) for Volcanic Eruptions, joint risk mapping identified 16 highly exposed communities across the three islands, including eight in Ngazidja, four in Anjouan, and four in Mohéli, while potential relocation sites were identified and emergency relief items, including WASH kits, dignity kits, and personal protective equipment, were pre-positioned to enable timely anticipatory action and reduce the potential human and material impacts of volcanic hazards.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and financial assistance to the Comoros Red Crescent for emergency response mechanisms. It supported the National Society through IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREE) and the IFRC Emergency Appeal, which were utilized by the National Society in times of disasters and crises to effectively support those who face immediate needs during times of emergency.



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Comoros Red Crescent implemented the Saving Lives and Livelihoods (SLL) Phase II programme in partnership with the Ministry of Health and key partners across seven priority health districts. The Comoros Red Crescent strengthened the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) by training 89 health workers and vaccinators and supporting 428 advanced integrated outreach strategies, resulting in the vaccination of 48,526 children under five years of age, 9,772 girls aged 9 to 14 against human papillomavirus, 3,770 pregnant women and women of childbearing age against tetanus-diphtheria, 766 people against cholera, contributing to an estimated 60 per cent coverage rate, and 767 people against COVID-19.

Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) activities mobilized 21 community health workers, 17 civil society organizations, and 60 religious leaders, reaching 21,194 people through door-to-door sensitization and group sessions while supporting vaccination efforts in remote communities. The programme also strengthened institutional capacities through the development of national standard operating procedures for RCCE and immunization and the revision of four key EPI tools, while highlighting the importance of personalized, door-to-door dialogue to address vaccine hesitancy among adults.

The Comoros Red Crescent conducted a randomized controlled trial with IDEAS42 in five health facilities followed 496 parent-child pairs and demonstrated that reinforced reminders through messages and phone calls significantly improved timely vaccination uptake, increasing the likelihood of receiving doses on schedule and raising completion rates for the three-dose pentavalent vaccine series at 24 weeks. The intervention also proved highly feasible and acceptable, with 87 per cent of SMS messages delivered, 80 per cent of calls completed, and more than 98 per cent of parents expressing interest in receiving future reminders.

At the same time, the Comoros Red Crescent implemented community-based hygiene and sanitation activities across the three islands with UNICEF support, building volunteer capacities, conducting hygiene promotion campaigns, encouraging the adoption of Safe Toilet latrines in communities practicing open defecation and organizing cleaning and disinfection campaigns in public spaces, including markets and health centres, to reduce the risk of waterborne diseases and sustain gains achieved through the cholera response.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and financial support to the National Society.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Comoros Red Crescent mobilized its human, logistical, and material resources to assist more than 100 migrants through the distribution of emergency kits, food assistance, and the provision of psychological first aid. To strengthen and sustain its response capacity, the Comoros Red Crescent established a dedicated migration department, enhancing its ability to coordinate, plan, and respond to migration trends that are expected to increase in frequency and scale.

At the regional level, the Comoros Red Crescent actively participated in a closed-door dialogue platform on improving safety of life at sea in the Western Indian Ocean, which recognized the important role of National Societies in humanitarian response and maritime risk prevention. The platform recommended strengthening coordination among National Societies, the IFRC, PIROI, and maritime authorities through improved data sharing; developing an integrated regional safety-at-sea plan; training volunteers in water rescue, psychosocial support, and migration management; and mobilizing resources for pre-positioned rescue kits, safety equipment, and humanitarian stockpiles. The National Society is actively working on the recommendations through the mobilization of internal and external partners.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and financial support to the National Society.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Comoros Red Crescent strengthened its accountability and community engagement mechanisms by combining participatory approaches, community consultations, focus groups and door-to-door visits to collect beneficiaries' perceptions and concerns and integrate them on an ongoing basis into the implementation of interventions. Standardized tools for collecting and reporting information were developed and disseminated to volunteers, and the first steps towards establishing a common community feedback mechanism were taken.

In terms of Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI), several training sessions integrating the PGI and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) were conducted, strengthening the capacity of the National Society to ensure safe, dignified and inclusive interventions, with particular attention to the most vulnerable groups. The partnership with local authorities, including the regional health structures, also ensured transparency and legitimacy at each stage of implementation.

The National Society set up a joint community return mechanism. This integrated mechanism strengthened the coherence of interventions, the quality of the humanitarian response and the trust of communities in the National Societies.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC and the French Red Cross provided technical and financial support to the National Society in setting up the joint community return mechanism.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

Progress by the National Society against objectives

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.

Movement coordination

The coordination and cooperation mechanisms in Comoros are established through a Movement Cooperation Agreement, which includes the National Society, the IFRC, and the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) leadership. The Movement platform meeting focuses on strategic-level engagement, while the Movement operational coordination meeting brings together the National Society, the IFRC, the ICRC, and Partner National Societies working in Comoros. Technical working groups concentrate on specific technical areas of common interest and involve specialists from each organization. These efforts align with the [Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation \(SMCC\)](#) principles and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

External coordination

In line with its auxiliary role, the Comoros Red Crescent works closely with ministries and government agencies. The National Society actively participated in inter-institutional coordination mechanisms, through regular meetings with the Regional Directorates of Health, the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI), decentralized services and technical and financial partners including UNICEF, WHO, AMREF, CRF, PIROI and IFRC. These exchanges made it possible to harmonize interventions, share monitoring data and coordinate awareness-raising, emergency response and capacity-building activities between actors. In terms of international partnerships, participation in the SLL regional meetings, bringing together Comoros, Djibouti, CDC, AMREF and IFRC, strengthened programmatic synergies and facilitated learning exchanges between countries. At the national level, the National Society expanded its partnerships by involving civil society organizations, women and youth associations, and community leaders, thereby maximizing the reach and acceptability of its interventions.

The Comoros Red Crescent consolidated its auxiliary role with the national authorities by ensuring systematic planning and validation of its activities in consultation with the General Directorate of Civil Security (DGSC). This institutional anchoring made it possible to align the National Society's interventions with national risk management priorities, to ensure operational visibility in the field and to establish a lasting relationship of trust with the competent authorities.

Coordination within the Movement was characterised by close and regular collaboration between the IFRC, PIROI, the French Red Cross and the National Society. This joint work focused on the development and validation of operational tools Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for cash transfers, ECRC materials, evaluation questionnaires as well as integrated supervision of field activities. Joint monitoring missions to the targeted areas made it possible to identify implementation gaps in real time, make immediate adjustments and capitalize on the good practices identified. This dynamic of intra-movement coordination significantly strengthened the coherence and quality of interventions.

In terms of resource mobilization, the National Society benefited from sustained technical and logistical support from the IFRC network, in particular for the compliance of administrative procedures with donor requirements and for the acquisition of visibility and communication equipment. Operational synergies with partners like UNICEF, Africa CDC, AMREF, PIROI, French Red Cross and the Embassy of Japan made it possible to maximize the effectiveness of interventions while limiting overlapping actions. In terms of domestic and regional resource mobilization, the Comoros Red Crescent finalized the renewal of funding from the Embassy of Japan covering Madagascar and the Comoros, in addition to the IFRC-DREF funding active during the period.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Comoros Red Crescent continued its organizational strengthening efforts through a structured approach covering human resource development, improvement of management systems and strengthening of institutional partnerships. In terms of human capacities, training and retraining were conducted for staff and volunteers on various themes.

Twenty-two international missions were carried out with the support of partners such as ARCO, PIROI, IFRC, the French Red Cross and UNDP, contributing to the transfer of skills and the strengthening of the National Society's institutional anchoring in regional and international dynamics. Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting practices have also

been gradually improved, supported by targeted technical support from the PMER coordination.

As part of the partnership between the National Societies of the Indian Ocean, the National Society took an active part in regional coordination meetings and meetings dedicated to humanitarian action and rescue at sea, thus strengthening its positioning within the Movement's regional network. These commitments were complemented by training sessions aimed at building the capacity of volunteers in the areas of first aid, psychosocial support and shelter management. Finally, the celebration of World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day, on 8 May 2025, at the national and regional levels, highlighted the commitment of volunteers and contributed to the influence of the National Society among communities and partners.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and financial support to the National Society.

The **French Red Cross** provided assistance to the National Society through regular consultations, allowing for the sharing of critical information on the rapidly evolving situation, facilitating collective efforts to provide humanitarian assistance, and supporting those affected by the crisis.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Comoros Red Crescent communication service ensured the visibility of the National Society's actions through media coverage of activities, community outreach and dissemination of key information during emergencies. Visibility materials were produced and a formalized process for validating communication materials put in place as part of the SLL program, ensuring consistent dissemination in line with the Movement's brand guidelines. Social media platforms maintained regular activity with at least one weekly post.

In terms of humanitarian diplomacy, the National Society participated in relevant forums and conferences including the Humanitarian at Sea conference and weekly meetings with local authorities and partners made it possible to coordinate actions and promote programmatic results.

The major breakthrough of the year in humanitarian diplomacy was the signing, in October 2025, of a pre-disaster agreement between the Directorate General of Civil Security, the Comoros Red Crescent and the IFRC. This tripartite framework formalises cooperation on disaster preparedness and response, including for public health emergencies, and is a decisive step in consolidating the National Society's auxiliary role with national authorities, laying the foundations for a coordinated and better articulated response in future crises

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the National Society with the visit of the Deputy Secretary General of the IFRC which facilitated effective advocacy on good close collaboration with stakeholders, including governments, non-governmental organizations.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During 2025, the Comoros Red Crescent continued to strengthen its accountability, transparency and risk management mechanisms. On the financial front, the recruitment of a management controller, the conduct of a financial audit covering the 2024 and 2025 financial years, and the regular production of reports to donors strengthened the rigour of management and the confidence of partners. Strict codes of conduct were enforced, accompanied by mechanisms for reporting and dealing with cases of fraud or corruption, a minor case having been dealt with in a transparent manner in accordance with the protocols in force.

Two of the National Society staff benefited from training on the fight against fraud and corruption, and an institutional document dedicated to this theme was developed and will soon be validated by the Board of Directors, then popularized among the staff and volunteers of the Comoros Red Crescent. In addition, proactive management of operational, financial and reputational risks has been put in place, with the development of mitigation plans and regular monitoring of their implementation. Strengthening the supply chain including the introduction of buffer stocks and a digital tracking system, reduced supply disruptions at the national warehouse by 30 per cent.

In terms of organizational agility, the National Society embarked on a digital transformation aimed at strengthening its operational efficiency and credibility with partners. The adoption of new digital monitoring and reporting tools, the launch of a volunteer database project funded by the French Red Cross as part of the MAKASSI initiative, and the use of digital community registries have improved operational responsiveness and targeting capacity in hard-to-reach areas.

Results-based management resulted in concrete progress: 3,200 children lost to follow-up were found and fully vaccinated, and the vaccination rate increased by 25 per cent in some remote areas through combined approaches. Finally, the strengthening of human resources, through training in digital tools, crisis management and the gradual integration of diversity and inclusion principles in training helped to improve team engagement and effectiveness.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC continues to provide support to the National Society with technical assistance. The **French Red Cross** supported the National Society in the launch of a volunteer database project.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

Q5. PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

See Strategic Priority on 'Values, power and inclusion' under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Annual Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

See Strategic Priorities or Enabling Local Actors, where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

The National Society's recognised certain strengths in the collaboration with technical and financial implementing partners which was further aided by the ability to write emergency and other action plans quickly and comprehensively. The Comoros Red Crescent's work received recognition and acceptance within communities which made responding to disaster and crises easier. These efforts were spearheaded and made possible due to the dynamism and hard work of the Comoros Red Crescent's volunteers.

A weakness identified was the lack of funding for the implementation of the activities of the annual work plan. Many activities to be implemented suffered due to the insufficient financial means.

SUCCESS STORIES



Bringing Vaccines Closer to Families, One Door at a Time

In the Moroni-Kav Kaivo neighbourhood of Comoros, accessing vaccination services has long been a challenge for many families, particularly those living in hard-to-reach urban communities where time and distance often prevent caregivers from visiting health facilities.

Through the SLL2-CREC project, an innovative community-based vaccination strategy helped bring health services closer to the people who needed them most. Community health workers (CHWs), civil society organizations (CSOs), and vaccinators worked hand in hand with community and religious leaders to conduct door-to-door awareness sessions, encourage dialogue, gather community feedback, and adapt their approach to local needs. By meeting families where they were and addressing their concerns with empathy and respect, the teams strengthened trust and encouraged greater acceptance of vaccination.

The results were significant. In just one week, the campaign reached 433 people through community awareness activities, while over the course of the month, 83 beneficiaries were vaccinated, including 54 children and 40 pregnant women. The initiative also led to a marked increase in the participation of mothers, demonstrating the value of making vaccination services more accessible and responsive to community needs.

One beneficiary shared that having vaccination services brought closer to her neighbourhood, combined with clear communication and a welcoming environment, made it much easier for her to protect her family. Her experience reflects the broader impact of the initiative: when communities are listened to, barriers to access are reduced, and trust is built, more families choose to vaccinate their children.

This experience demonstrates that community-led outreach, supported by trusted local leaders and responsive health teams, is an effective way to improve vaccination coverage in underserved areas and ensure that no family is left behind.

Timely intervention prevented long-term disability and significantly improved the child's quality of life.

ANNEX 1. IFRC APPLICATION OF THE 8+3 REPORTING TEMPLATE

The IFRC network structures its result-based management along five Strategic priorities and four Enabling functions, developed based on the IFRC network's [Strategy 2030](#):

IFRC network Strategic Priorities	IFRC network Enabling Functions
SP 1 - Climate and environment	EF 1- Strategic and operational coordination
SP 2 - Disasters and crises	EF 2 - National Society development
SP 3 - Health and wellbeing	EF 3 - Humanitarian diplomacy
SP 4 - Migration and displacement	EF 4 - Accountability and agility
SP 5 - Values, power and inclusion	

The Federation-wide results matrix provides a standard way for the IFRC network to measure its progress towards Strategy 2030 implementation and supports consistent quality of the IFRC network planning, monitoring and reporting. To further advance coherence in monitoring across the IFRC network, a [Federation-wide Indicator Bank](#) has been developed and integrated into the Federation-wide monitoring systems for emergencies and longer-term work, structured along the Federation-wide results matrix as well. Signatory of the Grand Bargain Agreement, the IFRC has committed to its monitoring and reporting standards through integration of the 8+3 reporting template contents into its results-based management approach. The following mapping demonstrate the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Annual Report (with variance in structure in red)
Core Questions	
1. Overall Performance	Overall Performance
2. Changes and Amendments	Changes and amendments
3. Measuring Results	Measuring Results
4. Affected Persons	Cover pages with indicators values
5. Participation & AAP	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability
6. Risk management	Risk management
7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability	Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant
8. Lessons Learned	Lessons learned
Additional Questions	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



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.

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2025 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [KM_Comoros AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: This financial report link will be fed upon the completion of the audit. For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRS1005](#))
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

Contact information

Nadia Christine Khoury

Head of Delegation
IFRC Country Cluster Delegation
for Madagascar,
Mauritius, Comoros & Seychelles
based in Antananarivo
T +33785345908
nadia.khoury@ifrc.org

Franciscah Cherotich Kilel

Acting Head of Strategic Partnerships
& Resource Mobilization
IFRC Regional Office for Africa,
Nairobi
Franciscah.kilel@ifrc.org

Sumitha Martin

Lead
IFRC Global Strategic Planning
& Reporting Centre
New Delhi
sumitha.martin@ifrc.org