



MOROCCO

2026-2028 IFRC network country plan



19 February 2026

In support of the Moroccan Red Crescent



77

National Society branches



900

National Society staff



15,000

National Society volunteers

People to be reached in 2026



74,000

Ongoing emergency operations



74,000

Disasters and crises



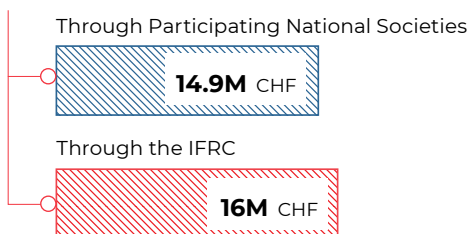
15,000

Health and wellbeing

IFRC network Funding Requirements

2026

Total 30.9M CHF



2027

Total 6M CHF

Projected funding requirements

2028

6M CHF

Participating National Societies

American Red Cross*

Australian Red Cross*

British Red Cross

Canadian Red Cross Society*

Finnish Red Cross*

French Red Cross

German Red Cross

Irish Red Cross Society*

Liechtenstein Red Cross*

Luxembourg Red Cross*

Moroccan Red Crescent*

Polish Red Cross*

Qatar Red Crescent Society

Saudi Red Crescent Authority*

Singapore Red Cross Society*

Spanish Red Cross

Swedish Red Cross*

Swiss Red Cross*

**National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in 2025.*

IFRC Appeal codes

Longer-term needs:

MAAMA001

Emergency Appeal:

MDRMA010

Morocco Earthquake 2023

Hazards



Drought



Floods



Earthquakes



Cold waves

IFRC network multi-year focus

Emergency response

- Earthquakes

Longer term needs

- Disaster risk reduction and resilience
 - Climate change adaptation
 - Health and well being
 - Migration and displacement

Capacity development

- Disaster preparedness
- Protection, gender and inclusion
- Community engagement and accountability
 - National Society development

Key country data links

INFORM Severity rating **Low**

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index **Medium**

Human Development Index rank **120**

World Bank Population figure **38.1M**

World Bank Population below poverty line **4%**



The Moroccan Red Crescent conducted menstrual hygiene management activity by supporting women with reusable and washable menstrual pads. (Photo: IFRC)

Detailed funding requirements

	2026	2027	2028
	IFRC	IFRC	IFRC
Ongoing emergencies	10M		
Longer-term needs			
Climate and environment	1M	1M	1M
Disasters & crises	2M	2M	2M
Values, power & inclusion	2M	2M	2M
Enabling local actors	1M	1M	1M
Total	16M	6M	6M

Participating National Societies bilateral support

National Society	Year	Funding Requirement	Confirmed Funding	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
British Red Cross	2026	536,000	536,000						
French Red Cross	2026	4M			375,000	1.1M			529,000
German Red Cross	2026	8.4M			400,000	500,000			3.3M
Qatar Red Crescent Society	2026	1.9M			958,000				
Spanish Red Cross	2026				-				

See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

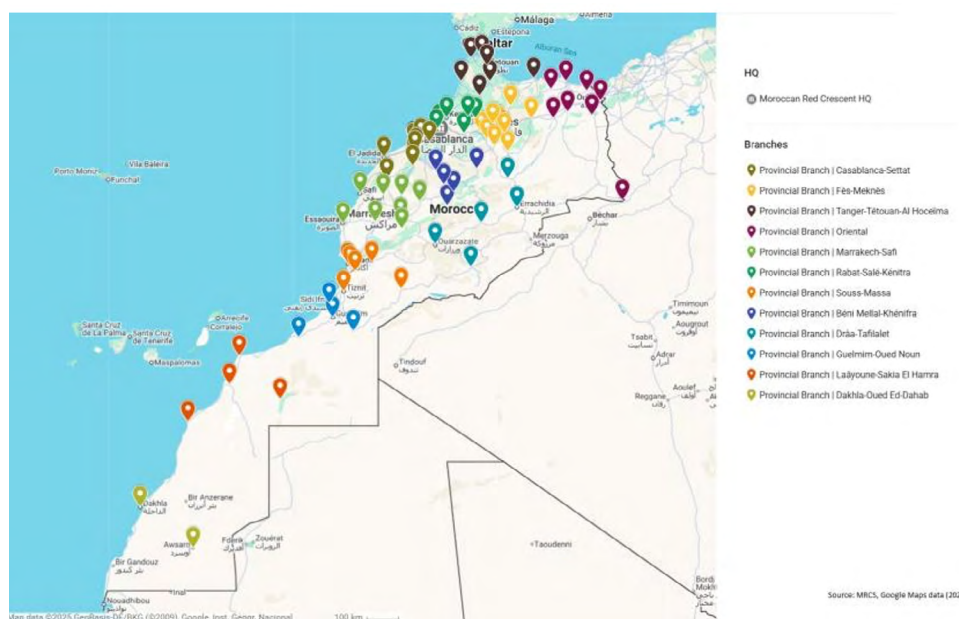
The **Moroccan Red Crescent** was established in 1957 by a royal a decree and was admitted into the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1958. The Dahir (royal decree) recognized the Moroccan Red Crescent as an autonomous voluntary aid society, auxiliary to the public authorities in civil and military health and was also recognized as the only National Society mandated to carry out all humanitarian actions throughout the Moroccan territory.

As an auxiliary to public authorities, the National Society supports state actors while maintaining neutrality and independence, adhering to the principles and values of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. The Moroccan Red Crescent provides assistance to vulnerable populations affected by disasters and supports people in exceptional situations through emergency response and relief assistance. It conducts capacity-building programmes, first aid training, disaster preparedness, risk reduction, and

community-based awareness campaigns. The Moroccan Red Crescent is structured through central organs consisting of a General Assembly, Central Committee, Board of Directors, and a General Secretariat.

The National Society has mobilized resources to assist affected communities by proving emergency aid, medical support, and long-term recovery initiatives. Through its ongoing efforts, the Moroccan Red Crescent continues to play a vital role in enhancing the resilience of vulnerable populations and addressing the pressing humanitarian needs arising from both natural disasters and public health crises, as per the priority pillars set out in the Strategic Plan 2021-2025.

In 2024, the Moroccan Red Crescent reached approximately 11,000 through its long term services and development programmes and more than 30,000 people through its disaster response and early recovery programmes.



Map of the Moroccan Red Crescent branches

The map does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the IFRC or the National Society concerning the legal status of a territory or its authorities

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Morocco, officially known as the Kingdom of Morocco, is strategically located in the Maghreb region of North Africa. It is bordered by the Mediterranean Sea to the north, the Atlantic Ocean to the west, Algeria to the east, and Mauritania to the south. The country covers an area of approximately 710.850 square kilometres, featuring diverse geography including coastal plains, mountainous regions (notably the Atlas and Rif Mountain ranges), and arid desert areas.

The country has a population exceeding [38 million](#) inhabitants. The population is growing at an annual rate of approximately 0.95 per cent, with projections indicating an increase to 40.55 million by 2030. Urbanization is accelerating, with approximately 68 to 70 per cent of people now living in cities, compared to around 58 per cent a decade ago, placing pressure on housing, infrastructure, and services.

Morocco is a constitutional monarchy, with King Mohammed VI wielding considerable power. While the country's economy is stable and has done well in recent years, income inequalities remain high in the country. Upcoming elections are anticipated to further shape the country's political context.

Morocco's economy is diverse, with key sectors including agriculture, mining (particularly phosphates), manufacturing,

and tourism. High unemployment rates and persistent poverty are challenges that the country faces, which have been exacerbated by COVID-19 pandemic. Social issues in Morocco include disparities in wealth and access to services, gender inequality, and the rights of marginalized groups.

The country's infrastructure and growth were impacted by the devastating [September 8, 2023, earthquake](#). The earthquake claimed at least 2,960 lives and injured over 5,600 people, making it the deadliest in Morocco since the 1960 Agadir earthquake. It heavily damaged parts of Marrakech and devastated several remote settlements in the Atlas Mountains. Discrepancies between governmental and international estimates indicate that between 380,000 and 2.8 million people were affected, including at least 100,000 children with the broader area housing 6.6 million residents. The provinces of Al Haouz, Chichaoua, Taroudant, Marrakech, Azilal and Ouarzazate were affected to varying degrees by the earthquake.

Morocco's population faces interconnected challenges, including poverty, disparities in healthcare access, food insecurity, and the impacts of crises and disasters. The 2023 earthquake has exacerbated these issues, particularly in affected areas where rebuilding efforts are ongoing. Climate change and environmental issues, such as droughts, also pose significant threats.

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

Emergency Appeal name	Morocco Earthquake 2023
IFRC Emergency Appeal code	MDRMA010
People to be assisted	74,000
Duration	08 September 2023 to 31 December 2026
Funding requirements	Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 100M IFRC Secretariat funding requirement: CHF 10M
Link to Emergency Appeal	Morocco Earthquake Emergency Appeal
Link to Operational Strategy	Revised Morocco Earthquake Operational Strategy
Link to latest Operational Update	Operations Update No.7

On 8 September 2023, Morocco was struck by a 6.8 magnitude earthquake, centered in the High Atlas Mountains, 71km southwest of Marrakech. Followed by a 4.9 magnitude aftershock, the earthquake caused extensive damage to buildings and critical infrastructure throughout the provinces of El Haouz/Marrakech, Chichaoua and Taroudant as well as Ouarzazate and Azilal. Remote villages near the epicentre in the Atlas Mountains suffered substantial damage and emergency services faced difficulty reaching affected people due to damaged roads and challenging terrain. Authorities reported some 3,000 human casualties, and some 6,000 people injured as well as almost 60,000 houses destroyed or damaged in urban, peri-urban and rural areas. Schools, health facilities and other public amenities also suffered severe damage.

One year after the earthquake, the situation is evolving slowly with clearing of the rubbles and reconstruction. Many families still live with the devastating consequences of the earthquake and trauma is still very present. For many households, thinking of re-establishing normal living conditions is still premature and moving to a proper house remains their priority.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The overall objective of the revised strategy is to enable the Moroccan Red Crescent to meet the needs of people affected by the earthquake and enhance community resilience to respond to potential disasters. Additionally, it aims to support the National Society in developing robust and accountable humanitarian services and systems. The operational strategy has moved from emergency response to longer-term recovery,

capacity strengthening, and sustainability for both affected communities and the National Society. Relief interventions will continue where needed, with the aim of transitioning toward long-term recovery and resilience building. Geographical expansion and targeting Recovery interventions will continue in the provinces of Chichaoua, Taroudant, and El Haouz/Marrakech, with the addition of Azilal, where a scoping visit has been conducted. This province was also affected by the earthquake but not as heavily as the other three, which were prioritized during the relief phase. The geographical targeting approach has been adopted to limit the geographical scope and number of villages or communities targeted.

As the Moroccan Red Crescent prepares to conclude its earthquake response by the end of 2026, the operation is now focused on fostering sustainable and resilient transitions for affected communities, with ongoing support from IFRC and Partner National Societies. Efforts center on completing remaining objectives, strengthening local systems, and reinforcing community resilience through livelihoods programming, climate-adaptive field schools, inclusive economic recovery, and capacity-building initiatives. The approach ensures mainstreaming protection and inclusion for vulnerable groups, alongside technical, managerial, and financial system enhancements for the Moroccan Red Crescent.

The revised Unified Plan advances durable solutions across shelter, health, disaster risk reduction, water, sanitation, and hygiene, all guided by active community participation and tailored support for at-risk populations. Ultimately, the goal is to empower communities, strengthen the National Society's institutional capacity, and facilitate a locally owned, sustainable shift from relief to recovery.



Climate and environment

Morocco's climate varies significantly across the country's northern to southern areas. Both temperature and rainfall are strongly influenced by the Atlantic Ocean to the west, the Mediterranean Sea to the north, and the South Sahara Desert and Sahel regions to the south and southeast. One of the main impacts of the change in temperature in rainfall patterns is the occurrence of natural hazards. Morocco is at risk of flooding, flash floods, landslides, water scarcity, extreme heat, wildfires, and extreme cold waves, depending on the time of the year. More recently, scarce rainfall has led to severe dry conditions in many areas while high temperatures increased the risk of wildfires and severe heatwaves which has raised health risks and exacerbated drought conditions already experienced in the region.

There have been five globally registered cold wave events in Morocco since 2000, the most in the continent and the MENA region. In the latest occurrence, in 2018, Morocco experienced overall below-normal season temperatures. Heavy snowfall affected the High Atlas and the Middle Atlas Mountain range down to 900 metres above sea level, and recorded temperatures dropped as low as -5 degrees Celsius. With precipitation, floods, strong winds, and extremely low temperatures in the country, particularly in the mountainous regions, these occurrences brought about economic losses (halted activity, crop failure) and infrastructural damage (roadblocks and isolation of remote areas), as well as worsened health conditions and potential endangerment to vulnerable groups.

Morocco's Ministry of Interior leads the charge on a national [Natural Risk Management strategy \(2020-2030\)](#) with joint efforts and expertise from several entities, governmental, technical, and otherwise. Morocco has shown commitment to support its transition to sustainable development since the "Earth Summit" in Rio in 1992. Sustainable development has been integrated at the highest legislative levels, with the 2011 Constitution and the 2014 National Charter of Environment and Sustainable Development.

Morocco was one of the first countries to develop a climate change strategy and action plan, with its National Plan Against Global Warming. It has ratified several international climate agreements and is actively involved in the UNFCCC Process. The [Moroccan Climate Change Policy \(2014\)](#) and the [National Climate Plan 2030](#) are the main policy documents which support the application of Morocco's vision in terms of climate change. These policies offer a coordinated approach to the

different strategies and plans already initiated, as well as an operational framework until 2040.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Moroccan Red Crescent is a signatory to the [Climate and Environment Charter for Humanitarian Organizations](#), which is intended to guide humanitarian organizations in stepping up and improving humanitarian action to address the climate and environmental crises and reduce humanitarian needs. Additionally, as per its strategic plan, the National Society's objective is reducing the impact of its activities on the environment and raise awareness among its volunteers about eco-responsible practices. The National Society puts frugality at the heart of its practices to limit energy consumption and promotes the emergence of innovative solutions.

The Moroccan Red Crescent plans to reprise and ultimately scale up [anticipatory action](#) (based on learnings from the Forecast-based Financing programme and the efforts made to elaborate a simplified Early Action Protocol ([EAP](#))).

Planned activities in 2026

- Continue to integrate environmental sustainability recommendations in the programme, through eco-friendly procurement and [green response](#) approach
- Advance the recovery phase of the earthquake response through implementation of community plans of action
- Launch a programme on school-based [disaster risk reduction](#) to inform pupils on the key risks and how to respond in the aftermath of a disaster
- Develop mitigation measures to address climate change challenges and protect livelihood assets by introducing climate smart practices into agropastoral production
- Plant around 900 fruit trees as olives, almond, argan, carob trees or prickly pear and carry awareness sensitizations about the important of green coverage and a healthy soil
- Support activities to enhance production which tackle bad agropastoral techniques and introduce good practices for around 1,000 small farmers
- Conduct multi-sectoral activities by local associations after the completion and validation of the action plan process

- Conduct a climate analysis in collaboration with the RCRC Movement Climate Centre
- Engage with the relevant institutions in Morocco such as the General Directorate of Meteorology to position Moroccan Red Crescent as a relevant actor in the country to support climate adaptation programming

and implementing community-based disaster risk reduction activities, while providing the appropriate environmental guidelines and approaches. With the extension plans in motion, the IFRC is set to continue its support well into 2026, focusing on long-term capacity strengthening and scalability. The planned climate analysis, with support from the Climate Centre, also feeds into longer-term programming.

Similarly, the livelihoods strategy falls into resilience, which will continue to be supported. A strategy will be developed in 2026, based on the success and lessons learned withdrawn from the earthquake operation. The reinforcement of the capacities will be to develop the tools and expand them nationwide.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Moroccan Red Crescent in strengthening community resilience by conducting capacity assessments



Disasters and crises

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

Morocco falls into the medium-risk (3.7) category on the [INFORM Risk Index](#) (2025), increasing from 3.4 in the previous year, due to the earthquake which hit the country in September 2023. The country's overall score reflects a combination of natural hazard exposure, vulnerabilities, and coping capacity, making it susceptible to disasters, but with moderate ability to respond.

One of the main concerns in the context of Morocco's climate is the changing trends and degrees of variability with the advent of climate change, in that seasonal precipitation patterns have shifted to longer, erratic and more intense meteorological events, which sees the country oscillate between extreme climate-related hazards.

With regards to precipitation, floods, strong winds, and erratic but more frequent extreme temperatures in the country, particularly in the mountainous regions, these occurrences bring about economic losses (halted activity, crop failure) and infrastructural damage (roadblocks and isolation of remote areas), as well as worsening health conditions and potential endangerment (access to healthcare facilities for pregnant women, people with disabilities, and individuals overall in cases of isolation).

The World Bank [estimates](#) that disasters cost Morocco over \$575 million per year, the urbanization dynamics and climate change patterns are expected to further exacerbate disaster risks in Morocco, in frequency and severity especially of hydrometeorological hazards. Morocco has a moderate (4.7 on INFORM) coping capacity. The country has made strides in disaster preparedness and response, with a developing emergency management system and improved early warning mechanisms, especially for floods and earthquakes. However,

challenges remain in coordination between local and national authorities, particularly in rural areas.

Morocco has improved access to healthcare in recent years, but disparities remain between urban and rural areas, with some remote communities having limited access to health services. While Morocco's economy is relatively diverse, external shocks (e.g. global economic crises) and domestic challenges (e.g. drought, cold waves) can limit economic resilience, affect food security, and render communities more vulnerable to disasters.

Over the past decade, Morocco has strengthened its policy in the field of natural disaster risk reduction and expanded it across stakeholders (mixed committees) and approaches (adding the prevention component). This policy, which is based on the concept of sustainable development, aims to make risk management a key factor in the country's economic and social development.

In February 2021, Morocco's first [National Disaster Risk Management Strategy \(2020-2030\)](#) was launched under the leadership of the newly created Natural Risk Management Directorate within the Ministry of the Interior.

To oversee the implementation of the National Strategy, Morocco has taken action to establish a ministerial committee on the mitigation of natural disaster risks, whose primary mandate will be to strengthen intersectoral cooperation.

[Four practical guides](#) have been drafted, covering all stages of the disaster risk management cycle. In addition, training programmes have been designed and implemented for the benefit of various stakeholders at both the central and local levels.

Morocco has also established a compensation system for catastrophic events through the adoption of Loi n° 110-14, which establishes a dual compensation mechanism: one

mechanism is based on insurance coverage for insured victims of disasters, and another, based on solidarity, provides assistance to uninsured victims, with the latter financed through the [Solidarity Fund against Catastrophic Events \(FSEC\)](#).

In terms of international coordination, Morocco has hosted the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 22) in 2016, the Fifth Arab Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in 2021 (virtual meeting), and the Fifth Meeting of the Arab Coordination Mechanism for Disaster Risk Reduction in 2023. In the Rabat Declaration for Disaster Risk Reduction, issued by the Arab Regional Platform and reflecting the recommendations and decisions of the Arab Coordination Mechanism, Arab States reaffirmed their support for the attainment of the goals, priorities and targets of both the Sendai Framework and the [Arab Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2020](#).

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Moroccan Red Crescent seeks to expand its community resilience in hotspot areas for the priority natural hazards in the country, through delivering Community Development Plans informed by community-led assessments. In October 2024, the National Society assessed the 2021 Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) exercise with earthquake response Movement partners in attendance, informing a revised plan of action. Implementation is delayed due to the earthquake response, with the agenda expected to resume late 2025–early 2026.

The Moroccan Red Crescent maintains its interest in anticipatory action, in line with national orientations, and building on learnings from the Forecast-based Financing programme with the German Red Cross. It looks to pursue the implementation of people-centred early warning systems, through branch and community volunteer networks. On that front, it is following up on meetings with the Ministry of Interior regarding the Early Warnings for All (EW4All) initiative and will be aiming to get more involved in relevant national programming and implementation⁷. The National Society will also be utilising Earthquake Response learnings, such as the shelter expertise (both technical and institutional).

The Moroccan Red Crescent is also looking to elevate to “cash-ready” status, by embedding Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) systems into its national strategy and preparedness planning. A concept note has been submitted for review launch an external consultancy process and initiate a 2–3-year CVA preparedness programme, aiming for the National Society to be “cash ready” by 2028.

Planned activities in 2026

- Finalisation of Baseline study for [Disaster Law](#) in Morocco and Workshop on Disaster Law and auxiliary role

- Conduct enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessment (eVCA) and community mappings to inform the recovery phase of the Earthquake response
- Support the identified community needs through the different sectors and activities defined on the action plan
- Scale up [community-based disaster risk reduction](#) programming from 2 to 10 provinces
- Train community members on the administrative and financial aspects of small-scale project management
- Support the implementation of the Plans of Action prepared with the communities’ thorough direct implementation, technical support and Group Cash Transfer
- Recruit, train and dispatch local disaster response teams in hazard-prone areas
- Initiate a 2 to 3 year full cycle of cash and voucher assistance preparedness programme
- Start a programme to further the [First Aid](#) support provided as part of the earthquake response operation, aiming to develop the ‘First Aid station’ approach
- Review structure for National & Regional Response teams and conduct new trainings to ensure readiness to respond

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Moroccan Red Crescent activities under disasters and crises by strengthening its community-based disaster risk reduction, anticipatory action, and emergency response capacities (notably logistics, cash readiness, and shelter), while reinforcing its auxiliary role and IDRL advocacy and legal preparedness in national disaster governance. This coordinated support includes technical guidance, legal and policy advisory, and harmonised M&E frameworks. The IFRC will also be supporting the Moroccan Red Crescent in further coordination and engagement with the Ministry of Interior regarding the EW4All initiative, as a pillar lead for Preparedness and Response (PER) capabilities.

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 2025, IFRC provided DREF allocation for an emergency in Morocco. The DREF allocation has been described below:

[IFRC-DREF Morocco Flood 2025](#): the DREF allocation of CHF 351,736 in December 2025 supported the Moroccan Red Crescent in assisting more than 2,500 people affected by floods in the areas of Marakkeh and Safi. The National Society continues to support the targeted people over a period of six months with assistance such as shelter, housing and settlements, distribution of multipurpose cash assistance,

health interventions such as first aid, and WASH interventions, among others.

The **German Red Cross** supports the National Society in efforts to target communities and schools for increased

knowledge, awareness and structures to prepare and respond to disaster and crises. It also supports the National Society in ensuring that targeted population has access to adequate/ culturally appropriate shelter solutions and household items.



The Moroccan Red Crescent continues to carry out support activities for people affected by the 2023 earthquake. (Photo: Moroccan Red Crescent)



Health and wellbeing

The latest Morocco WHO health profile paints a picture of mortality in the country that is characterized by a high burden of noncommunicable diseases (NCDs). For instance, in 2021, 252,142 total deaths were recorded, with a whopping 74 per cent caused by NCDs, such as cardiovascular disease, cancer, and chronic respiratory illness. 17 per cent were linked to communicable, maternal, perinatal, and nutritional conditions. 5 per cent were due to injuries, and 4 per cent were associated with COVID-19 and related complications. NCDs, particularly cardiovascular diseases and cancers, remain the leading causes of death. Cancer alone accounts for approximately 13.4 per cent of total mortality.

Mental health needs have risen, especially among youth, unemployed populations, and those affected by crisis or displacement. Access to MHPSS is growing but remains impacted by regional and socioeconomic inequities, and stigma continues to pose a barrier. According to [The Global Mind Report 2024](#), 25 per cent of Moroccan respondents were “Distressed or Struggling” with their mental wellbeing,

indicating that a significant portion of Morocco's population is experiencing mental health challenges.

Climate change poses significant challenges to Morocco's health outcomes, particularly through its impacts on water resources and agriculture, which are critical to public health. Thus, heatwaves, droughts, undernutrition, and urban air pollution are contributing to health risks, especially respiratory conditions and heat-related illness, and wasting / stunting. Vector-borne diseases are also linked to climate change impacts, particularly in southern and arid regions, as the [WHO Climate and Health Country Profile highlights](#).

Morocco continues to make strong progress in vaccination coverage, with WHO/UNICEF estimates indicating that childhood immunization rates for vaccines such as DTP3, BCG, and measles have remained consistently high, reaching around 99 per cent prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, challenges persist in reaching remote and underserved communities, particularly in rural and mountainous areas.

These gaps are especially concerning in light of ongoing outbreaks of diseases such as measles and recent experiences with COVID-19, which have highlighted limitations in emergency preparedness and disease surveillance systems.

Access to clean water and sanitation (WASH) shows significant rural-urban disparities. While urban areas enjoy over 90 per cent coverage in basic drinking water and safely managed sanitation, rural populations lag behind: by 2023, safely managed sanitation was available to only about 46 per cent of rural residents, compared to 65 per cent in urban areas. Earlier data from 2004 showed that only 18 per cent of rural dwellers had piped water in their homes, and 40 per cent practiced open defecation (washdata.org), underscoring the historical inequities that persist today. While improvements have been made through programs such as the National Rural Water Supply Program (PAGER), which increased rural water access from 14 per cent in 1995 to over 96 per cent by 2016, more efforts need to be made to close the gap.

Since the turn of the century, Morocco has the country has made significant strides in strengthening its health sector. Various governmental strategies and guides have been put in place to address healthcare gaps, mainly the issue of coverage, e.g. Régime d'Assistance Médicale, RAMED put into law in 2002 and implemented in 2005, and Assurance Maladie Obligatoire, AMO in 2012. The National Health Plan "Plan Santé 2025" includes measures aimed at reducing health disparities and improving rural healthcare, following royal instructions, global health trends, and Health commitments outlined in the 4th pillar of the 2016-2021 Governmental Programme, then the 1st pillar of the 2021-2026 Governmental Programme. These commitments include expanding public health budgeting and financing, mandatory free consultations and vaccinations for pregnant women and newborns, enhancing health workforce capacity, and promoting health coverage – at 69.8 per cent as of 2024 – for marginalized categories.

Morocco continues to harness support for its Health agenda from international partners, including the World Health Organization. The most recent cooperation strategy with the latter (2023-2027) serves as a guiding framework for WHO's technical support to strengthen Morocco's health system and improve population health. It focuses on four strategic priorities: achieving Universal Health Coverage, consolidating health system resilience, improving health sector governance, and promoting health equity by addressing social and environmental health determinants.

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

From 2026 onwards, the Moroccan Red Crescent will pursue a coherent, multi-year health agenda aligned with its auxiliary role to public authorities, the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and international frameworks including IFRC Strategy 2030. Anchored in its

Health Strategy (2025–2030), the Moroccan Red Crescent aims to strengthen community resilience, improve access to quality health services, and ensure preparedness and effective response to health needs in both emergency and non-emergency contexts.

A central pillar of the National Society's health approach is the strengthening of community-based health systems, with a focus on technical quality, sustainability, and integration. The Moroccan Red Crescent will prioritize structured programming grounded in proven methodologies, continuous capacity building of community outreach workers, and rigorous monitoring and evaluation. Health interventions will be systematically linked with complementary sectors such as WASH, disaster risk reduction, and mental health, while reinforcing coordination with the Ministry of Health, local authorities, and partners to ensure complementarity and long-term impact.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) will remain a strategic priority, particularly in areas affected by crises such as the Al Haouz earthquake. The National Society will focus on improving mental health and psychosocial well-being, strengthening community resilience, and institutionalizing Psychological First Aid (PFA) through structured training. Parallel efforts will address the prevention of psychosocial risks among volunteers and staff, while promoting sustainable, community-based psychosocial support mechanisms adapted to local realities and available resources.

In close synergy with its WASH programming, the National Society will advance hygiene promotion as a cross-cutting health priority. This will include strengthening institutional and technical capacities for safe drinking water provision, expanding community-level hygiene education and awareness, and promoting safe sanitation practices. Joint planning and implementation with WASH actors and relevant authorities will enhance efficiency, coherence, and health outcomes.

The National Society will also scale up first aid as a core community health service, promoting its adoption in schools, households, and communities. Through standardized training, certification, and targeted awareness-raising, it aims to build life-saving skills among students, families, educators, caregivers, and volunteers, in close collaboration with education and health authorities.

Finally, health in emergencies will be reinforced through improved coordination among National Society health facilities, headquarters, and public health authorities. Priorities include enhancing access to outpatient services, harmonizing operational standards, strengthening medical transport systems, and rehabilitating health infrastructure. Investments in equipment, human resources, and technical capacity will support improved quality of care and readiness to respond to future health emergencies.

Planned activities in 2026

- Full implementation of the International First Aid Attestation (IFAA) Improvement plan and increasing the number of trainers as well as public trainings by the end of the earthquake operation
- Expand the network of first aid trainers and provide refresher training for high priority regions in coordination with Civil Protection
- Establish a community health referral system by mapping referral health structures, appointing community focal points, and coordinating with health facilities
- Rehabilitate and equip a number of health care centres in affected areas
- Conduct initial MHPSS and psychological First Aid (PFA) trainings for trainers and volunteers and quarterly refresher trainings (by branch)
- Train volunteers on psychosocial risks, the importance of self-care, and stress management techniques
- Provide individual (or group) emotional support, Staff Care for both staff and volunteers
- Conduct study/research on the topic of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Morocco
- Increase access to health and hygiene through continuous hygiene promotion campaigns in all the branches of intervention and the scale-up of the existing specialised projects targeting the most vulnerable group on hygiene promotion and WASH
- Support the construction/rehabilitation of water resources and facilities

- Train WASH staff and volunteers on water quality analysis as well as monitoring and reporting on WASH activities
- Construct sustainable sanitation infrastructures (traditional hammams with toilets adapted for people with reduced mobility, with wastewater treated through a grease trap/septic tank as a primary treatment, and a constructed wetland as a secondary treatment)
- Conduct community engagement and door to door awareness sessions on MHPSS and health related topics

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC provides support to the Moroccan Red Crescent's efforts in advocating for the sustainability of the National Society's MHPSS activities. It supports the National Society to strengthen its first aid capacities at national and local level and supports the National Society in having its first aid training engaged by the private sector for commercial services and for wider public recognition.

The **French Red Cross** provides support to the Moroccan Red Crescent in reducing psychological/psychosocial difficulties and distress of populations affected by earthquake through MHPSS initiatives. It also contributes to the National Society's sustainable capacity to conduct quality first aid training both to address the needs of the public and vulnerable populations and effectively respond to disasters.

The **German Red Cross** provides support to the National Society in health promotion by raising awareness on sexual and reproductive health, child health, and waste management.



Migration and displacement

The Moroccan Red Crescent currently does not have any planned activities under migration and displacement.



Values, power and inclusion

Morocco has made sustained progress in strengthening rights-based legal and policy frameworks that promote dignity, protection, and inclusion, notably through reforms in education, child protection, women's rights, and disability inclusion. National strategies such as the Strategic Vision for Education Reform 2015–2030, the Framework Law 51-17, and alignment with global commitments including SDG 4 and partnerships with UNESCO, UNICEF, and the Global Partnership for Education reflect a strong normative commitment to equity and social advancement. Morocco's trajectory is further supported by broader development initiatives such as the New Model of Development (NMD) and the National Initiative for Human Development (INDH), positioning inclusion as a national priority rather than a peripheral concern.

Despite these advances, power asymmetries and social exclusion remain structurally embedded, particularly along gender, geography, disability, age, and socioeconomic lines. Women and girls continue to face systemic barriers to participation and decision-making, reflected in low economic participation and political empowerment despite near parity in education outcomes. Rural populations experience persistent disadvantages in education access, literacy, infrastructure, and essential services, reinforcing cycles of marginalization. These inequities are further compounded for Amazigh communities, where language and cultural identity intersect with geographic exclusion, and for [persons with disabilities](#), whose visibility and inclusion remain limited due to gaps in data disaggregation and disability-aware programming.

Protection and inclusion challenges are magnified during crises. The 2023 earthquake highlighted how [pre-existing vulnerabilities](#)—particularly affecting women, girls, persons with disabilities, and rural communities—are intensified when community protection mechanisms weaken. [Gender-based violence](#), early marriage, and unequal access to services persist despite legal safeguards. Additionally, LGBTQ+ individuals face profound legal and social exclusion due to the criminalization of same-sex relations under Article 489 of the Penal Code, reinforcing invisibility and protection risks.

From a values and accountability perspective, public trust in institutions is uneven, particularly among youth and marginalized groups, even as literacy and digital connectivity remain high. Evidence from the CDAC Network's Morocco Media Landscape Guide (2022) and SPOTLIGHT Morocco: Views on Tech & Digital Trends (2024) shows strong reliance on digital platforms such as Facebook, YouTube, and WhatsApp, alongside continued dependence on local, offline trust networks. Power imbalances in information flows persist, with communication often remaining top-down and feedback mechanisms insufficiently visible or accessible. Lessons from the earthquake response confirm that inclusive,

locally trusted, and two-way communication is essential to mitigate misinformation, strengthen social cohesion, and embed accountability as a core value rather than a supplementary activity.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Moroccan Red Crescent has a long-standing Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Education, which facilitates implementation of school-based activities and gives the National Society a seat on the table of governmental initiatives.

As things stand, Education is less of a standalone strategic priority to the Moroccan Red Crescent and rather a cross-cutting function across its programming. Education serves as a vehicle for behavioural change, community resilience, and the promotion of humanitarian values and principles. It is integrated into the National Society's interventions under other Strategic Priorities, through disaster risk reduction planning, health-related training, community-based and school-based awareness sessions.

In 2026, the priority remains to strengthen the Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) capacities of the team to support PGI mainstreaming, to ensure PGI safeguarding policies and mechanisms' dissemination across sectors and branches, while expanding specialized activities to help address the needs of marginalized groups. The Moroccan Red Crescent is also currently building on Community Engagement & Accountability (CEA) activities in the context of the earthquake response (which includes an unprecedented implementation and scale up of feedback mechanisms) and moving towards a national CEA strategy that reflects the National Society commitments.

Planned activities in 2026

- Facilitate education access to vulnerable and disaster-stricken communities by providing transitional shelter and facilities to temporarily replace destroyed schools
- Support the Departments of Education in the provinces where the earthquake response is active with a package of training for pupils on first aid, MHPSS, disaster preparedness/response
- Disseminate safeguarding policies ([PSEA](#) and Child safeguarding policies) through digital communication tools, information sessions and guidelines
- Monitor community safe spaces established in 2025 and support the establishment of additional Community Safe Spaces in Chichaoua and Taroudant

- Reinforce the secure referral mechanism developed in 2025, in ensuring an integrated and person-centred response that upholds dignity and rights
- Ensure continuity of continuing training and mentoring of PGI focal points, National Society staff and volunteers to support PGI practices inside the National Society and in the field
- Apply the CEA strategy, expand the use of CEA tools and mechanisms over other projects
- Scale up the feedback hotline to national level, to be used across all projects
- Strengthen the documentation of successes and lessons learned in order to improve the understanding and ownership of CEA
- Leverage digital platforms (Facebook, YouTube, WhatsApp) strategically, while balancing them with offline, community-based methods to avoid digital exclusion

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide support to the National Society with PGI and CEA capacity strengthening (volunteers, staff, national coordinators, leadership through training, mentoring, workshop), and safeguarding policies implementation toolkits and guidance. Significant efforts are being invested in boosting the expansion of the community feedback mechanism green line rolled out in its pilot phase in the branch of Taroudant and sensitive complaint mechanism.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Moroccan Red Crescent is committed to the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) process and is currently at the prioritization and analysis phase. The PER approach is a continuous and flexible process that enables National Societies to assess, measure and analyze the strengths and gaps of their preparedness and response mechanisms, and ultimately take necessary actions to improve them.



Key Institutional Indicators

The National Society has put in place the following:

- National Society development plan
- Health, accident and death compensation for volunteers



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Scaling up preparedness, DRR, and health initiatives by partnering with authorities, civil society, and research institutions in Morocco and providing required training
- Promoting collaboration and inter-agency trust by participating in government-led platforms, and international coordination (e.g., shelter cluster, other clusters) to boost auxiliary role
- Advocating supportive policies in disaster laws, humanitarian principles and engaging in humanitarian diplomacy initiatives with external stakeholders to enable effective humanitarian response
- Strengthening the role of the National Society vis-à-vis the Moroccan government and relevant institutions, especially on the national response scene and in the face of potential future disasters
- Promoting volunteerism and youth leadership through youth governance, volunteer recruitment and retention, and welfare mechanisms
- Displaying trusted leadership and governance by ensuring coherent governance and leadership capacity across all levels of the National Society
- Diversifying funding, launching income-generating activities, and improving financial management
- Securing resources to sustain institutional and branch development

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide sustained support to the Moroccan Red Crescent by supporting aligning its strategy with [IFRC Strategy 2030](#), strengthening governance and leadership, and enabling institutional development through PER assessments, branch capacity reviews, and the National Society development

Plan 2025–2027. Long-term backing will include financial sustainability measures that leverage the Capacity Building Fund and align with IFRC financial sustainability guidelines. IFRC will also promote peer learning, innovation, and collaboration within the Movement and with external partners, ensuring that the National Society remains a strong, accountable, and community-driven humanitarian actor nationwide.



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Finalizing the Baseline Study on Disaster Law in Morocco and conducting a workshop on Disaster Law and the Auxiliary Role
- Continuation of the long-term Financial Development Programme for National Society, with development of policies, procedures and processes for finance, HR, logistics and procurement
- Diagnostic/assessment of branches needs performed at national level in late 2025/early 2026
- Construction works according to priorities and timelines established in the National Society development plan 2025 – 2027
- Two MIC full courses and one IMPACT trainings at national level to expand the knowledge of the RCRC Movement coordination and interventions, until to cover the Governance and Management from all branches nationwide, together with targeted sectors trainings, as per detailed sector plans

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC support to the Moroccan Red Crescent consists of components such as supporting the National Society in the development and implementation of National Society development plan and subsequent action plan. It ensures that the National Society's capacity building initiatives are aligned with the [IFRC National Society development compact](#) and policy. The IFRC further supports the National Society in the implementation of the standards of volunteer safety, security and wellbeing according to IFRC policies. IFRC funding mechanisms such as the IFRC-ICRC National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA), Capacity Building Fund (CBF), and the Empress Shoken Fund are utilized for National Society development objectives.

The **French Red Cross** will provide support to the National Society in establishing a first aid training national plan in the short and medium term.

The **German Red Cross** will provide support in developing an updated contingency plan, building on the volunteering and youth management policy, guidelines and procedures already in place since end of 2025.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Organize regular meetings at the senior level with relevant ministries and governmental departments
- Develop a National Society communication strategy
- Update stakeholder mapping to build relationships with and/or seek to influence policies to address the needs of vulnerable population
- Use external facing documents, such as country annual plans and reports as advocacy and strategic communication material to fundraise at country level

- Strengthen the National Society's auxiliary role and the extent and scope of official recognition by public authorities

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC continues to facilitate and promote the Moroccan Red Crescent in its approach to humanitarian diplomacy, communications, and advocacy by providing networking opportunities as well capacity strengthening activities.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Continue rolling out safeguarding training for staff and volunteers, including awareness on workplace harassment, reporting channels, and the Integrity Line
 - Expand the feedback hotline and establish provincial and national committees to manage misconduct reporting, supported by clear SOPs, Terms of Reference, and communication materials
 - Follow up on the 2025 well-being survey with targeted actions to promote mental health and staff care
 - Institutionalize transparent and fair recruitment processes
 - Launch a monthly HR dashboard tracking contract status, leave balances, and probation periods, building on the existing HR database
 - Maintain and expand structured donor engagement through regular reporting, partner visits, milestone events, and direct communication, ensuring visibility of progress and sustained collaboration
- Consolidate the use of planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting tools such as logical frameworks, indicator tracking tools, needs and impact evaluations
 - Ensure alignment with Results-Based Management principles through updated SOPs and capacity building efforts
 - Implement the risk mitigation strategy developed for the operation, with regular oversight and updates
 - Integrate risk management into planning and decision-making processes at all levels
 - Work towards an overarching digital transformation, from a national data management overhaul to new platforms and software solutions to strengthen logistics, warehousing, finance, and HR and volunteer management tasks

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Moroccan Red Crescent in its objectives to enhance National Society overall accountability and agility. This includes capacity strengthening for the National Society and the provision of relevant tools to achieve the objectives such as developing a risk management policy and an implementation plan.



The Moroccan Red Crescent supported villages affected by earthquake through the construction of temporary shelter units. (Photo: Moroccan Red Crescent)

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The IFRC has maintained a consistent partnership with the Moroccan Red Crescent through decades of support to the National Society's strategy and plan of action. In recent years, the IFRC supported the Moroccan Red Crescent with a number of IFRC Emergency Appeals and Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) operations in response to earthquakes, floods, COVID-19, and cold waves.

Since the Earthquake in 2023, IFRC has supported the Moroccan Red Crescent with the emergency response

operation through the Emergency Appeal and subsequently recruited an in-country team to support the National Society teams and branches in implementation. The IFRC will extend the earthquake response operation, thus continuing its in-country support to the National Society in 2026. Additional support will be provided through the National Society development plan and other potential areas outside of the earthquake operation, as part of the exit strategy.

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** provides support to the Moroccan Red Crescent in reducing psychological/psychosocial difficulties and distress of populations affected by earthquake through MHPSS initiatives. It also contributes to the National Society's sustainable capacity to conduct quality first aid training both to address the needs of the public and vulnerable populations and effectively respond to disasters.

The **German Red Cross** provides support to the National Society in health promotion by raising awareness on sexual and reproductive health, child health, and waste management. It supports the National Society in efforts to target

communities and schools for increased knowledge, awareness and structures to prepare and respond to disaster and crises. It also supports the National Society in ensuring that targeted population has access to adequate/culturally appropriate shelter solutions and household items. Other support includes a micro-project in the Meknes province based on the findings from an eVCA which highlighted community health issues linked to environmental pollution. The micro-project includes awareness campaigns and procurements to enforce good environmental practices (waste management).

The **Qatar Red Crescent Society** contributes to building resilience in disaster-affected areas by focusing on activities related to recovery and disaster management. It supports resilience building in affected areas by focusing on activities related to socio-economic empowerment of the affected communities.

The **Spanish Red Cross** supports the National Society in launching and maintaining feedback mechanisms. It also supports the National Society in strengthening the resilience of earthquake-stricken communities by improving the quality and coordination of humanitarian provided by the National Society. It also provides support in strengthening the mechanisms of disaster preparedness at community level.

Movement coordination

The Moroccan Red Crescent ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross 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](#).

The ICRC in Morocco encourages cooperation with the Moroccan authorities, so as to facilitate International Humanitarian Law (IHL) promotion and implementation at national level. It also seeks to support the Moroccan Red Crescent in building its operational capacities, particularly in restoring family-links services and mine-risk education.

Coordination with other actors

The Moroccan Red Crescent is designated by the Government of Morocco to be an auxiliary actor in the National Disaster Risk Management Strategy and a wide array of community-based activities. This role entails a multi-layered coordination with the Ministry of Interior at different administrative levels, as well as the technical delegations (e.g. education, health, social affairs) at the provincial level.

The Moroccan Red Crescent has established a contingency plan draft at national, regional, and provincial levels, which best situates it in cooperation with the national actors, as well as

donors, ONGs, and UN agencies present in the country – for existing and potential partnerships.

In the context of the earthquake, the National Society has utilised its auxiliary role in order to coordinate with the public authorities as well as to facilitate distributions through outreach to the Mohammed V Foundation. Working groups have been set up - in an informal capacity - with other NGOs as part of the response. The Moroccan Red Crescent looks to learn from these practices and translate them into institutional frameworks.



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 16 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.

About the plan

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2026 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC [Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of the 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.

Explanatory note on funding requirements and definitions

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks 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 network databank](#)
- 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
- Figures for the years beyond 2026 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-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

- [IFRC network country plans](#) • [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC network databank](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars](#)
- [Evaluations and research bank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

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