



MOROCCO

2025-2026 IFRC network country plan



Multi-Year Funding Requirement **CHF 69.3M**

15 April 2025

In support of the Moroccan Red Crescent



77

National Society
branches



28

National Society
local units



925

National Society
staff



14,100

National Society
volunteers

People to be reached



45,000

Ongoing
emergency
operations



35,000

Climate and
environment



121,000

Disasters
and crises



60,000

Health and
wellbeing



35,000

Values, power
and inclusion

IFRC network multi-year focus

Emergency response

- Earthquake

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

Medium

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index

Medium

Human Development Index rank

120

World Bank Population figure

37.9M

World Bank Population below poverty line

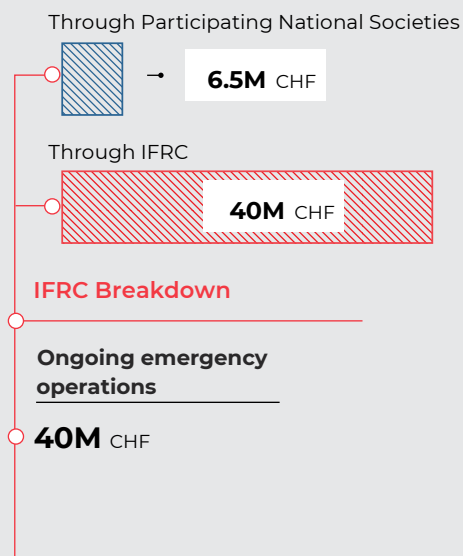
4.8%

Funding requirements

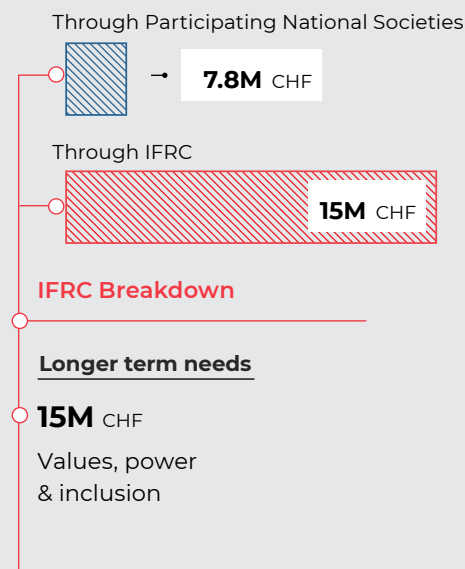
2025

2026**

Total 46.5M CHF



Total 22.8M CHF



Participating National Societies

American Red Cross*
Andorran Red Cross*
British Red Cross
Czech Red Cross*
Danish Red Cross*
Estonian Red Cross*
Finnish Red Cross*
French Red Cross
German Red Cross
Icelandic Red Cross*
Italian Red Cross*
Japanese Red Cross Society*
Liechtenstein Red Cross*
Luxembourg Red Cross*
New Zealand Red Cross*
Qatar Red Crescent Society
Saudi Arabian Red Crescent Society*
Spanish Red Cross
Swiss Red Cross*
The Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina*

*National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in the first half of 2024.

IFRC Appeal codes

Morocco Earthquake 2023:








MDRMA010

Long-term needs:

MAAMA001

See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

Participating National Societies bilateral support for 2025

National Society name	Funding Requirement	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling local actors
British Red Cross	500,000						
French Red Cross	2.4M						
German Red Cross	175,000						
Qatar Red Crescent Society	3.5M						
Spanish Red Cross							

Total Funding requirement **CHF 6.5M**

Hazards



Floods



Earthquakes



Cold waves



Drought

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Moroccan Red Crescent** was established in 1957 by a royal 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 the public authorities in the humanitarian field, 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 providing 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 [2022](#), the Moroccan Red Crescent reached more than 20,000 people through its disaster response and early recovery programmes.

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 37 million inhabitants, with a growth rate of about 0.98 per cent. The demographic structure of Morocco consists of a sizable 26.7 per cent which is made up by population aged 0-14 years. The country is predominantly Arab-Berber, with Arabic and Berber recognized as official languages, while French is widely used in business and in the government. In terms of urbanization in Morocco, the country's 65.2 per cent urban demographic of 2024 is projected to reach 73.6 per cent in 2050.

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 has 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.



Moroccan Red Crescent providing shelter support for individuals affected by the 2023 earthquake. (Photo: IFRC)

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

1.

Emergency Appeal name	Morocco Earthquake 2023
IFRC Emergency Appeal code	MDRMA010
People assisted	125,000
Duration	08 September 2023 to 31 December 2025
Funding requirements	Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 100M IFRC Secretariat funding requirement: CHF 40M
Link to Emergency Appeal	Morocco Earthquake Emergency Appeal
Operational Strategy	Revised Morocco Earthquake Operational Strategy
Latest Operation Update	Operations Update No.5

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.

Shelter and WASH

Initial Shelter and WASH interventions will continue to address the direct needs of affected communities while adjusting programming according to the evolving situation and the authorities' recovery plans. The shelter strategy 13 includes the installation of Transitional Shelter Units (TSUs) for various purposes (community housing, communal spaces, Department of Education, Ministry of Health) while advocating for long-term reconstruction and rehabilitation strategies. Longer-term WASH needs will be explored to complement the infrastructure and hygiene awareness efforts established during the emergency phase.

Risk Reduction and Health

New activities include multi-hazard risk reduction programming at the community level, addressing disaster and climate risks, and Community-Based Health. These will be further defined as findings from the enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA) and risk mapping are completed. Mental health and psychosocial

support (MHPSS) and MRC's First Aid capacity strengthening components are now fully integrated into the response, with activities planned to commence in October following preparatory work and assessment of needs and capacities. The upcoming response phase will include a strong focus on disaster preparedness, both at the community level and within MRC.

Food Security and Livelihoods

Programming tailored to the local context and capacities will be progressively implemented according to consultations with communities and authorities.

Cash-Based Programming

In lieu of in-kind distributions, advocacy for cash-based programming will be expanded to enable the population to allocate resources towards their most pressing needs or specific sectoral assistance. Cash or voucher assistance will also be considered as a modality for other sectoral interventions (especially for shelter, livelihoods, DRR).

Protection Mainstreaming

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) efforts are now fully integrated to strengthen the Moroccan Red Crescent as a safe and inclusive organization that ensures dignity, access, participation, and safety for all identities through its organizational structure, working processes, and service delivery.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



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 2025

- Continue to integrate environmental sustainability recommendations into the programme through eco-friendly procurement and a [green response](#) approach
- Conduct enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessment ([eVCA](#)) and community mappings to inform the recovery phase of the earthquake response, including a focus on risk reduction and preparedness at community level
- Implement early warning systems (potential reprise of the [forecast-based financing](#) pilot programme)

- Develop mitigation measures to address climate change challenges and protect livelihoods assets through micro-projects

Longer term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC The IFRC supports the Moroccan Red Crescent in strengthening community resilience through capacity assessments and [community-based disaster risk reduction](#) activities. It supports the National Society in identifying recommendations and best practices for environmental sustainability and green response. The IFRC also provides support to the National Society's efforts in capacity strengthening.

The **German Red Cross** supports the National Society through 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).



Disasters and crises

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

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

Morocco is exposed to several types of natural hazards, primarily earthquakes, floods, cold waves, and droughts. The northern part of the country, near the Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts, faces seismic activity, while the Atlas Mountains are prone to flash floods, especially during the rainy seasons. Droughts are a recurring issue, particularly in the southern and interior regions, impacting agriculture and water supplies. 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. The seasonal precipitation patterns have shifted to longer, erratic and more intense meteorological events which sees the country oscillate between extreme climate-related hazards.

Morocco has a moderate coping capacity of 4.7 on the [INFORM index](#). 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. While the country's economy is diverse, external shocks and domestic challenges in the form of droughts and cold waves can impact economic resilience, affecting food security and rendering communities more vulnerable to disasters.

With continued investment in disaster risk reduction and infrastructure development, Morocco's risk profile is improving. There are growing efforts at the government level to tackle disaster risk reduction and disaster risk management as part of a national strategic plan.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The disaster risk reduction is well integrated into the National Society's Strategic Plan. The Moroccan Red Crescent seeks to further facilitate its access to updated data (primary and secondary) in hotspot areas for natural hazards in the country in order to scale up disaster risk reduction-related activities in specific areas, particularly in terms of community development plans. The National Society is supporting communities to facilitate community-led risk assessments in the context of the earthquake response and will be scaling up across other vulnerable areas to elaborate risk-informed community action plans.

The Moroccan Red Crescent's high-level objectives under disasters and crises include working with public authorities to address the gaps and challenges to develop disaster-related legal, regulatory and policy frameworks which will promote

efficiency, undertaking a preparedness for effective response (PER) self-assessment which will inform a nationwide plan of action designed to enhance its preparedness and response capacity. The National Society also plans on implementing people-centred early warning systems which will utilize capacities from the earthquake response learnings, such as the shelter expertise.

Planned activities in 2025

- Conduct enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessment (eVCA) and community mappings to inform the recovery phase of the earthquake response including a focus on risk reduction and preparedness at community level
 - Scale up community-based disaster risk reduction programmes and elaborate community development plans in collaboration with the communes and local administrative authorities
 - Recruit, train and dispatch local disaster response teams in hazard-prone areas (as per the national disaster risk management plan of action and the National Society contingency plan)
 - Initiate a 2-to-3-year full cycle of cash and voucher assistance (CVA) preparedness programme for the National Society to become cash ready by 2027
 - Assess the current state of disaster laws and policies in Morocco to identify gaps and weaknesses and to work with public authorities to address them
 - Define and initiate the implementation of a nationwide institutional and community-based disaster preparedness programme for the most at-risk areas
-

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC support to the Moroccan Red Crescent consists of components such as the coordinating the support from membership to the National Society on preparedness at the national level, supporting the National Society with capacity strengthening and policy development toolkits, supporting the National Society's efforts in CVA preparedness and implementation, and widening the scope of action in national contingency plans.

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.

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 Spanish Red Cross 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.

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.



Health and wellbeing

According to the Global Health Security index, Morocco's health security capacity warrants a score of 33.6, ranking it at 108/195 countries, which reflects gaps across different health indicators. While the country has made significant strides in improving access to healthcare, disparities still exist between urban and rural areas. The strategic partnership for health security and emergency preparedness portal highlights Morocco's emphasis on developing emergency preparedness frameworks to manage epidemics and public health crises effectively. These efforts align with global recommendations for improving health system resilience.

Morocco's healthcare access is influenced by its economic development and governmental policies aimed at reducing inequalities. Data suggests that the country has improved

vaccination coverage, with recorded success in controlling diseases such as polio and measles through comprehensive vaccination campaigns. However, concerns remain around managing more recent health challenges such as non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and emerging infectious diseases, which require a more robust health infrastructure.

Epidemics such as COVID-19 and localized outbreaks of diseases such as tuberculosis have highlighted the gaps in Morocco's public health system, despite strong vaccination campaigns. Morocco's vaccination rates for childhood diseases are generally high, despite existing challenges in reaching population in remote areas. In the area of access to water and sanitation, urban areas in Morocco see better access to clean water and improved sanitation while rural areas fall behind.

These disparities exacerbate the spread of water-borne disease, particularly in the context of climate change. Rising temperatures and increasing droughts are expected to strain water availability, contributing to high incidences of illnesses.

Morocco has implemented various governmental strategies and guides to address health issues. The [National Health Plan](#) includes measures aimed at reducing health disparities and improving rural healthcare. The country has also introduced programmes to expand access to clean water, particularly in underserved regions. National strategies for climate adaptation, integration of health considerations into broader environmental policies to safeguard public health are indicative of the country's priorities under health.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Moroccan Red Crescent's strategic plan focuses on enhancing community health through a comprehensive set of priorities. At the national level, the National Society aims to integrate mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) into its health division. A revision of the national health strategy has also been planned for 2025 to redefine the role of the National Society in the national landscape and to potentially reform existing memorandum of understanding with public authorities.

Planned activities in 2025

- Deliver quality [first aid](#) training to meet the needs of general public and vulnerable populations
- Conduct capacity strengthening exercises on mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)) to volunteers and community representatives



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 progress with legal frameworks aimed at safeguarding human rights and aligning them with the Constitutions. These progresses are visible in various sectors such as the child protection act, women rights act, and the inclusion act. However, the enforcement of these laws and policies is inconsistent, and cultural norms often hinder access to

- Elaborate and implement epidemic response and road traffic safety programmes
- Rehabilitate and provide medical supplies and equipment for healthcare centres in affected areas
- Have a defined and active water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)) strategy
- Continue to advocate, promote and manage blood donations
- Carry out hygiene promotion for behaviour change and sustainable management of WASH infrastructure

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.

Gender-based violence remains a pressing concern, exacerbated by stigma and inadequate support systems. According to the Moroccan High Commissioner for Planning, in 2020, 52 per cent of interviewed women said that they had been victims of domestic violence. While women' economic participation is growing, barriers such as limited access to resources and opportunities persist, necessitating targeted programmes for vacationing training and entrepreneurship.

Inclusion is another critical theme, particularly concerning Morocco's diverse ethnic landscape, which includes Amazigh and Arab populations. The promulgation of the law recognizing Amazigh as an official language has not been followed by recognition and support for Amazigh culture and cultural diversity. The earthquake highlighted the state of Amazigh communities and the service gaps in state and public services.

While there are legal frameworks supporting the rights of people with disabilities, challenges in implementation and accessibility remain. The employment rate for people with disabilities of working age is 13.6 per cent, three times lower compared with the national employment rate. Youth employment also remains a critical concern, with the HCP estimating that one in four young Moroccans aged between 15 and 24 will be in a NEET situation (Not in education, employment, or training).

Morocco has made strides in increasing enrolment rates, with net primary enrolment reaching approximately 97 per cent as of 2021. However, significant gaps persist, particularly for marginalized groups. According to the 2020 Moroccan High Commission for Planning (HCP) report, children from low-income families and rural areas are disproportionately affected. Additionally, girls in rural regions face barriers such as early marriage and household responsibilities, impacting their ability to attend school. The condition is also impacted by the quality of infrastructure, where many schools in rural areas are under-resourced, with around 30 per cent lacking adequate facilities, such as clean water and sanitation.

Education in Morocco highlights significant gaps in access, infrastructure, and equity. Urban-rural disparities and the marginalization of specific groups present ongoing challenges to achieving quality education for all.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Moroccan Red Crescent runs state-certified and accredited educational institutions (nursing and health auxiliaries) in Casablanca and Tetouan, which helps alumni with professional

integration and maintains an active coordination role with the state actors. One of the National Society's objectives under values, power and inclusion is to expand its educational network, and to facilitate access to education services.

While the Moroccan Red Crescent subscribes to appropriate protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) practices, it has not implemented a comprehensive PGI mechanism yet. Capacity building exercises, awareness raising, training of trainers in PGI, including code of conduct, protection and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and safeguarding are being put in place to ensure quality programming and sustainability. The National Society is also building community engagement and accountability (CEA) activities in the context of the earthquake response.

Planned activities in 2025

- Facilitate education access to vulnerable and disaster-impacted community by providing transitional shelter and facilities to temporarily replace destroyed schools
- Support the education departments in the provinces where the earthquake response is active
- Elaborate and adopt a comprehensive National Society PGI approach across all operations
- Develop and adapt training that support PGI practices inside the National Society and in the field
- Apply the community engagement and accountability (CEA) strategy across the National Society
- Expand the use of CEA tools and mechanisms over other projects

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC provides both technical and financial support to the Moroccan Red Crescent in its inclusion and protection efforts. The National Society is supported in its capacity strengthening initiatives and in the development of relevant tools and policies to help bolster community engagement and protection and inclusion initiatives within the communities.

The **Spanish Red Cross** supports the National Society in launching and maintaining feedback mechanisms.

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.



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Map existing national/inter-agency coordination mechanisms in country and review if current participation is optimal
- Ensure participation in inter-agency platforms such as the humanitarian country team, clusters, and working groups
- Draft and sign memorandum of understanding (MoUs) or formal agreements with selected external partners with concrete delivery outcomes

- Develop a National Society resource mobilization strategy which include scope for larger joint programme development processes
- Develop a National Society fundraising strategy

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Moroccan Red Crescent in its efforts under domestic strategy activities, while respecting all partner mandates. It provides financial support by funding capacity strengthening activities and initiatives and provides technical support to the National Society in the form of knowledge transfer. Other support consists of developing a resource mobilization strategy and action plan to ensure its financial sustainability to fulfil its mandate in the long term.



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Review and revise National Society statutes and develop new policies for the National Society
- Implement standard of volunteer safety, security and wellbeing
- Define National Society development priorities and use strategic and development plans to improve sustainability of initiatives
- Revise and align National Society strategy to [IFRC Strategy 2030](#)
- Establish one National Society country plan aligning it to the seven transformations of Strategy 2030, in line with [National Society development compact](#)
- Establish capacity building needs and make use of the IFRC capacity building fund ([CBF](#))

- Assess statutory, legal, and policy base/framework and update them if needed

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.



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

- Establish a risk management policy and framework
- Organize training and mentoring sessions on issues related to results-based management
- Ensure participation of planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) in cross-department meetings to promote results-based management and operational learning
- Ensure that staff receives necessary tools, training, and guidance to carry out duties effectively and safely
- Develop a strategy that defines the ambition of the National Society in data and digitization and a roadmap on achieving it

- Advance essential digital services (volunteer data management, cash)
- Ensure all required policies, instruments, and tools are in place to promote and champion integrity

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 groups of women in Ait Youssef to stitch together reusable and washable menstrual pads from menstrual hygiene management. (Photo: IFRC)

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.

The IFRC offers technical support and capacity strengthening support to the Moroccan Red Crescent across various fields such as logistics and procurement, finance, climate change adaptation, volunteering, emergency response, among others.

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 2025 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 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
- Figures for the years beyond 2025 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 Global Plan and IFRC network country plan](#) • [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars](#)
- [IFRC Evaluation and Research Databank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

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