

IN SUPPORT OF THE MOROCCAN RED CRESCENT SOCIETY



PEOPLE REACHED

Disasters
and crises



47,548

Health and
wellbeing



26,990

Values, power
and inclusion



6,243

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Moroccan Red Crescent	
Overview	Funding Sources
Funding	IFRC Secretariat
Expenditure	Participating National Societies
	HNS other funding sources

IFRC network		
Country	Funding Requirement	Not reported
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term Funding Requirement	Not reported
	Funding	Not reported
	Expenditure	9,000
	Emergency Operations	
	Funding	33.4M
	Expenditure	9.8M
Participating National Societies	Funding Requirement	Not reported
	Funding	3.1M
	Expenditure	2.8M
HNS other funding sources	Funding	Not reported

Appeal number **MAAMA001**

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

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Number of people reached with activities addressing

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

- has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change
- implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions



Disasters and crises

Number of people reached with



Disaster risk reduction

25,000



Shelter support

48,000



Health and wellbeing

Number of people reached by the National Society with



Training in first aid

2,000



Psychosocial and mental health services

982



Contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services

27,000



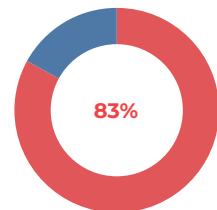
Values, power and inclusion

Number of people



Reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming

6,000



of those surveyed report receiving useful and actionable information

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

- has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan

ENABLING FUNCTIONS



National Society development

✓ National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers

✓ There is a National Society Development plan in place



Humanitarian diplomacy

✓ National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns



Accountability and agility

✓ National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism

IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
British Red Cross	538,000						
French Red Cross	1.1M						
Spanish Red Cross	96,000		●				
Swiss Red Cross	1.2M						

Total Funding Reported **CHF 3.1M**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

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.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

As of mid-2025, the Moroccan Red Crescent Society has continued integrating environmental sustainability across its operations, particularly within the earthquake response, which remains the central focus of the National Society and guides strategic planning. Environmental vulnerability and capacity assessments have already been completed in over one hundred communities across the affected provinces, informing locally appropriate micro-projects that are now pending final validation. Sustainability principles have been embedded in supply-chain decisions and community recovery planning, while preparatory work has begun for hosting workshops on early warning systems in two provinces under the Early Warnings for All initiative. These actions reflect the Moroccan Red Crescent Society's continued shift towards climate-sensitive and environmentally responsible humanitarian response and recovery.

Disasters and crises

The Moroccan Red Crescent Society has continued to scale its operations from emergency relief to early recovery, with the response now organised across eight active sectors: shelter; food security and livelihoods; cash and voucher assistance; water, sanitation and hygiene; health (including first aid, mental health and psychosocial support, and community-based health); disaster risk reduction and resilience; protection, gender and inclusion; and community engagement and accountability. By mid-2025, the Moroccan Red Crescent Society had recorded 238,647 instances of

humanitarian assistance, reaching 52,717 direct beneficiaries across the four provinces of intervention—Chichaoua, El Haouz, Taroudant and Azilal. A fourth branch was opened in Azilal and full sectoral implementation was achieved in early 2025, with further expansion planned through 2026 pending funding flexibility. These achievements reflect strengthened national response capacity and a sustained commitment to resilience building in earthquake-affected communities.

Values, power and inclusion

Under this strategic priority, the Moroccan Red Crescent Society has advanced inclusion, accountability and equitable access to services across the earthquake response and early recovery operation. Protection, gender and inclusion, together with community engagement and accountability, have been mainstreamed across all active sectors, supported by expanded mechanisms for community feedback that inform programme design and delivery. Assistance has continued to be guided by dignity and meaningful participation of those most affected, with community leadership actively supported through the strengthening of local structures and governance. These efforts have contributed to more inclusive, people-centred humanitarian action, reinforcing the humanitarian values and mandate of the Moroccan Red Crescent Society at both community and institutional levels.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

Integration of a new branch (province of Azilal) in 2025 to the earthquake response:

In January 2025, a fully equipped office was established in Demnate to support the branch managing the response in Azilal province. It serves as a key hub for staff and volunteers, ensuring efficient coordination and operations. There are high needs for aid in the two communes of Ait Oumdis and Ait Tamllil, particularly in Health, [WASH](#), and Food Security and Livelihoods.

Geographical expansion to new areas of intervention in 2025:

During the emergency phase (September 2023 to Summer 2024), the operation focused on delivering multisectoral relief to around 110 priority villages—mainly the most vulnerable douars in the three affected provinces. As the response shifted toward early recovery, the geographic scope expanded. Assistance is now reaching a wider range of areas, with some douars receiving full multisectoral support and others benefiting from targeted aid, such as TSUs for classrooms or cash for housing repairs.

Initially targeting just over 110 douars, the operation has grown to cover over 400 douars (villages) by mid-2025, with further expansion planned to meet emerging needs and strengthen sector-specific support. The goal remains to deliver comprehensive assistance to all targeted areas, guided by prioritization discussions with local authorities, the Moroccan Red Crescent, and operational capacity.

Timeframe extension of earthquake response in 2026:

As of mid-2025, the National Society and partners are revising their activities workplan and preparing for a timeframe extension of the operation. The current review of the operation does not entail major changes to the overall strategy, but rather a no-cost extension (NCE) focused mainly on extending the timeframe. The planned extension of 9 to 12 months offers the National Society and partners an opportunity to adjust programming to evolving needs and context. It allows time to scale up staffing and address delays in procurement and logistics. While key activities may continue for up to six more months, the final phase—particularly the last 3 to 6 months of 2026—will focus on completing later-started components, such as livelihoods and National Society development support, including construction, conducting the final evaluations and emphasising the transition into the post-operation phase.

A budget review will assess the feasibility of this extended timeframe across sectors, ensuring alignment with available resources. Workforce planning will also be adapted to reflect the gradual scale-down, ensuring a smooth and efficient transition.

Timeframe extension of earthquake response in 2026:

The official opening of the Moroccan Red Crescent sub-branch in Tahanaout (El Haouz province) on 20 May 2025 marked a key milestone in strengthening the National Society's presence and operational capacity post-earthquake. The new office will function as both a sub-branch and training centre, supporting field operations, enhancing community engagement, and improving collaboration with local partners for a sustained response.

New sub-office in Tahanaout Marrakech-El Haouz Branch:

The official opening of the Moroccan Red Crescent sub-branch in Tahanaout (El Haouz province) on 20 May 2025 marked a key milestone in strengthening the National Society's presence and operational capacity post-earthquake. The new office will function as both a sub-branch and training centre, supporting field operations, enhancing community engagement, and improving collaboration with local partners for a sustained response.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

1

Name	Morocco Earthquake 2023
Appeal number	MDRMA010
People to be 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
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

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Morocco Red Crescent Society continued to advance its commitment to environmental sustainability by aligning with the International Federation's environmental guidelines and integrating green supply chain management into its operations. With support from the regional delegation and the Middle East and North Africa Regional Office, sustainable practices were adopted in procurement, fleet management, recycling, and supplier selection. A key innovation was the introduction of GPS tracking to replace traditional logbooks, improving route efficiency, traceability, and reducing transport-related emissions.

In the earthquake response operation, sustainability principles were embedded into planning and resource use. Rapid environmental impact reviews are being developed to guide community recovery projects, ensuring that activities are ecologically sound and locally appropriate.

The national society is also preparing to host workshops on early warning systems in two provinces targeted by a key resilience programme. These workshops follow strategic recommendations from the regional office and are part of ongoing coordination with the Ministry of Interior under the Early Warnings for All initiative, led by the International Federation and the World Meteorological Organization.

As of mid-2025, environmental vulnerability and capacity assessments have been completed in over a hundred communities across earthquake-affected areas, with further assessments planned. Micro-projects are pending final validation of action plans developed through community consultation.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC continues to support the Morocco Red Crescent Society in strengthening community resilience through capacity assessments and disaster risk reduction activities. It provides technical guidance on environmental sustainability and supports the integration of green practices into operations. With extension plans underway, the Federation's support is set to continue into 2026, focusing on long-term capacity building and scalable, community-driven solutions.



Disasters and crises

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

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Morocco Red Crescent Society continued to advance its disaster risk reduction efforts through community-based planning and digital innovation. Participatory maps were digitized using specialized tools, and draft action plans based on environmental vulnerability and capacity assessments are under technical review, with validation by local authorities and communities pending. Under a key resilience programme, the national society plans to expand its disaster risk reduction activities from two to ten provinces.

School-based disaster risk reduction training is scheduled for mid-September, preparing officers to lead awareness sessions and emergency drills in schools. A concept note for [cash and voucher assistance](#) is being finalized to launch a multi-year preparedness programme, aiming to make the national society "cash ready" by 2028.

Advocacy efforts progressed through collaboration with the International Federation and the regional [disaster law](#) programme. The national society joined the regional community of practice and appointed national focal points for disaster law and its [auxiliary role](#). A baseline study is being considered, with plans for external consultancy.

The national society also reviewed its 2021 preparedness exercise with partners, using lessons from the earthquake response to inform a revised plan of action. Preparedness activities are expected to resume in late 2025 and continue into 2026.

In the health sector, the national society expanded its [first aid](#) trainer network through certified training sessions, leading to public outreach in several provinces. New guides were developed, and refresher courses are planned. Health promotion activities are ongoing in targeted provinces, with volunteers trained in multiple health modules to lead awareness sessions. Community members are being trained to serve as local health focal points.

Waste management initiatives include the acquisition of incinerators in two communes, with distribution planned for late 2025. A draft health strategy for 2025–2030 has been developed, integrating key components such as mental health, first aid, and emergency health services.

In Taroudant, the national society is collaborating with the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation to establish a community center. With support from the International Federation, the branch is mobilizing resources and participating in joint planning and field missions.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC, along with partner national societies such as the **French Red Cross** and **German Red Cross**, continues to provide financial and technical support to the Morocco Red Crescent Society. This includes coordination of disaster risk reduction activities, health programming, and advocacy efforts. The Federation's support is instrumental in scaling community resilience initiatives and ensuring long-term capacity development across sectors.



Women in Ait Youssef, Morocco stitched reusable pads with IFRC support after the 2023 earthquake disrupted hygiene supplies. (Photo: IFRC)



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Morocco Red Crescent Society continued to strengthen its humanitarian response and institutional capacity through integrated programming and strategic development. As part of the earthquake response, transitional shelter units were installed to support the education sector, serving as temporary classrooms and teacher accommodations.

The draft health strategy for 2025–2030 incorporates school-based first aid through tailored training modules and learning materials. Protection, gender, and inclusion standards were mainstreamed across operations, with national workshops and field assessments equipping staff and volunteers to apply inclusive approaches. Training curricula and tools for identifying vulnerable individuals were developed and used to build capacity across branches.

Community engagement and accountability were significantly advanced, with hundreds of staff and volunteers trained and feedback mechanisms expanded. These systems are helping improve programme quality by incorporating community input into decision-making.

Under a key resilience programme, a training centre was established in Khouribga, doubling as a social space for women and offering vocational training in food preparation. Restoring Family Links services continued to support individuals seeking to reconnect with loved ones, with dozens of cases resolved during the reporting period.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC, with support from the **Netherlands Red Cross** through the 510 initiative, provided technical assistance to strengthen feedback data management systems. A tailored solution was co-designed and implemented in Taroudant, enabling structured collection and analysis of community feedback. This system supports the earthquake response while laying the foundation for a scalable national feedback mechanism.

The IFRC also continues to support the Morocco Red Crescent Society through capacity strengthening, policy development, and coordination with partner national societies, ensuring long-term resilience and operational effectiveness.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

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.

In line with Federation-wide coordination arrangements, the National Society, IFRC and in-country PNSs continue to meet regularly to ensure alignment and complementarity of operational strategies. All Movement partners have contributed to the preparation of this Operational Strategy and will continue to participate in harmonized Federation-wide planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting to track progress and address shared challenges.

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](#).

A Movement Coordination Agreement (MCA) was signed in 2024 by the National Society, IFRC and ICRC and endorsed in annexes by PNSs. As per the MCA, three coordination platforms have been established: Strategic, Operational and Technical. Strategic membership coordination meetings at senior management level take place on an ad hoc basis, while operational bimonthly coordination meetings and weekly technical working groups ensure coherence, problem-solving, and accountability across the earthquake response.

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.

External coordination

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, NGOs, 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.

With support from the IFRC network, the National Society continues to strengthen interagency coordination and expand bilateral engagement with NGOs, local associations, UN agencies, diplomatic missions and other institutional partners. Dialogue has also been initiated with the Grand Atlas Development Agency in view of medium-term recovery programming.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Morocco Red Crescent Society continued to advance its institutional development through the implementation of its National Development Plan for 2025–2027, aligned with the International Federation's frameworks and policies. This plan prioritizes organizational strengthening, capacity building, digital transformation, and infrastructure development to support climate and disaster readiness. To ensure broad ownership, the national society established a steering committee and technical working groups involving internal and external stakeholders.

The auxiliary role of the national society was reinforced through its earthquake response and ongoing engagement with the regional disaster law programme. Participation in the regional community of practice and the appointment of national focal points further strengthened its positioning within the humanitarian system.

Governance and leadership capacity were enhanced through induction courses and thematic trainings, clarifying roles across regional, provincial, and local committees. Several members received accreditation as facilitators, enabling peer-to-peer learning and regional collaboration. Policy development progressed with the finalization of a volunteering policy and national guidelines, supported by partner national societies and aligned with national legislation.

Digital transformation efforts are set to begin with the implementation of a volunteer data management system, supported by the French Red Cross and the International Federation. Infrastructure upgrades will start with the construction of an office and training centre in Taroudant under a tripartite agreement.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC along with the **German** and **French Red Cross**, continues to support the Morocco Red Crescent Society's development priorities as outlined in its national plan. Strategic coordination meetings ensure alignment, and partner national societies contribute both funding and technical expertise across key pillars: organizational strengthening, programme development, and innovation. This collaborative approach is helping build a more resilient, capable, and sustainable national society.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Morocco Red Crescent Society continued to strengthen its external engagement and advocacy efforts in line with its strategic priorities. In April 2025, the national society hosted a public-facing event to mark 18 months since the earthquake, presenting its response operation to national authorities, embassies, and UN agencies. The event received wide media coverage, including national television, reinforcing the national society's role as a key actor in disaster risk reduction and management.

The strategic plan for 2026–2030 is currently under revision and will feed into the national development plan, including communications and outreach components. Regular meetings with national authorities and technical agencies ensure alignment of the earthquake operational strategy with sectoral priorities in water, sanitation, livelihoods, and disaster risk reduction.

Advocacy efforts within the earthquake response focused on promoting transitional shelter units as a more durable alternative to tents and supporting government-led reconstruction efforts. While national coordination platforms remain active, advocacy is largely sector-specific and tied to ongoing programmes

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC has supported the Morocco Red Crescent Society in strengthening its external engagement through technical coordination and strategic introductions. The new Head of Delegation met with key partners, including representatives from several embassies and the UN Humanitarian Coordinator, to present updates on the emergency appeal and highlight future prospects.

Field visits were organized to showcase ongoing activities and foster deeper understanding and ownership among partners. In parallel, a resource mobilization roadmap is being developed with support from the Strategic Partnerships and Resource Mobilization team and the regional office. This roadmap focuses on stakeholder mapping, collaborative planning, and targeted donor engagement to strengthen long-term funding and partnerships.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Between November 2024 and June 2025, the Morocco Red Crescent Society strengthened its accountability and operational agility through targeted safeguarding, human resources, and feedback systems. Safeguarding training was delivered to staff and volunteers, including sessions on workplace harassment and reporting mechanisms. A feedback hotline is being expanded, with supporting structures and materials under development to ensure accessibility and proper handling of misconduct reports. A well-being survey was launched to inform future support measures for staff and volunteers.

Donor engagement remained consistent through regular reporting, partner visits, and milestone events linked to the earthquake response, reinforcing transparency and collaboration. Human resources processes continued to prioritize fairness and neutrality, with plans to introduce monthly tracking of contract statuses and leave balances.

The national society, with support from the International Federation, advanced its monitoring and evaluation systems using results-based management tools, including baseline studies, technical village sheets, and standard operating procedures. Risk management was also strengthened through the development of a mitigation strategy and oversight from the regional office.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC continues to support the Morocco Red Crescent Society in enhancing accountability and agility. Discussions are underway to identify a suitable software solution for human resources management. Through its global agreement with RedRose, the Federation is helping establish a digital platform for volunteer indemnity payments and beneficiary registration. These efforts are designed to improve operational efficiency, data management, and financial accountability across programmes.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages for data on indicators.

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

See under Q3 – Values, Power and Inclusion for Community Engagement and Accountability results.

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Mid-Year Reports.

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

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

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

The Moroccan Red Crescent Society's Unified Plan 2025 builds on the Earthquake Response, its current main operation. It functions as a bridge between programme-based activities, systems and lessons learned, and scaled-up, longer-term objectives and enabling frameworks, while capturing the National Society's vision for a sustainable way forward from a maturing operation.

While Moroccan Red Crescent Society management will have limited capacity to fully engage in the 2026 review, the exit strategy phase of the earthquake response and the drafting of the 2026–2030 Strategic Plan will provide collaborative reflection platforms. From the following review cycle (UP2027) onwards, the process should be ushered in at an earlier stage.

The Earthquake Response, and by extension, the Unified Plan, has proven to be an exercise in Movement (and external) coordination on a larger scale than the Moroccan Red Crescent Society is accustomed to, which highlighted growth opportunities and challenges in maintaining lead and ownership.

Though not a lesson learned per se, there has been a gradual, yet palpable shift in strategic planning at the Moroccan Red Crescent Society, with the UP providing a framework that is both highly contextual and keenly aligned with an overarching Strategy (IFRC Strategy 2030).

The EQ Operation underwent a Real Time Evaluation in May 2024, focused on contextual analysis, readiness challenges, and fit-for-purpose implementation. The ensuing management response plan followed up by the different levels (MENA regional office, Delegation, National Society Headquarters) in the interest of course correction and capitalizing on the key lessons learned. Those insights served as guidance for the UP vision and informed the understanding of the National Society needs.

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Response-Ready Infrastructure

The Emergency Operations Centre at headquarters level is being equipped with state-of-the-art systems, while construction of a new office and training centre in Taroudant is underway. These efforts will strengthen the Moroccan Red Crescent's national response mechanism and enhance its regional response capacity.

2

Building community trust

Local feedback mechanisms including a new hotline, as well as continuous community dialogue have made all the difference to earthquake-affected communities who have expressed deep appreciation for the Moroccan Red Crescent's continued presence and support. This has enabled the National Society which is the only humanitarian organization with a consistent footprint before, during and after the crisis, to strengthen its accountability and partnership with the people it serves.

3

A Digital Leap Forward: Strengthening Capacity and Confidence

In just over a year, the Moroccan Red Crescent has undergone a quiet transformation--growing from limited experience in cash assistance to leading large-scale programmes that reach people when they need help most. The Information Management team's use of the RedRose platform has modernized the way support is delivered, replacing cash risks with transparency, speed, and trust. What began as a simple tool for volunteer payments now facilitates nationwide cash and voucher assistance, ensuring help reaches families quickly and efficiently.

This spirit of growth extends beyond technology. The National Society's shelter expertise earned recognition from the "Better Shelter" team, with National Society inputs informing the design of a new Transitional Shelter Unit. With a stronger operational strategy and an improved monitoring system now linking all partners, the Moroccan Red Crescent is building not just systems--but confidence in its ability to deliver at scale.

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

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

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

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

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



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

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 30 June 2025. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2025 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [Financial reporting is limited to the Morocco Earthquake Emergency Appeal Operation \(MDRMA010\)](#)
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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