



COMOROS

2025-2027 IFRC network country plan



Multi-Year Funding Requirement **CHF 22.5M**

30 April 2025

In support of the Comoros Red Crescent



3

National Society
branches



227

National Society
local units



42

National Society
staff



5,000

National Society
volunteers

People to be reached



330,000

Ongoing
emergency
operations



54,000

Climate and
environment



54,000

Disasters
and crises



68,000

Health and
wellbeing



270

Migration and
displacement



5,000

Values, power
and inclusion

IFRC network multi-year focus

Emergency response

- Cyclone

Longer-term needs

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

Capacity development

- Volunteering
- Youth engagement
- Digital transformation
- Financial sustainability

Key country data links

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index **Medium**

Human Development Index rank **152**

World Bank Population figure **850,000**

World Bank Population below poverty line **42.4%**

IFRC Country Cluster Delegation for Madagascar,
Mauritius, Comoros & Seychelles, Antananarivo

Funding requirements

2025

2026**

2027**

**Projected funding requirements

Total 5.8M CHF

Total 7.1M CHF

Total 9.6M CHF

Through the Host National Society

3.4M CHF

Through Participating National Societies

1.4M CHF

Through the IFRC

1M CHF

Through the Host National Society

3.9M CHF

Through Participating National Societies

1.8M CHF

Through the IFRC

1.4M CHF

Through the Host National Society

5.3M CHF

Through Participating National Societies

2.5M CHF

Through the IFRC

1.8M CHF

HNS Breakdown

IFRC Breakdown

HNS Breakdown

IFRC Breakdown

HNS Breakdown

IFRC Breakdown

Ongoing emergency operations

510,000 CHF

Longer term needs

136,000 CHF

Climate & environment

935,000 CHF

Disasters & crises

1.2M CHF

Health & wellbeing

340,000 CHF

Migration & displacement

153,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

136,000 CHF

Enabling local actors

Longer term needs

48,000 CHF

Climate & environment

327,000 CHF

Disasters & crises

416,000 CHF

Health & wellbeing

119,000 CHF

Migration & displacement

54,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

48,000 CHF

Enabling local actors

Longer term needs

184,000 CHF

Climate & environment

1.3M CHF

Disasters & crises

1.6M CHF

Health & wellbeing

459,000 CHF

Migration & displacement

207,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

184,000 CHF

Enabling local actors

Longer term needs

64,000 CHF

Climate & environment

442,000 CHF

Disasters & crises

562,000 CHF

Health & wellbeing

161,000 CHF

Migration & displacement

72,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

64,000 CHF

Enabling local actors

Longer term needs

248,000 CHF

Climate & environment

1.7M CHF

Disasters & crises

2.2M CHF

Health & wellbeing

620,000 CHF

Migration & displacement

279,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

248,000 CHF

Enabling local actors

Longer term needs

87,000 CHF

Climate & environment

596,000 CHF

Disasters & crises

759,000 CHF

Health & wellbeing

217,000 CHF

Migration & displacement

98,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

87,000 CHF

Enabling local actors

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
French Red Cross	1.4M						

Total Funding requirement **CHF 1.4M**

Participating National Societies

French Red Cross

IFRC Appeal codes

Emergency Appeal:

MDRS1005 Cyclone Machido

Long-term needs:

MAAKM002

Hazards



Cyclones



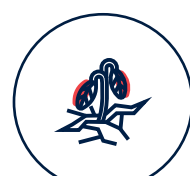
Floods



Volcanic eruptions



Earthquakes



Drought



Comoros Red Crescent works to train volunteers and set up infrastructure to help people impacted by Cholera outbreak in Comoros (Photo: Canadian Red Cross)

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

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

The Comoros Red Crescent has its national headquarters in the city of Moroni, with three regional branches located on the islands of Ngazidja (Grande Comore), Ndzwani (Anjouan) and Mwali (Mohéli). These regional branches coordinate interventions and supervise local committees at an island level, and there are also intervention units within villages at a peripheral level. There are seven department heads supervised by a Program Coordinator. Services and Supports Coordinator oversees logistics, finance, and HR. The National Society operates through three regional committees and 227 local committees across the islands, with approximately 5,000 volunteers involved in village-level activities.

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

According to the National Society's Strategic Plan 2021-2025, its priorities are:

- Building its capacity
- Improving the health of vulnerable populations, particularly by establishing community-based health programmes
- Carrying out risk and disaster management
- Promotion and dissemination of information on international humanitarian law and humanitarian principles and values

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

In 2023, the National Society reached more than 300,000 people through its disaster response and early recovery programmes.

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The Comoros includes three main islands, the Grande Comore, Moheli, and Anjouan which are spread over an area of 2,236 square kilometres. Mayotte, the fourth island of the archipelago, is administered by France despite independence since 1975. Grande Comore (also known as Ngazidja) is the largest island of the archipelago and occupies an area which consists of 51.29 per cent of the Comoros. Moheli (also known as Mwali) lies about 45 kilometres south-southeast of Ngazidja and is the smallest of the islands, with an area of 290 square kilometres. Historical tensions and mistrust between the islands that make up the Comoros have been a recurring source of political instability, while spatial inequalities and regional imbalances

between them have further deepened divisions. Although the conflict in Comoros has generally been of low intensity, the country has experienced political volatility and instability.

The Comoros faces chronic instability and remains among the poorest countries in the world: tensions between the federal government of Grande Comore and the other two island governments have been a source of serious instability for the country since Independence Day in 1975. Each of the three islands has autonomy but the Comoros has a unique political system.

The economic slowdown, the impact of social distancing measures as well as the sharp decline in remittances and diaspora tourism are all expected to contribute to an increase in poverty. The slowdown in the global economy during the pandemic has had a negative impact on tourism (mainly from

the Comorian diaspora) and remittances. Comoros' capacity to export goods is very limited, with a high concentration in only three agricultural products accounting for 90 per cent of total goods exports (vanilla, ylang-ylang, and cloves). Over the past two decades, the growth of services has contributed the most to economic growth, while the contribution of the agricultural and secondary sectors has remained small. Nevertheless, inflation has been generally low and stable, thanks to a monetary policy anchored in an agreement between the Central Bank of the Comoros and France. The Comoros is currently facing significant economic instability. The country is likely to face serious difficulties, particularly with regard to its unemployment rate. This lack of adaptive capacity is evident in a variety of aspects, including the growth rate of GDP per capita, the quality of regulation, financial inclusion, tax revenues, and women's employment in the non-agricultural

sectors. Together, these factors hinder Comoros' resilience and ability to address the economic challenges it faces.

Rising global food and fuel prices have had a negative impact on Comoros' economy, highlighting its vulnerability to external shocks. Fiscal measures adopted by the government to help protect households from rising prices and the underperformance of state-owned enterprises led to a significant decline in government revenues and widened the fiscal deficit from 2.7 per cent in 2021 to 3.9 per cent in 2022.

The rule of law remains weak and, although significant progress has been made, the population's access to quality social services remains limited. Counselling services register a high number of survivors of abuse and neglect, of which the majority consist of women experiencing sexual violence and abuse.

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

Emergency Operation	Tropical Cyclone Chido
Appeal number	MDRS1005
People to be assisted	Response: 100,000 Readiness: 500,000
Duration	18 December 2024 to 31 December 2025
Funding requirement	Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 10 million IFRC Secretariat funding requirement: CHF 6 million (5.7% funded)
Emergency Appeal	Cyclone Chido Emergency Appeal

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

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

Planned operations under the Emergency Appeal

Shelter, livelihoods and multipurpose cash

Provision of relief and emergency shelter support, setting up of accommodation centres that meet the best standards, provision of basic services in accommodation centres.

Health and care, including water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

Search and rescue activities, including first aid and psychological first aid, epidemic outbreak prevention through awareness raising, hygiene promotion, risk reduction, provision of clean water, distribution of hygiene kits.

Protection and prevention

Protection, gender and inclusion involving all stakeholders, especially affected communities. Protect most at risk population to ensure safe access to humanitarian services, assist community response committees, support communities in undertaking anticipatory and early actions to increase resilience.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

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

Comoros is listed as a medium-risk country in the [INFORM Climate Change Risk Index](#), signifying the country's susceptibility to climate-induced hazards and impacts. The impact of climate change in Comoros include rising temperatures, sea levels, and rainfall variability, which is expected to lead to coastal erosion, floods, landslides, droughts, and tropical cyclones, increasing community vulnerability. By 2050, a projected 20-centimetre sea level rise could displace almost 10 per cent of the country's population. According to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), deforestation rates in the Comoros are high, driven by agricultural expansion, charcoal production, and urbanization, leading to loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services.

In response to the impending threats of climate change, the government has initiated a nature-based approach ([One Comorian, One Tree](#)) campaign, with support from the UNDP, GCF, and GEF, to meet Paris Agreement goals. The National Action Plan on Climate Change and SCA2D will be implemented to enhance community resilience. The Emerging Comoros Plan 2030 also prioritizes climate-resilient agriculture and sustainable resource management for economic progress. Additionally, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) supports projects focused on biodiversity conservation, forest management, marine protection, and sustainable livelihoods, aiming to enhance ecosystem resilience and promote community engagement in environmental conservation. The country is also a signatory to international agreements such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), committing to biodiversity conservation and sustainable development goals.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Comoros Red Crescent is part of the [IFRC Global Climate Resilience Programme](#), which aims to foster an unprecedented scale-up in locally led, climate-smart, disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts to prevent and reduce climate-related

disaster impacts and build community-level climate resilience. The programme aims to support 500 million people in 100 of the most climate-vulnerable countries, focusing on the least supported and marginalized communities. This holistic, multi-year programmatic approach consists of four operational pillars: (1) scaling up climate-smart disaster risk reduction, anticipatory action and preparedness; (2) reducing the public health impacts of climate change; (3) addressing climate displacement; (4) enabling climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services.

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

Planned activities in 2025

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

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Comoros Red Crescent in climate change adaptation programmes, organizing reforestation and advocacy campaigns in areas at risk, and supports the National Society in its efforts to promote and defend climate change mitigation. For the National Society's tree plantation campaign, the IFRC mobilizes its expertise in the supply and support of documents related to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) project and as well as to the various partners

related to the protection of the environment. Further support also consists of building the National Society's capacity in transferring knowledge at a local level to foster resilience in

communities' high-risk areas to prepare for and respond to disaster caused by climate change.



Disasters and crises

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

Comoros is one of the most disaster-prone countries in Africa, and is highly affected by natural hazards including cyclones, flooding, volcanic eruptions, drought, and landslides. In April 2019, Tropical Cyclone Kenneth passed through the archipelago, mainly affecting the island of Ngazidja but also causing flooding on the islands of Ndzwani and Mwali. The heavy rainfall associated with Tropical Cyclone Kenneth caused widespread flooding, loss of life, displacement of people, and the destruction of houses, public infrastructure and crops. Other cyclones such as Belna and Jobo have been reported in Comoros in 2020 and 2021 but had less impact than previous ones. Each year, Comoros records two to three cyclones that affect the population.

The Comoros is highly vulnerable to exogenous shocks, including fluctuations in international prices such as the price of oil. Natural hazards have always had a disastrous impact on the archipelago, making it vulnerable to climate variability and natural disasters, including volcanic eruptions, cyclones, floods, landslides and tidal waves. More recently, in April 2019, the country was hit by Cyclone Kenneth, which killed 6 people and injured more than 200, causing extensive damage to homes, agriculture and infrastructure. A year later, Comoros was hit by COVID-19, with the first cases tested and officially confirmed in April 2020. Due to its location and topography, Comoros is among the most climate-vulnerable countries in the world, with 54.2 per cent of the population living in at-risk areas.

The government aims to strengthen adaptation and focus on early warning systems and disaster risk management through the UNDP-GEF Project, Strengthening Comoros' Resilience to Disasters Related to Climate Change and Variability (2017-2020). The government is multiplying its partners in DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction) via UNDD and IOC (Indian Ocean Commission) through the Resilience Building and Disaster Response Management in the Indian Ocean (RDRM-IO) programme funded by the European Union (EU) in collaboration with the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC), and it is implemented by IOC, PIROI and UNDRR. The aim is to improve the understanding of DRR and strengthen the governance capacities of island states. The Government of Comoros has established a permanent executive committee to coordinate preparedness and response on topics such

as logistics, fundraising and management, health care, data collection and analysis.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Comoros Red Crescent's high-level objectives include the development of large-scale actions alongside other organizations, ensuring that the population is protected through disaster preparedness, response, and mitigation efforts. In order to continue support vulnerable communities to overcome crises and to increase their resilience, the National Society prioritizes capacity building, revision of contingency plans, familiarization with emergency tools, robust preparedness, and immediate response needs. The National Society seeks to ensure that local communities understand and apply the principles of humanitarian action, risk reduction, and preparedness. It will continue to build capacity, promote preparedness, and implement quality cash transfer programmes.

Planned activities in 2025

- Conduct enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessments ([eVCA](#)) in communities
- Build community capacity by constructing risk mitigation structures in communities
- Develop early warning systems in communities and set up emergency plans in schools, including first aid and life-saving techniques training
- Replenish warehouses with National Society contingency stocks on the three islands
- Assist households in the construction of [shelters](#) and organize training sessions on temporary shelter construction techniques
- Assist vulnerable households affected by disasters through the cash and voucher assistance ([CVA](#))

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Comoros Red Crescent in the familiarization of tools such as early warning systems and the preparedness for effective response (PER) through training of staff and volunteers. Additionally, the IFRC supports the

National Society in amplifying its role to various donors in disaster risk reduction. IFRC mechanisms such as the disaster response emergency fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) and Emergency Appeals will be drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to disasters and crises. In 2024, the IFRC provided a DREF allocation for an emergency in Comoros. The DREF allocation has been described below:

[IFRC-DREF – Comoros Cholera Response](#): the DREF allocation of CHF 186,195 in February 2024 supported the Comoros

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



Health and wellbeing

Public health in the Comoros is characterized by a variety of crucial indicators, including infant mortality rates, life expectancy, and the prevalence of major diseases. Infectious diseases, such as malaria, tuberculosis and respiratory infections, remain public health priorities. The government is committed to reducing mortality from these diseases through vaccination and awareness campaigns.

Access to healthcare in Comoros varies considerably by region. Rural and island populations often have limited access to medical services due to geographical isolation and insufficient infrastructure. Natural disasters, such as cyclones and floods, exacerbate these challenges by destroying health facilities and making roads impassable.

Epidemics are a constant threat to public health in Comoros. The rapid spread of infectious diseases, such as cholera and malaria, requires rapid and effective interventions. Epidemiological surveillance and emergency response programmes are essential to contain these outbreaks and minimize their impact on the population.

Immunization is a key component of disease prevention. In Comoros, efforts are focused on increasing immunization coverage, especially among children. Unvaccinated and under-vaccinated children are particularly vulnerable to vaccine-preventable diseases, making the implementation of awareness campaigns and mass immunization crucial. Additionally, malnutrition remains a major public health problem, mainly affecting children and pregnant women. Efforts to improve nutrition include programmes to distribute food supplements, promote breastfeeding and provide nutrition education.

Access to safe drinking water and sanitation is a major determinant of public health. In Comoros, efforts are being made to improve access to clean water and sanitation services to reduce the incidence of waterborne diseases. Climate change has significant repercussions on health in the Comoros, particularly through the increase in natural disasters and the variability of water resources. Rising temperatures

and changing rainfall patterns are influencing the spread of vector-borne and water-borne diseases, requiring adaptation measures to protect public health.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

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

Planned activities in 2025

- Participate in health platforms to contribute to the development of strategic documents and health policy
- Finalize and disseminate the National Society's standard operating procedures for community health
- Develop community mobilization activities to combat maternal and infant mortality
- Develop community strategy on the prevention of diseases with epidemic potential
- Train volunteers in community-based health and first aid ([CBHFA](#)) according to international standards
- Organize campaigns on water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)) and provide WASH kits to people affected by emergencies

- Raise awareness of preventive measures related to endemic, pandemic, and epidemic diseases at community level
- Organize home monitoring, education, and care for the elderly and people with reduced mobility

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the National Society's engagement in the health sector by operationalizing the health, humanitarian affairs and social development (HHS) at the territory level.



Migration and displacement

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

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

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

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

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

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

Planned activities in 2025

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

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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



Values, power and inclusion

Comorian society, although matrilineal and giving women an important role in the management of property, remains deeply marked by gender inequalities. Women represent matrilineal households and own the houses and family properties built for them by their uncles and brothers. They also wield informal power within communities and play a key role in the dynamics of social change. However, the traditional system tends to exclude them from formal decision-making processes. Although the Comoros has ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the country continues to suffer from underrepresentation of women in all political and socio-economic spheres. Village chief positions are usually held by men, and women hold only two parliamentary seats, despite an increase in the number of female candidates.

The Comoros ranks 179th out of 190 countries according to the Inter-Parliamentary Union. Gender inequalities are also reflected in educational outcomes and limited economic opportunities. According to the [Comoros Poverty Assessment \(2018\)](#), only one-third of women participate in the labour market, compared to 57 per cent of men. In addition, educational disparities are significant: 47 per cent of women in the uneducated labour force, compared to 36 per cent of men. Women are affected by social norms, lack of access to decision-making mechanisms, as well as gender-based violence, while young people experience impacts such as limited economic opportunities and low levels of education.

Violence remains pervasive in Comoros, with 446 cases reported in 2022, 65 per cent of which involved children. The government set out to strengthen the protection of children and women by adopting legal guidelines in 2021 and 2022, involving community actors such as traditional leaders, religious figures, adolescents, women, and individuals. UNICEF supported this initiative by providing additional counselling and protection services, providing medical, psychosocial and legal care in an integrated “one-stop-shop” format for children and women.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Comoros Red Crescent will work with government and partners to support youth leaders from the four communities in learning humanitarian values and core principles. This collaboration will include raising awareness of humanitarian values among parents, educators and local authorities,

setting up a mandatory briefing on the Code of Conduct and Prevention of Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV), as well as improving collaboration with organizations working for the rights of persons with disabilities and women at the national level. In addition, the Comoros Red Crescent will work to strengthen community feedback mechanisms by establishing a robust system for identifying and addressing issues. Through capacity building activities for its staff, volunteers, local authorities, and the wider community, the National Society will promote humanitarian values and adhere to protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) principles.

Planned activities in 2025

- Carry out protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) organizational assessment and ensure that PGI approach is applied to all project implemented by the National Society
- Organize conferences, seminars, and public discussions to share knowledge about humanitarian values
- Establish and provide mandatory briefings for all staff and volunteers on PGI minimum standard in emergencies
- Organize community engagement and accountability (CEA) training for National Society staff and volunteers
- Document lessons learned on CEA and PGI and strengthen community feedback mechanisms by focusing on the analysis and use of qualitative data from the community

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

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

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



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Organize an annual meeting of partners, both within and outside the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement
- Strengthen partnerships with key ministries such as health, education, and interior
- Improve coordination on the ground with other humanitarian actors in the country
- Strengthen collaboration with UN agencies through active participation in thematic cluster meetings
- Update and disseminate the resource mobilization strategy and organize a national fundraising campaign

- Develop and implement income-generating project such as commercial first aid, eco-bag making or water first aid

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Disseminate the Comoros Red Crescent national volunteering strategy
- Organize branch organizational capacity assessment (BOCA) and organization capacity assessment and certification (OCAC) evaluation session
- Strengthen the capacities of the three branches on good governance
- Continue strengthening the leadership and management skills of executive staff
- Update the volunteer database

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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

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



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Develop and disseminate a communication plan for the Comoros Red Crescent
- Build the capacity of the National Society staff in the communication department
- Produce communication materials such as calendars, diaries, notepads, and more
- Support website hosting and other associated digital tools
- Organize regular meetings with the administrative authorities to publicize National Society activities

- Broadcast National Society activities on national radio and television platforms and conduct other types of dissemination activities

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Comoros Red Crescent in its advocacy efforts to bring about change to influence public behaviour, policies and decisions at the national, regional, and global levels. The IFRC also leverages its international organization status to facilitate the National Society's access to resources such as the Africa CDC programme.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Train facilitators and volunteers in the usage and understanding of digital and IT systems
- Manage the maintenance of IT and logistics department
- Adopt guidelines, tools and mechanisms to prevent fraud and corruption, and promote child protection
- Strengthen the knowledge of staff and volunteers on fraud, corruption, gender and protection, sexual harassment and abuse, protection of minors, and the code of conduct

- Organize internal audits on each regional office and an external audit on the National Society
- Set up an information technology management and technical support service and install digital systems in three branches

Longer-term support from the IFRC Network

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



Comoros Red Crescent volunteer handing out soap to households and the surrounding community impacted by a cholera outbreak on the island of Anjoua (Photo: Canadian Red Cross)

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

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

In recent years, the IFRC has supported the Comoros Red Crescent through several disaster response emergency fund ([DREF](#)) operations relating to tropical cyclones, plague preparedness and volcanic eruption alert.

IFRC membership coordination

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

The **French Red Cross** supports the Comoros Red Crescent through programmes in the areas of prevention, preparation

and response to emergencies caused by natural disasters and health crises. The Comoros Red Crescent also uses the Indian Ocean Platform for Regional Intervention (PIROI), an IFRC tool managed by the French Red Cross. When the PIROI platform was established in 2000, the Comoros Red Crescent became a full member. The French Red Cross has signed a framework agreement with the Comoros Red Crescent which specifies the technical support it provides for disaster management and health system strengthening activities carried out by the Comoros Red Crescent.

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

Movement coordination

The Comoros 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](#).

Coordination with other actors

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

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



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 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](#)

Contact information

The Comoros Red Crescent

cr-comores.org

Maria Martinez

Head of Delegation
IFRC Country Cluster Delegation
for Madagascar, Mauritius, Comoros
& Seychelles, based in Antananarivo
T +261 321132624
maria.martinez@ifrc.org

Louise Daintrey

Head of Strategic Partnerships
& Resource Mobilization
IFRC Regional Office for Africa,
Nairobi
T +254 110 843978
louise.daintrey@ifrc.org

Sumitha Martin

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