



# EMERGENCY APPEAL OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Morocco, MENA | Morocco Earthquake 2023



Appeal <b>MDRMA010</b>	No:	To be assisted: <b>500,000 people</b>	Appeal launched: <b>12/09/2023</b>
Glide <b>EQ-2023-000166-MAR</b>	No:	DREF allocated: <b>1 million CHF</b>	Disaster categorization: <b>RED</b>
Operation start date: <b>08/09/2023</b>		Operation end date: <b>31/12/2025</b>	

**IFRC Secretariat funding requirement: 75 million CHF**

**Federation-wide funding requirement: 100 million CHF**

## TIMELINE



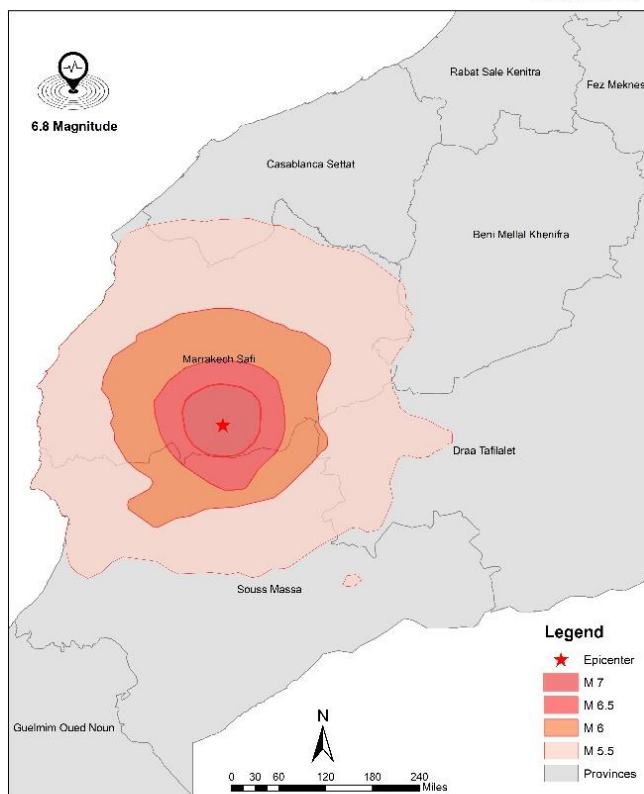
The 6.8-magnitude quake centred in Morocco's Atlas Mountains damaged or destroyed the homes of nearly 300,000 people. Tagadirt, Chichaoua province. - Justine Touaux/IFRC

- 🎯 **8 September 2023:** 6.8 magnitude earthquake strikes central Morocco
- 🎯 **9 September 2023:** DREF approved for CHF 1 million and the first surge alert issued
- 🎯 **10 September 2023:** Disaster brief published
- 🎯 **11 September 2023:** IFRC Secretary General categorizes the earthquake as a "red level" emergency
- 🎯 **12 September 2023:** Emergency Appeal launched for CHF 100 million
- 🎯 **16 September 2023:** M15 Water ERU and Logistics ERU arrive in Morocco
- 🎯 **20 September 2023:** MSM20 Sanitation ERU arrives in Morocco

# DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT



## Morocco Earthquake September 8, 2023



Source: EC-JRC  
Disclaimer: The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.

On 8 September 2023 at 2300 local time a 6.8-magnitude earthquake shook Morocco. According to the United States Geological Survey (USGS), the quake originated at a depth of 18.5km with the epicentre in the High Atlas Mountains, located 71km southwest of Marrakesh, a major economic centre.

The earthquake was felt as far away as Portugal and Algeria, according to the Portuguese Institute for Sea and Atmosphere, and Algeria's civil defense agency. A 4.9-magnitude aftershock then hit 19 minutes later.

Fearing more tremors, many survivors of the first two sheltered in the streets for safety, while damaged roads, the continued risk of landslides, and the large distances involved complicated rescue and relief efforts.

Remote villages high in the Atlas Mountains, near the earthquake's epicentre, suffered substantial damage, while emergency services faced severe

difficulty reaching the wounded due to blocked roads and challenging terrain.

This earthquake was the deadliest in Morocco since 2004. Nearly 3,000 people were killed and more than 5,530 were injured, more than half of them severely. Approximately 300,000 people have had their homes damaged or destroyed.

## Severity of humanitarian conditions

### *Shelter, Housing, and Settlements*

The Government of Morocco estimates that 59,674 homes were damaged in the quake, 32 percent of them severely and 68 percent partially. Emergency shelter is needed in the immediate term to ensure that displaced people are protected from the elements, particularly as winter approaches in the High Atlas. Many people are currently living in tent settlements in the areas surrounding their damaged villages, while others are crowded into a small number of communal 'displacement' sites.

Urban areas have also faced significant damage. Informal shelters are facing a lack of electricity and lighting, lack of security, and lack of privacy, including a lack of gender-appropriate hygiene facilities, as well as severe damage to water and sewage, which limits safe drinking water.

### *Livelihoods*

The considerable damage to houses, buildings, and other infrastructure has also limited access to livelihoods among affected communities. Many people in remote areas rely on barter for trade and have found their savings - deposits of materials for future barter - destroyed or inaccessible in damaged and dangerous homes.

### *Education*

Education has also been disrupted and this is a significant challenge, with the earthquake occurring just at the start of the school year. While some older children are being transported to larger cities to

resume education there, younger children's access to primary education may be hampered. In addition, girls are much less likely than boys to be granted permission to live in communal housing to continue their education in cities, resulting in a risk to girls' long-term enrolment in formal education.

#### *Food and immediate needs*

Most affected households need food and non-food items (NFIs), including basic household items as their priority needs. Due to significant community solidarity, many communities' immediate food needs have been met. However, damage to cooking facilities, tent settlements temporarily occupying agricultural land, and the imminent arrival of winter all limit food security in the short and medium term. This is currently the planting season for some crops and the affected population may suffer food insecurity as a result of not being able to access their land.

#### *Health*

Health services, particularly primary care, have also been disrupted in affected locations, and in the early days after the quake, severely injured patients were transferred throughout the region to functioning facilities. But in general, the disruption in essential health services poses significant risks to those with chronic diseases and those requiring preventive

care, including children and pregnant women. Rehabilitation services for those with disabilities and those injured in the earthquake are also limited, particularly those far from urban areas. Signs of acute distress, fear, grief, survivor guilt, and panic are also growing, according to Moroccan Red Crescent Society (MRCS) psychosocial teams. Those who have experienced extremely distressing events or repeated stress are more likely to feel the impact for months or even years to come unless mental health and psychosocial support services are urgently provided alongside humanitarian assistance.

#### *Water and sanitation*

In many hard-hit communities, water facilities, sanitation facilities, and pipelines were damaged or destroyed. The earthquake also damaged community water and sanitation facilities, and survivors are at risk from open defecation, untreated water sources, and poor hygiene. Communicable diseases such as acute watery diarrhea (AWD) particularly threaten people living in tented settlements. Diarrhea is in fact already on the rise. In some areas where animals have died and remain buried in rubble, soil, and water sources are also at risk of bacterial contamination, particularly when autumn rains begin.

## **CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE**

### **1. National Society response capacity**

#### **1.1 National Society capacity and ongoing response**

Created by royal decree in 1957, the Moroccan Red Crescent Society (MRCS) is a voluntary relief association and auxiliary to the civil and military authorities, with 8,565 volunteers in 102 branches across the country. It acts as an auxiliary to the public authorities while maintaining neutrality and independence by conforming to the principles and values of the International Movement of the Red Cross and Red Crescent.

MRCS was recognized by ICRC in 1958 and admitted as a full member of the IFRC. It assures assistance to populations in the event of disasters and armed conflict, and in exceptional situations, through programmes that reinforce capacity, teach first aid, raise awareness, and support disaster preparedness and risk reduction. MRC promotes international humanitarian law (IHL) and humanitarian principles and is recognised as a key player in humanitarian and social fields.

Part of MRC's mandate is to prevent hardship among populations affected by disasters and to offer them rapid assistance, including relief and first aid to vulnerable social groups. Central bodies are the General Assembly, the Central Committee, the Governing Board, and the General Secretariat, and these are supported by provincial

and/or prefectural and local organizations, including 71 provincial and prefectural *Wilayas* committees and 25 local committees.

The Central Administration oversees the daily management of the activities of the National Society and follows up on the decisions taken by the Central Committee and the Board of Directors. It coordinates the activities of provincial and local committees as well. In particular...

- the General Assembly decides on the main orientations of the National Society
- the Board of Directors is the deliberative body between the meetings of the General Assembly of the Moroccan Red Crescent; it directs and applies the governance decisions.
- all members of Governance (the General Assembly, the Governing Council, and the Central Committee) are volunteers; and
- the Executive Director oversees partnerships, programmes, projects, and service delivery.

The Moroccan government is leading the overall coordination and management of humanitarian assistance for this earthquake both locally and internationally, and MRCS maintains close relations with government departments, relevant ministries, security authorities, and other agencies as and when required, while IFRC is well-connected with United Nations agencies and other key stakeholders. The State also seconds a range of staff to MRC from various ministries.

MRC immediately deployed emergency response teams in the minutes and hours after the earthquakes. For this response, 300 volunteers helped to quickly transport the wounded to medical points, distribute non-food items (NFIs) from pre-positioned stocks, and distribute donated tents and other NFIs from Partner National Societies. MRCS has also offered psychosocial support (PSS) sessions to affected communities, and their own volunteers as well. After the Search & Rescue phase was over, MRCS continued to provide first aid services in community shelters, alongside ongoing distribution of supplies to meet people's basic needs. MRC is also providing a service to restore family links (RFL), with technical support from ICRC.

Based in Rabat, MRC has its own core staff for project management, finance, logistics, and human resources. Branch and sub-branch offices in Marrakesh, Chichaoua, and Taroudant continue to actively respond to the emergency as well.

## 1.2 Capacity and response at the national level

Local, regional, and national public authorities responded quickly and at scale to the emergency, providing and sustaining critical lifesaving services. The government response, reconstruction, and recovery strategy has not yet been published. The national government has created the High Atlas Development Agency to oversee the development of a multi-sectoral integrated programme (2024-2028) covering six provinces and prefectures affected by the earthquake (Marrakesh, Al Haouz, Taroudant, Chichaoua, Azilal, and Ouarzazate). The organisation will be tasked with the strategy and implementation of “the reconstruction and rehabilitation of affected areas, taking into consideration the environmental dimension and ensuring respect for the unique heritage, traditions, and lifestyles of the local population and seismic construction standards, as well as the implementation of socio-economic development projects in the regions targeted by this program.”<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.maroc.ma/en/news/moroccos-upper-house-adopts-bill-create-high-atlas-development-agency>

## 2. International capacity and response

### 2.1 Red Cross Red Crescent Movement capacity and response

IFRC's mandate is to strengthen MRCS's operational and structural capacity for continued and efficient humanitarian response through technical support, as well as long-term sustainability through capacity strengthening and organizational development at headquarters and branches. Through its Country Cluster Delegation and regional office, IFRC maintains close collaboration with MRCS and aims to continue providing technical support to MRCS's range of services. These include disaster management, maintaining livelihoods, health, water and sanitation, community services, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), and National Society Development (NSD). They also include Corporate Services such as Finance and Administration, Information Technology, Human Resources, Security, Procurement and Logistics, and legal support.

#### **Federation membership**

Membership coordination meetings take place daily, bringing together representatives of MRCS, IFRC, and in-country Partner National Societies, to ensure good sharing of information, joint planning, efficient collaboration and coordination of resources, and aligned strategies related to partners' support to MRCS.

Currently, the German Red Cross is present in Morocco on a long-term basis, primarily focusing on Disaster Risk Reduction. Several Partner National Societies, including Qatar Red Crescent and Turkish Red Crescent, provided support to the Moroccan Red Crescent in carrying out distributions (with operational and in-kind support) and additional support to affected communities. Many National Societies from the Middle East and North Africa, as well as other regions, have also launched emergency fundraising campaigns.

IFRC and German Red Cross response operations strategies are aligned and complementary, with IFRC providing technical and distribution support to in-kind German contributions, and the German Red Cross providing structural, NSD, and operational support to the broader IFRC operation. Day-to-day activities are coordinated on the ground, with tripartite planning occurring between the Moroccan Red Crescent, German Red Cross, and IFRC.

#### **ICRC**

IFRC is coordinating with ICRC via its office in Tunisia to support streamlined assistance to MRCS, particularly in the areas of capacity building for the management of the dead, and to ensure continued delivery of RFL services. MRCS held a global call with Membership on 10 Sept 2023 as well, and organized a mini-summit on 15 Sept 2023, alongside daily operational meetings with the in-country PNSs to ensure a collaborative and coordinated approach to the response. In agreement with MRCS, IFRC has activated its emergency rapid response mechanisms by deploying technical human resources through the Rapid Response System as well as Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Logistics ERUs.

### 2.2 International humanitarian stakeholder capacity and response

There were several humanitarian agencies already present in Morocco at the time of the earthquake, including some UN agencies (IOM, Unicef) and national organisations of Care, Oxfam, and other global actors. As the Moroccan authorities have not requested international assistance for this emergency, UN agencies are not providing coordination support; they continue to provide technical support to local and civil society actors who are supporting the response. The cluster system has not been activated, and intersectoral and interagency coordination mechanisms are not formalised.

### 3. Gaps in the response

The earthquake has damaged or destroyed communities across a broad and often remote geographic area. National authorities and humanitarian organizations mounted a swift lifesaving response and have continued providing tents and other items to ensure the immediate basic needs of the affected people. Specific gaps identified include longer-term food security and livelihoods; access to basic non-food necessities; safe and winterized temporary shelter; psychosocial support (PSS) including referral to mental health services; safe water, sanitation, and health and hygiene promotion; and specialised services to ensure the protection of vulnerable groups. Longer-term resilience, disaster risk reduction, and permanent shelter solutions require additional planning and investment over the coming months.

## OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

### 1. MRCS response capacity

As MRC fulfills its auxiliary role to the government and its mandated role as an implementing partner, this acute crisis is putting a strain on its administrative, procurement, logistics, and financial management structures, as well as on human resources. It is crucial for MRCS to enhance its capacity to expand its response while also building on existing capacities at the branch level. IFRC is providing support to MRC in terms of coordination, technical expertise, and logistics, to facilitate the scaling up of operations and response to this crisis. This includes capacity building and hiring of additional personnel to ensure that both technical and corporate service departments are able to provide the level of support required to sustain this operation over two-plus years. In addition, IFRC is assisting in the development and strengthening of MRCS as the National Society, including improving its own capacities in terms of human resources, project financial management, procurement, logistics, information technology, and security, in addition to volunteer management.

### 2. Local procurement

International procurement and import of standardized humanitarian goods have been a significant challenge and the operation assumes that local procurement will be required for the duration of the response, although all avenues are being explored to allow for the import of goods not available on the national market in the qualities, quantities or timelines needed for the response. Markets in Marrakesh were largely emptied by local procurement by individuals and local organisations providing in-kind support to affected communities, requiring country-wide procurement, which is ongoing.

### 3. Environment

Many affected communities were not road-accessible even before the earthquake, requiring access by motorbike, foot, or donkey. While authorities have led significant efforts to clear and repair damaged roads, the risks of ongoing damage or new blockages to mountain roads remain significant. Autumn and spring rainfalls will also increase the risk of flooding and landslides, which may result in additional humanitarian needs in addition to creating access challenges.

## FEDERATION-WIDE APPROACH

The Emergency Appeal is part of a **Federation-wide approach**, based on the response priorities of MRCS and in consultation with all Federation members contributing to it, integrating holistic planning within the Operational Strategy. The approach reflected in this Operational Strategy will ensure linkages between all response activities (including bilateral activities and activities funded domestically) and maximize the collective humanitarian impact. It will enhance collective humanitarian diplomacy and resource development by engaging the Membership in a spirit of shared leadership. This is in line with the Agenda for Renewal, which places increased emphasis on making IFRC a more effective platform for international coordination of emergency operations, collective representation of IFRC, policy discussions, and National Society development and capacity

strengthening. The IFRC Country Cluster Delegation and the MENA Regional Office in Beirut will provide membership coordination and will support effective Movement Coordination to reinforce Red Pillar actions. Coordination mechanisms at a regional level include monthly coordination calls hosted by the Beirut office with PNSs and ICRC. The Beirut office has hosted a Global Partner's Call following the launch of the emergency appeal and will host another immediately following the release of this Operations Strategy. Following this, Global Partner's Calls will continue on a quarterly or biannual basis. Frontline support to MRCS will also be strengthened to make it more resilient and stronger in volunteering and to strengthen its national network of branches and systems, including the development of financial services, procurement, human resources, and information technology to sustain quality, relevant services in Morocco after the response.

The Federation-wide funding requirement for this Emergency Appeal comprises all support and funding to be channelled to the National Society in response to the emergency. This includes the MRCS's domestic fundraising ask, the fundraising ask of Partner National Societies, and the funding ask of the IFRC Secretariat.

## OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Vision

IFRC will provide coordination, technical support, and strategic support to enable members to meet the immediate needs of people affected by the earthquake while supporting MRCS to grow and develop resilient and accountable humanitarian services and systems. This includes an initial focus on supporting directly affected families and communities to survive the winter in safety, dignity, and health; this will transition thereafter to support the overall recovery of affected communities through integrated community-based risk reduction activities coupled with continued work to improve sustainable livelihoods, social and economic empowerment of women, and activities to 'build back safer'.

The IFRC and in-country PNS will support the Moroccan Red Crescent to develop a unified country plan prior to the end of the Emergency Appeal, to ensure a smooth transition to a long-term strategy.

### Anticipated climate-related risks and adjustments in the operation

Key climate-related risks in Morocco include riverine and overland flooding, flash floods, landslides, water scarcity, extreme heat, wildfires, and extreme cold waves. Low precipitation and high temperatures increase the risk of wildfires and exacerbate the drought conditions already being experienced in the region.

Given the vulnerability of the impacted population, the large geographical range, climate change making seasonal hazards more difficult to anticipate, and ongoing and localized hazards, a vulnerability and risk assessment is required. IFRC and MRCS will thus design their interventions with a climate-smart approach and will integrate climate and disaster risk assessments including the protection of the environment throughout planned operations. These interventions will be linked to community engagement for behaviour change and risk reduction.

### Targeting

The earthquake's impact on shelter and access to water and sanitation has been devastating in the most affected areas, with extremely high levels of damage in towns and villages, many of which are precariously located on steep slopes with limited space to set up appropriate temporary shelters near damaged settlements. Many families have lost everything - livelihoods, seeds and livestock, and all personal belongings - and face a harsh, rapidly approaching winter. Nearly 60,000 households (300,000 people) had their homes destroyed or damaged, and approximately 600,000 people were directly or indirectly affected.



In the first phase of the response, activities will focus on those who were made homeless or otherwise displaced by the earthquake. When relevant, assistance will prioritize single-parent households; households with members who have disabilities; the elderly; families hosting separated children; and those at increased risk of poor health; while stressing protection and safety concerns due to the quality or placement of their temporary shelter. The activities will also target those who can quickly move back into structurally sound homes that require only minimal repairs to become habitable in order to free space and resources for those whose homes cannot be inhabited over the coming winter. Some communities are not connected to road networks either and will become harder to reach as winter progresses. These communities will be prioritized for early winterization activities. Mid-term support through the two integrated service delivery platforms, described in the section below, will target 12,000 directly affected households (60,000 people) as well, with a total target of 150,000 people supported, directly or indirectly.

In essence, this Emergency Appeal is targeting basic assistance provisions and early recovery programming to the hardest hit population. Targeting will be based on exposure to the earthquake, pre-existing vulnerabilities, and low coping capacities. The scope of the intervention may vary due to the geographic location, impact, and damage as well as on support from other humanitarian actors.

The number of people affected, and therefore targeted, has been updated since the initial launch of the Emergency Appeal, based on damage assessments and a more detailed understanding of the impacts.

### **1. Considerations for Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI)**

Protection issues disproportionately affect women, children (especially separated or unaccompanied minors), older persons, people living with disabilities, marginalized and socially excluded people, and groups including migrants and refugees. Where gender, age, disability, and displacement intersect, these protection risks are compounded. Poverty in some of the affected areas puts a strain on families and can lead to an increase in harmful coping mechanisms and dangerous practices such as gender-based violence and child marriage. PGI considerations are thus being mainstreamed throughout the support provided, with a particular emphasis on gendered aspects of WASH, on safe, disability-inclusive shelter interventions, and on ensuring that safeguarding practices are adhered to, especially for child protection.

### **2. Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)**

MRCS and IFRC will ensure that communities are involved in the full project management cycle including needs assessments, planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Community engagement and accountability tools, such as feedback mechanisms, communication, the handling of and response to sensitive complaints, and ensuring the inclusion of marginalized groups, will all be mainstreamed in all appeal approaches ensuring that interventions are tailored to community needs and address practical needs, and that they evolve over time in line with the expressed needs of the supported communities.

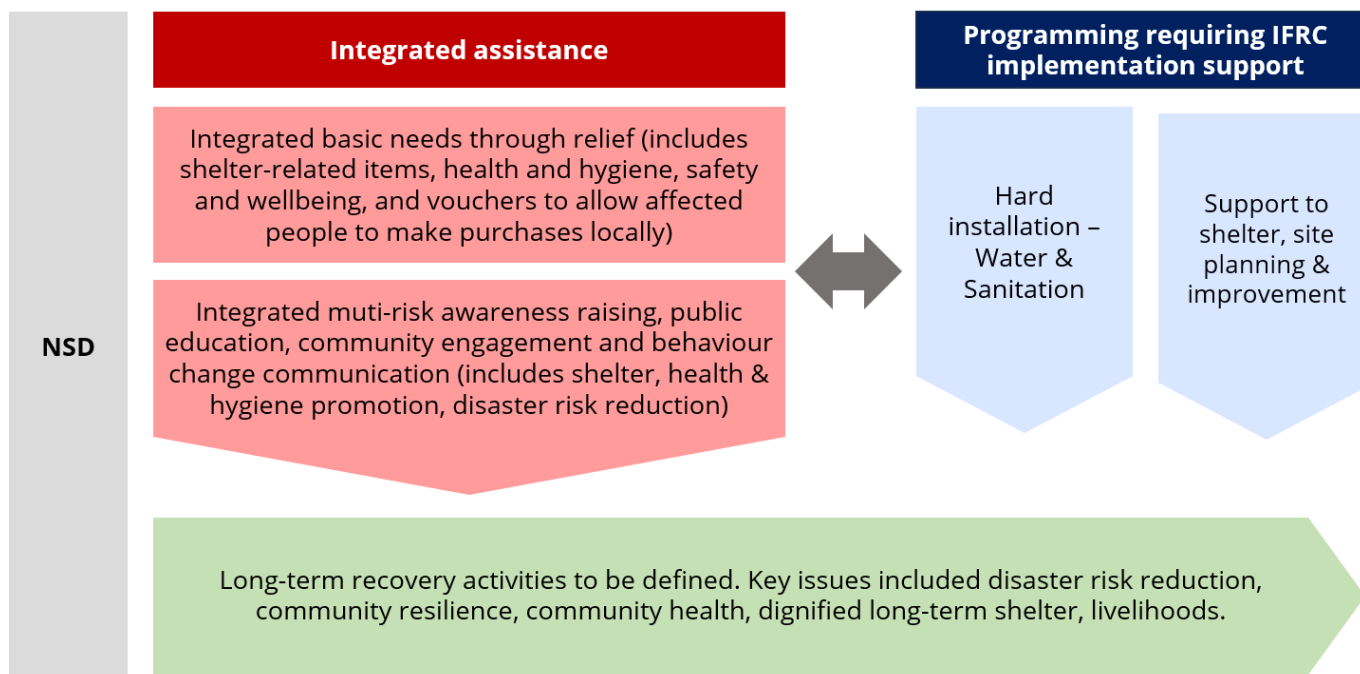
## **PLANNED OPERATIONS**

Working with and through MRCS, IFRC will support affected populations to protect and maintain their health, safety, and dignity, building on MRCS's existing capacities and strategic priorities. This will be done by building on two primary service delivery platforms:

- **Service Delivery Platform 1:** relief and distribution of goods to increase and sustain the safety, health, and dignity of affected people.
- **Service Delivery Platform 2:** integrated community engagement for risk reduction and behaviour change.

The operation will ensure that affected communities have access to both the material and knowledge they need to adapt to their current situation and recover from this disaster.

In parallel, IFRC is supporting access to safe sanitation and water to increase dignity and reduce the risk of water-borne illnesses in affected communities and is supporting authorities with site planning and improvements to the safety and accessibility of formal and informal displacement sites.



## INTEGRATED PROGRAMMATIC APPROACH

### Service Delivery Platform 1: Integrated relief assistance

- shelter-related items, including for repairs of homes and winterization of tents
- health- and hygiene-related items
- Safety of shelters and settlements (e.g., individual and communal lighting, tools to improve drainage, fire control)
- household items, including cooking materials, clothing, mats, blankets
- tents, including for individual families and for communal spaces
- distribution of vouchers in communities with access to markets
- post-distribution monitoring

### Service Delivery Platform 2: Integrated community engagement for risk reduction and behaviour change

- health and hygiene promotion
- disaster risk reduction (DRR) communication
- psychosocial support (PSS)
- protection-related referrals
- shelter-related risk awareness and education
- community feedback mechanism
- participatory planning

Community engagement activities will include first aid and health advice, psychological first aid, public health, and hygiene education, and advice on good practices regarding tent insulation, tent safety, and drainage. MRCS

volunteers will be (re)trained in first aid and psychosocial first aid as a priority. A number of local civil society organizations are well placed as well to provide support on Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV) and child-protection issues, and MRCS will be equipped to provide referrals to these local actors. Distribution will tentatively target 12,000 households (approx. 60,000 people) across the three most affected provinces. The detailed distribution quantities will be adjusted as the needs and local market conditions evolve.

In addition to the above integrated service delivery platforms, which build on the existing capacity and positioning of MRCS, two vertical pillars of the response will rely on specific technical and implementation support of the IFRC, in close coordination with MRCS technical leads and in coordination with the relief and community engagement approaches outlined above:

**Water and Sanitation**


- This refers to locally adapted water and sanitation measures, implemented hand-in-hand with hygiene promotion and community engagement activities. This will include item distribution and communication regarding public and environmental health, installation of latrines, and distribution and improvement of access to potable water in affected communities, smaller, more rural, and more remote communities where large-scale WASH services are not being provided. PGI considerations are mainstreamed into WASH activities, including addressing elements related to gender-based violence (GBV) risk mitigation, and gender-sensitive WASH.

**Site planning and improvement**


- fire and flood risk reduction
- site improvement (drainage, leveling, pathways, lighting)
- site management support to village traditional and local authorities

**Early recovery**


- The early recovery strategy will be determined by a participatory recovery planning process, tasked with evaluating the transition of the above activities into those that address longer-term needs, including the incorporation of livelihoods programming adapted to the local context and capacities.
- Recovery planning will consider approaches to implement multi-hazard risk reduction programming at the community level, addressing health, PSS, disaster, and climate risks. In addition, livelihoods, ‘build back safer’, and longer-term WASH needs will be investigated.
- Advocacy for cash-based programming is being undertaken at the national level.

 <p><b>Shelter, Housing and Settlements</b></p>		<p><b>17,226,000 CHF</b></p>
<p><b>Objectives:</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Emergency phase: Communities in crisis-affected areas restore and strengthen their safety through emergency shelter and household items provision.</li> <li>2. Resilience building: Meet the medium-term shelter needs and urban resilience in line with principles of dignity, protection, and an integrated approach.</li> <li>3. Offer technical and strategic support to governorate-level local high relief committees on shelter strategy/solutions and actions.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Total target:</b> 12,000 households/60,000 people</p>

<b>Priority actions:</b>	<p>Emergency phase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide tents, winterization, and relief household items based on priorities identified such as thermal blankets, kitchen sets, heating stoves/heaters (for tents in which this will be safe), and bedding units/mattresses; isolated communities and those with insufficient lighting will also receive solar or wind-up lamps/torches.</li> <li>2. Improve temporary and adapted shelter solutions for people who are severely injured/referred by hospitals or persons with disabilities.</li> <li>3. Improve collective accommodation centres and provide materials for repairable buildings, with the approval and coordination of government shelter strategy.</li> <li>4. Raise awareness and train volunteers, staff, and affected populations in the best use of in-kind assistance (repair materials) and in safe sheltering practices ('build back safer').</li> <li>5. Support safe and winterized communal spaces in tented settlements e.g., communal kitchens, and social spaces.</li> <li>6. Improve the quality and safety of tented settlements through site planning and improvement interventions e.g., flood prevention, leveling, fire prevention, organization, and management.</li> </ol> <p>Recovery and longer-term support</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Participatory approach for safe shelter awareness (PASSA) and community-driven awareness activities to build back safer.</li> <li>8. Repair and community-driven reconstruction and improvement of earthquake-resistant local building technologies (pilot homes, trainings of local masons, support to village construction teams.)</li> <li>9. Develop awareness training and participatory shelter &amp; settlement methods e.g., PASSA and CEA messages, for MRCS and communities to create joint ownership and risk-awareness/action plans.</li> <li>10. Advocate for Red Cross Red Crescent positioning and support to long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction.</li> <li>11. Replenish and pre-position shelter and non-food items distributed from existing MRCS stocks in order to maintain readiness to respond to crises and disasters.</li> <li>12. Provide cash-based shelter support where possible and appropriate. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Conduct a market assessment of the rental accommodation available in the targeted location.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
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 <p><b>Food Security and Livelihoods</b></p>		<b>8,824,000 CHF</b>
		<b>Total</b> 12,000 households/60,000 people
<b>Objective:</b>	Communities in crisis-affected areas and the displaced can cover their immediate food needs and build and protect resilient livelihoods.	
<b>Priority actions:</b>	Emergency phase:	


	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support affected households to protect their livelihoods and/or replace productive assets to recover their source of income.</li> <li>2. Assess the feasibility of Household Economic Security approaches.</li> </ol> <p>Early recovery to recovery</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Conduct a recovery assessment to inform appropriate actions.</li> <li>4. Dependent on feasibility assessment, cash-for-work programme for daily workers.</li> <li>5. Integrate climate-smart Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation into livelihoods protection and strengthening interventions to build the longer-term resilience of the affected population.</li> <li>6. Support women's livelihoods.</li> <li>7. Build capacity and knowledge on livelihoods programming</li> </ol>
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	<b>Multi-purpose Cash</b>	<b>1,261,000 CHF</b>
		<b>Total target: TBD</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	Advocate for the use of cash-based interventions for shelter, livelihoods, and other needs.	
<b>Priority actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conduct Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) feasibility study and market assessment to ensure that affected communities have access to markets and that cash is a feasible option.</li> <li>2. Advocate for complementary cash assistance.</li> <li>3. Pilot vouchers on a small scale aiming to scale up CVA in multiple locations.</li> <li>4. Establish an operational data management system for registration, de-duplication, and distribution to be scaled up.</li> <li>5. Build the capacity of MRC volunteers and staff on CVA by conducting a CVA simulation.</li> </ol>	

# HEALTH & CARE INCLUDING WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH)


(INCLUDES MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT, AND COMMUNITY HEALTH)

 <p><b>Health &amp; Care</b> (Mental Health and Psychosocial Support/Community Health/Medical Services)</p>		<p><b>9,407,000 CHF</b></p>
<p><b>Objective:</b></p>	<p>Reduce the risk of, and impact from injuries, illnesses, and mental health challenges through first aid, health promotion, and MHPSS interventions.</p>	
<p><b>Priority actions:</b></p>	<p>Community health preparedness and response</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support and promote behaviour change for the affected and host populations through targeted Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) activities integrated into a multi-hazard community-based risk reduction approach.</li> <li>2. Ensure the formation of community committees to foster community-based health interventions.</li> <li>3. Scale up MRCS's capacity to prevent, detect, and respond to diseases with epidemic potential, including through a feasibility assessment for community-based surveillance.</li> <li>4. Provide first aid kits and training to affected communities.</li> </ol> <p>Improve access to MHPSS services:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mainstream PSS in all of MRC's interventions e.g., through PFA training for all.</li> <li>2. Provide psychological first aid for the affected community.</li> <li>3. Empower MRCS's volunteers and staff to provide different MHPSS services.</li> <li>4. Support the provision of PFA and other tailored PSS services to the most vulnerable groups in the affected population.</li> <li>5. Strengthen referral pathways to specialized mental health services.</li> <li>6. Establish a caring for staff and volunteer system at the national society including peer support, volunteer safety, and security policies.</li> </ol>	

 <p><b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</b></p>		<p><b>16,628,000 CHF</b></p> <p><b>Total target:</b> 10,000 households/50,000 people</p>
<p><b>Objective:</b></p>	<p>In coordination with relevant government agencies, reduce the risk of waterborne diseases and ensure the dignity of the affected population through the provision of safe, inclusive WASH services.</p>	
<p><b>Priority actions:</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Undertake continuous assessment of WASH needs in coordination with other sectors and implementing partners.</li> <li>2. Train WASH volunteers on the delivery of effective climate sensitive hygiene promotion in emergencies with a focus on water-borne diseases and PGI issues</li> <li>3. Distribute essential WASH items including hygiene kits, dignity kits, cleaning kits, and culturally appropriate Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) kits with appropriate hygiene promotion activities.</li> <li>4. Provide access to lifesaving/emergency water, sanitation, solid waste management, and vector control in designated areas.</li> <li>5. Ensure access to safe drinking water through household- and community-level climate-smart rehabilitation of water sources.</li> <li>6. Repair, rehabilitate, and provide operational support to water systems, sanitation/sewage systems, and solid waste management systems. Ensure that GBV and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) risk mitigation are well addressed in wash facilities.</li> <li>7. Support WASH facilities and services in schools, in close coordination with the Ministry of Education (MOE).</li> <li>8. Enhance capacity for MRCS staff and volunteers on emergency WASH topics including assessments, hygiene promotion, and different WASH interventions via various capacity building modalities.</li> </ol>	


# PROTECTION AND PREVENTION


(INCLUDES PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION (PGI), COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CEA), MIGRATION, RISK REDUCTION, CLIMATE ADAPTATION AND RECOVERY, ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND EDUCATION)

 <p><b>Protection, Gender and Inclusion</b></p>		<p><b>302,000 CHF</b></p>
<p><b>Objective</b></p>	<p>To ensure that dignity, access, participation, and safety are considered in the response, MRCS’s PGI capacities shall be built and strengthened through mainstreaming of PGI and safeguarding in relevant technical sectors and ensuring linkages to effective protection services and strengthening MRCS’s institutional architecture on safety and protection.</p>	
<p><b>Priority actions:</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support the development of MRCS policies and approaches to PSEA as well as child safeguarding.</li> <li>2. Ensure that all staff and volunteers are aware of and are complying with the MRCS Code of Conduct.</li> <li>3. Establish reporting mechanisms and ensure that a hotline or safe channels for sensitive complaints are in place.</li> <li>4. Map safeguarding allegations and ensure that referrals related to them are survivor-centred, safe, and confidential, through an updated referral pathway.</li> <li>5. Build the PGI capacity of staff and volunteers working with MRC and undertake capacity assessments where relevant to adhere to PGI minimum standards in emergencies.</li> <li>6. Collect sex, age, and disability disaggregated data (SADD) and ensure that protection needs are identified in assessments.</li> <li>7. Provide essential protection services including child protection, referral pathway mapping, and RFL, to identify the most vulnerable groups including child-headed households, unaccompanied and separated children, persons with disabilities, and female-headed households.</li> <li>8. Mainstream minimum PGI standards in all technical sectors of the response to prevent and respond to protection risks among elderly, persons and children with disabilities, lactating mothers, women and girls of reproductive age, ethnic, gender and religious minorities, street and working children, and unaccompanied and separated minors.</li> <li>9. Enhance MRC’s coordination with other protection actors for the purpose of having a more synchronized approach and strengthening MRCS’s referral systems.</li> </ol>	



 <p><b>Community Engagement and Accountability</b></p>		<p><b>1,917,000 CHF</b></p>
<p><b>Objective:</b></p>	<p>Form a foundation of integrated community engagement for risk reduction and behaviour change interventions, including health and hygiene promotion, information and education related to shelter, WASH, and other sectoral interventions.</p> <p>Support MRCS's emergency response operations by identifying and communicating a thorough understanding of needs, priorities, and context while providing ways to collaborate closely with affected people by integrating meaningful community engagement and participation, timely and transparent communication, and feedback mechanisms for an effective response.</p>	
<p><b>Priority actions:</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop a CEA foundation approach to integrate health and hygiene promotion, DRR-related awareness and behaviour change, and PSS for community-level volunteers working in their own affected communities.</li> <li>2. Improve the knowledge and capacity of staff and volunteers for effective engagement with affected people through trainings in CEA mechanisms, and digital feedback solutions integrated with Information Management (IM).</li> <li>3. Establish feedback desks, phone-based feedback, and internet-based channels with a focus on closing the loop, in consultation with affected people, branch staff, and volunteer leaders.</li> <li>4. Ensure a constant flow of information to the affected population through community committees, MRCS staff, and volunteers, or other adapted approaches, about the response operations, plans, progress, activities, selection criteria, distribution processes, delays, and challenges, and the services and supports they are entitled to.</li> <li>5. Analyse, respond to, and act on feedback, to adjust and improve operations.</li> <li>6. Update standard operational procedures for community feedback and management to guide CEA integration in operations.</li> <li>7. Involve communities in planning and implementation through real-time and end-line evaluations, while sharing the results with them for better learning.</li> </ol>	

 <b>Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery</b>		<b>7,383,000 CHF</b>  <b>Total target:</b> 150,000 people
<b>Objective:</b>	Strengthen resilience and capacities of disaster and crisis-affected communities through climate-smart community-based risk reduction actions informed by enhanced Vulnerability Capacity Assessments and advanced planning.	
<b>Priority actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Roll out adapted vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) training (encompassing disaster, climate, and health risks) for MRCS staff and volunteers, ensuring a gender and protection lens.</li> <li>2. Strengthen the capacity of affected communities for Disaster Risk Management including disaster risk reduction (DRR), resilience building, and climate change adaptation.</li> <li>3. Engage with MRC in developing relevant scenarios to inform response/resilience planning and procedures, risk management, business continuity, and preparedness plans/agreements.</li> <li>4. Conduct DRR hazard, risk, and vulnerability assessment to inform recovery operations (with Health, Shelter, PGI, and Ops).</li> <li>5. Support and develop plans for disaster management and preparedness by establishing/enhancing early warning systems and early action mechanisms.</li> <li>6. Analyse hazard risk context and identify high-risk areas to inform DRR programming and preparedness.</li> <li>7. Develop and test intervention scenarios and contingency planning with local communities.</li> <li>8. Support communities and households by raising awareness about disaster management and preparedness with support for small-scale disaster risk reduction measures.</li> </ol>	

 <b>Environmental Sustainability</b>		<b>107,000 CHF</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	The environmental impact of the operation is reduced with a focus on greener supply chain practices and procurement of locally produced items, effective waste management and recycling, and environmental screening of longer-term sectoral interventions.	
<b>Priority actions:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Use the Nexus Environmental Assessment Tool (NEAT+) in recovery planning, and Green Response Approach.</li> <li>2. Procurement will prioritize local purchase and production as much as possible, to reduce the carbon footprint from transportation. Consideration will be given to reducing waste as much as possible, optimizing packaging, and reducing single-use plastics.</li> <li>3. Implement the Environmental Sustainability recommendations as part of the integrated program approach.</li> </ol>	

4. MRCS logistics training on a green response.
5. Assess capacity and space to implement solar energy systems at the community and branch levels.

## Enabling approaches

 <b>National Society Strengthening</b>		<b>4,189,000 CHF</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	<p>To reinforce capacity at MRCS headquarters and branches to respond to emergencies and to enhance volunteer and staff competencies in preparedness and response with continued service delivery in an inclusive manner.</p> <p>MRCS responds effectively to the wide spectrum of evolving crises and its auxiliary role in disaster risk management is well-defined and recognized.</p>	
<b>Priority actions:</b>	<p>MRCS disaster management and operational capacity to respond to the emergency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen staff and volunteers at branches and sub-branches on finance, information management and logistics of disaster management to ensure a timely and effective response.</li> <li>• Strengthen and support MRCS’s disaster management strategy and response capacity, and take critical action to enable immediate service delivery, to better coordinate the response and to reinforce its auxiliary role.</li> <li>• Enable MRCS to implement branch Plans of Action based on Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) assessments, which will be adjusted as needed to meet the ongoing priorities of the emergency operations.</li> <li>• Strengthen preparedness and the ‘anticipatory action’ approach at national and branch levels in coordination with local urban authorities (site planning, EWEA).</li> <li>• Provide resources for critical emergency management needs across MRCS operations (HQ and branch levels) including systems and procedures, equipment and HR, based on self-identified priorities and lessons learned from previous operations.</li> <li>• Support MRCS headquarters and branches to ensure contingency planning, business continuity, and scenario planning, where standard operation procedures are reviewed/updated as needed and are relevant to the operational context.</li> <li>• Contribute to building HR capacity, improving office space and work environment, and better equipping select branches.</li> <li>• Support MRCS to develop capacity to enhance response and recovery capacities, to respond appropriately and efficiently e.g., on livelihoods, food security, and CVA.</li> </ul>	

#### Capacity strengthening for MRCS

- Strengthen capacity for MRCS HQ and branches on infrastructure including repair and maintenance, management of assets, management of systems, IT, and Telecom.
- Support and strengthen MRCS logistics capacity on personnel, competencies, warehousing facilities, and fleet, procurement, and overall supply chain.
- Support MRCS to further strengthen IM into a comprehensive digitized information management solution that links services delivered and people reached with CEA and planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER).
- Support MRCS to produce accurate and timely analyses at the internal level, Movement-wide, and partner levels, to inform decision-making and reporting through the production of maps, charts, and infographics.
- Enhance financial management and reporting through necessary systems and trained personnel.
- Support resource mobilization and donor engagement, including strategizing and planning, NS systems, and core cost policy.
- Give HR support to MRCS on IM, PMER, Finance & Admin, and CEA.
- Develop a strategy for emergency response that supports incorporating and adapting existing procedures to transition to resilience, aligning with MRCS's Strategic Plan.
- Support the development of MRCS policies, procedures and business continuity plans to support continued service delivery and effective risk management.
- Enhance leadership development with a focus on governance and management, strengthening mechanisms for integrity and accountability.

#### Volunteer management


- Recruit and onboard new volunteers as required and provide training including, COC, First Aid, Safety, Security and PSEA,
- Standardize the volunteer management system including for reimbursement, use of online databases and training of volunteers.

#### Staff and volunteer well-being and duty of care

- Ensure duty of care towards volunteers through insurance coverage, provision of equipment, protective clothing, PSS, and recognition.
- Personnel well-being approaches are developed to provide ongoing support to frontline personnel and other responders.

 <b>Coordination and Partnerships</b>			<b>1,099,000 CHF</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	Ensure a well-coordinated emergency operation and availability of funding.		
<b>Priority actions:</b>	<p>IFRC Membership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage the IFRC membership to ensure a well-coordinated response to the earthquake through the in-country coordination mechanisms as well as regular coordination with partners supporting the operation but not present in the country.</li> <li>A Federation-wide approach will be maintained by having harmonized planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting, and evaluation among IFRC members.</li> <li>Ensure the funding and implementation of the IFRC appeal and regularly produce information material, in close collaboration with IFRC Regional Offices as well as the Geneva Headquarters SPRM department.</li> </ul> <p>Movement Coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weekly coordination meetings with affected branches</li> <li>Tripartite planning processes</li> <li>Shared logistics decision-making to ensure alignment</li> </ul> <p>Fundraising and engagement with external partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of Joint Resource Mobilization Plan, in coordination with IFRC MENA and Geneva offices.</li> <li>Mobilize outreach to a wide range of movement and non-movement partners, including governments, the private sector, foundations, high-net-worth individuals, and the public both inside Morocco, across MENA and internationally.</li> <li>Dissemination of key messages with international partners and media agencies, and through IFRC platforms, in coordination with the communications surge and the Humanitarian Diplomacy focal point, to promote the Emergency Appeal.</li> </ul> <p>Interagency coordination</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support MRC's existing engagement with country-level coordination structures, to identify gaps and facilitate collaboration at the national level.</li> <li>Engage with coordination structures to inform assessments, gap analysis, and response.</li> </ul> <p>Grants management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure adherence to donor requirements and conditions.</li> <li>Responding to donor queries and requests for clarification.</li> <li>Ensure quality and timely reporting to donors.</li> <li>Identification of potential partners based on alignment with MRCS needs and capacities.</li> </ul>		

	<p>Humanitarian diplomacy and influencing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support MRCS to carry out humanitarian diplomacy, including support to influence, negotiate, communicate, and advocate as an integral part of daily actions both inside and outside Morocco.</li> <li>• Ensure quality assurance and accountability including Planning Monitoring-Evaluating Reporting (PMER), Information Management (IM), Risk Management (RM), and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA).</li> <li>• Reporting and monitoring will be carried out under IFRC monitoring and reporting standards. Regular updates will be issued during the operational timeframe, including a final report.</li> <li>• Establish a Federation-wide PMER/IM/CEA/RM regional coordination group with full engagement with and participation of MRCS.</li> </ul>
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 <p><b>IFRC Secretariat Services</b></p>			<b>6,658,000 CHF</b>
			<b>Total target:</b>
<b>Objectives:</b>	<p>IFRC is working as one organization, delivering what it promises to National Societies and volunteers, and leveraging the strength of the communities with which they work as effectively and efficiently as possible. The Secretariat provides strategic orientation, facilitation, and coordination, considering long-term positioning and further capacity development of the National Society. This will be done by building on existing structures for large-scale programming, toward strong guardianship and accountability for all programming. The IFRC Secretariat will facilitate channelling global resources to sustain the localized response and recovery efforts.</p>		
<b>Priority actions:</b>	<p>Human Resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that staffing needs are met through timely and fast-tracked recruitment, immediate surge support, contract management, and HR support to the delegation and operation.</li> <li>• Ensure the safety of IFRC personnel through acceptable and reliable protective measures and enhance access to affected persons and communities.</li> </ul> <p>Safety and Security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Based on MRCS and IFRC security arrangements, update and ensure compliance with Minimum Security Requirements and Duty of Care, including specific security guidelines for select regions as needed.</li> <li>• Using MRCS security guidance, provide adequate security for all personnel, assets, and operations under IFRC responsibility by ensuring that safety and security risks are identified and treated.</li> </ul> <p>Administration and Corporate Services</p>		

- Together with MRCS ensure the effective and efficient provision of administrative and welcome services (transport, accommodation, visas, IT, and office facilities).
- Delivery of high-quality legal advisory services to IFRC Cluster Delegation and MRCS, if needed, including Lebanon Delegation as needed.
- Oversee business continuity at IFRC Cluster delegation and facilitate advice to MRCS, as needed, including support from the Regional Office as needed.

#### Supply Chain Management

- In coordination with MRCS, support the overall coordination and management of country and regional supply chain in line with the Federation's GLS Strategy.
- Support MRCS with the replenishment of stocks that were delivered to affected populations.
- Ensure that procurement objectives are met with the aim of optimizing service quality and cost/commercial effectiveness.
- Ensure that procurement of items is done according to both National Society procedures and IFRC standards, in close coordination with IFRC Secretariat's Global Humanitarian Services & Supply Chain Management (GHS & SCM), utilizing if required IFRC GHS & SCM structures and existing regional arrangements.
- Support rapid light fleet deployment for IFRC/MRCS operations with the aim of facilitating the movement of operational staff through the provision of IFRC VRP services or the provision of locally rented vehicles.
- Replenish and pre-position additional emergency stocks used during MRCS's initial response.

#### Communications

- Support visibility, advocacy, and positioning of both MRCS and the IFRC-wide support to humanitarian activities in Morocco.

## Risk management

A risk management framework is in place, including a risk register that will be updated monthly for the first six months of the operation, and at minimum quarterly beyond that date.

Threats	Situation	Risk	Mitigation
Local procurement	Significant market competition, fatigue (low if not zero stocks) and challenges to import humanitarian goods at scale	High risk	Continued advocacy with government to allow import of goods. Exploration of import strategies using movement partners. Country-wide approach to local procurement. Strong coordination with partners to avoid duplication. Quality assurance of products by IFRC technical experts to meet the highest available standards.
Infectious diseases	Morocco remains at high risk of COVID-19 and acute watery diarrhea (AWD), with significant displaced populations in temporary and/or crowded accommodations. The cost of living is escalating, and health standards are deteriorating; the country is rife for a large outbreak.	Moderate risk	Apply necessary health and hygiene practices, consume safe food and water (bottled water, well-cooked meals), and personal protective equipment (PPE) including handwashing supplies and face masks available for staff and volunteers. All deployed staff have access to COVID-19 rapid tests as required.
Winter weather	Many affected communities are difficult to access and face a harsh winter without appropriate shelter.	High risk	Prioritize higher altitude and less accessible communities for earlier relief and support. Identify means of continuing to provide support to communities that are difficult to access in winter.
Further earthquakes	There is a risk of further earthquakes in the affected areas and/or other previously affected zones within the same geographical area.	Low risk	Conduct a seismic risk assessment of IFRC and MRCS buildings.
Safeguarding	Limited systems are in place for safeguarding.	Medium risk	Support the development of safeguarding systems and approaches. Develop a community feedback mechanism with specific actions to address sensitive feedback.



# Quality and accountability

As part of the IFRC mandate to ensure quality and accountability, measures are in place at the national level. With the rise of emergencies in MENA, IFRC has tailored its strategy globally, regionally, and at the country level for a more quality- and accountability-focused approach by creating a coherent, complementary, and context-relevant system as a fundamental and critical requirement for National Societies. Several priorities have surfaced in Morocco's earthquake response:

## Performance and Quality Assurance

This will be mainstreamed throughout all operations. Complementarity among information management results monitoring, evaluation, reporting, risk management, and community engagement will be ensured to achieve quality programming and accountability toward the communities.

### 1. Creating an efficient monitoring system

IFRC and Federation partners will support MRCS in creating an efficient, effective, and practical monitoring system to make sure that practical indicators are identified, verified, documented, and communicated to MRCS units and partners, and publicly when relevant. WASH, Shelter, Relief and CVA units will ensure that proper steps are taken for post-distribution monitoring (PDM), and these are followed up together with input from PMER. Sensitive reports will be acted upon per the defined timeline.

### 2. Federation-wide Approach

The Appeal is an opportunity to reaffirm the need for a collective picture of the Federation and its membership's contributions in response to the acute crisis and the need to have coherent, consistent, and quality data on agreed indicators regularly.

The Federation-wide Approach will assess planning, monitoring and data management across all Federation partners for better decision-making and resource mobilization. Through MRCS, Federation partners will ensure knowledge creation, documentation of good practices and corrective actions and strategies when relevant.

IFRC will also continue to coordinate with ICRC on relevant files.

### 3. MRCS capacity strengthened

Federation partners will ensure that MRCS has the resources and capacity to collect and manage data, generate knowledge, and meet reporting requirements. In addition, IFRC will support MRCS to establish a monitoring and evaluation framework for ongoing activities. IFRC will also support the development and strengthening of existing accountability and protection approaches and standards, including piloting community feedback mechanisms and supporting the development of a comprehensive PGI and PSEA framework.

Federation-wide monitoring and reporting will be supported, with a harmonized list of indicators, regularly collected and reported to represent a complete picture of IFRC network solidarity and response efforts. Regular internal reporting will be developed, while adhering to IFRC standards in external reporting. IFRC PMER and IM teams will engage with all operating National Societies, for consultation and support in establishing/maintaining the necessary systems and practices for regular monitoring. Evaluation and learning will be ensured through real-time evaluations, mid- and end-line evaluations, and/or lessons learned workshops.

The Federation-wide list of indicators, defined for the initial phase of the operation, is as follows. The list will continue to be updated to include new indicators as the operation evolves.

Sector	Federation-wide indicators
<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</b>	Number of people (disaggregated by gender, age, and disability) reached with health or hygiene supplies
	Number of people (disaggregated by gender, age, and disability) (and households) reached by hygiene promotion activities in the response period
	Number of water sources rehabilitated
	Number of WASH assessments conducted in coordination with other sectors and implementing partners
	Number of sanitation/sewage systems rehabilitated/repared while ensuring that GBV and PSEA risk mitigation measures are met
	Number of solid waste management systems rehabilitated/repared while ensuring that GBV and PSEA risk mitigation measures are met
	Number of volunteers trained on the delivery of effective hygiene promotion in emergencies with a focus on water-borne diseases and PGI issues
<b>Shelter</b>	Number of people (and households) provided with in-kind assistance only for repairs or construction (for material and/or labour) for transitional shelter that is safe and adequately enables essential household and livelihoods activities to be undertaken with dignity
	Number of households provided with household items that support the restoration and maintenance of health, dignity, and safety and the undertaking of daily domestic activities in and around the home
	Number of people reached with rental assistance
	Number of affected people who attended awareness sessions on shelter and emergency household items
	Number of safe and winterized communal spaces in tented settlements (e.g. communal kitchens, social spaces) supported
<b>Health &amp; Care</b>	Number of people (disaggregated by gender, age and disability, and households) reached by first aid activities in the response period
	Number people reached with community-based health activities (e.g. CBHFA)
	Number of MRC volunteers trained on PFA provision
<b>FSL</b>	Number of people taking part in cash-for-work (CFW) schemes related to shelter and settlement and WASH activities
<b>DRR</b>	Number of trainings conducted on EVCA or similar community-based risk assessment
	Number of DRR hazard, risk, and vulnerability assessments filled
	Number of communities supported with early action mechanisms and/or early warning systems
	Number of disaster management and preparedness awareness sessions conducted
	Number of individuals reached with disaster management and preparedness awareness sessions and / or CBHFA
<b>CEA</b>	Number of volunteers and staff trained on CEA mechanisms and digital feedback solutions
	Number of feedback mechanisms established
	Number of consultations made with authorities and community leaders to inform better planning
<b>PMER</b>	Percentage of people assisted reported the relevance of the assistance to their needs
	Percentage of people assisted reported receiving the assistance in a dignified and safe manner
<b>PGI</b>	Number of staff and volunteers trained on MRC code of conduct, PGI, PSEA or child safeguarding
	Number of referrals made for protection services
<b>NSD</b>	Number of staff and volunteers trained on finance, IM or logistics
	Number of branches equipped or supported
	Number of trainings conducted on IM, CEA or PMER
	Number of financial systems adopted

	Number of trainings on financial systems conducted
	Number of technical or operational staff recruited
	Number of branches supported with infrastructure repair or equipment
	Number of trainings conducted on logistics or procurement
VM	Number of existing and new volunteers trained on CoC, First Aid, Safety and Security or PSEA
	Number of volunteers insured or equipped

## FUNDING REQUIREMENT

### Federation-wide funding requirement\*



\*For more information on Federation-wide funding requirement, refer to section, Federation-wide Approach.

# Breakdown of the IFRC secretariat funding requirement



## OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### MDRMA010 - Morocco Marrakesh-Safi Earthquake

#### FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>63,055,000</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	17,226,000
Livelihoods	8,824,000
Multi-purpose Cash	1,261,000
Health	9,407,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)	16,628,000
Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)	302,000
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation & Recovery	7,383,000
Community Engagement & Accountability	1,917,000
Environmental Sustainability	107,000
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>11,945,000</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	1,099,000
Secretariat Services	6,658,000
National Society Strengthening	4,189,000
<b>TOTAL REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>75,000,000</b>

*All amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*

## Contact information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

At the Moroccan Red Crescent

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At IFRC

- IFRC Regional MENA Office for Health, Climate & Crises (HDCC) : Dr. Hosam Faysal, Regional Head of HDCC; [hosam.faysal@ifrc.org](mailto:hosam.faysal@ifrc.org)
- IFRC Regional MENA Office for Operations Coordination Nader Bin Shamlan, Operations Coordinator; [nader.binshamlan@ifrc.org](mailto:nader.binshamlan@ifrc.org)
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For in-kind donations and mobilization table support:

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- Global Humanitarian Services and Supply Chain Management in Emergencies; Nikola Jovanovic; [nikola.jovanovic@ifrc.org](mailto:nikola.jovanovic@ifrc.org)

Reference

□

Click [here](#) for:

- Previous Appeals and updates