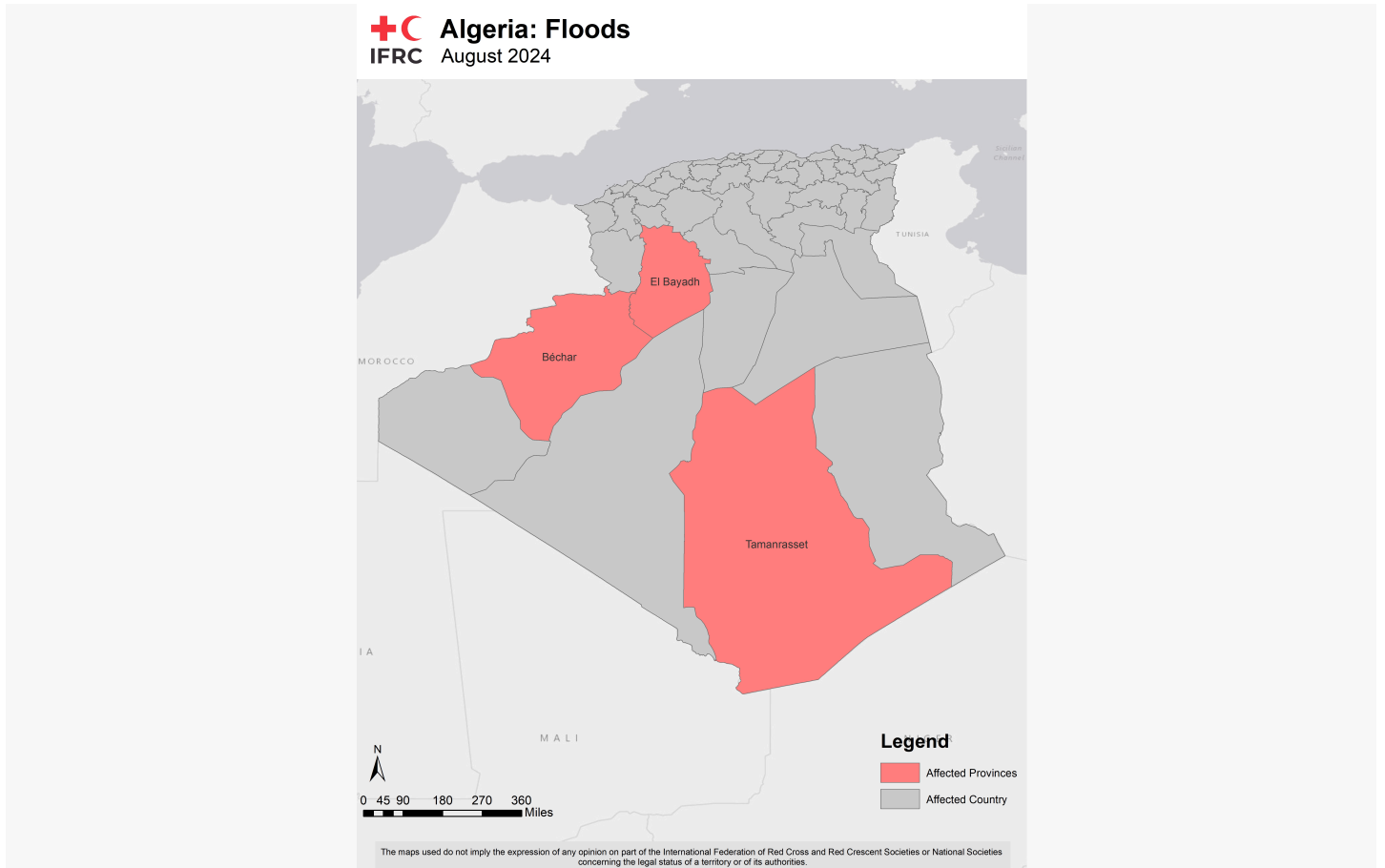




Appeal: <b>MDRDZ011</b>	Total DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 499,186</b>	Crisis Category: <b>Yellow</b>	Hazard: <b>Flood</b>
Glide Number: <b>FL-2024-000168-DZA</b>	People Affected: <b>11,100 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>6,000 people</b>	People Assisted: <b>6,000 people</b>
Event Onset: <b>Sudden</b>	Operation Start Date: <b>19-09-2024</b>	Operational End Date: <b>31-03-2025</b>	Total Operating Timeframe: <b>6 months</b>
Targeted Regions: <b>Béchar, Tamanrasset, El Bayadh</b>			

The major donors and partners of the IFRC-DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, China, Czech, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Malta, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, and the Netherlands, as well as DG ECHO, Mondelez Foundation, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

# Description of the Event



## Date of event

08-09-2024

## What happened, where and when?

On 8 September 2024, a severe tropical disturbance triggered widespread flooding across several southern and western provinces of Algeria. The most affected areas included Béchar, El Bayadh, Béni Abbès, Tamanrasset, Tiaret, Tindouf, and Naâma. The flooding began on 5 September and intensified by 8 September, displacing 2,300 families, including members of nomadic communities. In Béchar, the number of displaced families rose to 2,060, who were forced to evacuate their homes. Roads and key infrastructure — including four bridges, as well as water and electricity systems — were severely damaged. Rescue operations were conducted to save and evacuate individuals trapped by the rising waters. In El Bayadh, 60 families were affected, and 34 houses were damaged as floods swept through remote areas. In Béni Abbès, rising water levels cut off major roads, and there was a high risk of structural damage due to the overflow of the rivers near the Béchar dam. In Tamanrasset, 100 nomadic families were affected, with search and rescue operations ongoing for missing persons following heavy flooding. Tragically, the floods claimed five lives — four in Béchar and one in Naâma. The affected populations faced immediate threats to their safety and livelihoods, while the authorities and humanitarian organizations — including the Algerian Red Crescent (ARC) — worked to manage the crisis and deliver emergency relief assistance.



ARC response supporting affected people.



Damages on shelters caused by the severe floods.

## Scope and Scale

In early September 2024, a tropical disturbance triggered widespread flooding across several southern and western provinces of Algeria, displacing 2,360 families and causing severe damage to critical infrastructure. Roads, bridges, and water systems were heavily affected, cutting off several communities from essential services.

The most affected areas included Béchar, El Bayadh, and Tamanrasset, particularly in remote rural and desert zones. Access constraints delayed the delivery of humanitarian aid, as transportation routes were damaged or completely blocked. Extended power outages compounded the crisis, leaving entire villages without electricity and increasing the vulnerability of affected households — especially older persons, children, people with disabilities, and those with chronic medical conditions such as insulin dependence.

The floods devastated rural and nomadic populations whose livelihoods depended on agriculture and livestock. Many homes were destroyed, livestock lost, and water sources contaminated, worsening the public health situation and increasing the risk of waterborne diseases.

Although similar floods occurred in 2008 and 2018, this event was unprecedented in its geographic spread and impact on both infrastructure and livelihoods. Recovery remained a major challenge, requiring sustained efforts to restore housing, access to clean water, and income sources.

The Algerian Red Crescent (ARC) led the emergency response, in coordination with Civil Protection and local authorities, by evacuating affected families, providing temporary shelter, distributing food parcels, tents, blankets, mattresses, and hygiene kits, and ensuring first aid and psychosocial support. Despite these efforts, the destruction of road networks and communication systems limited access to the most isolated communities, underscoring the need for stronger preparedness and early warning systems.

## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<p><b>Secretariat</b></p>	<p>The IFRC country delegation team maintained continuous cooperation with the NS daily. The delegation supported the NS in designing this operation and continued to support the NS in several capacities during the implementation, as per the need, along with reporting.</p>
<p><b>Participating National Societies</b></p>	<p>No partner national societies contributed to this operation.</p>



# ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

N/A

## Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
UN or other actors	No UN actors responded to this disaster.

## Needs (Gaps) Identified



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

The assessment highlighted critical gaps in addressing the shelter and housing needs of displaced populations. Significant delays in distributing essential non-food items, such as blankets, mattresses, and tarpaulins, have been attributed to logistical hurdles in reaching remote, isolated areas. These challenges were compounded by the region's rugged terrain, where hard-to-reach communities, including nomadic populations, reside, further impeding the timely delivery of aid. As a result, many families remained in makeshift shelters without necessities, posing serious safety risks. Additionally, damaged roads and bridges were obstructing the transportation of vital shelter materials, exacerbating the situation. The vulnerabilities in these communities were particularly acute, with those living in fragile structures or tents facing elevated risks. Furthermore, a lack of trained volunteers for data collection in these remote regions has led to insufficient information on the number of people requiring long-term housing solutions, undermining the ability to plan effectively for sustainable recovery and rebuilding efforts.



### Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The assessment revealed significant gaps in providing sufficient food supplies to remote communities, despite the distribution of 1,000 parcels. Flooding had devastated agricultural lands and livestock, severely disrupting livelihoods and exacerbating food insecurity. While the response had prioritized immediate relief efforts, there had been limited focus on planning for long-term recovery. The fragile economic conditions in these regions, particularly among nomadic and rural populations, further compound the problem, leaving these communities with minimal capacity to rebuild independently. This lack of resilience, coupled with the destruction of livelihoods, underscored the urgent need for a more comprehensive recovery strategy that addresses both immediate needs and sustainable solutions.



### Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The affected regions have faced severe challenges related to WASH due to damaged water and electricity infrastructures. Many communities were left without access to safe drinking water, as flooding disrupted water supply systems. Sanitation facilities were inadequate, and hygiene supplies were scarce, making it difficult for displaced families to maintain proper hygiene practices. These gaps heightened health risks for vulnerable populations until ARC began addressing these critical needs.

## Operational Strategy

### Overall objective of the operation

The DREF allocation aimed to support the Algerian Red Crescent (ARC) in delivering critical assistance to 6,000 people affected by the floods, focusing on shelter, livelihoods, basic needs, and WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) support. The operation also sought to replenish ARC's emergency stocks that had been mobilized during the initial phase of the response.



Over the six-month implementation period, the intervention prioritized the most severely affected areas — Béchar, El Bayadh, and Tamanrasset — and provided essential relief items such as tents, blankets, mattresses, food parcels, and hygiene kits to displaced families. All distributed items were subsequently replenished, restoring ARC's contingency stock levels and strengthening its overall preparedness capacity for future emergencies. The operation thus addressed both the immediate recovery needs of affected populations and the sustainability of national response mechanisms.\*

## Operation strategy rationale

The intervention was successfully implemented in the most affected provinces, including Béchar, Elbayadh, and Tamanrasset, over the planned six-month period. The operation effectively met the immediate needs of displaced and vulnerable populations in a timely and coordinated manner. All activities planned under the operation were fully executed as follows:

### Shelter:

The Algerian Red Crescent (ARC) had initially distributed 50 family tents, 5,500 blankets, 5,500 mattresses, and 50 tarpaulins to those displaced by the floods. Through this DREF operation, the ARC successfully replenished all shelter items distributed and procured an additional 500 mattresses and 500 blankets, as planned. The shelter response continued to prioritize the most vulnerable families, ensuring adequate protection and improved living conditions for displaced populations residing in temporary emergency shelters.

### Livelihoods:

The operation fully replenished the 1,000 food parcels initially distributed by the ARC. In addition, 1,000 new food parcels were procured and distributed, reaching more affected families and contributing to food security during the early recovery phase. This support stabilized communities and helped alleviate the immediate impact of the disaster on household livelihoods.

### WASH:

The ARC replenished the 1,000 hygiene kits that had been previously distributed and procured and distributed an additional 500 hygiene kits, meeting the evolving needs of the affected communities. Furthermore, continuous access to safe drinking water was ensured throughout the operation, and the ARC conducted multiple hygiene awareness sessions, focusing on safe hygiene practices and the prevention of waterborne diseases. These activities greatly enhanced community resilience and public health outcomes.

This DREF allocation enabled the ARC to implement the response activities efficiently, with all operational expenses, capacity-building efforts, and IFRC Secretariat support fully covered. The operation strengthened ARC's ability to respond effectively to this emergency and served as a key learning experience for future flood-related interventions.

## Targeting Strategy

### Who was targeted by this operation?

The operation successfully targeted displaced nomadic and non-nomadic families in rural and semi-urban areas of Béchar, Elbayadh, and Tamanrasset, as initially planned. These communities were among the most vulnerable due to their exposure to seasonal riverbeds (wadis), poor infrastructure, and dependence on agriculture, all of which were severely affected by the floods.

Throughout the implementation, special attention was given to vulnerable groups, including children, the elderly, people with disabilities, and individuals with chronic health conditions. These groups were prioritized in the distribution of shelter, food, and hygiene items. Additionally, internally displaced persons (IDPs) living in temporary shelters were effectively reached and supported, ensuring that assistance was aligned with humanitarian principles and addressed the most urgent needs.

### Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The selection criteria for beneficiaries were rooted in an assessment of vulnerability, displacement, and the severity of the floods' impact. Priority was given to families living in low-lying areas near riverbeds in Béchar, Elbayadh, and Tamanrasset, which were the hardest hit. Vulnerability assessments were conducted in coordination with the community, local volunteers, and authorities to ensure a fair and transparent selection process.

Those who were prioritized included individuals whose shelters were completely or partially destroyed, families who lost their livelihoods or experienced significant disruption to their income, and those facing limited access to essential services such as healthcare, water, and sanitation. The aim was achieved to target the most vulnerable populations, ensuring that assistance reached those most in need of urgent relief and support.



# Total Assisted Population

Assisted Women	1,620	Rural	25%
Assisted Girls (under 18)	1,800	Urban	75%
Assisted Men	1,680	People with disabilities (estimated)	2%
Assisted Boys (under 18)	900		
Total Assisted Population	6,000		
Total Targeted Population	6,000		

## Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.

Risk	Mitigation action
Psychological distress among affected populations due to displacement and loss.	ARC has deployed 19 psychologists to provide mental health and psychological support. Volunteers are trained to identify individuals in need of psychological care, and regular sessions were conducted to support affected families.
Inaccurate or delayed data collection impacting the response	ARC has 3 NRT members trained in data collection methods and reporting. Regular assessments were conducted to ensure the response is adapted to evolving needs and accurate information is shared with decision-makers.
Health risks, including waterborne diseases and lack of access to clean water.	ARC distributed 20,000 water parcels and hygiene kits to 2,000 families, along with successfully conducted health awareness campaigns on safe water use and sanitation practices. Regular health monitoring was carried out by specialized health teams throughout the operation period.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:

The primary security and safety concerns for this operation include the potential for unrest or frustration among affected populations due to delays in relief distribution, particularly in remote and isolated areas where access is challenging. In such situations, tensions could arise during distributions, posing risks for both volunteers and staff. Damaged infrastructure, including roads and bridges, also presents a significant safety hazard for volunteers as they navigate through flood-damaged areas to deliver aid. Volunteers face the added risk of exposure to hazardous environments, such as unstable buildings, debris, and stagnant floodwaters, which increase the likelihood of injury or illness.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	Yes
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## Implementation



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 294,451



Targeted Persons: 6,000

Assisted Persons: 6,000

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of blankets distributed	6,000	6,000
# of mattresses distributed	6,000	6,000
# of tarpaulins distributed	50	50
# of tents distributed	50	50
# of individuals reached with shelter support	6,000	6,000

## Narrative description of achievements

In response to severe flooding, the Algerian Red Crescent (ARC) played a key role in emergency relief efforts by evacuating approximately 2,000 families in coordination with local authorities and Civil Protection services. To address immediate shelter needs, the ARC distributed and later replenished 50 tents, offering temporary accommodation for 250 individuals from nomadic communities in desert areas. Additionally, the ARC provided 5,500 blankets and 5,500 mattresses to displaced families, ensuring basic comfort and protection; both items were replenished with an extra 500 units each to meet further demands as the crisis evolved. To strengthen temporary shelter solutions, the ARC also distributed and replenished 50 tarpaulins (bâches), which supported basic protective covering for shelter units housing 250 nomadic individuals. These interventions were crucial in addressing the urgent needs of the affected population and contributed to stabilizing their living conditions in the aftermath of the disaster.

## Lessons Learnt

- Pre-positioning of Relief Items is Critical: The rapid distribution and replenishment of essential items such as tents, blankets, mattresses, and tarpaulins highlighted the importance of having pre-positioned stocks. Strengthening warehouse capacities and supply chain systems can significantly improve response time and coverage during emergencies.
- Adaptability to Local Contexts Enhances Effectiveness: The specific targeting of nomadic communities with culturally appropriate shelter solutions (e.g., tents and tarpaulins) underscores the need to tailor response strategies to the unique needs of vulnerable populations. Flexibility in operations ensures inclusive and relevant humanitarian support.

## Challenges

- Limited access to affected areas due to flooding and road blockages.



## Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Budget: CHF 38,808

Targeted Persons: 2,000

Assisted Persons: 2,000

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
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# of food parcels distributed	1,000	2,000
# of families reached with food parcels	1,400	400

## Narrative description of achievements

- In response to the urgent food security needs caused by the flooding, the Algerian Red Crescent (ARC) distributed and replenished a total of 2,000 food parcels during the operation. This intervention reached 400 displaced families — approximately 2,000 individuals, based on an average household size of five persons. The distributed parcels provided sufficient food supplies for one month, helping to stabilize affected households during the early recovery phase.
- A total of 2,000 food parcels was distributed during this operation.

## Lessons Learnt

- Continuous Training Strengthens Readiness: Volunteers who had previously received training in emergency response, first aid, and distribution protocols were better equipped to act efficiently and safely under pressure.
- Targeting mechanisms during aid distribution presented areas for improvement.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

**Budget:** CHF 104,779

**Targeted Persons:** 10,000

**Assisted Persons:** 10,000

**Targeted Male:** -

**Targeted Female:** -

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of hygiene kits distributed	500	1,500
# of people reached with hygiene kits	1,500	1,500
# of families reached with water supplies	2,000	2,000

## Narrative description of achievements

- In response to urgent public health and sanitation needs triggered by the flooding, the Algerian Red Crescent (ARC) successfully distributed and replenished 1,000 hygiene kits, ensuring access to essential hygiene supplies for 1,000 individuals over a two-month period. To expand the reach of assistance, an additional 500 hygiene kits were procured and delivered to another 500 people, maintaining support for basic hygiene and disease prevention.

To address immediate drinking water needs, the ARC also distributed and replenished 20,000 water parcels, each containing 9 liters, to 2,000 affected families. This intervention ensured safe drinking water for approximately one week per household, reducing the risk of waterborne illnesses and supporting overall health and dignity in the aftermath of the disaster. These efforts reflect ARC's commitment to safeguarding community well-being through timely and targeted WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) interventions.

## Challenges

- Some volunteers required additional training and access to appropriate protective equipment.





**Budget:** CHF 26,625  
**Targeted Persons:** 100  
**Assisted Persons:** 30  
**Targeted Male:** -  
**Targeted Female:** -

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of lessons learned workshops conducted	1	1
# of WASH trainings conducted	1	0
# of monitoring field visits conducted	1	1

## Narrative description of achievements

- Lessons Learned Workshop was conducted online by the Algerian Red Crescent (ARC) in collaboration with the IFRC, gathering 30 participants from the Béchar branch and 2 representatives from ARC National Headquarters. The session was facilitated by Dr. Aref Abidat, Disaster Manager, in coordination with the IFRC.

- Purpose of Workshop:

Assess response effectiveness

Extract field-based learning to improve future emergency operations.

- Key Achievements Identified:

- Rapid response within 24 hours of the flood

- Immediate deployment of medical and psychosocial teams

- Strong coordination with local authorities

- High trust and cooperation from affected communities (including nomads)

- Women and youth actively involved in field response

- Cross-province solidarity among ARC branches and volunteers.

- The planned WASH training could not be conducted due to scheduling constraints. Nevertheless, hygiene promotion and water safety messages were integrated into field activities, ensuring key WASH objectives were achieved.

- Field Visits to Niferha:

On 27 and 29 September 2024, ARC conducted field visits to Niferha, 30 km from Béchar, to assess the situation of 20 nomadic families affected by the floods. The mission, led by the Presidents of ARC Béchar and Elbayadh with 10 volunteers, evaluated needs and damages on site.

Following the assessment, the team distributed tents, food boxes, clothing, and diapers.

## Lessons Learnt

Lessons Learnt during the the workshop:

- Need for psychological support for volunteers.

- Field simulation and multi-sector training are essential

- Recommend forming permanent local response teams.

- Develop backup communication systems for emergency use.

- Train volunteers in data collection and field assessments.

- Establish regional emergency storage units.

- Consider integrating animal protection in future response plans.

Lessons Learnt from Field Visit:

- Branch coordination improved response reach to remote areas.



- On-site assessments ensured appropriate aid delivery.
- Volunteer presence built trust with affected nomadic communities.

## Challenges

- Access to certain areas was delayed due to infrastructure damage, including bridges and roads.
- Volunteers experienced fatigue and stress, highlighting the need for structured support mechanisms.
- Limited engagement from external partners placed increased operational demands on ARC resources.
- Documentation of field activities was limited, affecting visibility and institutional learning.
- Logistical challenges were noted, including limited local storage capacity and transportation availability.

### Challenges During Field Visits to Niferha:

- Difficult road access to the remote area, especially for transporting aid items.
- Limited means of transportation, requiring additional logistical planning.
- Communication constraints due to poor network coverage in the area.
- High needs compared to available resources, requiring prioritization.
- Time constraints limited the ability to conduct extended assessments for all families.

### Wash Training

- The planned WASH training could not be conducted due to scheduling constraints and the trainer's unavailability.



## National Society Strengthening

**Budget:** CHF 34,523

**Targeted Persons:** 100

**Assisted Persons:** 100

**Targeted Male:** -

**Targeted Female:** -

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of excavators rented	2	2
# of volunteers per diems covered	100	100

## Narrative description of achievements

- The ARC mobilized 100 volunteers, including 3 members of the National Response Team (NRT), who were actively involved in the initial emergency response during the first 5 days of the operation.
- The ARC rented 2 excavators for 3 days, which successfully assisted in clearing debris, restoring access to roads, and supporting rescue operations in flood-affected areas. ARC volunteers coordinated the deployment of these excavators in collaboration with local authorities, ensuring critical pathways were cleared for the transportation of relief supplies and safe access for displaced families.
- During an online workshop organized by ARC, 30 participants who have responded to the disaster thoroughly reviewed their response to the Bechar floods. By exchanging experiences and conducting an in-depth analysis of strengths and weaknesses, they collectively identified practical improvements. This collaborative effort resulted in developing recommendations that will enhance the Algerian Red Crescent's future emergency responses. The lessons learned workshop report was shared and discussed with the IFRC.

## Lessons Learnt

- Improve understanding core concepts and frameworks in disaster management is essential for effective emergency response.
- Improve strong coordination and communication among various teams are critical to ensure timely and organized interventions during crises.
- Conduct systematic after-action reviews enables teams to capture lessons learned, highlight achievements, and address gaps for future improvement.
- Foster a culture of open communication and knowledge sharing enhances collective learning and resilience.



Develop clear strategies and standardized guidelines supports more efficient emergency interventions, while integrating best practices helps reinforce preparedness and response systems.



# Financial Report

## DREF Operation

### FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

#### MDRDZ011 - Algeria - Flood

Operating Timeframe: 19 Sep 2024 to 31 Mar 2025

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/09-2025/03	Operation	MDRDZ011
Budget Timeframe	*	Budget	Approved

Prepared on 07/May/2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### I. Summary

<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>499,186</b>
DREF Response Pillar	499,186
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-472,576</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>26,610</b>

### II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	276,480	309,831	-33,351
PO02 - Livelihoods	36,440	38,351	-1,911
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash			0
PO04 - Health			0
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	98,395	104,388	-5,993
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion			0
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	55,468	15	55,453
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability			0
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
<b>Planned Operations Total</b>	<b>466,783</b>	<b>452,585</b>	<b>14,198</b>
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships			0
EA02 - Secretariat Services			0
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	32,416	19,991	12,425
<b>Enabling Approaches Total</b>	<b>32,416</b>	<b>19,991</b>	<b>12,425</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>499,199</b>	<b>472,576</b>	<b>26,623</b>

[Click here for the complete financial report](#)

## Please explain variances (if any)

The financial report covering the period September 2024 to March 2025 shows a variance between the approved budget and the budget figures reflected in the report, with a total balance of CHF 55,468. This amount consists mainly of PSSR (CHF 35,000) and the Secretariat budget line (CHF 20,000).

Please note that due to challenges with the system, we were not able to allocate the PSSR to individual activities, as the system automatically calculates and assigns the PSSR amount to a single budget line once the budget is published. Additionally, no expenditures have been recorded under the Secretariat budget line, which accounts for the remaining variance



# Contact Information

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

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[Click here for reference](#)

