



Appeal: MDRDZ014	Hazard: Flood	Country: Algeria	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 472,398	
Glide Number: FL-2026-000008-DZA	People Affected: 6,000 people	People Targeted: 6,000 people	
Operation Start Date: 30-01-2026	Operation Timeframe: 6 months	Operation End Date: 31-07-2026	DREF Published: 02-02-2026

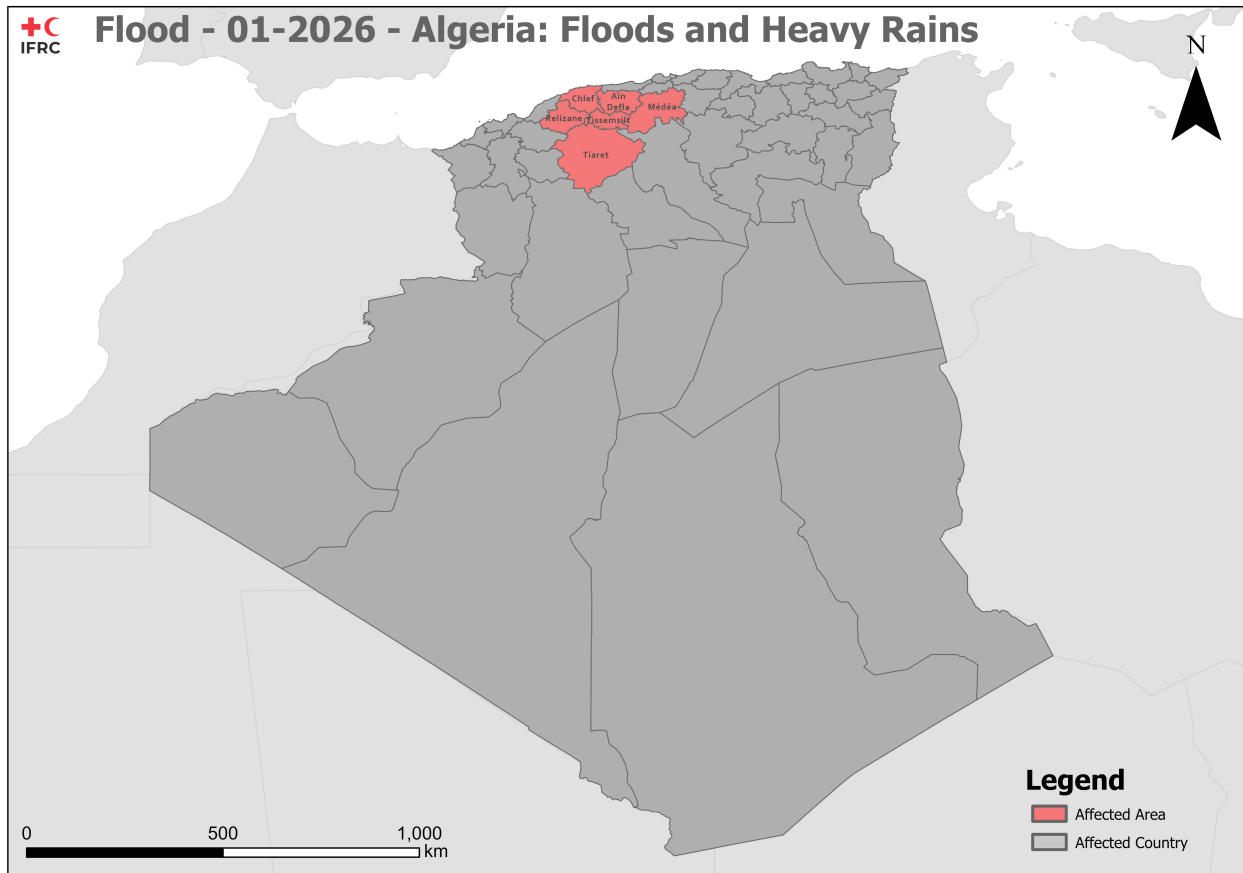
Targeted Regions:

Chlef, Laghouat, Blida, Tiaret, Djelfa, Médéa, Mascara, El Bayadh, Boumerdes, Tissemsilt, Tipaza, Ain-Defla, Relizane

Description of the Event

Date of event

20-01-2026



What happened, where and when?

On Tuesday, 20 January 2026, a severe weather system brought widespread unsettled conditions across Algeria, with heavy rainfall, strong winds, and snowfall at higher elevations. The National Meteorological Office issued Level 2 weather alerts for multiple wilayas in the western and central regions. The heavy rains triggered flash floods in several provinces, including Relizane, Chlef, Tiaret, Tissemsilt, Médéa, and Aïn Defla. Civil Defense authorities confirmed at least one fatality—a 60-year-old man whose body was recovered near Oued Al-Safa in Relizane province. Several injuries and temporary evacuations have been reported, though exact numbers are still being consolidated. The floods caused significant disruption to daily life, including:

- Inundation of homes, particularly in low-lying and informal settlements
- Road closures and traffic disruption due to flooded routes and debris
- Partial collapses of residential walls (no injuries reported)
- Damage to agricultural land and livestock losses in rural areas
- Temporary disruption of electricity and water supply in some localities

The National Meteorological Office warned of continued severe weather, forecasting rainfall exceeding 120 mm in some areas, strong winds reaching 80–90 km/h, and heavy snowfall in mountainous areas above 1,100 meters. Snow and ice alerts (Level 2) were issued for Tlemcen, Naama, Tiaret, Tissemsilt, Sidi Belabbès, Saida, northern El Bayadh, Laghouat, and Djelfa, with snow thickness estimated between 5 and 15 cm. An estimated 4.6 to 4.9 million people reside in the affected wilayas, which include both urban centers and rural communities in flood-prone catchment areas. The situation remains fluid, with authorities continuing response operations and damage assessments. La Protection civile poursuit ses interventions suite aux intempéries enregistrées dans plusieurs wilayas | Algérie Presse Service <https://www.meteo.dz/>



Evacuation



Emergency pumping operations carried out by the ARC team

Scope and Scale

Storm Harry-related flooding in January 2026 produced wide but uneven impacts across more than 20 wilayas in north-western and central Algeria, overwhelming localized drainage and wadi systems and stretching municipal and civil protection response capacities. Sources confirm fatalities, injuries, and widespread household-level impacts. At least two flood-related deaths were reported in different provinces, while local authorities and media indicated that more than 1,300 people were treated for storm-related injuries, reflecting both flood and severe weather impacts. Beyond these immediate life-safety risks—which include rapid-onset inundation, electrocution around damaged power lines, and injuries during evacuation or clean-up—the flooding triggered knock-on effects that can persist for weeks, such as disrupted access to health care and markets, temporary school interruptions, and heightened protection risks when families are forced to share accommodation or move between relatives' homes.

The hazard's negative impacts on infrastructure and basic services were driven by concentrated rainfall, fast surface runoff, and floodwater intrusion into built-up areas. Reported effects include water entering homes and destroying essential household items (bedding, clothing, food stocks, basic furniture), damage to roads and bridges that restricted mobility, and partial disruption to electricity systems, increasing household vulnerability and reducing coping capacity. In some localities, such as Relizane, dozens of houses were inundated or damaged, with similar impacts reported in neighbouring wilayas—pointing to hundreds of households experiencing loss of shelter adequacy, essential goods, and access to services and livelihoods.

Those most likely to be affected are families living in low-lying neighbourhoods, floodplains, and areas close to wadis, particularly where drainage is weak and housing conditions are fragile. Vulnerability is shaped by both exposure (proximity to wadis, informal or poorly serviced areas, low elevation) and capacity (limited savings, transport, safe alternative shelter, insurance, and social support). Low-income households face disproportionate impacts because even localized flooding can erase essential assets, disrupt income, and force negative coping strategies such as borrowing, selling assets, pulling children out of school, or reducing food consumption. Overall, the available figures likely underestimate the true scale of impact, as they do not fully capture indirect losses—such as damaged household assets and interrupted access to electricity, education, health services, and livelihoods.

Source Name	Source Link
1. La voie d'Algérie	https://lavoiedalgerie.dz/mobilisation-maximale-des-secours-face-aux-intemperies-deux-morts-et-plus-de-3-000-interventions-en-24-heures/2026/22/00/



Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population group?	No
Did the National Society respond?	-
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	-
If yes, please specify which operation	-
If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:	
-	
Lessons learned:	
<p>Building on lessons learned from previous DREF operations, particularly the 2024 floods in Jijel and Béchar and the 2025 flood response, the Algerian Red Crescent (ARC) has strengthened its preparedness and response capacities through continuous training, simulation exercises, and standardized response procedures at both national and branch levels.</p> <p>The establishment of the National Response Team (NRT) and the activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) proved critical in this operation. Trained NRT members were rapidly deployed across multiple wilayas, enabling a coordinated and timely response to evacuations, rescue, and pumping activities, while the EOC supported real-time coordination and decision-making with Civil Protection and local authorities.</p> <p>The operation further highlighted the importance of clear role allocation and operational complementarity with public authorities, reducing duplication and improving efficiency. Finally, prioritizing targeted, needs-based assistance—including first aid, hygiene support, psychosocial assistance, and support to evacuation and rescue operations—allowed ARC to optimize resources while maintaining effective humanitarian impact.</p>	
Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level?	No

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

20-01-2026

Shelter, Housing And Settlements	<p>The Algerian Red Crescent (ARC), in coordination with local authorities and Civil Protection, has supported the temporary evacuation of approximately 100 families affected by flooding in the most impacted provinces. Evacuations were mainly conducted to public schools and existing public facilities, as displacement remained limited and short-term.</p> <p>To address immediate household needs, ARC also conducted pumping operations in</p>
---	---

	<p>flooded residential areas, in coordination with Civil Protection services, to reduce water levels and improve safety conditions. Furthermore, ARC distributed 5,020 mattresses and 5,020 blankets to families whose household items were damaged by floodwaters.</p>
Livelihoods And Basic Needs	<p>In response to the flooding, the Algerian Red Crescent (ARC), in coordination with local authorities, has been actively addressing the basic needs of affected populations. ARC has distributed 1,200 food parcels to support food security for the most affected households. Additionally, 6000 food parcels are planned for distribution during the operation to reach the most vulnerable families for three months.</p> <p>Recognizing the impact of floods on children, ARC also distributed clothing items to affected families and provided 700 school bags to children whose school materials were damaged or destroyed by floodwaters, supporting their return to school.</p>
Health	<p>In response to the flooding, the Algerian Red Crescent (ARC) has provided first aid services and psychological support to affected populations through its trained medical and volunteer teams, addressing minor injuries and immediate health needs on site.</p> <p>Psychological support activities were also provided, particularly for children and families, to help address stress and emotional distress caused by evacuations and the loss of household belongings.</p> <p>In addition, ARC is planning to deploy a medical caravan through its own medical teams to the most affected areas to provide basic medical consultations, health screening, and follow-up care, with special attention to children, elderly people, and individuals with chronic conditions.</p>
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	<p>In coordination with Civil Protection and local health services, ARC distributed 1,200 hygiene kits to affected households to address immediate hygiene needs following flooding. These actions aimed to reduce health risks associated with stagnant water, damaged sanitation conditions, and overcrowding in temporary evacuation sites. Additional hygiene support will be provided based on evolving needs and in consultation with relevant authorities.</p>
National Society EOC	<p>The Algerian Red Crescent activated its central operations room to coordinate the response across affected wilayas. Through this mechanism, ARC ensured real-time information sharing, coordination with Civil Protection and local authorities, and follow-up with branch-level response teams. This simplified coordination structure supported timely decision-making and effective deployment of volunteers during the operation.</p>

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	<p>The IFRC country delegation maintains continuous coordination with the Algerian Red Crescent (ARC) and is supporting the National Society in the design and implementation of the DREF operation, as well as during reporting, as needed.</p>
Participating National Societies	<p>No partner national societies are contributing to this operation</p>

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

ICRC is not engaged in this response



Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	<p>The response is led by the national and local authorities, who have activated an established crisis management mechanism (crisis cell – cellule de crise / خلية الأزمة) across the 20 affected wilayas, ensuring overall leadership, coordination, and oversight of the emergency response.</p> <p>Within this crisis cell, national and local authorities, including the Wali (Governor) and municipal authorities (Mayors), play a central role in decision-making and response prioritization, working closely with the Civil Protection, which leads lifesaving operations, search and rescue, and emergency response activities on the ground, in coordination with firefighters and the Gendarmerie.</p> <p>The Algerian Red Crescent (ARC) is fully integrated into this coordination mechanism as an auxiliary to the public authorities and an active member of the crisis cell in all affected wilayas. Coordination between the ARC, national authorities, and the Civil Protection is ensured through regular coordination meetings, joint field visits, real-time information sharing, and synchronized operational planning, allowing for complementarity of actions and avoiding duplication.</p> <p>In parallel, the ARC has activated its Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) to support the national coordination framework by monitoring the evolution of the disaster and consolidating operational information. The EOC maintains continuous communication with Disaster Management Coordinators at wilaya level and supports the deployment and coordination of the National Response Team (NRT), ensuring alignment between field operations and the priorities set by the authorities and the Civil Protection.</p> <p>Through this structured coordination mechanism, led by the authorities and supported by the Civil Protection and the Algerian Red Crescent, the response is implemented in a timely, coherent, and harmonized manner to effectively address the needs of affected populations.</p>
UN or other actors	No UN actor has been engaged in this response

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Floods caused widespread damage to housing and essential shelter items, particularly in low-lying neighbourhoods and areas close to wadis. Floodwaters entered homes, damaging floors, walls, doors, and electrical installations, while many households lost or severely damaged basic furniture, bedding, mattresses, and heating items. Even where structures remained standing, prolonged water exposure rendered homes temporarily uninhabitable or unsafe, forcing families to stay with relatives or crowd into partially damaged dwellings.

Households with limited financial resources face acute challenges in carrying out repairs and replacing essential shelter items. Damage to windows, roofs, and doors has reduced protection from cold winter temperatures, rain, and wind, increasing health risks and compounding vulnerability, particularly for children, elderly people, and persons with disabilities. Overcrowding in shared accommodation has further strained family coping mechanisms and heightened protection concerns, while temporary displacement has disrupted access to services, livelihoods, and schooling.

Early shelter support is critical to prevent further deterioration of living conditions, reduce reliance on negative coping strategies, and support safe and dignified recovery for flood-affected families.





Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The floods have adversely affected household food security and the ability of vulnerable families to meet basic needs, particularly in low-lying areas and communities located near wadis. Floodwaters entering homes destroyed or spoiled food stocks, cooking utensils, and basic household items, while damage to electricity networks and short-term power cuts further compromised food preservation and storage. For many low-income households, these losses represent a sudden depletion of essential resources, increasing reliance on negative coping mechanisms.

Disruptions to livelihood activities and local markets have compounded these challenges. Damage to roads and bridges restricted movement, limiting access to markets, shops, and sources of income—especially for households dependent on daily labour, informal trade, and small-scale services. Even where markets remained functional, reduced purchasing power, debt accumulation, and the need to prioritize repairs or replacement of essential items constrained households' ability to purchase sufficient and nutritious food. Families with children, elderly members, or persons with disabilities face heightened risks, as their food and non-food needs are higher while earning capacity is often more limited.

The floods also generated urgent non-food item (NFI) needs. Many households lost bedding, clothing, mattresses, kitchen sets, and heating or winter-related items at a time when temperatures remain low in winter months. Children were particularly affected by the loss of school-related items, including bags, uniforms, and learning materials, creating additional financial pressure on families and risking delayed return to school. Without timely support, affected households are likely to reduce meal quantity or quality, take on unsustainable debt, or forgo other essential expenditures such as health care.



Health

floods generated acute and evolving health needs across affected wilayas, driven by injuries, disruption of services, and deteriorating living conditions. Reports indicate over 1,300 people treated for storm-related injuries, reflecting trauma from rapid-onset flooding, slips and falls, debris, electrocution risks around damaged power lines, and injuries sustained during evacuation and clean-up. While immediate lifesaving care remains critical, the scale and geographic spread of the event are placing sustained pressure on local health facilities and emergency medical services, particularly where access routes were damaged or temporarily cut.

Flooding has also heightened public health risks. Water intrusion into homes, contamination of water sources, and compromised sanitation increase the likelihood of water-borne and hygiene-related diseases. Disruptions to electricity and transport have affected cold chains, referral pathways, and continuity of care, particularly for people with chronic conditions who require regular medication (diabetes, hypertension, cardiac disease).

The impact on mental health and psychosocial well-being is significant. Loss of household assets, damage to homes, and uncertainty around recovery contribute to acute stress, anxiety, and distress, especially among children, elderly people, and persons with disabilities. Crowded living arrangements—when families share accommodation or temporarily relocate—can exacerbate stress and increase protection concerns, underscoring the need for psychosocial support integrated into health outreach.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Flooding resulted in the loss of personal hygiene items and cleaning materials for many households, increasing health and sanitation risks in affected communities. While ARC provided initial hygiene support, continued WASH assistance remains necessary to help families maintain basic hygiene standards during the recovery phase.

Sustained hygiene support is essential to reduce the risk of disease, particularly in households where homes remain damp, sanitation conditions are compromised, and access to basic hygiene items is limited.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

The teams faced significant challenges in timely and comprehensive needs assessments, primarily due to the wide geographic spread of the impacts across more than 20 wilayas and the uneven intensity of damage between locations. While many impacts were localized, the sheer scale of affected areas stretched the capacity of local authorities, civil protection services, and humanitarian actors, complicating efforts to deploy assessment teams simultaneously to all affected communities.

Access constraints remain a major challenge. Flood-damaged roads and bridges, blocked secondary routes, and temporary service disruptions limited physical access to several neighbourhoods, particularly low-lying areas and communities near wadis, where water receded slowly and debris accumulated. In some locations, assessments had to be delayed or conducted remotely, increasing the risk of under-reporting household-level impacts, especially among families who experienced partial damage rather than complete destruction.



Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The IFRC-DREF operation aims to reduce the immediate humanitarian impact of the January 2026 floods in Algeria by supporting the Algerian Red Crescent (ARC) to deliver timely, multi-sectoral assistance to 1,200 flood-affected families across 13 wilayas, through a six-month operation. The allocation will address shelter and shelter items, food and basic needs, WASH, and health, while replenishing ARC stocks used during the response. The operation seeks to restore safe and dignified living conditions, reduce health and protection risks, and support early recovery, including enabling affected children to return to school in safer and more dignified conditions.

Operation strategy rationale

The operation adopts a targeted, needs-based and multi-sectoral approach to address the most urgent humanitarian needs of flood-affected and vulnerable families across the 13 most affected wilayas, ensuring timely and effective assistance.

Shelter-

Following the floods, the Algerian Red Crescent (ARC) provided immediate assistance through the distribution of 5,020 mattresses and 5,020 blankets, responding to the widespread loss of essential household items. This operation will replenish 5,000 mattresses and blankets.

Livelihoods and basic needs-

ARC initially distributed 1,200 food parcels to 1,200 families during the peak of the storm, when livelihoods were disrupted and household food stocks were lost. Given that impacts remain ongoing, the strategy prioritizes replenishing food assistance distributed for the 1,200 families and continue to provide support over a three-month period, at a rate of one food parcel per family every 15 days. This method was selected to stabilize household consumption, reduce stress on limited incomes, and prevent negative coping mechanisms during a period of increased vulnerability. This DREF operation will cover the procurement of 5,000 food parcels.

The operation also addresses basic non-food needs and protection concerns arising from the loss of personal belongings. Clothing support for 3,000 people and the distribution of 700 school bags with learning supplies will enable children to return to school in dignified conditions and ease financial pressure on affected families.

WASH-

The operation will replenish the 1,200 hygiene kits and 9,600 water parcels already distributed, and procure an additional 2,400 hygiene kits and 19,200 water parcels to ensure continued WASH support for affected families.

Health-

The health component of the operation prioritizes mobile and community-based service delivery to address immediate health and psychosocial needs arising from the floods, particularly in areas where access to fixed health facilities has been disrupted. The operation includes the deployment of a medical caravan composed of 10 doctors drawn from different wilayas, ensuring a diverse mix of medical expertise and enabling flexible outreach to the most affected and vulnerable locations. This approach allows for the provision of medical consultations, basic health services, and timely referrals, reaching populations with limited mobility or access constraints following the flooding.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

This operation will target flood-affected families in the most impacted wilayas, including Relizane, Chlef, Tiaret, Tissemsilt, Médéa, Aïn Defla, Tipaza, Mascara, Boumerdès, Blida, Laghouat, Djelfa, and El Bayadh. These include households whose homes were flooded, leading to the loss of essential household items, food supplies, and personal belongings.

Priority will be given to families temporarily evacuated to public facilities, particularly schools, and to households facing ongoing vulnerabilities after returning to flooded homes. Particular attention will be paid to children, especially those who lost school materials, as well as elderly people, persons with disabilities, and individuals with chronic health conditions.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Selection is based on the severity of flood impact and household vulnerability. Priority is given to families whose homes are flooded, temporarily displaced households, and those with children, elderly members, persons with disabilities, or chronic health conditions. Beneficiaries are identified by ARC teams, in coordination with community representatives and local authorities.



Total Targeted Population

Women	2,048	Rural	-
Girls (under 18)	400	Urban	-
Men	3,252	People with disabilities (estimated)	1%
Boys (under 18)	300		
Total targeted population	6,000		

Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	No
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	No
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	Yes

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

Risk	Mitigation action
Health risks, including waterborne diseases	The Algerian Red Crescent is distributing emergency water supplies and hygiene kits to affected households, complemented by hygiene promotion and health awareness activities on safe water use and sanitation. Local health teams and volunteers will support early detection and referral of health concerns.
Variability in needs and response priorities across urban, rural, and semi-rural contexts	To address this complexity, the Algerian Red Crescent relied on its decentralized structure, combining two NRT members with wilaya-level disaster management coordinators to support context-specific assessments, harmonize analysis, and guide adaptive response planning.
Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	No



Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 149,846

Targeted Persons: 5,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# Of blankets distributed	5,000
# Of mattresses distributed	5,000
# Of individuals reached with shelter support	5,000

Priority Actions

- The Algerian Red Crescent (ARC), in coordination with local authorities, assisted in the temporary evacuation of approximately 300 families affected by flooding, mainly to public schools and existing public facilities.
- ARC teams conducted pumping operations in flooded residential areas to reduce water levels in homes and improve safety conditions for affected households.
- The ARC distributed 5,020 mattresses to affected families whose bedding and household items were damaged by floodwaters. 5000 will be replenished
- The ARC distributed 5,020 blankets to affected households to address immediate shelter-related needs. 5,000 will be replenished



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Budget: CHF 133,125

Targeted Persons: 6,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# Of food parcels distributed	5,000
Number of school bags distributed to children	700
Number of people receiving clothing items	3,000

Priority Actions

- The Algerian Red Crescent distributed 1,200 food parcels to 300 affected families to address immediate food needs following the floods, at a rate of one food parcel per family every 15 days. These food parcels will be replenished to ensure continuity of assistance.
- To extend food assistance, ARC will distribute food parcels to an additional 900 affected families over a three-month period, targeting the most vulnerable households affected by flooding.
- In addition, ARC will provide an additional 1,200 food parcels to the same 300 families for another two months, particularly to support food security during the approaching month of Ramadan.
- Recognizing the impact of floods on children, ARC distributed 700 school bags with school supplies to children whose learning materials



were damaged or destroyed by floodwaters.

• ARC will also distribute clothing items to approximately 3,000 people, including children, to address the loss of personal belongings and ensure dignity and protection for affected families.



Budget: CHF 3,256

Targeted Persons: 1,800

Indicators

Title	Target
# of deployed doctors	10
# of deployed psychologists	2

Priority Actions

- Deployment of a medical caravan composed of 10 doctors and 2 psychologists to the most affected and vulnerable areas to provide medical consultations, basic health services, and psychosocial support.
- Provision of psychological support activities, particularly for children and affected families, to address stress and emotional distress linked to flooding and displacement.



Budget: CHF 113,103

Targeted Persons: 6,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# Of hygiene kits distributed	3,600
# Of People reached with hygiene kits	6,000
# Of Families reached with water supplies	1,200
# of water parcels distributed	28,800

Priority Actions

- The Algerian Red Crescent (ARC) has distributed 1,200 hygiene kits to meet the hygiene needs of 6,000 people for one month. These kits will be replenished to ensure continuity of assistance.
- An additional 1,200 hygiene kits will be procured and distributed to the same families to extend hygiene support to two months.
- The ARC distributed 9,600 water parcels (each containing 9 litres) to 1,200 families, providing sufficient drinking water for one month. This support will be replenished as required.
- Water assistance will continue to cover a total period of two months, ensuring sustained access to safe drinking water for affected families.





Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 37,382

Targeted Persons: -

Indicators

Title	Target
# of Surge profiles deployed	2

Priority Actions

- Field visit
- participate in Lessons Learned Workshop.
- Surge- ops coordinator
- Surge- finance officer



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 35,687

Targeted Persons: -

Indicators

Title	Target
# of volunteers per diems covered	52

Priority Actions

The Algerian Red Crescent (ARC) mobilized two National Response Team (NRT) members for five days to support coordination and monitoring of field activities.

In addition, ARC mobilized 52 volunteers (approximately five volunteers per affected wilaya) for eight days to support evacuations, initial assessments, relief item distributions, hygiene promotion, and beneficiary engagement.

ARC will recruit dedicated operational staff, including a Project Coordinator and a Reporting and Documentation Officer, for a period of six months to oversee implementation, monitoring, and reporting of the operation.

Communication costs, including mobile and internet data packages, were covered to ensure real-time communication between staff, volunteers, and coordination structures.

Office supplies and operational support tools were provided to facilitate effective coordination, documentation, and reporting during the operation.

Transportation and logistics costs, including fuel for vehicles and delivery of relief items to the affected wilayas, were covered to support field movements and distributions.

Accommodation costs, including hotel and meals for headquarters and branch staff deployed across different locations, were covered to ensure effective deployment and continuity of operations.



About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

The operation involves four (4) ARC staff members, including one national operation coordinator, supported by provincial coordinators and specialized health staff. In addition, approximately 40 ARC volunteers are mobilized across the targeted wilayas, with an average of five volunteers per wilaya.

Staff and volunteers support coordination, distributions, first aid and psychosocial support activities, community outreach, and field reporting, ensuring effective implementation of the operation.

Will surge personnel be deployed? If yes, please provide the role profile needed.

Yes

Both finance and operations coordination role profiles will be requested for this operation

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

Procurement for this operation is carried out by the Algerian Red Crescent (ARC), primarily through local suppliers, in line with IFRC procurement procedures. Relief items, including food parcels, hygiene kits, mattresses, blankets, and other essential items, are sourced from the local market, subject to appropriate quality assurance and certification processes.

Where required, technical approvals and guidance are provided by the IFRC, through the support of the IFRC MENA Supply Chain Management Unit (GHS&SCM MENA). Additional logistics or technical support may be mobilized by the IFRC as needed.

This procurement supports both distribution to affected populations and replenishment of ARC emergency stocks.

How will this operation be monitored?

A monitoring plan will be created and put into action during this response in direct conjunction with the PMER and Quality assurance team at IFRC MENA RO. PMER, IM, and CEA capabilities are included in the PMER and Quality Assurance unit and will work directly with ARC. Planning, monitoring, data collecting, and analysis will all be supported, along with any necessary CEA activities

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

The Algerian Red Crescent (ARC) will manage communication, providing updates via social media, press releases, and coordination with local authorities. Volunteers will collect information on the ground for dissemination. No direct IFRC involvement is planned, though remote support may be offered. ARC will handle all media engagements and public communication



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRDZ014 - Algerian Red Crescent Algeria floods 2026

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	399,329
Shelter and Basic Household Items	149,846
Livelihoods	133,125
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	3,256
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	113,103
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	0
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	73,069
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	37,382
National Society Strengthening	35,687
TOTAL BUDGET	472,398

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

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

National Society contact: Khadidja Chibani, Program Coordinator, khadidja.chibani@cra.dz, +213 666592655

IFRC Appeal Manager: Tiziana Bonzon, Head of IFRC cluster delegation, tiziana.bonzon@ifrc.org

IFRC Project Manager: Tiziana Bonzon, tiziana.bonzon@ifrc.org

IFRC focal point for the emergency: Raja Assaf, Roving ops manager, raja.assaf@ifrc.org

[Click here for the reference](#)

