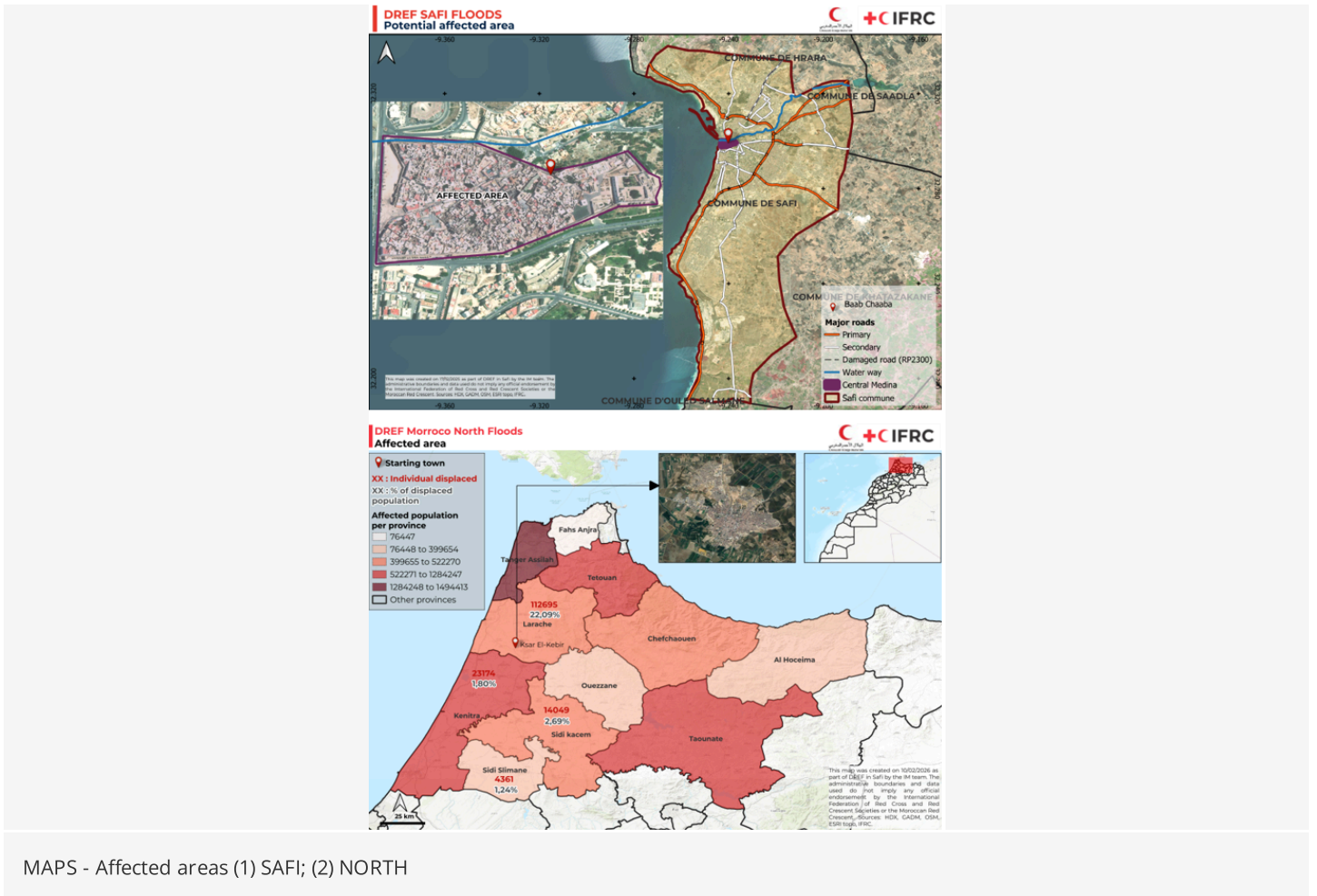




MRC volunteers from the Safi and Northern branches

Appeal: <b>MDRMA011</b>	Total DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 988,800</b>	Crisis Category: <b>Orange</b>	Hazard: <b>Flood</b>
Glide Number: <b>FF-2025-000223-MAR</b>	People Affected: <b>6,623,888 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>17,800 people</b>	
Event Onset: <b>Sudden</b>	Operation Start Date: <b>24-12-2025</b>	New Operational End Date: <b>31-08-2026</b>	Total Operating Timeframe: <b>8 months</b>
Reporting Timeframe Start Date: <b>24-12-2025</b>		Reporting Timeframe End Date: <b>14-02-2026</b>	
Additional Allocation Requested: <b>637,064</b>		Targeted Regions: <b>Tanger - Tétouan - Al Houceima, Rabat - Salé - Khénitra, Béni Mellal - Khénifra, Marrakeh - Safi</b>	

# Description of the Event



MAPS - Affected areas (1) SAFI; (2) NORTH

## Date of event

14-12-2025

## What happened, where and when?

Between mid-December 2025 and early February 2026, Morocco experienced two successive flood emergencies that exposed both acute urban flash-flood vulnerability and systemic hydrological stress across major river basins.

(1) SAFI:

### What happened

On 14 December 2025, highly concentrated, short-duration rainfall triggered sudden urban flooding and flash floods in Safi Province. Intense precipitation—19 mm in one hour, 46 mm over 24 hours, and up to 60 mm within three hours—overwhelmed saturated and inadequate drainage systems, causing the overflow of Oued Chaaba and rapid inundation of low-lying, densely populated urban areas. Rainfall persisted for three days, with the most severe impacts recorded on 14–15 December. The event was rated 0.5 on the GDACS scale and resulted in 37 fatalities, an estimated 23 injuries, and significant damage to housing, livelihoods, and infrastructure.

### Where

The flooding affected Safi Province, on Morocco's Atlantic coast, with the most severe impacts in the Medina, particularly the Bab Chaaba and Sidi Boudheb neighbourhoods. These areas are characterized by very high urban density (up to 400 residents per hectare), older housing stock, and structural vulnerabilities, with an estimated population of 10,000 exposed in the most affected zones.

### When

The floods began on 14 December 2025, with peak impacts occurring between 14 and 15 December, while rainfall continued intermittently for up to three days. Approximately 700 households (around 2,800 people) were affected, with around 300 homes partially or fully flooded, leading to loss of essential household items and temporary displacement. Although heavy rainfall subsided locally, ongoing winter conditions and national alerts for rain and snow elsewhere in Morocco continued to elevate risk and slow recovery efforts.



(2) NORTH

What happened

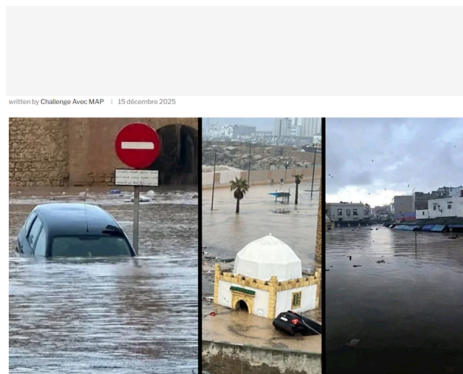
In early February 2026, a second and significantly more extensive flood cycle unfolded across northern and central Morocco following exceptional and prolonged rainfall. Widespread flooding affected major river basins, driven by saturated catchments, rapidly rising river levels, and controlled dam releases. At Oued El Makhazine dam, water levels exceeded bank-full conditions, storage reached approximately 146.85% of normal operational capacity, cumulative releases surpassed 372 million m³, and peak flows reached around 560 m³/s during a critical 48-hour window. Red and orange meteorological alerts issued between 3–5 February forecast rainfall of up to 150 mm, followed by further warnings through 8 February of 30–70 mm of rain, thunderstorms, hail, snowfall in mountainous areas, and wind gusts up to 85 km/h, sustaining high flood risk and complicating response and recovery.

Where

Flooding affected the Loukkos, Sebou, and Martil/Tétouan river basins, inundating low-lying urban and rural areas across 11 provinces and prefectures, from Tétouan and Chefchaouen in the north to Casablanca and Rabat along the Atlantic corridor. Severe impacts were reported in Ksar El Kebir, which was described as largely deserted, alongside major disruptions to transport, electricity, water supply, and education systems across affected regions.

When

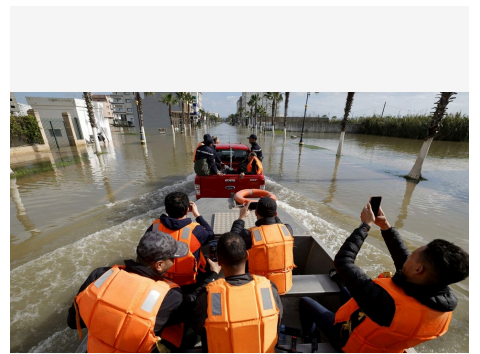
The flood cycle intensified in early February 2026, with evacuations escalating rapidly between 6–7 February, exceeding 150,000 people (approximately 2.33% of the population). Across affected areas, an estimated 6 million people were considered impacted. The highest evacuation figures were recorded in Larache (112,695), Kénitra (23,174), Sidi Kacem (14,049), and Sidi Slimane (4,361). Six fatalities were confirmed, including two children in Tétouan. Displaced populations were accommodated in temporary shelter centres, including school dormitories (notably lycée Oued Al Makhazine and lycée qualifiant Al Mohammedia), with additional shelter units deployed. While rainfall eased in some areas, ongoing disruptions to roads, rail services, electricity, drinking water supply, and continued school closures prolonged impacts and delayed recovery.



SAFI - City flooding (Dec.25)



SAFI - MRC Volunteers deployed to support affected families (Dec.25).



NORTH - Emergency evacuation in Ksar El Kebir (Feb.26)



NORTH - Temporary camp set up on the outskirts of Ouled Salama commune(Feb26)

## Scope and Scale

(1) SAFI and North

Scale and impact:

- To date, over 150,000 people evacuated across northern Morocco following severe flooding caused by heavy rainfall, river overflow, and dam water releases.
- Ksar El Kebir is the most affected city, with an estimated 85% of residents evacuated, extensive neighborhood inundation, and major



disruption of public services, leaving the city largely deserted.

- Significant displacement also reported in Larache, Kénitra, Sidi Kacem, and Sidi Slimane provinces.
- Damages and landslides in Taounate, including partial collapse of homes and road blockages.
- Impacts mirror December 2025 Safi floods:
  - o disrupted livelihoods
  - o damaged shops and small businesses
  - o crippled transport,
  - o displacement
  - o trauma, and increased long-term vulnerability.
- Contaminated water sources and damaged infrastructure pose serious public health risks and prolong recovery.

Causes and contributing factors:

- Weeks of heavy rainfall, overflowing rivers (Loukkos, Ouergha, Sebou), and controlled releases from the Oued El Makhazine dam.
- Recent emergence from a seven-year drought left aging infrastructure vulnerable.
- Short bursts of intense rainfall overwhelming drainage systems, especially in low-lying urban areas.
- Disproportionate impact on poor urban populations, elderly people, children, and persons with disabilities.
- Floods are Morocco's most frequent and deadliest disaster (1970–2020), including 1995 Ourika Valley, 2021 Tetouan/Tangier, and September 2024 floods.
- Climate change increases rainfall variability, frequency, and severity.

Government response:

- Preventive mass evacuations led by the Ministry of Interior with security forces and army support.
- 14 Temporary shelters and reception centres established, including tent camps.
- Emergency aid distribution ongoing for displaced populations.
- Red and orange weather alerts issued; schools closed with online schooling activated where possible.
- Royal Armed Forces deployed helicopters, medical teams, and rescue vehicles.
- Civil Protection teams conducted rescues, riverbank reinforcement, and site securing.

Infrastructure and services:

- Power and water outages reported in Ksar El Kebir and other areas.
- Road access restricted; some cities allow only outbound traffic; rural communities isolated.
- Maritime traffic between Morocco and Spain disrupted.
- Damage to roads, drainage, water systems, and housing increases long-term vulnerability.
- Similar infrastructure damage observed during Safi floods.

Current risk outlook:

- Floodwaters remain unstable with overflow risks along the Loukkos and Sebou rivers.
- Additional heavy rainfall (60–150 mm) forecast for northern provinces.
- Continued rainfall may worsen evacuations and infrastructure damage.
- Safi experience shows recovery delays due to infrastructure damage and contaminated water.
- Without stronger infrastructure, early warning, and social protection, marginalized groups remain at high risk.

## Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. SAFI - The Independent	<a href="https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/africa/morocco-flash-flooding-deaths-news-b2884601.html">https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/africa/morocco-flash-flooding-deaths-news-b2884601.html</a>
2. SAFI - Al Arabia	<a href="https://english.alarabiya.net/News/north-africa/2025/12/15/at-least-37-people-killed-in-flash-floods-in-morocco-">https://english.alarabiya.net/News/north-africa/2025/12/15/at-least-37-people-killed-in-flash-floods-in-morocco-</a>
3. SAFI - Yabiladi	<a href="https://www.yabiladi.com/articles/details/153887/inondations-chronologie-decennies-catastrophes-naturelles.html">https://www.yabiladi.com/articles/details/153887/inondations-chronologie-decennies-catastrophes-naturelles.html</a>
4. SAFI - OCDE	<a href="https://www.oecd.org/fr/publications/l-etude-de-l-ocde-sur-la-gestion-des-risques-au-maroc_9789264267145-fr.html">https://www.oecd.org/fr/publications/l-etude-de-l-ocde-sur-la-gestion-des-risques-au-maroc_9789264267145-fr.html</a>
5. SAFI - Casablanca University	<a href="https://www.researchgate.net/publication/355300207_Flood_Risk_Management_Practices_in_Morocco_Facts_and_Challenges">https://www.researchgate.net/publication/355300207_Flood_Risk_Management_Practices_in_Morocco_Facts_and_Challenges</a>
6. SAFI - Express (MAP)	<a href="https://www.mapexpress.ma/actualite/activite-gouvernementale/en-application-hautes-instructions-sm-roi-gouvernement-lance-programme-rehabilitation-zones-touchees-les-inondations-exceptionnelles-ville-safi/">https://www.mapexpress.ma/actualite/activite-gouvernementale/en-application-hautes-instructions-sm-roi-gouvernement-lance-programme-rehabilitation-zones-touchees-les-inondations-exceptionnelles-ville-safi/</a>



7. SAFI - Al Jazeera	<a href="https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2025/12/17/morocco-launches-nationwide-emergency-relief-after-floods-kill-dozens?traffic_source=rss">https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2025/12/17/morocco-launches-nationwide-emergency-relief-after-floods-kill-dozens?traffic_source=rss</a>
8. SAFI - Tel quel	<a href="https://telquel.ma/2025/12/16/safi-les-victimes-des-inondations-peuvent-elles-etre-indemniees_1965684">https://telquel.ma/2025/12/16/safi-les-victimes-des-inondations-peuvent-elles-etre-indemniees_1965684</a>
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10. SAFI - le 360	<a href="https://fr.le360.ma/societe/inondations-a-safi-et-dautres-regions-du-maroc-les-explications-de-la-meteorologie-nationale_HGZYM66IWNGVFPUPQNVCTH3U/">https://fr.le360.ma/societe/inondations-a-safi-et-dautres-regions-du-maroc-les-explications-de-la-meteorologie-nationale_HGZYM66IWNGVFPUPQNVCTH3U/</a>
11. SAFI - Medias 24	<a href="https://medias24.com/2025/12/15/drame-de-safi-la-vulnerabilite-geographique-et-les-defaillances-urbaines-en-cause-1596401/">https://medias24.com/2025/12/15/drame-de-safi-la-vulnerabilite-geographique-et-les-defaillances-urbaines-en-cause-1596401/</a>
12. NORTH - Gouvernement du Maroc	<a href="https://www.maroc.ma/fr/actualites/intemperies-154309-personnes-evacuees-dans-les-communes-exposees-aux-risques-dinondations">https://www.maroc.ma/fr/actualites/intemperies-154309-personnes-evacuees-dans-les-communes-exposees-aux-risques-dinondations</a>
13. NORTH -HESPRESS	<a href="https://en.hespress.com/130946-live-tracker-morocco-flood-risks-key-numbers-key-systems-and-timeline-of-events.html">https://en.hespress.com/130946-live-tracker-morocco-flood-risks-key-numbers-key-systems-and-timeline-of-events.html</a>
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15. NORTH -Al Monitor	<a href="https://www.al-monitor.com/originals/2026/02/storm-leonardo-displaces-140000-heavy-floods-hit-northern-morocco">https://www.al-monitor.com/originals/2026/02/storm-leonardo-displaces-140000-heavy-floods-hit-northern-morocco</a>
16. NORTH -Le Monde	<a href="https://www.lemonde.fr/international/article/2026/02/05/inondations-au-maroc-plus-de-140-000-personnes-evacuees-le-nord-ouest-du-pays-sous-alerte-apres-des-pluies-record_6665560_3210.html">https://www.lemonde.fr/international/article/2026/02/05/inondations-au-maroc-plus-de-140-000-personnes-evacuees-le-nord-ouest-du-pays-sous-alerte-apres-des-pluies-record_6665560_3210.html</a>
17. NORTH -HESPRESS	<a href="https://en.hespress.com/131226-how-can-oued-el-makhazine-dam-exceed-100-capacity-without-risking-a-rupture.html">https://en.hespress.com/131226-how-can-oued-el-makhazine-dam-exceed-100-capacity-without-risking-a-rupture.html</a>
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## Summary of Changes

Are you changing the timeframe of the operation	Yes
Are you changing the operational strategy	Yes
Are you changing the target population of the operation	Yes
Are you changing the geographical location	Yes
Are you making changes to the budget	Yes



Are you requesting an additional allocation?

Yes

**Please explain the summary of changes and justification:**

This operational update highlights the following changes:

Timeframe of the operation:

- Covering an initial period of six months in Safi Province from January to June 2026, the updated operation is extended by an additional two months, with a revised end date of 30 August 2026. This extension reflects the expansion of the operation to additional geographic areas in northern Morocco, following the floods affecting Ksar El Kbir in February 2026.

Operational strategy:

- The operational scope now has a wider geographical scope and a prolonged emergency context.
- The early recovery component has been strengthened following the expansion of the intervention to the northern provinces, moving beyond immediate relief to carrying out recovery-oriented actions
- The objectives of the intervention have changed, as well as temporary shelter solutions. Early restoration of essential services and access routes, and progressive transition toward early recovery have been emphasized and further clarified, especially in the affected northern areas.
- Assistance modalities broadened as there is an explicit inclusion of NFIs for shelter and WASH, enabling the response to immediate living condition needs. Food security and livelihoods are added as a core integrated sector.
- Cross-cutting approaches to CEA and PGI are reinforced through targeted trainings and promotional campaigns.

Target population:

- The operation is now targeting 17800 people (15000 in the Northern provinces+2800 in Safi)

Geographical location

- In addition to one region covered by the initial intervention (Safi) in late December 2025, the operation aims to cover 13 more regions affected by the February 2026 floods (Kasr el Kebir – Tangier - Tetouane - Chefchaouen- Kénitra - Sidi Slimane - Sidi Kacem – Larache - Al Hoceima - Ouezzane- Fahs - Anjra – Taouanate), reaching a total of 14 affected regions.

The budget and Additional allocation

- Given the above-mentioned factors and changes in the operational strategy, an updated budget has been estimated (988,800 CHF), ascending from an initial value of 351,736 CHF. Therefore, an additional allocation of 637, 064 is requested.

## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

**Secretariat**

- IFRC delegation in Morocco mobilised to support drafting of the DREF application, with support from the Regional Office in Beirut.
- Logistical and human resources from the ongoing Earthquake response were mobilised to support initial distributions and transport goods to affected populations and volunteers.
- IFRC participated in the rapid assessment mission conducted on 18–19 December 2025, and 31 January 2026, another visit is planned for next week.
- As the DREF initially started and was approved for Safi, a Surge delegate was deployed and is already working on initiating the implementation of the initial strategy.

**Participating National Societies**

- German Red Cross and French Red Cross, both present in-country, ready to support and participated in the joint field assessment conducted on 06 February 2026, and ready to support if needed.



# ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

ICRC does not have an office in country anymore, Morocco is covered by the Cluster office of Dakar, Senegal

## Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<p><b>Government has requested international assistance</b></p>	<p>No</p>
<p><b>National authorities</b></p>	<p>(1) SAFI:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provincial authorities are coordinating rescue efforts and have relocated families who lost their homes to two collective centers.</li> <li>• Assessments and registration of affected families have been conducted.</li> <li>• Injured people are being treated at Mohammed V Hospital.</li> <li>• Civil Protection and technical services (Société Régionale Multiservice de Marrakech-Safi) conducted water drainage, mud clearance from evacuation pipes, and area securing.</li> <li>• Regional administration from Tangier-Tetouan-Al Hoceima provided clothing items.</li> <li>• Schools in Safi were suspended for three days due to ongoing rainfall.</li> </ul> <p>(2) NORTH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional and provincial coordination across northern provinces (Tangier, Larache, Tetouan, Mdiq, Chefchaouen).</li> <li>• Provincial coordination in Larache mobilised authorities, security forces, river basin agency, regional multiservice company, Ministry of Equipment and Water, and municipalities.</li> <li>• Central coordination hub in Tangier with MRC, Ministry of Health, Civil Protection and security forces.</li> <li>• Evacuations and support:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Evacuation of up to 150,000 people to temporary shelters (hotels, holiday camps, schools).</li> <li>- Provision of water, food and medical support in shelters.</li> <li>- Security ensured by auxiliary forces, police and Royal Gendarmerie.</li> <li>- Emergency distribution of animal feed (over 730 tons) and assessment of agricultural damage (approx. 19,000 ha flooded).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Mitigation and protection measures:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction of sand barriers and embankments.</li> <li>- Pumping of water from flooded areas.</li> <li>- Dredging and cleaning of drainage canals.</li> <li>- Deployment of Civil Protection and military resources for evacuation, logistics and area stabilisation.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Security and humanitarian presence:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Civil Protection, police, auxiliary forces and Royal Gendarmerie ensuring safety in shelters.</li> <li>- Moroccan Red Crescent engaged at coordination and field level.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>UN or other actors</b></p>	<p>(1) SAFI:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CARE (international NGO).</li> <li>• Local associations and CSOs providing meals and essential items.</li> <li>• Active involvement of local youth groups.</li> </ul> <p>(2) NORTH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International actors are currently in the data collection and coordination phase.</li> </ul>



# Needs (Gaps) Identified



## Shelter Housing And Settlements

- Floods have significantly disrupted access to safe housing and essential household resources across affected areas, including Safi Province and northern provinces.
- More than 6 million residents live within flood-impacted zones nationwide.
- Over 150,000 people have been evacuated to date, with displacement continuing as rainfall persists.

### Displacement and shelter arrangements:

- Most flood-affected families, particularly in Safi, found temporary accommodation with relatives or neighbors (exact numbers not confirmed).
- Collective shelters have been activated across affected areas:
  - o In the north, Fourteen collective centers are currently operational nationwide.
  - o In Safi, two collective centers were activated, accommodating 46 families:
    - One at Hotel Kahrama Safi
    - One in a former center for women and girls, where occupancy was very low during the 19 December field visit
- Additional displaced families have sought shelter with host families, relatives, or in private shelters.
- In the north, Due to limited shelter capacity, authorities have established temporary tent-based camps, including large tented camps near Larache (approximately 3,000 tents) equipped with water, electricity, and sewage connections.
- Hotels, tourist camps, and schools have been requisitioned to host evacuees, including Oued Al Makhazine High School and Al Mohammedia Qualification High School.
- Collective centers require continued support to ensure safe, dignified, and functional living conditions.

### Damage and structural impact

- The majority of affected structures include ground-floor shops and low-lying buildings, notably in medina areas and Ksar El Kébir, impacting both households and local businesses.
- Residential housing damage remains more limited but severe in specific locations:
  - o In Safi, an estimated 17 residential houses were reported as severely damaged.
  - o In Taounate province, two houses collapsed due to flooding and landslides from Oued Ouergha.
  - o Additional damage and ongoing landslide risks were reported in Bni Zid, where clearing operations are underway.
- Housing rehabilitation and reconstruction, where required
- Priority needs
- Shelter reinforcement materials: shelter kits, tarpaulins, wood, tents, and related items to improve structural stability and accessibility.
- Essential household items: mattresses, pillows, blankets, and kitchen sets for displaced families.

### Response and planned assistance

- The Moroccan Red Crescent (MRCS) will support local authorities by replenishing and mobilizing non-food item (NFI) stocks for coordinated distributions.
- Planned MRCS support includes:
  - o Distribution of essential household items
  - o Provision of shelter materials (tents, tarpaulins, shelter toolkits)
  - o Support to registration processes for evacuated individuals
  - o Contribution to coordinated distributions within collective centers and tented camps



## Multi purpose cash grants

- Households, small businesses, and livelihoods have been severely impacted by the floods in both Safi Province and northern regions, with extensive damage to assets, premises, and economic activities, leaving many families highly vulnerable.
- In Safi, approximately 700 households and small businesses were severely affected. The Safi Medina, which functions as the main souq and artisan hub hosting workshops and merchandise, was particularly impacted, resulting in significant livelihood losses.
- In the North, damage extends beyond households and businesses to agricultural livelihoods, with assessments ongoing to determine the full extent of losses. Initial estimates indicate approximately 19,000 hectares of farmland flooded, with the affected area expected to increase in the coming days.
- The imminent start of Ramadan (in less than two weeks) is expected to exacerbate needs, as affected households face reduced income, crop losses, damaged food businesses, and anticipated increases in food prices, heightening food security concerns.
- Cash assistance has been identified by local authorities in Safi and by the Moroccan Red Crescent (MRC) as a key modality to support immediate recovery, particularly to enable access to food, hot daily meals in displacement camps, and to offset livelihood losses linked to displacement, damaged businesses, and the inability to harvest crops.





## Health

- Floods in Safi and the northern regions have left families displaced and communities grieving over human and/or material losses, resulting in heightened emotional vulnerability, stress, and psychosocial distress among affected populations.
- Initial field assessments in both areas identify sensitive communication as a top priority to avoid exacerbating distress and to uphold Do No Harm principles.
- Volunteers must be trained in Psychological First Aid (PFA) to ensure compassionate interaction and to support individuals coping with trauma, loss, and displacement.
- A second priority need across both contexts is preventive health awareness.
- Vulnerable groups, including older persons and people with chronic illnesses, face increased risks due to disrupted access to healthcare and medication and exposure to flood-related hazards.
- Health awareness sessions combined with timely referrals are required to ensure these groups are informed, supported, and protected from potential health complications.
- Assessments of National Society capacity indicate the need to strengthen support for MRCS staff and volunteers in both Safi and northern branches within the health sector.
- Identified support needs include:
  - Training to engage effectively and sensitively with affected communities
  - Provision of essential materials, including basic First Aid kits (and ambulance equipment in the North)
- Priority health-related trainings include:
  - o Health risk awareness for volunteers
  - o Psychological First Aid (PFA) to address immediate psychosocial needs
- Health infrastructure status: Hospitals and health centers in and around Safi and the northern areas remain open and capacitated, enabling referrals and continuity of care.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

- Initial assessments confirm that technical services are actively managing pumping operations, street cleaning, and drainage clearance in both Safi and the northern regions.
- In Safi, there is no reported sanitary risk linked to stagnant water at this stage, and access to safe drinking water remains adequate in both quantity and quality.
- Collective centers in Safi are equipped with functioning sanitation facilities, including toilets and hygiene provisions.
- In the North, flooding has disrupted essential WASH conditions, with stagnant water posing a sanitary risk, despite generally adequate access to drinking water at present.
- Several risk-heightening conditions have been identified in northern areas, including:
  - o Water supply outages in Ksar El Kébir due to flooding
  - o Overwhelmed drainage systems, compounded by rising floodwaters and pressure from dam releases
  - o Widespread inundation, with entire neighborhoods submerged
  - o Electricity cuts affecting multiple flooded areas, disrupting essential services
  - o Large-scale displacement, resulting in overcrowding and increased pressure on WASH facilities in collective and temporary shelters
- Identified WASH priority needs across affected areas include:
  - o Reinforcing distribution stocks with hygiene kits, dignity kits, and water treatment tablets to support ongoing response efforts
  - o Conducting hygiene promotion and awareness sessions, accompanying distributions, to strengthen preventive practices, including hygiene behaviors, clean-up campaigns, and proper use of distributed items



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

- Across both Safi and the northern regions, identified PGI needs align closely with those observed in the health sector and focus on strengthening National Society response capacity on the ground.
- Priority PGI support areas common to both contexts include:
  - o PGI training for volunteers to ensure minimum standards for Protection, Gender, and Inclusion are applied throughout the emergency response.
  - o Field visits to provide safeguarding support and reinforce PGI practices at the operational level.
- In the North, protection risks—particularly for children and other vulnerable groups—have increased due to widespread displacement and school closures, affecting both education continuity and existing child protection mechanisms.
- The establishment of temporary settlement camps and overcrowding in collective shelters in northern areas further heighten protection risks, underscoring the need for strengthened safeguarding measures to ensure the safety and dignity of vulnerable populations.
- At the community level in the North, planned activities include recreational activities for children in temporary collective shelters, particularly in overcrowded settings, as the duration of displacement remains uncertain.



- In Safi, initial planning had included recreational activities in temporary collective shelters; however, due to the limited number of residents and the expected short duration of stay, these activities were deemed unnecessary.



## Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Recent observations identify two priority areas for strengthening disaster preparedness and response capacity across Safi and the northern branches:

- Flood response training for Safi and North branches to enhance operational readiness and field-level response capacity.
- DREF training at the National Society level to ensure the effective and timely use of emergency funding mechanisms.



## Community Engagement And Accountability

- Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) is a core component of the response and must be integrated across all activities in both Safi and the northern branches.
- Key CEA actions across both contexts include:
  - Establishing clear communication channels and tools to share timely and accurate information with affected communities.
  - Organizing community meetings and consultations to support participation and two-way communication.
  - Providing training for staff and volunteers on CEA principles.
- In the North, CEA activities will additionally include information-sharing with affected populations in camps regarding scheduled assistance.
- A community feedback mechanism will be established in both contexts, including the necessary equipment and operational support, to capture community input throughout the response.
- Similarly, A beneficiary satisfaction survey will be conducted at the end of the operation to ensure lessons learned are documented and to inform improvements in future responses.

## Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

- Following initial communications between the National Society and affected branches, supported by secondary data reviews conducted in the first days after the floods, the Moroccan Red Crescent (MRC) and IFRC carried out joint rapid assessments with support from the earthquake response team:
  - Safi: assessment conducted on 18–19 December following coordination with the Safi branch.
  - North: assessment conducted on 31 January 2026 following coordination with the Kasr El Kebir and Tanger branches.
- Key findings from both assessments are reflected in the sectoral needs sections.
- Across both contexts, assessments identified critical unmet needs in:
  - Shelter and non-food items (S/NFIs)
  - WASH supplies
 to address the immediate needs of affected households.
- Cash assistance was identified as essential to support families who lost their primary sources of income:
  - In Safi, livelihood losses are linked primarily to flooding of the souq area.
  - In the North, income loss is compounded by flood impacts on livelihoods and the imminent start of Ramadan (less than two weeks), increasing scarcity of goods and the risk of price increases.
- From the earthquake response and following feedback reports from the communities and baseline studies, Cash assistance was identified as best mechanism to support especially when different needs are identified.
- On the National Society capacity side, staff and volunteers in both areas would benefit from rapid, targeted trainings to strengthen their ability to engage with communities and deliver effective response activities.
- Additional funding, personnel, and supplies are required to reinforce ongoing operations in both Safi and the North.
- Coordination on the ground is led by local and regional authorities in both contexts:
  - Authorities are organizing distribution spaces and processes, as well as evacuations and relocations in the North.
  - Stocks from multiple sources are being received and stored to support coordinated distributions.
  - Civil Protection remains highly engaged in operational response activities across affected areas.
- Liaison with authorities is ensured through branch leadership:
  - In Safi, the Safi branch president serves as the main focal point.
  - In the North, the Kasr El Kebir, Tanger, and other provincial and local branch presidents serve as the primary liaison with authorities.



# Operational Strategy

## Overall objective of the operation

The IFRC-DREF operation aims to provide timely and life-saving humanitarian assistance for 17,800 people in Safi, Kasr el Kebir, Tangier, Tetouane, Chefchaouen, Kénitra, Sidi Slimane, Sidi Kacem, Larache, Al Hoceima, Ouezzane, Fahs Anjra, and Taouanate affected by severe flooding, by providing essential household items, temporary shelter support, safe water and sanitation services, health and hygiene interventions, psychosocial support, assistance to restore critical services and access routes, and replenishment of emergency stocks utilized during the initial response, ensuring protection, dignity, safe access to services, and reinforced local coping mechanisms over an eight-month operation period.

## Operation strategy rationale

This operation is designed as a rapid, integrated response with an early recovery pathway to address urgent flood impacts across Safi and the northern flood-affected provinces, where households face a simultaneous shock to shelter/household assets, safe water and sanitation, health, and protection, alongside disruption of basic services and access routes. The strategy links identified gaps (loss of essential items, unsafe/overcrowded living conditions, WASH breakdowns and contamination risks, heightened health and psychosocial needs, and increased protection concerns) with a package of complementary actions that stabilizes living conditions quickly while enabling a gradual transition to recovery and restoring community coping capacity.

### 1. Shelter and Essential Household Items

Flooding resulted in the destruction and damage of mattresses, blankets, clothing, and basic household goods, leaving families without minimum living conditions. In-kind distribution was selected as the fastest and most appropriate modality to immediately restore dignity, reduce exposure to cold and damp conditions, and prevent secondary health risks, particularly in households sheltering in damaged homes or temporary arrangements. The operation will target 6,400 people with distribution of essential household items and temporary shelter materials including mattresses, pillows, and kitchen sets.

### 2. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- Floodwaters contaminated water sources and compromised sanitation systems, increasing the risk of water-borne diseases. The combination of hygiene kit distribution and community-based hygiene promotion was selected to both meet immediate material needs and promote behavior change, reducing disease transmission and improving safe water handling practices at household level. The operation will target 17,800 people with hygiene kits, dignity kits, and hygiene promotion.

- Disruption of water supply and sanitation facilities required targeted support to restore access and reduce environmental health hazards. Supporting basic rehabilitation and safe water solutions helps prevent outbreaks, stabilize living conditions, and enable communities to safely remain in place during recovery. Support to safe water access and sanitation restoration will be ensured through the distribution of chlorine tabs and the restoration of WASH facilities.

### 3. Health and Psychosocial Support

- Community health outreach and basic health services/referrals:

Flood-related injuries, increased exposure to contaminated environments, and interrupted access to health facilities created urgent health risks. Health outreach was selected to provide early detection, primary consultations, and referral support, reducing complications and reinforcing access to essential health services.

- Psychosocial support activities for affected families and children:

The sudden loss of homes, assets, and security contributes to emotional distress and anxiety, particularly among displaced families. Structured psychosocial support and community-based PSS activities were selected to strengthen coping mechanisms, reduce stress-related impacts, and support social cohesion during recovery.

### 4. Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI)

Integration of PGI and safeguarding measures across all interventions:

Flood emergencies increase risks of exclusion, gender-based vulnerabilities, and child protection concerns, especially in temporary shelters. PGI mainstreaming was selected to ensure safe access to assistance, mitigate risks of harm, and guarantee that women, children, older persons, and persons with disabilities can access services in a dignified and equitable manner. The operation will ensure that the NS staff and volunteers have the capacity to mainstream and implement PGI related activities and considerations.

### 5. Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) & Risk Awareness

Community engagement, feedback mechanisms, and flood-risk awareness sessions:

In recurrent flood-prone areas, misinformation, distrust, and unsafe practices can undermine response effectiveness. Strengthening two-way communication and risk awareness was selected to ensure transparency in targeting, improve accountability, promote safer behaviors, and reinforce local preparedness and resilience to future shocks.

### 6. Early Recovery and Restoration of Basic Services

Support to restoration of critical services and access routes:

Flood damage to electricity, water networks, and transportation routes limited mobility and access to services. Supporting early restoration helps facilitate safe movement, ensure continuity of humanitarian assistance, and enable communities to progressively



transition from emergency response toward recovery.

#### 7. Replenishment of Emergency Stocks

Replenishment of emergency stocks used during the initial response:

Immediate response activities depleted National Society contingency stocks, potentially weakening preparedness for subsequent events.

Replenishment was selected to restore operational readiness

In order to ensure proper implementation and monitoring during the operation's timeframe, the IFRC will ensure the NS has sufficient support through deployment of 4 surge role profiles and the extension of support through the existing capacities in the country delegation as needed.

## Targeting Strategy

### Who will be targeted through this operation?

Target population and prioritization:

- The operation will be implemented by the Moroccan Red Crescent (MRC) and will target flood-affected households in Safi Province and the northern provinces, based on rapid needs assessments conducted in close coordination with local authorities.
- Beneficiary lists will be obtained through coordination with authorities, and for selected sectoral activities, vulnerability criteria will guide final targeting.
- The response will focus on low-lying and densely populated urban neighbourhoods that experienced direct impacts from flash floods.
- Final beneficiary figures will be confirmed following field verification.

Targeted caseload:

Northern and Safi Provinces:

- Approximately 3,700 households (estimated 17,800 individuals) will be targeted.

Prioritization criteria:

Priority will be given to households that:

- Experienced partial or complete flooding of their homes, or whose houses were rendered unsafe or structurally damaged.
- Are facing temporary displacement, including households living in temporary camps, collective centers, or hosted by relatives.
- Were evacuated from high-risk or submerged areas (North-specific).
- Suffered loss of essential household items and/or livelihoods.

Assistance modalities:

- "Soft" activities will target all affected households in both areas:
  - o Hygiene promotion and health awareness
  - o Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) activities
  - o Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)
- "Hard" assistance will be delivered based on identified needs and coordination with local authorities and branches:
  - o In Safi, multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) and non-food item (NFI) distributions will target approximately 50% of affected households.
  - o In the North, MPCA and NFI distributions will be provided to prioritized households, with final targeting determined through needs-based assessments and coordination with MRC North branches.

### Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Selection of beneficiary households (HH) will be guided by the following vulnerability criteria:

- Households whose shelter is unsafe or uninhabitable due to flooding.
- Households that experienced loss of livelihoods because of the flood caused by: total or partial destruction of business/assets, or death or injury of members contributing to household income
- Female-headed households
- Households with elderly people (+65 years old)
- Households with people with disabilities or chronic illnesses
- Households with pregnant or lactating women or one or more children aged up to 3 years
- Households with school-age children (between 4 and 15 years old)

Geographical prioritization will focus on:

- Urban neighborhoods most affected by flooding, particularly older areas with inadequate drainage systems
- Zones where access to basic services (water, sanitation, health) or livelihoods have been disrupted or compromised.
- Rural enclaved villages cut off due to river overflow, landslides, or road collapse

Targeting will be refined through:

- Rapid field assessments
- Community-based identification mechanisms



- Coordination with local authorities and community leaders

Beneficiary selection will be conducted through:

- Community-level verification, involving Moroccan Red Crescent volunteers and local stakeholders.
- Use of clear and transparent selection criteria, and feedback mechanism communicated to communities.
- Application of do-no-harm, PGI and CEA principles to avoid exclusion, tension, or duplication.

## Total Targeted Population

Women	8,722	Rural	0%
Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	100%
Men	9,078	People with disabilities (estimated)	15%
Boys (under 18)	-		
Total targeted population	17,800		

## 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?	No
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	No
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	No
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	No

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

Risk	Mitigation action
Limited systems are in place for safeguarding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Put in place internal and community reporting, complaint, and feedback mechanisms for the response.</li> <li>• PGI training for the MRC teams will include a briefing on the Code of Conduct, Safeguarding, PSEA.</li> <li>• Technical support of MRC and IFRC PGI team.</li> </ul>
Limited capacity for financial management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IFRC requesting finance surge support and MRC included 1 finance staff (at branch level) for this operation as a current risk reduction mitigation measure.</li> <li>• A close monitoring of financial expenditure will be taking place</li> </ul>



	also with the current IFRC finance team already in place as part of the Earthquake operation
Risks related to procurement challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The procurement is limited under this operation since there are stocks available that do not need replenishment for the majority of items (except a few).</li> <li>• All procurement will be done by IFRC as per agreed ways of working between MRC and IFRC.</li> <li>• IFRC requesting logistics surge support and MRC included 1 logistic staff (at branch level) for this operation as a current risk reduction mitigation measure.</li> </ul>
Delayed reporting from MRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continued training by IFRC delegation</li> <li>• PMER support visits budgeted for to support the branch</li> <li>• Presence of surge staff from IFRC to ensure proper reporting</li> </ul>
Low HR capacity and no pre-existing staff under contract at the level of the branch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8 staff will be contracted for the operation to ensure quality implementation of activities according to quality standards</li> </ul>
Limited emergency response experience of the MRC branch and no recent DREF operation by MRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IFRC presence in country will support MRC for the implementation of this operation.</li> <li>• 2 Surge field coordinators based at the level of main branches will also support the implementation.</li> <li>• A DREF training has been included for the NS to ensure this operation can contribute to increasing the capacity of the NS.</li> </ul>
Feasibility of implementing a cash programme and approval from authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management meeting done with authorities to discuss it, greenlighted by authorities</li> <li>• Advocacy document available based on the achievements of the Earthquake operation using the cash modality</li> </ul>
Limited coordination of the response due to limited coordination system in place around the response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Close engagement with authorities and proactive engagement with any other actor involved: associations/NGOs</li> </ul>
Secondary disaster: rains are continuing in the area which could worsen the situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring of weather forecast.</li> <li>• Ensuring readiness of volunteers to intervene if needed.</li> </ul>
<b>Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No specific security concerns apart from another floods due to continued rains in the region.</li> <li>• The region and whole country are considered safe and categorised in yellow as per the security phase classification of IFRC.</li> </ul>	
Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	<b>Yes</b>

## Planned Intervention



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

**Budget:** CHF 225,331

**Targeted Persons:** 6,400

**Targeted Male:** -

**Targeted Female:** -



## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of shelter NFI distributed	10,650	1,900
# of households benefitting from shelter NFI distributed	1,350	271

## Progress Towards Outcome

Under the shelter and essential household items component, the operation supported flood-affected households through the distribution of 700 blankets, 700 tarpaulins (360 + 340), 350 kitchen sets, and 150 shelter kits to families whose homes were damaged or whose living conditions were compromised.



## Multi Purpose Cash

**Budget:** CHF 436,772

**Targeted Persons:** 7,000

**Targeted Male:** -

**Targeted Female:** -

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting that MPCA is their preferred modality of assistance	80	0
# of Households supported with MPCA	1,500	0

## Progress Towards Outcome

the IFRC transferred around 141K CHF to RedRose, verification of beneficiaries is ongoing, and transfers are expected to start in the coming weeks.



## Health

**Budget:** CHF 14,713

**Targeted Persons:** 12,800

**Targeted Male:** -

**Targeted Female:** -

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people receiving health-based support	12,800	0

# of referred cases reach health facilities	10	0
# of people reached with health awareness session	12,800	0



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

**Budget:** CHF 48,640  
**Targeted Persons:** 17,800  
**Targeted Male:** -  
**Targeted Female:** -

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of Hygiene Kits and Dignity kits distributed	1,250	1,050
# of individuals reached with hygiene promotion sessions	17,800	0
# of individuals receiving Chlorine tabs (segregated by location)	17,800	0
# of individuals receiving Jerry cans	2,800	0

### Progress Towards Outcome

Under the WASH component, the operation supported affected households through the distribution of 350 hygiene kits and 700 dignity kits, ensuring access to essential hygiene items and safeguarding the specific needs of women and girls.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

**Budget:** CHF 9,597  
**Targeted Persons:** 12,800  
**Targeted Male:** -  
**Targeted Female:** -

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of RCRC staff and volunteers able to mainstream and implement PGI activities within their sectoral programming (segregated by location)	125	0



## Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

**Budget:** CHF 66,101  
**Targeted Persons:** 260



Targeted Male: -  
Targeted Female: -

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of RCRC staff and volunteers trained in Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery (floods response, DREF training)	260	0



## Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 16,388  
Targeted Persons: 12,800  
Targeted Male: -  
Targeted Female: -

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
% of community members who believe that the assistance provided by the operation meets their most important needs	75	0
% of individuals who report knowing how to provide feedback or make a complaint about the operation	70	0
% of community members who believe that the operation communicated well about its plans and activities	80	0



## Coordination And Partnerships

Budget: CHF 3,893  
Targeted Persons: 0  
Targeted Male: -  
Targeted Female: -

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of coordination meetings facilitated (segregated by location)	9	1
# of communication visits conducted (segregated by location)	4	0



## Progress Towards Outcome

Several meetings took place between the NS, IFRC and authorities in the affected areas, more details will be reported at a later stage in the final report



### Secretariat Services

**Budget:** CHF 123,499

**Targeted Persons:** 4

**Targeted Male:** -

**Targeted Female:** -

#### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# Number of SURGE deployed (segregated by location)	4	1

## Progress Towards Outcome

A field co surge support was deployed in Safi, and alerts were sent out for the 3 other role profiles



### National Society Strengthening

**Budget:** CHF 43,866

**Targeted Persons:** 630

**Targeted Male:** -

**Targeted Female:** -

#### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# Number of volunteers trained (all sectors)	230	30
# of lessons learned workshops conducted	1	0
# of volunteers insured	630	630

## Progress Towards Outcome

30 volunteers mobilized in Safi and over 400 volunteers mobilized in north provinces



# About Support Services

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

(1) SAFI:

- 30 volunteers
- 3 staff at branch level: operation coordinator, finance officer, driver
- 1 staff at HQ: finance coordinator
- Support from Marrakech branch technical and managerial staff
- IFRC: 2 surge requests

(2) NORTH:

- 400 volunteers
- 5 staff at branch level: operation coordinator, log/finance officer, 3 drivers
- 1 staff at HQ: finance coordinator
- Support from Rabat HQ technical and managerial staff
- IFRC: 2 surge requests

## Does your volunteer team reflect the gender, age, and cultural diversity of the people you're helping? What gaps exist in your volunteer team's gender, age, or cultural diversity, and how are you addressing them to ensure inclusive and appropriate support?

The MRC branch will ensure that the team of volunteers selected to support this operation will reflect the diversity of the targeted populations.

## Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.

(1) SAFI: 2 surge personnel are considered: Field Coordinator (already deployed) and Finance to support the National Society and the branch

(2) NORTH: 2 surge personnel are considered: Field Coordinator and Logistics/Finance to support the National Society and the branches

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

- Procurement will be primarily handled by IFRC and will be mostly done locally
- NFIs kits, shelter items and Hygiene Promotion kits will be replenished from stock
- Visibility, protective equipment, First Aid kits will be procured
- Cash assistance will be provided via the IFRC agreement with Red Rose / Moneygram

## How will this operation be monitored?

The operation will be monitored through a combination of field-level supervision, data tracking systems, and regular coordination between the National Society and IFRC. A monitoring framework aligned with the operational objectives and sectoral indicators will guide implementation and ensure accountability.

Monitoring mechanisms and systems

- A detailed implementation plan with clear targets and timelines will be developed at the outset of the operation.
- Distribution tracking sheets, beneficiary lists, and stock movement records will be maintained to monitor output-level progress (e.g., number of kits distributed, households reached).
- Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) will be conducted on a sample basis to assess the appropriateness, quality, utilization, and satisfaction of assistance provided.
- Community feedback and complaints mechanisms (such as hotline numbers, feedback desks during distributions, and volunteer follow-up visits) will be used to capture beneficiary perspectives and address issues in real time.
- Regular field visits by branch teams will verify implementation quality, adherence to standards, and proper targeting.



## Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

As part of its efforts to strengthen the visibility and impact of its humanitarian actions, the Moroccan Red Crescent, with the support of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), will implement an integrated communication strategy directly linked to its response to the exceptional floods in Safi and the floods in the north.

This strategy includes the production of an institutional film documenting the operations carried out in the field, from the initial emergency response to the support provided to affected populations. It also encompasses the production of sector-specific video capsules highlighting the contribution of emergency response teams, logistics, psychosocial support, and coordination with local authorities.

In addition, an enhanced use of social media enables real-time dissemination of actions undertaken, raises public awareness on disaster management challenges, and strengthens community mobilization around the humanitarian missions jointly carried out by the Moroccan Red Crescent and the IFRC. The Marrakech-based regional communication officer will support the communication for this operation



# Budget Overview



## DREF OPERATION

### MDRMA011 - Morocco Red Crescent Floods Safi

#### Operating Budget

<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>817,542</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	225,331
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	436,772
Health	14,713
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	48,640
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	9,597
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	66,101
Community Engagement and Accountability	16,388
Environmental Sustainability	0
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>171,258</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	3,893
Secretariat Services	123,499
National Society Strengthening	43,866
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>988,800</b>

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*



# Contact Information

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

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[Click here for the reference](#)

