DREF Final Report

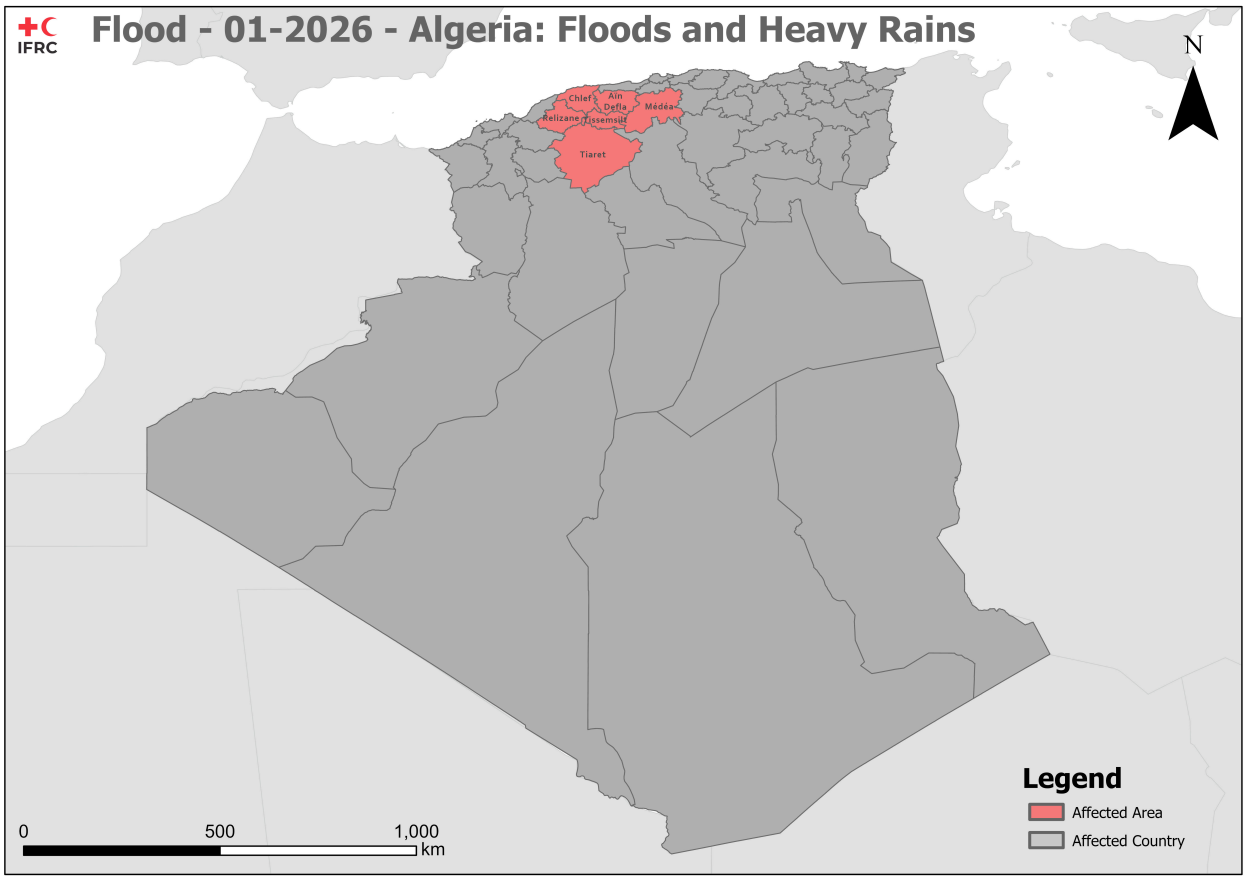
Algeria Flood 2026 Relizane



Appeal: **MDRDZ014**	Total DREF Allocation: **CHF 472,398**	Crisis Category: Yellow	Hazard: **Flood**
Glide Number: **FL-2026-000008-DZA**	People Affected: **6,000 people**	People Targeted: **6,000 people**	People Assisted: **7,870 people**
Event Onset: **Sudden**	Operation Start Date: **30-01-2026**	Operational End Date: **31-07-2026**	Total Operating Timeframe: **6 months**

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?

Between 19 and 22 January 2026, heavy rainfall associated with Storm Harry triggered flash floods and sudden inundations across more than 20 wilayas in north-western and central Algeria. Relizane and Chlef were among the most severely affected areas. Rising water flooded low-lying neighbourhoods, rural areas and agricultural land, damaged homes and household belongings, and disrupted roads, bridges, electricity, water supply and access to essential services.
Four flood-related deaths were confirmed, including three people in Relizane and a 13-year-old girl in Chlef. Continued assessments and the consolidation of field information confirmed that approximately 10,000 people were affected. ARC conducted needs assessments across all affected wilayas and provided needs-based assistance in 14 wilayas, reaching 10,000 people overall: 7,870 through DREF support and 2,130 through its own resources.

Initial estimates projected approximately 6,000 people requiring humanitarian assistance; however, subsequent assessments confirmed broader humanitarian needs, leading ARC to expand assistance through a combination of DREF-funded activities and National Society resources.



Evacuation



Emergency pumping operations carried out by the ARC team

Scope and Scale

The floods had a wide but uneven impact across more than 20 wilayas. Low-lying neighbourhoods and communities located close to wadis experienced inundation, damage to household assets and temporary disruption of essential services. In Relizane, Chlef and other affected wilayas, families lost bedding, clothing, food stocks, school materials and basic furniture. Damage to roads and bridges temporarily restricted movement and access to markets, schools and health services.

The floods also affected agricultural land and livestock, disrupting livelihoods and increasing financial pressure on households that had already lost essential belongings. The wide geographical dispersion of affected communities complicated access, transportation and the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance.

The most vulnerable groups included low-income households, children, older people, persons with disabilities, people living with chronic conditions, temporarily displaced families and rural communities with limited access to services. These impacts generated immediate needs for shelter items, food assistance, safe drinking water, hygiene supplies, medical services and psychosocial support.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. Yenisafak.com	https://www.yenisafak.com/fr/societe/tunisie-algerie-des-inondations-font-au-moins-cinq-morts-52378
2. 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/

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	IFRC supported the operation through the DREF mechanism and facilitated the final Lessons Learned Workshop. IFRC also deployed 2 Surge to support and further employed long term Coordinator for Programs and Operations to support ARC.
Participating National Societies	No partner national societies contributed to this operation

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

ICRC was not engaged in this response

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	National and local authorities led the overall crisis management mechanism. Civil Protection led lifesaving, search-and-rescue, pumping and emergency operations, while wilaya and municipal authorities supported coordination and response prioritization. ARC participated in crisis cells as an auxiliary to the public authorities, maintained information exchange through its EOC and coordinated branch deployments with the relevant authorities. No international assistance was requested.
UN or other actors	No UN actor has been engaged in this response

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

National and local authorities led the overall crisis management mechanism. Civil Protection led lifesaving, search-and-rescue, pumping and emergency operations, while wilaya and municipal authorities supported coordination and response prioritization. ARC participated in crisis cells as an auxiliary to the public authorities, maintained information exchange through its EOC and coordinated branch deployments with the relevant authorities. No international assistance was requested, and no UN actor was reported as directly engaged in the response.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Initial and follow-up assessments confirmed that flood-affected households had lost mattresses, blankets and essential household items following the inundation of homes and temporary displacement of families. These needs were addressed through the immediate release of emergency stocks during the response phase. The DREF operation subsequently replenished 5,000 mattresses and 5,000 blankets, restoring ARC preparedness capacity while covering the shelter needs identified during the response.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Assessments confirmed substantial losses of household food stocks, clothing, educational materials and other essential items. As implementation progressed, food-security needs were found to be greater than initially estimated, leading ARC to distribute 6,213 food parcels compared to the planned 5,000. Additional needs among school-aged children also resulted in the distribution of 1,000 school bags compared to the initial target of 700. Clothing needs were covered through existing ARC stocks, enabling DREF resources to be prioritized towards increased food and drinking-water assistance where needs were highest.



Health

Field assessments and community outreach confirmed continued health needs among affected populations, including access to primary healthcare services, continuity of care for chronic illnesses and psychosocial support. To address these needs, ARC organized three multidisciplinary medical caravans in Relizane and Chlef, delivering 3,800 consultations and psychosocial support services to affected communities.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Flooding increased demand for safe drinking water and hygiene supplies while stagnant water, damp housing conditions and disruption of water and sanitation services heightened public-health risks. ARC fully achieved its hygiene-kit distribution target and expanded drinking-water distributions beyond initial plans, reaching 1,312 households with water assistance based on needs identified during implementation.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The DREF allocation supported ARC in providing timely multi-sectoral assistance to an initial target of 6,000 people affected by the January 2026 floods. Continued assessments conducted across affected wilayas identified a higher number of vulnerable households requiring humanitarian assistance than initially anticipated. Through operational efficiencies, the use of pre-positioned stocks, government-supported accommodation for medical teams, volunteer mobilization, and the reprioritization of resources from activities requiring lower expenditure than forecasted, ARC was able to scale up assistance and reach 7,870 people through DREF-supported interventions without exceeding the approved budget.

Subsequent assessments conducted across the affected wilayas identified needs that were higher than initially estimated during the emergency phase. Through cost-saving measures, the use of pre-positioned stocks, in-kind contributions, volunteer mobilization, government-supported logistics arrangements, and the reprioritization of available resources, ARC was able to extend assistance beyond the initial target, reaching 7,870 people with DREF-supported assistance without requiring additional DREF funding.

Operation strategy rationale

The operation was implemented over six months and combined immediate assistance, stock replenishment, procurement, mobile health services, volunteer mobilization, transport and coordination. The expanded DREF-supported activities reached an estimated 7,870 people, while ARC assisted a further 2,130 people through its own stocks and resources, bringing the overall response to 10,000 people.
Shelter: ARC initially released 5,020 mattresses and 5,020 blankets from its stocks. The DREF supported the replenishment of 5,000 mattresses and 5,000 blankets, restoring preparedness while covering the shelter needs addressed during the response.
Livelihoods and Basic Needs: ARC distributed 6,213 food parcels against an initial target of 5,000, following updated needs analysis during implementation. It also purchased and distributed 1,000 school bags against a target of 700. The planned clothing procurement was not undertaken because ARC had sufficient clothing in its existing stocks; clothing was distributed from those stocks, while available resources were prioritized toward the increased food and water needs identified during implementation.
WASH: ARC distributed the planned 3,600 hygiene kits. It also distributed 188,949 bottles of 1.5 litres of drinking water, compared with the planned equivalent of 172,800 bottles (28,800 six-bottle packs), in response to additional needs identified during implementation.
Health: ARC conducted three multidisciplinary medical caravans: two in Relizane with 18 and 13 doctor deployments respectively, and one in Chlef with eight doctor deployments. Together, the caravans delivered 3,800 consultations across several communes.
National Society strengthening: ARC activated its headquarters and branch capacities, mobilized volunteers and emergency teams, and participated in a two-day Lessons Learned Workshop to identify institutional priorities for future operations.

Targeting Strategy

Who was targeted by this operation?

The operation targeted flood-affected households in the most impacted wilayas, particularly families whose homes or belongings were damaged, temporarily displaced households, low-income families, children who lost school materials, older people, persons with disabilities and people living with chronic health conditions. ARC conducted needs assessments across all affected wilayas and provided direct assistance in 14 wilayas according to the nature and severity of identified needs.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Beneficiary selection was based on the severity of household impact and vulnerability. Priority was given to households with flooded or damaged homes, loss of essential items or food stocks, temporary displacement, limited income and members facing heightened protection or health risks. ARC branches coordinated beneficiary identification and validation with community representatives and local authorities.

Total Assisted Population

Assisted Women	**2,655**	Rural	**-**
Assisted Girls (under 18)	**571**	Urban	**-**
Assisted Men	**4,215**	People with disabilities (estimated)	**1%**
Assisted Boys (under 18)	**429**		
Total Assisted Population	**7,870**		
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 whistleblower protection 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**
Operational dispersion	ARC used its decentralized branch network and prioritized direct assistance in 14 wilayas according to needs.
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.
Health risks, including waterborne diseases	ARC distributed hygiene assistance and deployed multidisciplinary medical caravans and health outreach.
Access and movement constraints	ARC coordinated field movements with Civil Protection and local authorities and adapted deployments to prevailing access conditions.
Inconsistent or delayed data	ARC consolidated branch information through its EOC and continued needs assessments across affected wilayas.
Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	**Yes**

Implementation

Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 149,846
Targeted Persons: 5,000
Assisted Persons: 5,000
Targeted Male: -
Targeted Female: -

Indicators

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

Narrative description of achievements

• ARC supported temporary evacuations and pumping operations in flooded residential areas in coordination with Civil Protection and local authorities.
• The DREF replenished 5,000 mattresses and 5,000 blankets used from ARC emergency stocks during the initial response, restoring the National Society's preparedness capacity.

Lessons Learnt

• Pre-positioned stocks enabled immediate support before replenishment was completed.
• Stock-release, distribution and replenishment records should be maintained as separate but linked evidence.

Challenges

• The wide geographical spread of the emergency and temporary access constraints increased transport and documentation requirements.

Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Budget: CHF 133,125
Targeted Persons: 6,000
Assisted Persons: 7,310
Targeted Male: -
Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual

# Of food parcels distributed	5,000	6,213
Number of school bags distributed to children	700	1,000
Number of people receiving clothing items	3,000	3,000

Narrative description of achievements

• ARC distributed 6,213 food parcels against an initial target of 5,000, an increase of 1,213 parcels or 24.3 per cent. The increase resulted from updated beneficiary data collected during implementation, which identified additional flood-affected households experiencing food insecurity and loss of household food stocks. Savings generated in other operational components also contributed to the scale-up of food assistance. Based on the planned frequency of one parcel per household every 15 days for three months, the additional quantity covered the equivalent needs of approximately 202 additional households, or 1,010 people.
• ARC purchased and distributed 1,000 school bags, compared with the initial target of 700. Updated needs analysis identified 300 additional children requiring support. The 1,000 children comprised an estimated 571 girls and 429 boys.
• ARC also distributed clothing items to approximately 3,000 people, including children, to address the loss of personal belongings and ensure dignity and protection for affected families. The planned procurement of clothing was not undertaken, because sufficient quantities were available within existing ARC emergency stocks. Utilizing available stocks avoided duplication of purchases and generated operational efficiencies, allowing resources to be redirected toward priority food and drinking-water assistance identified through updated needs assessments. This operational adjustment did not affect assistance to the targeted population. The corresponding DREF resources were re-prioritized towards the increased food and drinking-water needs identified during implementation.

Lessons Learnt

• Ongoing needs monitoring enabled ARC to adapt the scale of food and school assistance to evolving needs.
• Standard criteria for food-parcel composition supported consistency and quality across distributions.
The availability of pre-positioned clothing stocks enabled ARC to maintain timely assistance while adapting DREF resources to evolving priority needs. Clearly documenting changes between planned procurement, the use of existing stocks and the re-prioritization of resources strengthened operational and financial accountability.

Health

Budget: CHF 3,256
Targeted Persons: 1,800
Assisted Persons: 3,800
Targeted Male: -
Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of deployed doctors	10	39
# of deployed psychologists	2	2

Narrative description of achievements

• ARC conducted three multidisciplinary medical caravans covering several communes. The first caravan took place in Relizane from 21 to 25 February 2026, mobilizing 18 doctors and providing 1,305 consultations. A second caravan was conducted in Chlef from 19 to 22 March 2026, mobilizing eight doctors and providing 1,270 consultations. The third caravan took place in Relizane from 8 to 12 April 2026,

mobilizing 13 doctors and providing 1,225 consultations.
• Across the three caravans, ARC delivered 3,800 consultations and recorded 39 cumulative doctor deployments: 18 during the first mission, eight during the second and 13 during the third. This figure represented cumulative deployments across several missions and did not necessarily correspond to 39 unique doctors.
• The medical teams included dermatologists, pediatricians, gynecologists, cardiologists and general practitioners/family physicians. Two psychologists also provided psychosocial support to evacuated children and families.
• The medical teams travelled by road, while accommodation were provided free of charge through government facilities. Consequently, DREF expenditure mainly covered per diems. These cost-saving arrangements enabled ARC to expand the health intervention from one planned caravan to three caravans and to mobilize a larger number of doctors within the available resources. As a result, the operation reached 3,800 people compared with the initial target of 1,800 people, representing more than double the planned reach without additional budget requirements.

Lessons Learnt

• The LLW identified psychosocial support as an essential component that should be integrated from the first day of future evacuation responses.
• Multidisciplinary mobile outreach helped bring services closer to communities affected by access and mobility constraints.
• Mobilizing specialists through medical caravans enabled ARC to respond to diverse health needs in several communes.

Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 113,103
Targeted Persons: 6,000
Assisted Persons: 6,560
Targeted Male: -
Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# Of hygiene kits distributed	3,600	3,600
# Of People reached with hygiene kits	6,000	6,000
# Of Families reached with water supplies	1,200	1,312
# of water parcels distributed	28,800	188,949

Narrative description of achievements

• ARC distributed 3,600 hygiene kits, fully meeting the planned target and reaching 6,000 people.
• ARC distributed 188,949 bottles of drinking water, each containing 1.5 litres, for a total volume of 283,423.5 litres. This exceeded the planned 172,800 bottles by 16,149 bottles, or 9.3 per cent.
• Based on the planned allocation of 24 six-bottle packs per household over two months, the additional quantity covered the equivalent needs of approximately 112 additional households, or 560 people. Water assistance therefore reached the equivalent of 1,312 households or 6,560 people.

Lessons Learnt

• Pre-positioned stocks and branch-level distribution capacity enabled rapid WASH assistance across dispersed locations.
• Continued needs monitoring allowed ARC to expand drinking-water assistance beyond the initial target. Additional water distributions were prioritized due to prolonged disruptions to household access to safe drinking water in several affected localities, particularly during

the early recovery phase
• The LLW recommended formally documenting sector-specific contingency plans, particularly for WASH, with clear roles and activation triggers.

Challenges

• Infrastructure damage and wide geographical coverage complicated transport, communications and distribution monitoring.

Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 37,382
Targeted Persons: 0
Assisted Persons: 0
Targeted Male: -
Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of Surge profiles deployed	2	2

Narrative description of achievements

• A two-day Lessons Learned Workshop was conducted on 8 and 9 June 2026 at ARC HQ, Boulevard 5.
• The workshop used a participatory PER-based methodology combining timeline development, World Café discussions, thematic marketplace presentations, dot voting and action-card development.
• The workshop prioritized six institutional actions:
- expand warehouse coverage
- digitize field documentation
- integrate PSS from day one
- strengthen medical surge capacity
- formally document contingency plans
- establish long-term follow-up mechanisms

Lessons Learnt

• Participatory review and prioritization helped translate field experience into assigned institutional actions with proposed owners and timelines.
• The PER framework provided a structured way to review coordination, analysis and planning, operational capacity, policy and standards, and operations support.

National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 35,687
Targeted Persons: 34
Assisted Persons: 34
Targeted Male: -
Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of volunteers perdiems covered	52	32

Narrative description of achievements

• ARC activated its EOC and mobilized headquarters and branch capacities for assessments, coordination, distributions, pumping operations, health outreach and transport.
• A total of 32 volunteers and two NRT members were deployed to support implementation across the affected areas. While the operation initially planned to support 52 volunteer deployments, needs evolved during implementation and operational requirements were successfully met through the deployment of 32 volunteers and two NRT members. This adjustment contributed to operational efficiency while maintaining planned outputs and coverage.
• Pre-arranged supplier agreements, existing emergency stocks and decentralized branch capacity supported rapid assistance across a wide geographical area.
• The LLW converted prioritized recommendations into action cards identifying proposed owners, timelines, implementation steps, risks and performance indicators.

Lessons Learnt

• Central EOC coordination and decentralized branch capacity were essential for managing a geographically dispersed emergency.
• The LLW prioritized piloting KOBO in at least two branches, standardizing assessment forms and establishing a centralized repository for multi-wilaya data.
• Expanding warehouse coverage closer to chronically flood-affected districts was identified as a priority operations-support investment.

Financial Report

DREF Operation
Final Report (CHF)

Date from: 6 Jan 2024 to 30 Sep 2026

MDRDZ014 - Algeria Flood

Operating timeframe: *Start date: 29-Jan-2026 End date: 31-Jul-2026*

Appeal launch date: *02-Feb-2026*

I. Summary

	Actual (CHF)
Opening Balance	**0**
Funds & Other Income	**472,398**
DREF Response Pillar	472,398
DREF Anticipatory Pillar	
Expenditure	-470,654
Closing Balance	**1,744**

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	140,700	120,297	20,403
PO02 - Livelihoods	125,000	164,896	-39,896
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash			
PO04 - Health	3,057	3,189	-132
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	106,200	115,050	-8,850
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion			
PO07 - Education			
PO08 - Migration			
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	28,832		28,832
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability			
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			
Planned Operations Total	**403,789**	**403,432**	**357**
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships			
EA02 - Secretariat Services	35,100	36,363	-1,263
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	33,509	30,859	2,650
Planned Operations Total	**68,609**	**67,222**	**1,387**
Total	**472,398**	**470,654**	**1,744**

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Prepared on 21-Oct-2026

Page 1 of 2

[Click here for the complete financial report]

Please explain variances (if any)

Shelter
- The underspending under Shelter is mainly linked to the fact that the planned procurement of clothing items was ultimately not carried out. During implementation, the Algerian Red Crescent identified that sufficient quantities of clothing were already available in its pre-positioned emergency stocks and therefore distributed these items directly from stock instead of procuring them through the DREF budget. This allowed clothing assistance targets to be fully achieved while generating savings under the Shelter budget. The

corresponding resources were subsequently re-prioritized to address increased food and drinking-water needs identified through updated assessments.
- Additional school bags, updated needs assessments identified a larger number of school-aged children requiring support than initially anticipated. As a result, ARC distributed 1,000 school bags compared to the original target of 700, reaching an additional 300 children.

Livelihoods and Basic Needs
- Resources originally planned for clothing procurement were re-prioritized during implementation. At the same time, updated beneficiary data confirmed higher food assistance needs than initially anticipated, leading ARC to increase food parcel distributions from 5,000 to 6,213 parcels.
- In addition, school bag distributions increased from 700 to 1,000. The resulting overspending under Livelihoods therefore reflects both the scale-up of food assistance and the increased support provided to school-aged children, partly financed through savings generated from activities that required lower expenditure than originally forecast, including the use of existing clothing stocks.

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: Baylar Talibov, Coordinator, Programs and Operations, baylar.talibov@ifrc.org, +21658510810

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

Click here for reference