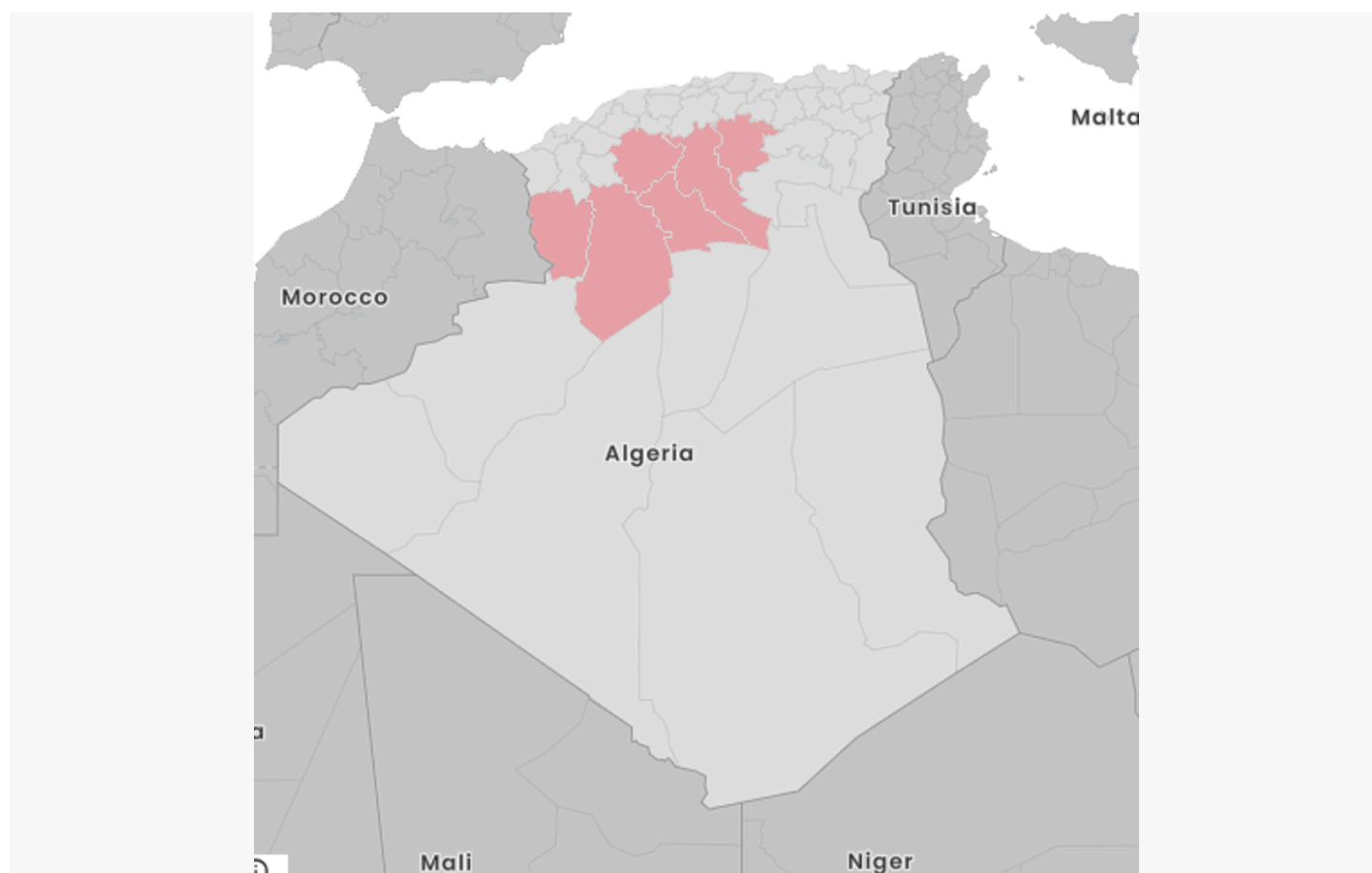


Appeal: MDRDZ013	Country: Algeria	Hazard: Flood	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 158,950	
Glide Number: FL-2025-000068-DZA	People Affected: 1,250 people	People Targeted: 1,250 people	
Operation Start Date: 29-05-2025	Operation Timeframe: 6 months	Operation End Date: 30-11-2025	DREF Published: 29-05-2025
Targeted Regions: Laghouat, Tiaret, Djelfa, M'Sila			

Description of the Event

Date of event

14-05-2025



Provinces affected by floods

What happened, where and when?

Between 14 and 16 May 2025, severe flash floods triggered by intense rainfall and hailstorms affected at least 15 provinces across Algeria, with Djelfa, M'Sila, Laghouat, and Tiaret being the most severely impacted. The floods resulted in the deaths of 5 people, left 1 person missing, and injured over 100 individuals. Approximately 250 families have been affected by damage to their homes, and about 700 people were displaced due to the destruction of houses or unsafe living conditions.

The impact has been devastating for rural livelihoods. Over 3,000 livestock—mainly sheep and turkeys—were lost, with further losses still being counted. At least 12 farms and 60 hectares of crops were destroyed, and damage assessments are ongoing. In terms of shelter, 252 houses were damaged, including 110 in Tiaret, 80 in Djelfa, 14 in M'Sila, and 48 in Laghouat. Infrastructure has also suffered severely, with multiple roads rendered impassable and at least five bridges either collapsed or critically damaged.

Vulnerable rural and semi-rural communities have experienced major disruptions to their livelihoods, mobility, and access to essential services. Entire neighborhoods remain inundated, and vital transport links such as National Road 40 remain inaccessible. Coordination efforts are ongoing, with immediate priorities focusing on emergency shelter, relief item distribution, and psychosocial support for displaced and affected populations.



Livestock Lost to Floodwaters



Flash Floods Cause Fatal Bus Overturn, 5 Lives Lost

Scope and Scale

The flash floods that struck Algeria between 14 and 16 May 2025 have had a severe impact on the lives, livelihoods, and infrastructure of multiple provinces, notably Djelfa, M'Sila, Laghouat, and Tiaret. The floods affected over 250 families, displaced approximately 700 people, and caused significant damage to homes, roads, bridges, and agricultural lands. Vulnerable rural communities living in flood-prone areas were the most impacted due to their proximity to wadis (seasonal riverbeds), substandard housing, and limited access to early warning systems or safe evacuation routes. Populations most at risk include children, the elderly, people with disabilities, and pastoral households whose livelihoods depend heavily on livestock and small-scale farming, both severely affected in this event. Entire herds were lost and cropland destroyed, which will have lasting effects on food security and income generation.

Historically, Algeria's central and southern regions have experienced recurrent flash floods, including significant events in Jijel (2024) and Béchar (2024), which caused widespread displacement, infrastructure collapse, and fatalities. These past disasters highlight the chronic exposure and limited resilience of communities in these zones, often exacerbated by aging infrastructure, inadequate drainage systems, and climate variability. The current flooding has revealed similar vulnerabilities, underscoring the urgent need for coordinated humanitarian response and resilience-building interventions.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. Five dead in Algeria after torrential rain and floods	https://www.spacedaily.com/reports/Five_dead_in_Algeria_after_torrential_rain_and_floods_999.html
2. Algeria's floods kill five and injure over 100	https://maghrebi.org/2025/05/16/algerias-floods-kill-five-and-injure-over-100/
3. Violentes inondations en Algérie : au moins cinq morts et plus de 100 blessés	https://directinfo.webmanagercenter.com/2025/05/15/violentes-inondations-en-algerie-au-moins-cinq-morts-et-plus-de-100-blesses/

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	-
<p>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:</p> <p>-</p>	
<p>Lessons learned:</p> <p>The Algerian Red Crescent has drawn on key lessons from previous DREF operations, such as the 2024 floods in Jijel and Béchar, to improve preparedness and coordination in the current operation. Recognizing past challenges, such as delayed mobilization, unclear task distribution among volunteers, and limited coordination with local actors, the National Society prioritized faster deployment of trained response teams, particularly for evacuation, first aid, and shelter distribution. While data collection remains a developing area, efforts were made to assign focal points in the field to gather essential information to inform response planning. The importance of early coordination with Civil Protection and local authorities, emphasized in past operations, contributed to better-aligned interventions and reduced duplication. Pre-positioning some relief stocks and preparing local branches in high-risk areas also proved effective in reaching affected populations more quickly.</p> <p>To address procurement-related delays experienced in past DREF operations, ARC has now established a framework agreement with a local supplier to expedite access to essential relief items. In addition to overcoming previous delays in reporting, ARC, with the support of the IFRC, has invested in training volunteers and staff on DREF reporting, ensuring a timely and consistent flow throughout the operation. These cumulative improvements are contributing to a more coordinated, responsive, and accountable emergency response.</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

15-05-2025

Shelter, Housing And Settlements	Many families across northern Algeria have lost homes, with many forced into overcrowded shelters or dependent on host families. Makeshift dwellings, particularly in rural and peri-urban areas, offer little protection against weather extremes. Nomadic communities (such as the Nouaël clans) have seen their traditional shelters completely washed away. Critical shelter needs include emergency tents and NFIs (blankets, mattresses) for displaced families.
Livelihoods And Basic Needs	The floods in northern Algeria have severely disrupted livelihoods, particularly for rural farming communities, where submerged fields and drowned livestock have destroyed primary sources of food and income. Small traders and daily laborers face prolonged unemployment due to damaged infrastructure and market disruptions. Without immediate assistance, households risk falling into debt and food insecurity. The NS identified emergency food assistance as a priority in their response, while the discussion with the national authorities on longer-term recovery needs is ongoing.
Health	Several fatalities have been recorded due to the floods, in addition to over 100 injuries. The disaster left many people in need of psychosocial support, first aid, and health services. The disruption of the WASH facilities and the flooding of critical infrastructure also increase the chance of the spread of waterborne diseases. The intervention is aimed at preventing the deterioration of health conditions and ensuring the well-being of the most vulnerable groups in the aftermath of the floods.
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	Floodwaters have damaged sanitation infrastructure, leaving communities without clean water or safe waste disposal. Overcrowded shelters lack proper hygiene facilities, increasing the risk of outbreaks. Immediate WASH needs include hygiene kit



distributions, emergency drinking water distribution, and hygiene promotion campaigns to prevent disease spread.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	The IFRC country delegation team maintains daily cooperation with the NS, providing continuous support and operational coordination throughout this response to the malaria and diphtheria crisis. These efforts are part of the IFRC network's actions to respond effectively to the ongoing epidemic.
Participating National Societies	No Partner National Societies are currently contributing to this operation.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

N/A

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	The primary response has been led by the Algerian Civil Protection, which carried out extensive rescue operations, vehicle extractions, and emergency evacuations across multiple wilayas. Government authorities facilitated road safety measures, monitored flood levels. Local municipal services assisted with drainage operations in residential areas, particularly in Tipaza, Laghouat, and Médéa. Coordination between the Algerian Red Crescent, Civil Protection, and local authorities remains ongoing to address immediate humanitarian needs.
UN or other actors	n/a

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Despite ARC's efforts to provide emergency shelter support, particularly the distribution of 30 tents to nomadic families and essential NFIs (blankets and mattresses), gaps remain significant. Many affected families in rural and semi-rural areas are still living in overcrowded or informal shelters, often with host families, due to the lack of transitional shelter solutions.

While ARC has pre-positioned stocks and supplier agreements, there are limitations in branch-level SOPs and volunteer capacity for shelter operations. The absence of context-specific shelter designs and limited community consultation has further reduced the effectiveness of shelter interventions. Moreover, the lack of a clear strategy for recovery or semi-permanent housing leaves affected households exposed beyond the initial emergency phase. Addressing these gaps requires enhanced training, planning tools, and operational guidance tailored to the Algerian context.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

In response to the flooding, the Algerian Red Crescent (ARC) has been actively addressing the basic needs of displaced and affected populations. ARC has distributed 250 food parcels to the most vulnerable families in the hardest-hit provinces—a stock that will require replenishment to maintain continuity of assistance. To support food security during the recovery phase, ARC will distribute 500 additional food parcels per month (in two rounds of 250 each) over the next three months, including the current month. These efforts

aim to stabilize the nutritional situation of households that have lost access to their regular sources of food and income.

In implementing its food assistance, ARC has adopted two distribution modalities:

- Through local authorities in areas where ARC lacks warehousing capacity, ensuring secure and coordinated delivery.
- Direct ARC distribution in locations where storage and operational access are available.

The floods have caused extensive losses in livestock and crops, the primary livelihood sources for many rural families. These losses are expected to have long-lasting effects on food security and household resilience. ARC will continue to prioritize affected rural households with the greatest livelihood losses and limited recovery capacity. Volunteers, in coordination with local branches and authorities, are working to ensure timely, targeted, and equitable delivery of food assistance, in alignment with ongoing government efforts. The replenishment of distributed stocks is essential to sustaining this support throughout the operation period.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Although the Algerian Red Crescent (ARC) distributed 600 hygiene kits per month and plans to distribute 24,000 bottles of drinking water, major WASH-related gaps persist in both emergency response and preparedness. Flood damage to water infrastructure, including contamination of local water sources and stagnation of floodwater, continues to pose serious health risks. In affected areas, limited access to sanitation facilities and handwashing points has hampered proper hygiene practices among displaced populations.

The PER report highlights that while ARC has WASH-trained teams and basic equipment, it still lacks clear Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and formalized agreements with Movement partners for technical support during emergencies. There is also a need for expanded pre-positioning of WASH materials and improved coordination with national authorities and humanitarian actors to ensure a harmonized approach in large-scale emergencies. Moreover, WASH awareness campaigns and hygiene promotion activities remain insufficient, particularly in rural and nomadic communities, where cultural and logistical barriers further limit outreach.

Addressing these limitations requires strengthening operational frameworks, enhancing community engagement in hygiene promotion, and developing scalable WASH strategies tailored to high-risk zones and vulnerable groups.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

While the Algerian Red Crescent (ARC) has made notable efforts to improve its assessment capacity, several gaps persist that limit the comprehensiveness and timeliness of data collection during emergencies. Many initial assessments are still conducted using non-standardized tools at the local level, and while commitment is high, volunteers often operate without formal training in assessment methodologies. This contributes to variability in the quality and consistency of the data collected.

There is a need for a nationwide rollout of standardized needs assessment tools, supported by training across branches. The absence of a dedicated Information Management (IM) function limits the ability to compile, analyze, and visualize data effectively. Additionally, logistical constraints and difficult access to remote or flooded areas continue to delay assessments and restrict coverage, leaving gaps in information on the most isolated and vulnerable populations.

Furthermore, coordination with local authorities and other actors in data sharing and joint assessments remains largely informal and unstructured, contributing to duplication in some areas and underreporting in others. These challenges underscore the need to invest in centralized information systems, trained assessment teams, and improved coordination protocols.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The IFRC-DREF operation aims to provide immediate assistance and address urgent humanitarian needs in order to reduce the impact of the May 2025 flash floods on over 250 affected families, including displaced populations, nomadic groups, and vulnerable rural communities. The operation focuses on delivering essential services including emergency shelter and non-food items (NFIs), food and hygiene kits, safe drinking water, medical and psychological first aid, and restoring basic living conditions. Through this multi-sectoral response, the operation seeks to ensure protection, dignity, and resilience of the affected population over a period of three months across Djelfa, M'Sila, Laghouat, and Tiaret.

Operation strategy rationale

Operation Strategy Rationale

The operational strategy aims to deliver, multi-sectoral assistance to households affected by the May 2025 flash floods across Djelfa, M'Sila, Laghouat, and Tiaret. This includes displaced families, rural households, and nomadic communities. The strategy is based on the scale of destruction, specific vulnerabilities, and lessons learned from previous DREF operations. It focuses on ensuring immediate relief, reducing the risk of disease outbreaks, and stabilizing living conditions through timely and coordinated interventions. The operation prioritizes shelter and essential household items, food security, WASH, and health and psychosocial support, while strengthening ARC's



response capacity.

The operation will support the following:

Shelter, Housing and Settlements

- Distribution of 30 tents to nomadic families whose shelters were destroyed.
- Distribution of 500 mattresses and 500 blankets to affected.
- These items were drawn from existing emergency stocks, which require replenishment to maintain readiness for future response.

Livelihoods and Basic Needs

- ARC distributed 250 food parcels to the most vulnerable households in the early phase of the response.
- ARC will distribute 500 food parcels per month (in two rounds of 250 each) over the 3 first months.
- ARC applies two distribution modalities:
 - o Through local authorities in areas where ARC lacks warehousing.
 - o Direct distribution by ARC in areas where storage and access are available.
- Replenishment of initial food stocks is required to sustain these distributions.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- ARC distributed 600 hygiene kits during the first month of response.
- An additional 600 hygiene kits will be distributed per month over the next two months.
- ARC is preparing to distribute 12,000 water parcels: to ensure safe drinking water access.
- The hygiene kits were sourced from existing stocks, which will need to be replenished.

Health and Psychosocial Support

- ARC mobilized 9 medical doctors and 4 psychologists to provide emergency medical care and psychosocial support in affected areas.
- Health teams are addressing urgent medical needs, and offering psychological first aid.

National Society Development and Enabling Actions

- ARC mobilized 2 National Response Team (NRT) members for 5 days to support coordination and monitoring.
- 40 volunteers (10 from each affected wilaya) were mobilized for 15 days to support evacuations, assessments, distributions, hygiene promotion, and community engagement.
- 6 national staff members are overseeing supervision and monitoring of the operation.
- ARC will recruit a Project Coordinator for a period of six months to ensure consistent oversight, reporting, coordination, and follow-up of all activities under this DREF operation.
- The operation covered the following support costs:
 - o Transportation costs, including fuel, vehicle maintenance, and rental of trucks with hired drivers.
 - o Communication costs, such as mobile/internet data and radio equipment for areas with weak network coverage.
 - o Field supplies, including essential operational materials such as stationery, boots, gloves, and cleaning/disinfection items used by deployed teams.
 - o Accommodation, including hotel and meal costs for ARC HQ and branch staff deployed across affected provinces.
 - o Office supplies and tools to support documentation, reporting, and coordination activities.
- A lessons learned workshop will be conducted at the end of the operation to capture insights and improve future response capacity.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

This operation will primarily target families most affected by the May 2025 flash floods in the provinces of Djelfa, M'Sila, Laghouat, and Tiaret. Priority will be given to displaced households, especially those whose homes were completely destroyed or rendered uninhabitable, as well as nomadic groups such as the Nouaël clans, whose tents and basic shelter structures were lost. The intervention will also focus on vulnerable individuals, including children, elderly persons, people with disabilities, female-headed households, and those with limited access to basic services.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The selection of beneficiaries will be based on information from field assessments conducted by ARC branch teams, in coordination with Civil Protection and local authorities. Criteria include: extent of damage to housing, level of displacement, loss of livelihoods or assets (e.g., livestock or crops), and pre-existing socio-economic vulnerability. Special attention will be given to those living in remote rural or semi-rural areas, as well as mobile populations who are traditionally underserved during crises. The selection process will be inclusive, transparent, and guided by humanitarian principles, ensuring that no one is left behind, particularly marginalized groups at risk of exclusion.



Total Targeted Population

Women	630	Rural	80%
Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	20%
Men	620	People with disabilities (estimated)	5%
Boys (under 18)	-		
Total targeted population	1,250		

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
Logistical access challenges due to damaged infrastructure (roads, bridges) in flood-affected areas may delay delivery of relief items and limit access to remote communities.	Pre-position relief supplies in accessible staging areas; coordinate with Civil Protection and local authorities to prioritize road clearance; utilize local volunteers and community networks to reach isolated populations where transport access is limited.
Insufficient number of trained volunteers in assessment and specialized technical areas (e.g., WASH, shelter) may affect quality and speed of response.	Deploy experienced volunteers from neighboring branches; provide short refresher orientation sessions in the field; engage ARC's national pool of NRT-trained members; seek technical support from IFRC and Movement partners as needed.
Overlapping roles and limited coordination with local authorities and humanitarian actors may cause duplication or coverage gaps.	Activate coordination mechanisms at the provincial level with Civil Protection, government services, and NGOs; designate ARC focal points for sectoral coordination; ensure daily information sharing with partners and use of shared assessment data for planning.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:

The operation will take place in flood-affected provinces where no major security threats, such as armed conflict or high crime, have been reported. However, safety concerns remain due to dangerous terrain, including damaged roads, collapsed bridges, and unstable flood zones, which pose risks to volunteers and staff during assessments and distributions. Additionally, there is a risk of waterborne and vector-borne diseases, particularly in overcrowded shelters or areas with stagnant water.

To mitigate these risks, ARC will ensure that personnel are equipped with appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) and trained in basic safety protocols. Field teams will coordinate closely with Civil Protection and local authorities to assess access conditions before deployments. Furthermore, health and hygiene measures will be enforced, and psychosocial support teams will monitor the



well-being of volunteers throughout the operation. Standard ARC safety protocols and IFRC security guidance will be followed at all times.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 67,819

Targeted Persons: 500

Indicators

Title	Target
#families receiving shelter items support	100
# of mattresses distributed	500
# of blankets distributed	500

Priority Actions

- Distribution of 30 tents that need to be replenished to nomadic families (Nouaël clans) in Djelfa and M'Sila, whose traditional shelters were completely destroyed by the floods.
- Distribution of 500 mattresses and 500 blankets to selected affected families across multiple wilayas needs to be replenished to meet urgent bedding and shelter needs.
- Transportation Costs: Fuel and maintenance for ARC vehicles, as well as the rental of trucks and specialized vehicles to access remote and flood-affected areas. Drivers were hired as needed for heavy-duty transport requirements.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Budget: CHF 25,303

Targeted Persons: 1,250

Indicators

Title	Target
#families receiving Food assistance	250
# of food parcels distributed	750

Priority Actions

- ARC distributed 250 food parcels that needs to be replenished for the most vulnerable families in the hardest-hit provinces.
- ARC will distribute 500 additional food parcels per month (in two rounds of 250 each) over the 3 first months, including the current month.
- ARC will continue prioritizing affected rural households with the greatest livelihood losses and limited recovery capacity.
- ARC coordinated with local branches and authorities to ensure fair targeting and efficient delivery of food assistance.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 33,111

Targeted Persons: 3,000

Indicators

Title	Target
#families receiving WASH assistance	600
# of hygiene kits distributed	1,800
# of water parcels distributed	12,000

Priority Actions

- Distribution of 600 hygiene kits during the first month to meet the immediate sanitation needs of affected family's needs to be replenished.
- Planned distribution of an additional 600 hygiene kits/month over the next 2 months, targeting the most vulnerable populations.
- Preparation and upcoming distribution of 12,000 water parcels (each containing six 1.5-liter bottles) to ensure access to safe drinking water in areas where water systems were disrupted.
- Coordination with local authorities to identify affected households with limited access to water and hygiene infrastructure.
- Integration of hygiene awareness as part of distribution to promote safe practices in overcrowded or temporary shelters.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 11,587

Targeted Persons: -

Indicators

Title	Target
Lessons learned workshop conducted	1

Priority Actions

- Field visit
- Conduct Lessons Learned Workshop.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 21,130

Targeted Persons: 40

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of project coordinators recruited for the period of operation	1



Priority Actions

ARC mobilized 2 National Response Team (NRT) members for 5 days to support coordination and monitoring of field activities.

- Additionally, ARC mobilized 40 volunteers (10 from each affected wilaya: Djelfa, M'Sila, Laghouat, and Tiaret) for 15 days to support: evacuations, initial assessments, distributions of relief items, hygiene promotion, and beneficiary engagement.
- ARC will recruit a Project Coordinator for a period of six months.
- Communication Costs: Mobile and internet data packages were provided to staff and volunteers to maintain real-time communication.
- Office Supplies and Support: Basic administrative materials and operational support tools were provided to ensure effective coordination, documentation, and reporting during the operation.
- Accommodation costs, including hotel and meals for HQ and branch staff deployed across cities, were covered to support effective deployment.

About Support Services

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

- ARC mobilized 2 National Response Team (NRT) members for 5 days to support coordination and monitoring of field activities.
- Additionally, ARC mobilized 40 volunteers (10 from each affected wilaya: Djelfa, M'Sila, Laghouat, and Tiaret) for 15 days to support evacuations, initial assessments, distributions of relief items, hygiene promotion, and beneficiary engagement.
- ARC will recruit a Project Coordinator for a period of six months to ensure consistent oversight, reporting, coordination, and follow-up of all activities under this DREF operation.
- 6 members of the national staff are supervising and monitoring the operations.

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

For this operation, in accordance with the operational requirements and aligned with IFRC logistics standards, processes, and procedures, procurement will primarily be conducted locally by the Algerian Red Crescent (ARC). The ARC has experience in managing local procurement processes and will be responsible for sourcing most of the relief items, including food parcels, hygiene kits, and water supplies.

The procurement of food packages will be conducted primarily through the local market, with an adequate certification process in place (e.g., independent inspection and laboratory testing). The sourcing of hygiene kits and shelter items will also be considered locally, ensuring proper quality checks and inspections.

For procurement files exceeding CHF 49,999, technical approval must be obtained from the IFRC through the support of the IFRC MENA Supply Chain Management Unit (IFRC GHS&SCM MENA), in accordance with procurement thresholds.

Any additional logistics support required may be provided by the IFRC GHS&SCM MENA, as needed.

Procurement for this operation will cover both distribution and replenishment. The initial distribution of essential items—such as food parcels, hygiene kits, water, and blankets—will be followed by replenishment to restore the National Society's emergency reserves.

How will this operation be monitored?

A monitoring plan will be developed and implemented during this response in close coordination with the PMER and Quality Assurance team at the IFRC MENA Regional Office. The PMER, Information Management (IM), and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) functions—integrated within the PMER and Quality Assurance unit—will work directly with the Algerian Red Crescent (ARC). Support will be provided for planning, monitoring, data collection, and analysis, as well as for any required CEA activities.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

The Algerian Red Crescent (ARC) will lead communication efforts, providing regular updates through social media, press releases, and coordination with local authorities. Trained volunteers will collect information on the ground to support timely and accurate dissemination. While no direct IFRC involvement in communications is planned, remote support may be provided if needed. All media engagements and public communications will be managed by the ARC.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRDZ013 - Algerian Red Crescent
Algeria Flood 5-2025

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	126,233
Shelter and Basic Household Items	67,819
Livelihoods	25,303
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	33,111
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	32,717
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	11,587
National Society Strengthening	21,130
TOTAL BUDGET	158,950

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](#)

