



MRC volunteers from the Safi branch

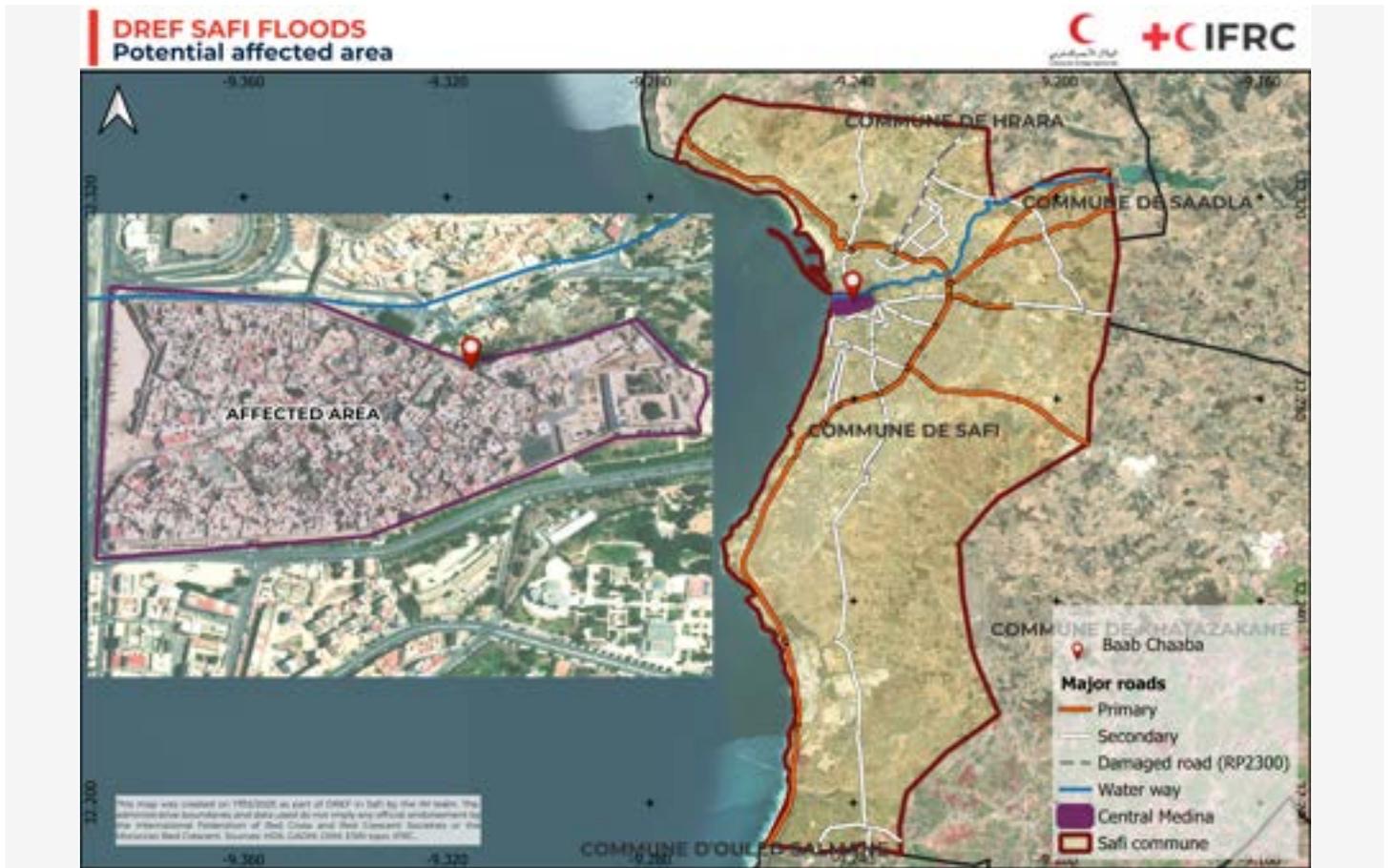
Appeal: MDRMA011	Hazard: Flood	Country: Morocco	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 351,736	
Glide Number: FF-2025-000223-MAR	People Affected: 2,800 people	People Targeted: 2,800 people	
Operation Start Date: 24-12-2025	Operation Timeframe: 6 months	Operation End Date: 30-06-2026	DREF Published: 26-12-2025

Targeted Regions: **Marrakeh - Safi**

Description of the Event

Date of event

14-12-2025



What happened, where and when?

On 14 December 2025, intense and short-duration rainfall affected Safi Province, on the Atlantic coast of Morocco, resulting in sudden urban flooding and flash floods. Heavy precipitation over a limited timeframe (a few hours) caused rapid surface runoff, overwhelming existing drainage systems and leading to the inundation of low-lying and densely populated neighborhoods. The flooding was scored 0.5 on the GDACS scale.

The flooding had a significant humanitarian impact, with reported fatalities (52) and injuries (est. 20 – 50), as well as a considerable number of people affected (est. 700 households composed of approx. 2,800 individuals) through damage to buildings (homes and ground-floor shops), loss of essential household items, and temporary displacement. Several households experienced partial or complete flooding of their dwellings (est. 300), compromising living conditions and immediate safety. As a precautionary measure, schools were temporarily closed (est. 3 days) in affected areas.

Infrastructure damage included flooded residential buildings and 700 small businesses, vehicles swept away by floodwater, and temporary disruption of road access, which complicated emergency response and mobility. The event highlighted the structural vulnerability of urban drainage and flood management systems, particularly in older neighborhoods (i.e. in Medina old town, specifically Bab Chaaba and Sibi Boudheb neighborhoods) with high population density.

Local authorities and emergency services were rapidly mobilized to conduct search and rescue operations, evacuations, and site securing activities. While the immediate response capacity was activated, the scale and sudden onset of the event placed significant pressure on local resources, creating gaps in meeting urgent humanitarian needs.

The impact was exacerbated by several vulnerability factors, including:

- High urban density in flood-prone areas (around 400 residents per hectare in Medina old town of Safi; Medina population est. 10,000 individuals).



- Saturation or inadequacy of drainage infrastructure
- Increased exposure to extreme weather events linked to climate variability.
- Socio-economic vulnerability of affected households, limiting their capacity for self-recovery.

Given the sudden onset of the disaster, the humanitarian impact, and the strain on local response capacities, the situation warrants the activation of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to enable the Moroccan Red Crescent, with IFRC support, to deliver timely and life-saving assistance to affected populations while reinforcing community resilience against future flood events.

The rainfall was highly concentrated, triggering flash floods in Safi's most vulnerable urban zones. The hardest-hit area is the Medina (old town), located within Safi commune in the Marrakech-Safi region. The Medina is intersected by the Oued Chaaba river, which overflowed and inundated surrounding neighborhoods. Current reports from local authorities and media confirm that the Medina, particularly the Bab Chaaba neighborhood, suffered the most severe impact (see map 1).

Rainfall began on Sunday, 14 December 2025, and continued for three days, with the most intense episode occurring on 14 and 15 December. Within a few hours, Safi recorded 19 mm in one hour, 46 mm over 24 hours, and a peak intensity of 60 mm in three hours in the Medina (old town).

Heavy rains have now stopped in the Safi region, but ongoing winter conditions and the national alert for snow and rain in other parts of Morocco continue to heighten vulnerability. Weather forecasts indicate additional rainfall in the coming week, at lower intensity, which could still hinder recovery efforts for affected populations.



Floodwaters inundate homes, disrupting daily life for affected families.



MRC Volunteers deployed to support affected families.

Scope and Scale

The consequences of this disaster extend far beyond the immediate loss of life. Livelihoods have been disrupted as shops and small businesses were damaged, and transportation networks crippled. Families face displacement and trauma, while contaminated water supplies and damaged infrastructure pose serious health risks. The destruction of roads, drainage systems, and housing compounds the long-term vulnerability of these communities, leaving them exposed to future hazards and making recovery a prolonged and difficult process.

Certain groups are disproportionately affected by such floods. The urban poor in cities like Safi often live in informal housing located in low-lying areas with inadequate drainage, making them particularly susceptible to inundation. Within these populations, the elderly, children, and people with disabilities are at heightened risk because of limited mobility and difficulty evacuating quickly.



Floods in Morocco, particularly since 1995—a devastating year marked by multiple flood events, including those that occurred in the Ourika Valley where 730 people died, form part of the collective memory of disasters in Morocco, as they resulted in significant loss of human life (OCDE, Risk Management in Morocco Study, 2016). Floods were the most frequent and deadliest natural disaster in the country between 1970 and 2020 (Flood Risk Management Practices in Morocco: Facts and Challenges, 2022). More recently, in 2021, floods that struck Tétouan and Tangier claimed the lives of 28 people, mainly female workers trapped in an illegal textile workshop. Even more recently, at least 11 people died in Tata, Errachidia, and Tiznit following heavy rainfall in September 2024.

These past disasters demonstrate how short bursts of extreme rainfall repeatedly overwhelm infrastructure and expose the fragility of communities living in flood-prone zones. Climate change has further intensified this risk, making rainfall more erratic and increasing the frequency and severity of flash floods.

Safi December 2025 floods underscore the persistent vulnerability of Morocco’s urban poor, mountain dwellers, and marginalized groups. Without stronger infrastructure, effective early warning systems, and social protection measures, these communities will continue to bear the brunt of such hazards, suffering losses to lives, livelihoods, and well-being whenever extreme weather strikes.

Source Name	Source Link
1. The Independent	https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/africa/morocco-flash-flooding-deaths-news-b2884601.html
2. Al Arabia	https://english.alarabiya.net/News/north-africa/2025/12/15/at-least-37-people-killed-in-flash-floods-in-morocco-
3. Al Jazeera	https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2025/12/17/morocco-launches-nationwide-emergency-relief-after-floods-kill-dozens?traffic_source=rss
4. Tel quel	https://telquel.ma/2025/12/16/safi-les-victimes-des-inondations-peuvent-elles-etre-indemniees_1965684
5. Le matin	https://lematin.ma/nation/inondations-a-safi-climat-vulnerabilite-les-causes-du-drame/319462
6. le 360	https://fr.le360.ma/societe/inondations-a-safi-et-dautres-regions-du-maroc-les-explications-de-la-meteorologie-nationale_HGZYM66IWNGVFPUPQOQVCTH3U/
7. Medias 24	https://medias24.com/2025/12/15/drame-de-safi-la-vulnerabilite-geographique-et-les-defaillances-urbaines-en-cause-1596401/
8. Yabiladi	https://www.yabiladi.com/articles/details/153887/inondations-chronologie-decennies-catastrophes-naturelles.html
9. OCDE	https://www.oecd.org/fr/publications/l-etude-de-l-ocde-sur-la-gestion-des-risques-au-maroc_9789264267145-fr.html
10. Casablanca University	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/355300207_Flood_Risk_Management_Practices_in_Morocco_Facts_and_Challenges
11. Express (MAP)	https://www.mapexpress.ma/actualite/activite-gouvernementale/en-application-hautes-instructions-sm-roi-gouvernement-lance-programme-rehabilitation-zones-touchees-les-inondations-exceptionnelles-ville-safi/

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	No
Did it affect the same population group?	-
Did the National Society respond?	-



Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	-
If yes, please specify which operation	-
If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:	
-	
Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level?	Yes
What was the risk level for Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis?:	<p>PGI and Safeguarding assessments were carried out in April 2024 as part of the MRC Earthquake Operation response, leading to the development of a PGI Plan of Action 2024-2026. This plan includes National Safeguarding components such as the development of PSEA and Child Safeguarding policies.</p> <p>A Child Safeguarding assessment was conducted in July 2025 and formally endorsed in October 2025 by the MRC central administration. It encompasses all MRCS programs and interventions nationwide. It highlights a high level of risk due to extensive contact with children and poor safeguarding systems currently in place.</p> <p>Based on the National PGI workshop held in December 2025 in Rabat, a detailed plan will be developed to strengthen the national society framework (Child safeguarding policy, revision of the Code of conduct, means of ownership and dissemination). This plan will also reinforce existing complaint mechanisms (CEA channels and toll-free hotline) with IFRC technical support.</p>

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

14-12-2025

Shelter, Housing And Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distributions of blankets, pillows, mattresses, clothes, food and non-food items donated by MRC Casablanca branch as well as clothes from the MRC Tangiers branch
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First aid support to affected population and transportation of bodies and injured people to health centres Support to civil protection services for search and rescue by MRC volunteers
Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close coordination with authorities to offer support and obtain relevant information in order to launch the DREF application.
Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several visits from the branch President and volunteers to the affected sites to conduct an initial assessment as well as close coordination with authorities to gather relevant data and communicate to MRC HQ in Rabat. Rapid assessment conducted by MRC and supported by IFRC in Safi city on the 18 and 19th of December 2025.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IFRC delegation in Morocco with the operational team based in Morocco has been mobilised to support the drafting of the DREF application as well as the support received
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	<p>from the Regional Office in Beirut.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logistical means pertaining to the Earthquake response operation currently under implementation were mobilised to support initial distribution efforts and transport goods from Tangiers. - IFRC is involved in the rapid assessment mission of 18/19th December.
Participating National Societies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • German Red Cross and French Red Cross, both PNS present in country are 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

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National authorities of the province are coordinating the rescue efforts, they have relocated the families that lost their houses into two collective centres. Assessments and registrations of affected families have been conducted. • Injured people are being taken care of in the city's hospital (Hopital Mohammed V) • Civil protection and technical services (Société Régionale Multiservice de Marrakech Safi) took care of drainage of the water, clearing out the mud of the evacuation pipes on the streets and securising the areas. • Regional administration from Tanger-Tetouan-El Hoceima supported with clothing items • Schools have been suspended for 3 days in Safi due to ongoing rain.
UN or other actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other actors include CARE (international NGO) • Local associations and CSOs, which have provided—and will continue to provide—meals and essential items. • Local youth groups are also actively involved.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Most families whose homes were flooded have found temporary accommodation with relatives or neighbors (exact number not confirmed), while two collective centers were activated to host those in need of shelter. Authorities report 46 families accommodated in these centers: one located in Hotel Kahrama Safi, and the other in a former center for women and girls. During the field visit on 19 December, occupancy at the second site was very low. While the larger number of buildings affected includes the ground-floor shops in the medina, a smaller number of houses (residential only) were reported as severely damaged (est. 17 houses). Houses rehabilitation and rebuilding when needed will be handled by the government's response.

The Moroccan Red Crescent (MRCS) will thus focus on supporting local authorities by reinforcing their stock of non-food items (NFIs) for coordinated distribution. Planned assistance includes essential household items (mattresses, pillows, blankets, kitchen sets) and shelter materials (tarpaulins, shelter toolkits).





Multi purpose cash grants

Approximately 700 households and small businesses have been severely impacted by the floods, with extensive damage to assets and premises. The Safi Medina, which serves as the main souq and hub for artisans, housing workshops and merchandise, was particularly affected. The floods have thus resulted in significant loss of livelihoods, leaving many families highly vulnerable. Local authorities have indicated that cash assistance for affected households would be welcomed to support immediate recovery.



Health

The floods in Safi have left families displaced and communities grieving over human and material losses, creating emotional vulnerability and stress among affected individuals. According to the initial field assessment, sensitive communication is the top priority to avoid causing further distress and to uphold Do No Harm principles. Volunteers must be trained in Psychological First Aid to interact compassionately and support people coping with trauma and loss.

A second need is preventive health awareness. Many vulnerable individuals—such as older persons and those with chronic illnesses—face increased risks due to disrupted access to care/medication and exposure to flood-related hazards. Health awareness sessions and timely referrals will ensure these groups are informed and assisted, reducing the likelihood of health-related complications.

The initial assessment of National Society capacity indicates a need to strengthen support for MRCS staff and volunteers in Safi regarding the health sector. This includes training to engage effectively with affected communities and provision of essential materials such as basic First Aid kits. Priority health-related trainings identified are health risk awareness for volunteers and Psychological First Aid (PFA) to address immediate psychosocial needs. In terms of health infrastructures, hospitals and health centers in and around Safi area are open and capacitated.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The initial assessment confirms that technical services are managing pumping operations, street cleaning, and unclogging of drainage systems. There is currently no reported sanitary risk from stagnant water, and access to safe drinking water remains adequate in both quantity and quality. Collective centers have functioning sanitation facilities, including toilets and hygiene provisions.

Identified WASH needs focus on reinforcing distribution stocks with hygiene kits, dignity kits, water storage (jerrycans) and water treatment tablets to support ongoing efforts. In addition, hygiene promotion sessions will accompany the distribution of these items to strengthen preventive practices (hygiene practices, clean-up campaigns, use of kits, etc)



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Similar to the health sector, identified PGI needs focus on two key areas meant to support the NS responders on the ground:

- Providing PGI training to volunteers to ensure minimum standards for Protection, Gender, and Inclusion are upheld during emergency response.
- Conducting field visits to deliver safeguarding support and reinforce PGI practices at the operational level.

Initial plans included recreational activities in the temporary collective shelter for affected families. However, due to the limited number of residents and the expected short duration of their stay, this activity was deemed unnecessary.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Recent observations highlight two priority areas for strengthening disaster preparedness capacity:

- Flood response training for the Safi branch to improve operational readiness.
- DREF training at the National Society level to ensure effective 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 into all activities. For the Safi branch, this means establishing clear communication channels and tools to share timely information with affected communities, organizing community meetings and consultations, and providing training for staff and volunteers on CEA principles. A feedback mechanism will be set up, including the necessary equipment and operational support, to capture community input throughout the response. Finally, a beneficiary satisfaction survey will need to be conducted at the end of the operation to ensure lessons are learned and future responses are improved.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

Following initial communications between the National Society and the Safi branch, supported by a secondary data review in the first days after the floods, MRC and IFRC carried out a joint rapid assessment on 18–19 December with assistance from the earthquake response team. Key findings from this exercise are reflected in the sectoral needs section.

The assessment identified critical unmet needs in essential shelter and non-food items (S/NFIs) and WASH supplies to address immediate requirements of affected households. In addition, cash assistance is considered vital for families who lost their primary source of income due to the flooding of the souq area. On the National Society side, staff and volunteers would benefit from quick trainings to strengthen their capacity to engage with communities and deliver effective response.

Additional funding, personnel, and supplies are required to reinforce the ongoing operation in Safi.

Coordination on the ground is led by local and regional authorities, who are organizing distribution spaces and processes. They are currently receiving and storing stocks from various sources to manage distributions effectively. Civil Protection remains highly engaged in operational activities. The Safi branch president serves as the main liaison with authorities.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The IFRC-DREF operation aims to address the immediate humanitarian needs of populations affected by the flash floods in Safi Province, providing life-saving assistance, restoring minimum living conditions, and reducing health and protection risks, while supporting communities' capacity to cope with the immediate aftermath of the disaster.

This DREF operation aims to achieve the following immediate objectives:

1. Provide timely emergency assistance to flood-affected households to meet their most urgent basic needs, particularly in terms of essential household items, and access to safe water and sanitation.
2. Reduce health and public health risks associated with flooding through targeted health actions, hygiene promotion, and psychosocial support for affected populations.
3. Strengthen community-level preparedness and risk awareness, contributing to safer behaviors and improved coping mechanisms in flood-prone areas.

The IFRC-DREF operation will have a total duration of six (6) months, ensuring a balance between rapid emergency response and quality reporting, enabling effective delivery of assistance while ensuring transparency, learning and financial accountability.

Operation strategy rationale

The operation will be implemented by the Moroccan Red Crescent, with technical and coordination support from the IFRC, in close collaboration with local authorities and relevant partners.

Priority will be given to rapid, flexible, and community-based interventions, ensuring that assistance reaches the most vulnerable households in a timely manner. The operation will focus on prompt action and immediate relief, while avoiding duplication with governmental or other humanitarian actors' interventions.

The response will prioritize:



- Rapid needs-based targeting, using local branch networks and community volunteers.
- Cash and in-kind assistance, depending on market functionality and accessibility.
- Integrated sectoral actions, particularly across Shelter, WASH and Health, to reduce secondary risks following the floods.

Key Sectors of Intervention :

- Shelter and Essential Household Items (EHI): support to households whose homes were flooded or damaged, to restore minimum living conditions.
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): provision of safe water solutions, hygiene and dignity kits, and hygiene promotion activities to prevent disease outbreaks.
- Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) : provide complementary, flexible and dignified assistance to affected households to cover their essential basic needs.
- Health and Psychosocial Support (PSS): first aid, referral, and basic psychosocial support for affected individuals and families.

Cross-cutting Considerations

- Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) will be integrated throughout the operation to ensure that affected populations are informed, consulted, and able to provide feedback and receive answers when required.
- Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI): ensuring that assistance is safe, inclusive, and accessible to all, with particular attention to vulnerable groups.
- Risk-informed programming will be applied, considering the likelihood of further rainfall or flooding.
- Coordination with local authorities and partners will be maintained to ensure complementarity and coherence of the response.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

MRC will support the 700 households affected (approximately 2,800 individuals). Close coordination with authorities will be required to obtain the list of beneficiaries. For some sectoral activities vulnerability criteria will guide the selection process.

The DREF operation will target flood-affected households in Safi Province, with a focus on communities located in low-lying and densely populated urban neighborhoods that experienced direct impact from the flash floods.

Priority will be given to households that:

- experienced partial or complete flooding of their homes,
- suffered loss of essential household items or livelihoods,
- face temporary displacement or unsafe living conditions.

The operation will aim to assist approximately 700 households (corresponding to an estimated 2,800 individuals), based on rapid needs assessments conducted by the Moroccan Red Crescent in coordination with local authorities. (Final figures confirmed following field verification.)

'Soft' activities, such as hygiene and health promotion, PGI and CEA will target all 700 affected households. 'Hard' activities, including multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) and distribution of non-food items (NFIs), will focus on approximately 50% of these households, based on identified needs and coordination with local authorities and the MRC Safi branch.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Vulnerability Criteria

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) have been disrupted or compromised.

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	1,372	Rural	0%
Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	100%
Men	1,428	People with disabilities (estimated)	15%
Boys (under 18)	-		
Total targeted population	2,800		

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 coordination of the response due to limited coordination system in place around the response	• Close engagement with authorities and proactive engagement with any other actor involved: associations/NGOs



Secondary disaster: rains are continuing in the area which could worsen the situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of weather forecast. • Ensuring readiness of volunteers to intervene if needed.
Limited systems are in place for safeguarding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put in place internal and community reporting, complaint, and feedback mechanisms for the response. • PGI training for the MRC teams will include a briefing on the Code of Conduct, Safeguarding, PSEA. • Technical support of MRC and IFRC PGI team.
Limited capacity for financial management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFRC requesting finance surge support and MRC included 2 finance staff (1 at branch level, 1 in HQ) for this operation to make up for the absence of finance staff • A close monitoring of financial expenditure will be taking place also with the current IFRC finance team already in place as part of the Earthquake operation
Delayed reporting from MRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued training by IFRC delegation • PMER support visits budgeted for to support the branch • Presence of surge staff from IFRC to ensure proper reporting
Risks related to procurement challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). • All procurement will be done by IFRC as per agreed ways of working between MRC and IFRC.
Low HR capacity and no pre-existing staff under contract at the level of the branch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 staff will be contracted for the operation to ensure quality implementation of activities according to quality standards
Limited emergency response experience of the MRC branch and no recent DREF operation by MRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFRC presence in country will support MRC for the implementation of this operation. • Surge support based at the level of the branch will also support the implementation. • A DREF training has been included for the NS to ensure this operation can contribute to increasing the capacity of the NS.
Feasibility of implementing a cash programme and approval from authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management meeting done with authorities to discuss it, greenlighted by authorities • Advocacy document available based on the achievements of the Earthquake operation using the cash modality
Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No specific security concerns apart from another floods due to continued rains in the region. • The region and whole country are considered safe and categorised in yellow as per the security phase classification of IFRC. 	
Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	Yes

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 60,631

Targeted Persons: 1,400



Indicators

Title	Target
# Number of S/NFI distributed	3,650
# Number of households benefitting from S/NFI distributed	350

Priority Actions

- Distribute essential household items (EHI) (blankets, mattresses, pillows, kitchen sets) to affected households.
- Provide temporary shelter support (e.g. , tarpaulins, shelter repair kits) to households whose homes were flooded.
- Provide guidance on safe shelter use and basic repairs through community volunteers



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 147,126

Targeted Persons: 2,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# Total amount of CHF transferred	128,868
% Percentage of beneficiaries reporting that MPCA is their preferred modality of assistance	80
# of Households supported with MPCA	500

Priority Actions

- Feasibility analysis including market analysis
- Beneficiary selection process
- Provide emergency cash grants to 500 vulnerable households over 3 month with a monthly transfer to support basic needs (3 transfers of 1,000 MAD each). The financial service provider to be used is the IFRC RedRose-Moneygram agreement.
- Conduct Post-distribution monitoring



Health

Budget: CHF 4,346

Targeted Persons: 2,800

Indicators

Title	Target
# Number of individual benefitting from First Aid and/or PSS services	2,800
# Referred cases reach health facilities	10
# of people reached with health awareness session	2,800



Priority Actions

- Provide First Aid and basic health support, including referral to health facilities when required.
- Deliver psychosocial support (PSS) through trained volunteers, focusing on families affected by loss, shock, or distress. [First aid and PSS services: targeting 1200 individuals.]
- Conduct health awareness sessions on flood-related risks, including waterborne diseases and injury prevention.
- Organise a Psychological First Aid training for 30 volunteers



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 4,608

Targeted Persons: 2,800

Indicators

Title	Target
# Number of Hygiene Kits and Dignity kits distributed	1,050
# Number of individuals reached with hygiene promotion sessions	2,800

Priority Actions

- Distribute hygiene and dignity kits to 350 households.
- Provide safe water solutions where needed (jerrycans and water treatment tablets).
- Conduct hygiene promotion sessions focusing on post-flood risks (handwashing, water treatment, safe waste disposal).
- Support community-level actions to reduce environmental health risks (clean-up campaigns, awareness activities).



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 1,738

Targeted Persons: 2,800

Indicators

Title	Target
# Number of RCRC staff and volunteers able to mainstream and implement PGI activities within their sectoral programming	35

Priority Actions

- Staff and volunteers training on PGI and Safeguarding
- Apply PGI minimum standards across all sectors.
- Identify and prioritise individuals with specific protection needs (elderly, persons with disabilities, women, children).
- Ensure assistance modalities are accessible, culturally appropriate, and safe



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Budget: CHF 24,709

Targeted Persons: 60



Indicators

Title	Target
# Number of RCRC staff and volunteers trained in Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery (floods response, DREF training)	60

Priority Actions

- Training on floods response for 30 volunteers
- DREF training for NS at national level



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 8,280

Targeted Persons: 2,800

Indicators

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

Priority Actions

- Share clear information on available assistance, eligibility criteria, and timelines.
- Establish feedback and complaints mechanisms accessible to all community members via different communication channels including help desk during in kind distribution
- Organise community meetings and consultations..
- Integrate community feedback into ongoing implementation and adjustments of activities.



Coordination And Partnerships

Budget: CHF 1,967

Targeted Persons: 50

Indicators

Title	Target
# of coordination meetings facilitated	1
# of communication visits conducted	1

Priority Actions

- Coordination meetings facilitated with PNS and NS
- Communication materials provided and visits conducted to facilitate the operation



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 62,583

Targeted Persons: 1

Indicators

Title	Target
# Number of SURGE deployed	2

Priority Actions

- Deployment of 2 surge staff for field coordination and financial support to ensure adequate financial management and accountability
- Technical support from the IFRC delegation for sectoral interventions and PMER and technical support from Regional Office



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 35,747

Targeted Persons: 30

Indicators

Title	Target
# Number of volunteers trained (all sector)	30
# Number trainings days organized for the volunteers	21
# of lessons learned workshops conducted	1

Priority Actions

- 30 volunteers involved in the response are insured
- Protective equipment and visibility is procured for the 30 volunteers involved
- A lessons learned workshop is organised gather MRC branch staff/volunteers, MRC staff from HQ and the Marrakech-Safi Regional centre as well as IFRC and PNS colleagues

About Support Services

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

- 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

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? If yes, please provide the role profile needed.

Yes
2 surge personnel are considered: Field Coordinator and Finance to support the National Society and the branch

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 Results Based Management tool for DREFs will be used to ensure quality monitoring and reporting.
- The two last months of the DREF operation will be dedicated to monitoring, reporting, adjustments and finalization, including financial closure and lessons learned.
- PMER support to NS will be provided by the IFRC delegation with the support of the Regional Office to ensure proper monitoring of the operation.
- A lessons learned workshop will be organised towards the closing of the operation with the presence of the MENA Regional Office

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.

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

Planned Operations	251,439
Shelter and Basic Household Items	60,631
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	147,126
Health	4,346
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	4,608
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	1,738
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	24,709
Community Engagement and Accountability	8,280
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	100,297
Coordination and Partnerships	1,967
Secretariat Services	62,583
National Society Strengthening	35,747
TOTAL BUDGET	351,736

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Internal

#V2022.01

[Click here to download the budget file](#)



Contact Information

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

National Society contact: Dr. Bendali Mohamed, Head of DM, bendalimed2@gmail.com

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

IFRC Project Manager: Fouad Zeaiter, Manager, Programme and Operations, fouad.zeaiter@ifrc.org

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

Media Contact: Mey El Sayegh, Head of Communications IFRC MENA, mey.elsayegh@ifrc.org

[Click here for the reference](#)

