

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

DREF Final Report

Algeria: Floods



DREF operation	Operation n° MDRZ002
Date of Issue: 28/02/2017	Glide number: <u>FL-2015-000146-DZA</u>
Date of disaster: 23/10/2015	
Operation start date: 30/10/015	Operation end date: 30/05/2016 (7 months)
Host National Society: Algerian Red Crescent	Operation budget: CHF 380,972
Number of people affected: 35,000	Number of people assisted: 10,000
N° of National Societies involved in the operation: Algerian Red Crescent 5 staff and 100 volunteers: Tindouf branch with the support of neighbouring branches of Boumerdes, Adrar, Blida, Tiziouzou and Algiers	
N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: ICRC, Spanish Red Cross	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: OXFAM, Medico Mundo, Solidaridad, Triangle, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP.	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Heavy rains and flooding affected south-west Algeria's normally arid Tindouf region on 23 October 2015. The heavy rains caused widespread damage to five camps sheltering 90,000 of the most vulnerable Sahrawi refugees. Approximately 35,000 people were affected.

Summary of response

An assessment was carried out in mid-November 2015 by the Algerian Red Crescent with the support of the IFRC. Food, shelter, non-food items (NFIs) and hygiene kits were identified as key priorities for the affected people.

With support from the DREF operation, non-food items (hygiene kits, buckets, kitchen sets, blankets) were sourced and arrived in Oran port, Algeria, on the 19th of March 2016. Algerian Red Crescent (ARC) offloaded the items and carried out the distributions at Tindouf camps mid-April 2016. Shelter items arrived at Oran port by mid-May 2016.

A Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) was deployed to Tindouf for one month, to support with the sensitization, preparation, receipt and set-up of shelter materials, as well to support post-distribution monitoring.

Due to logistical problems with the procurement of the NFIs and shelter materials required to erect traditional Sahrawi tents (as standard IFRC emergency tents were considered unsuitable for the environment and culture of the camp inhabitants), the operation was delayed and an exceptional no cost extension was agreed to run remaining activities until the end of May 2016. Not all of the DREF allocation was used. The remaining unspent balance of CHF 40,143 will be returned to the DREF.

Overview of Host National Society

The Algerian Red Crescent is auxiliary to the Algerian government and partner to many organizations and agencies including the UNHCR in relation to refugee management. The National Society last managed a flood of this magnitude five years ago, and was present in the field to provide direct assistance to the affected population, including with lifesaving activities such as first aid, psychosocial support and rapid needs assessment.

More than 5,000 families (25,000 people) received visits from about 100 National Society volunteers, who helped them to evacuate the area at the beginning of the disaster.

Around 400 tons of food aid were collected and distributed by the Algerian Red Crescent volunteers from host communities not affected and the distribution took place in camps and targeted more than 5,000 people (1,000 families).

ARC rapid assessments and reports received from the UNHCR office in Algeria indicated that the affected population needed shelter as a main priority. Assessments revealed that other non-food items (blankets, kitchen sets, buckets, etc.) were also considered as major needs. The National Society anticipated shelter needs by requesting that a local factory start producing mattresses in large quantities to meet the needs of the affected population.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The ICRC has been in Algeria since the 1954 war of independence. At that time, it focused on visiting prisoners and helping refugees in Morocco and Tunisia. Today, the ICRC's main job consists of visiting detainees. It also cooperates with the Algerian Red Crescent on a number of files, such as First Aid or Restoring Family Links.

The IFRC supports ARC from its cluster and regional offices in Tunisia and Beirut respectively and is following the situation closely. IFRC worked hand in hand with the National Society on the DREF operation. Moreover, IFRC provided the necessary remote technical assistance, in terms of needs assessment and planning. A Disaster Response Delegate and an RDRT deployed to support the operation and assess how lives and the livelihoods were affected. In addition, a capacity training was held in Tindouf by the Disaster Management officer of IFRC MENA region.

The Spanish Red Cross is also present in country and discussed with the Algerian Red Crescent on further assessments and possible support.

Various coordination meetings between the Algerian Red Crescent and other Movement partners (Spanish Red Cross and ICRC) took place. Operational Movement coordination meetings, led by the Algerian National Society, with the support of the IFRC took place on a weekly during the operation to update each other on progress.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

On external coordination, the NS is working in coordination with local government authorities of Tindouf who usually provide logistical support with light 4X4 vehicles for the transportation of volunteers to the camps. The NS is also a member of sector working groups put in place by the UN system after the floods notably the Wash & health sector, the food security sector and the Shelter sector

At an interagency level, members of the Algerian Red Crescent organization and the IFRC attended coordination meetings with the UNHCR, the World Health Organization (WHO), government authorities and other agencies, including the inter-sectorial coordination mechanism, and meetings the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT).

Needs analysis and scenario planning

An assessment was conducted end October 2015 by humanitarian organizations present in Tindouf which showed that more than 900 of mud-brick homes inhabited by Sahrawi refugees were destroyed or damaged. Those living in traditional Sahrawi tents (10 percent) were spared the worst of the devastation. Other infrastructure and buildings were damaged or destroyed, including dispensaries, hospitals, schools, shops, and livestock sheds.

Stagnation of water presented a high risk of spread of water borne diseases. In addition, contamination of the underground water sources risked worsening the situation. The accumulation of also raised the risk of the collapse of the fragile mud houses and septic tanks. While access was possible, due to muddy terrain, trucks or light vehicles could not access some locations where the most vulnerable families were based.

Water distributed in Ausserd camp was extracted from boreholes, treated, stored in T45 Oxfam tanks, water-trucked and distributed in other locations in the Layoune camp.

Beneficiary selection

This DREF allocation supported targeted the most vulnerable groups among the affected population. Beneficiary identification was carried out by the Algerian Red Crescent staff and volunteers in discussion with key members of the local refugee population and with other organisations working with the refugees, particularly UNHCR. They agreed on targeting criteria to ensure that assistance reached the most vulnerable groups of refugees

The shelter assistance and household non-food items (NFIs) targeted towards registered refugees meeting at least two of the following criteria:

- Female headed households
- Family with 3 elderly members
- Shelter completely destroyed

Two dispensaries also had their buildings destroyed by the floods and were targeted for support with NFIs.

For the hygiene response, the hygiene kits provided primarily to elderly beneficiaries who were registered on the UNHCR database and who had not received assistance from other organisations.

Risk Analysis

One of the biggest risks was ensuring that the beneficiaries in this community and other local populations, understood the non-political engagement of the National Society and were clear about the neutrality, impartiality and independence of its actions. To mitigate risks linked to potential misunderstanding, the National Society continued to build the trust of the community to avoid any confusion around political perceptions and ensure that the humanitarian imperative and principles of the RCRC are seen as the primary reason for the assistance and are promoted to ensure better access to the affected population.

Another risk was limited access to the affected areas, due to the destruction of the roads by the heavy rains. To address this, volunteers at the community level helped through the use of local means of transportation (donkeys) as the need arose and to help ensure the assistance reached the vulnerable communities.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall Objective

The immediate survival needs of the flood-affected population were met through the provision of essential emergency shelter and settlement items, hygiene kits, hygiene promotion and sanitation and food, targeting a total of 7,500 people (1,500 families) in Tindouf camps, for a period of three months

Proposed strategy

The Algerian Red Crescent, utilizing its presence of staff and volunteers across the affected areas, has been actively engaged in disaster response since the beginning of the floods. The operation is relief focused, providing the affected population, and especially the displaced and vulnerable people, with shelter and essential non-food items, hygiene kits and hygiene promotion. This DREF operation will focus on the following:

- 1- Using ongoing detailed assessments and analysis to inform the design and implementation of the operation, with revisions made to the DREF operation as required
- 2- Reducing the immediate risk of waterborne disease through the provision of hygiene promotion in flood affected areas of the camps over a period of three months
- 3- Meeting the immediate food needs of 1,000 of the most vulnerable households (5,000 people) in five camps over a period of three months
- 4- Procuring and distributing Non-Food Items (NFIs) and emergency shelter items to 500 vulnerable families (2,500 people) in flood-affected areas to meet their needs
- 5- Procuring and distributing two family size tents for two dispensaries

Please note that the food distributed by National Society volunteers is food items collected from host communities in the area as in-kind contributions. The DREF supported the distribution and volunteer costs to ensure this food reaches the most vulnerable.

Operational support services

Human resources (HR)

The Algerian Red Crescent's Disaster Management (DM) team supervised the response in the implementation areas in the five camps and worked in close coordination with other organizations. The DREF allocation ensured provision was

made to support the following staff and volunteers: five team leaders and 100 volunteers, mobilized to support the operation. Each volunteer was insured under the IFRC volunteer insurance scheme. A RDRT member was also mobilized via the IFRC to support the effective implementation of the DREF operation for a period of one month in addition to the deployment of the Regional Office Disaster Response delegate and Disaster Management Officer to help the ARC start the operation.

Logistics and supply chain

All logistics services followed IFRC logistics procedures and systems. IFRC supported the Algerian Red Crescent in this DREF operation to strengthen the capacity of the National Society in fleet management, procurement, warehousing and import/export processes.

Procurement plans: Local procurement was carried out via the ARC logistics unit, with support from the IFRC regional office in Beirut to ensure compliance with the IFRC agreed procurement procedures (and costings). International procurement was carried out via the Global Logistics Services.

Transport and fleet needs: Local transportation (trucks for NFI transfer or donkeys in extreme cases) were used in case the normal means of transport (the NS vehicle fleet) was unable to cover the transport needs for this DREF operation. The transportation of all items from the NS Headquarters to the affected area has been budgeted for under this DREF

Communications

The Algerian Red Crescent, with the support of IFRC regional Communications Officer, coordinated various awareness and public activities aimed to sensitize the public, the national and international media and donors on the situation, needs on the ground and on the humanitarian response. This raised the DREF operation's profile through fostering relationships with international journalists and engagement of media outlets to enable the showcasing of the work of the Red Crescent.

Information Technology (IT)

The DREF allocation supported communications related costs (internet, airtime, courier services etc.)

Security

The IFRC MENA region's security focal point continued working closely with the Algerian Red Crescent to monitor and support on security related matters. The Volunteer Security Booklet "Volunteer Stay Safe" in Arabic/French was shared with the National Society to ensure that all volunteers involved in the operation have access to the document to raise their security awareness, taking into account the political sensitivity of the Sahrawi refugee's situation.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

The Algerian Red Crescent oversaw all monitoring, evaluation and reporting aspects of the present operation in the flood affected area through its network of volunteers. IFRC, through its North Africa representation and the MENA regional office provided technical assistance to ensure the effective implementation of the DREF operation. Additionally, IFRC provided the necessary technical assistance to the Algerian Red Crescent for the preparation of the initial Emergency Plan of Action and DREF request.

During the DREF operation, monitoring missions were carried out by members of staff from the National Headquarters as a means of ensuring the progress of the activities planned in the EPoA, as well as to make revisions if required. The IFRC also carried out one monitoring mission, which was covered in this DREF budget.

As part of the IFRCs efforts to improve the appropriateness of its DREF operations in Algeria and elsewhere in the MENA region, a Beneficiary Satisfaction Survey (BSS) was planned to be carried out among a sample of recipients of the NFIs. Unfortunately, due to time and capacity constraints this was not done.

Administration and finance

A Letter of Agreement (LoA) was signed between the IFRC North Africa representation and the Algerian Red Crescent, to outline the parties' responsibilities regarding the implementation of the activities planned within the DREF operation, and to ensure that the appropriate guidelines are respected in terms of the use of DREF allocations. The Algerian Red Crescent has a permanent administrative and financial department, which helped ensure the proper use of financial resources in accordance with conditions of the LoA.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

Needs assessment

Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation

Output 1: Initial needs assessment are updated following consultation with beneficiaries

Activities planned with the % of implementation

Activity 1.1.1 Carry out needs and gaps assessments **100%**

Activity 1.1.2 Participate in coordination meetings with stakeholders at National and State levels **60%**

Activity 1.1.3 Provide orientation session for volunteers on beneficiary target and selection, Distribution Reporting, Hygiene Promotion **100%**

Activity 1.1.4 Deploy RDRT **100%**

Activity 1.1.5 Conduct beneficiary satisfaction survey **0%**

Activity 1.1.6 Conduct two IFRC monitoring missions **50%**

Achievements

Participate in coordination meetings with stakeholders at National and State levels:

The Algerian Red Crescent-affiliated volunteers living in the Sahrawi camps are the main operational partners in implementing activities and outreach. The Algerian RC has a contract with UNHCR and WFP on food distribution and one article stipulates that the Sahrawi volunteers will do implementation at the camp levels. Two sectors are having regular coordination meetings (shelter and food & nutrition). ARC is present in all the meetings. Since the DREF Floods operation began, ARC was fully engaged in three types of coordination meetings that took place: 1) General humanitarian meeting (weekly), 2) Shelter Sector meeting (weekly), and 3) WASH and health meeting (weekly).

Provide orientation session for volunteers on beneficiary targeting and selection, distribution reporting, hygiene promotion

A training was conducted by the Disaster management officer for 25 volunteers from Algerian RC, a five days training took place in Tindouf on introduction to Disaster management and the day six was a field visit to the Sahrawi camps during which the volunteers had an assessment role and took part in food distribution.

Deploy RDRT:

A Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) surge delegate from Mauritanian Red Crescent was selected and deployed to Tindouf in February 2016 with the following key accountabilities and deliverables:

- Support the DM officer and ARC in training the volunteers working in the floods operations on Movement knowledge, basic Disaster Management (DM) curriculum, rapid assessment, beneficiary targeting and selection, distribution reporting, hygiene promotion and community participation
- Support ARC on conception, elaboration and implementation of hygiene promotion activities
- Support ARC on shelter activities implemented in favour of the affected populations
- Support ARC on distribution of NFI
- Support ARC on facilitating Movement coordination meetings
- Support ARC to fully participate in humanitarian coordination forum
- Support ARC for proper reporting of the DREF activities
- Support ARC to issue a weekly activities Sitrep

During one month (19 January to 19 February 2016) the RDRT achieved activities that are developed under various sectors below. He came back in May 2016 and supported the NS with the receipt and distribution of shelter materials at Tindouf.

Thirty-Three volunteers from Algerian Red Crescent branches of Tindouf, Adrar, Bijaya, Agourass and Sahrawi camps directly involved in the operation were trained in February 2016. This training was technically supported by the deployed RDRT and the DM officer from the Emergency and crisis unit MENA region office. The topic covered are in summary the knowledge of the RC/RC movement, the DM concept, risk reduction, response tools, prevention and preparedness activities related to disasters, minimum standards in emergencies. A simulation took place the sixth day on food distribution and beneficiary targeting.

Conduct beneficiary satisfaction survey

In the original Plan of Action, a budgetary allocation was made for an IFRC beneficiary satisfaction survey, however it was later determined by the National Society that this support was no longer required; especially that the items requested and purchased were special designed to the Sahrawi camp.

Conduct two IFRC monitoring missions

One mission took place simultaneously with the needs and gap analysis. A second monitoring mission could not be completed due to insufficient spare capacity/availability of staff from the IFRC MENA regional office.

Challenges

Deploy RDRT:

This was delayed because qualified candidates with an adequate technical background and language proficiency were not available. But the MENA region was able to find suitable candidate from Mauritania RC who had two visits to Tindouf to support on the training and the distribution of the non-food items.

The second IFRC monitoring mission was planned after the delivery of the shelter material which was delayed until end of May 2016 and overlapped with Ramadan holy month. The mission could not be completed due to competing priorities and lack of available staff.

Lessons Learned

The deployment of the RDRT from Mauritanian RC was an essential component of the DREF operation; without the presence and support of the RDRT in the field, it is likely that the operation would have faced even greater challenges than it did. In future DREF operations, deployment of an RDRT to support the receiving NS and/or IFRC country office with implementation will be considered the default operating modality. However, due a number of reasons, the RDRT system in MENA has become largely ineffective in recent years, resulting in the use of an RDRT from the Africa region. The RDRT system will require significant investment for several years in order to ensure sufficient regional response surge capacity in the MENA region in the future.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Outcome 1: immediate risk of waterborne disease is reduced through the provision of hygiene promotion in flood affected areas of Algeria over a period of three months

Output 1.1: continuous assessment of water, sanitation and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities

Activities planned with the % of implementation

Activity 1.1.1: conduct detailed assessment of the water, sanitation and hygiene in targeted communities **100%**

Activity 1.1.2: Continuously monitor the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities **100%**

Activity 1.1.3: Coordinate with other water and sanitation actors on target group needs and appropriate response

Provide hygiene information to the affected population as appropriate **100%**

Output 1.2: Target population of 500 families (2,500 people) in flood-affected areas is provided with improved access to sanitation

Activity 1.2.1: Procure/distribute sanitation related NFIs (1 bucket per family) and hygiene kits (1 kit per family) **100%**

Activity 1.2.2: Promote good hygiene practices in these target communities **100%**

Achievements

Conduct detailed assessment of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeting communities:

The activity carried out in the assessment of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities. The findings included:

- current access to water is not as before the disaster even if the population is still receiving at least 18L/day. The main problem remains the displacement from home and lack of availability of direct water supply. Some trucks are doing water trucking but cannot not reach the affected displaced population because of their inability to move in the sand as they are not equipped with 4x4 vehicles.
- Consultation with the communities in the five camps suggest that hand washing is not routinely practiced by the populations. Furthermore, water is poorly handled and stored due to the lack of sufficient containers. It should be recalled that many utensils were taken away by the flood waters.
- The fragility of the walls and the absence of deep foundation led to the collapse of more than 50% of latrines. The community said that open defecation was practiced due to the fact that there were no sufficient latrines in camps - the ratio is one latrine for 100 people. Solid waste is also abandoned with rubble and some of dead animals were not properly buried.

The hygiene promotion and sanitation aim was to promote the importance of public health in order to have a healthy environment by providing knowledge and linkage between disease transmission and personal/ environmental hygiene.

1,713 people have been sensitized (342 families) in the Sahrawi refugees' camps allocated as follow: 425 people in Laayoune, 317 in Dakhla, 350 in Boujdour, 400 in Samra and 221 in Aousred.

The volunteers were divided into 5 groups to cover the five camps, they delivered hygiene awareness using different methodology (one of these methods is door to door activities). This activity mainly targeted the key people in the communities, those people whose voice is listen to in the community. In the future it is essential to identify the local authorities, religious, traditional, deans, school teachers and involve them in the development and dissemination of those messages

Schools also have been targeted by awareness campaign, 628 people benefited from high awareness session on good hygiene practices, 160 students from Layon, 61 students from Aousred, 67 students from Dakhla, 180 from Smara and 160 students from Boujdour.

Due to this DREF operation led by IFRC MENA office in cooperation with ARC, 50 volunteers from ARC and the Saharawi camps conducted an awareness campaign for a period of one month on hygiene promotion in five Sahrawi camps.

The 50 volunteers were equipped with the necessary working tools such as (data collection sheet for home visits - door to door, summary sheet and a report format).

Challenges

During the implementation of the awareness campaign some difficulties were faced:

- Difficulties related to transportation,
- Reduce the number of the team member (5 people) to a large city of 18,000 people which prevented outreach to other neighbourhoods
- Insufficient awareness-raising materials such as illustrations that would be useful to continue the activities.

Lessons learned

Whilst largely a success, the hygiene promotion campaign would have benefitted from greater involvement of local community leaders in order to improve dissemination of messages being promoted. Future operations will seek to have greater participation of local leaders.

Shelter and Settlements

Shelter and settlements

Outcome 1: Immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population in flood-affected areas of Algeria are met over of a period of three months

Output 1.1: Procurement/distribution of Non-Food Items (NFIs) to meet the needs of the target population of 500 families (2,500 people) in flood-affected areas

Activities planned with the % of implementation

Activity 1.1.1: Procure/distribute NFIs and emergency shelter items in accordance with IFRC procurement standards

{Tents (1 piece per family for 250 most vulnerable families), kitchen sets (1 pc per family) mattresses (3 pc per family) and blankets (3 per family)} **100%**

Output 1.2: Procurement/distribution of two family size tents frame for two dispensaries

Activity 1.2.1: Procure/donate Tents Frame Family for Dispensary in accordance with procurement standards **100%**

Achievements

As part of the response to the floods at the Sahrawi refugee camps located south -west of Algeria, the Algerian Red Crescent with support from IFRC MENA Region Office provided assistance to vulnerable people through victim assistance and distribution of non-food items to reduce the impact of flooding on the Sahrawi refugee population through an appropriate and coordinated emergency assistance for shelter and hygiene promotion.

On the 19th of April 2016, the distribution concerned residents of Sahrawi refugee camps (specifically affected in Layoun camp), this part that has never benefited from humanitarian aid; 500 families in 06 Layoun Camp area received a significant amount in terms of shelter and hygiene kits promotions this is:

- Distribution of 500 hygiene kits
- Distribution of 500 kitchens sets
- Distribution of 500 buckets
- Distribution of 1,500 mattress
- Distribution of 1,000 blankets

Layoun camp		Hygiene kits	Kitchen sets	Buckets (14 L)	Mattress	Blankets
branches	Families	kit	kit	kit	Units	Units
		1	1	1	3	2
Bucraa	92	92	92	92	276	184
Gueita	100	98	100	100	300	200
Hagunia	76	76	76	76	228	152
Dechra	70	70	70	70	210	140
Amgala	77	77	77	77	231	154
Doura	85	85	85	85	255	170
TOTAL	500	500	500	500	1,500	1,000

Challenges

It should be noted that the delay in receiving the tent materials is due to the long selection process of these materials, which are not available in the local market and that was also unavailable in IFRC warehouses. As a result, sourcing and transportation of these materials by sea from a supplier in Pakistan resulted in severe delays in the estimated time of arrival at Tindouf and necessitated a no-cost extension as a result.

Lessons learned

The major challenge faced with the shelter aspect of the operation was associated with the procurement of non-standard emergency shelter items, which resulted in significant delays due to the bespoke nature of the materials involved and the need to source, quality check and transport these. The delays around procurement lay on the critical path of the operational plan and directly impacted on the timeframe, requiring a no-cost extension

Whilst the decision to provide the non-standard shelter items was based on assessed needs and context, the delays experienced in sourcing these begs the question of whether the decision was the correct one or if sufficient risk analysis was carried out as part of the decision-making process.

The learning from this experience suggests that in future DREF and emergency operations, the use of non-standard shelter items should only be considered following a thorough risk and logistical analysis and that is balanced against emergency needs and timeliness.

Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods

Food security, nutrition and livelihoods

Outcome1: Immediate food needs of the disaster affected population are met in five camps over a period of three months

Output 1: Appropriate food rations provided in-kind from local communities are distributed by ARC volunteers to at least 1,000 vulnerable families (5,000 people) in coordination with the ARC food committee (DREF will cover distribution costs)

Activities planned with the % of implementation

Activity 1.1.1 Conduct rapid emergency needs assessments to identify the most vulnerable affected refugees as per the criteria **100 %**

Activity 1.1.2 Collect and forward food stuff to the distribution sites **100%**

Activity 1.1.3 Distribute food stuff to 5,000 people (1,000 families) in five camps **100%**

Activity 1.1.4 Monitor and evaluate the food stuff distribution activities and provide reporting on distributions **25%**

Achievements

Beneficiaries list and selection:

The list was established directly with the heads of districts and sectors which are more familiar with camp residents. After the selection of districts and sectors, information meetings were organized between the CRA / CRS and local representatives of the districts and sectors.

The distribution was organized on 2 sites selected within five Sahrawi refugee camps, the distribution program was developed so that the distribution begins at 9pm to close at 15h 30 min. 16h to 17h it was provided a summary of daily reports to better prepare the next day's activity.

Supervisors were responsible for ensuring the smooth running of the distribution to receive the constraints that arise and find solutions thereto. This team consisted of heads of ARC and local Saharawi camp volunteers, and allowed ARC to meet the need of 500 affected households or 2,500 people in the five camps.

Table of distribution:

Camps	Number of Beneficiaries
AIOUN	110
SMARA	110
AUSERD	110
BOJDOUR	60
DAKHLA	110
Total	500

Challenges

No particular problems have occurred throughout the distribution. But as for all distributions, small tension from non-affected people but wanted to pose as beneficiaries or have tried to answer on behalf of the absent.

Lessons learned

No major learning from this aspect of the operation.

D. THE BUDGET

See attached final financial report

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **IFRC Regional Representation:** Amelia Marzal; Head of Country Cluster - North Africa (Tunis); phone: email: amelia.marzal@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Regional Office:** Mireille Charara, DM Officer, Phone : +961 71 802 918; email: Mireille.charara@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **In IFRC Regional Office:** Sami Fakhouri, Partnerships & Resource Development Coordinator, phone: +961 81 311 918, email: sami.fakouri@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting)

- **In IFRC Regional Office:** Nadine Haddad, PMER Senior Officer, Phone: +961 71 802 775; email: Nadine.haddad@ifrc.org

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

www.ifrc.org

Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRDZ002 - Algeria - Floods

Timeframe: 30 Oct 15 to 30 May 16

Appeal Launch Date: 30 Oct 15

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/10-2017/03	Programme	MDRDZ002
Budget Timeframe	2015/10-2016/05	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget			380,973			380,973	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>			380,972			380,972	
C4. Other Income			380,972			380,972	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)			380,972			380,972	
D. Total Funding = B + C			380,972			380,972	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income			380,972			380,972	
E. Expenditure			-340,829			-340,829	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)			40,143			40,143	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRDZ002 - Algeria - Floods

Timeframe: 30 Oct 15 to 30 May 16

Appeal Launch Date: 30 Oct 15

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/10-2017/03	Programme	MDRDZ002
Budget Timeframe	2015/10-2016/05	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)				380,973			380,973	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	175,000			164,112		164,112	10,888	
Clothing & Textiles	27,330			20,967		20,967	6,363	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	7,750			6,901		6,901	849	
Utensils & Tools	11,190			10,823		10,823	367	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	221,270			202,802		202,802	18,468	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage				6,685		6,685	-6,685	
Distribution & Monitoring	10,156			30,281		30,281	-20,125	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	13,545			7,985		7,985	5,560	
Logistics Services	20,000			20,511		20,511	-511	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	43,701			65,462		65,462	-21,762	
Personnel								
International Staff	15,000						15,000	
National Society Staff	13,250			9,006		9,006	4,244	
Volunteers	30,150			32,743		32,743	-2,593	
Total Personnel	58,400			41,749		41,749	16,651	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	5,000			2,472		2,472	2,528	
Total Workshops & Training	5,000			2,472		2,472	2,528	
General Expenditure								
Travel	10,500			14,707		14,707	-4,207	
Information & Public Relations	14,500						14,500	
Office Costs	4,000			1,212		1,212	2,788	
Communications				1,196		1,196	-1,196	
Financial Charges	350			-9,573		-9,573	9,923	
Total General Expenditure	29,350			7,542		7,542	21,808	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	23,252			20,802		20,802	2,450	
Total Indirect Costs	23,252			20,802		20,802	2,450	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	380,973			340,829		340,829	40,143	
VARIANCE (C - D)				40,143		40,143		

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRDZ002 - Algeria - Floods**

Timeframe: 30 Oct 15 to 30 May 16

Appeal Launch Date: 30 Oct 15

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/10-2017/03	Programme	MDRDZ002
Budget Timeframe	2015/10-2016/05	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL3 - Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development							
Disaster risk reduction	380,973		380,972	380,972	340,829	40,143	
Subtotal BL3	380,973		380,972	380,972	340,829	40,143	
GRAND TOTAL	380,973		380,972	380,972	340,829	40,143	