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Emergency Plan of Action operation update Morocco: Floods 2014

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation n° MDRMA006	GLIDE n° FL-2014-000159-Mar
EPoA update n° 1; date of issue 19th of January 2015	Timeframe covered by this update: One Month (24th November to 24th December 2014)
Operation start date: 24 November 2014	Operation timeframe: expected 3 months until 24 February 2015.
Overall operation budget: CHF 245,067	N° of people being assisted: 400,000 people
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: Moroccan Red Crescent with the support of the IFRC; 10 staff and 260 volunteers	
<i>The Federation, on behalf of the Moroccan Red Crescent Society, wishes to thank the generous contributions of the Italian Government, Spanish RC/ AECID, DG ECHO and Canadian RC/Canadian Government, done towards the replenishment of the DREF. The major donors and partners of DREF include the Australian, American and Belgian governments, the Austrian Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross and government, Danish Red Cross and government, the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), the Irish and the Italian governments, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Luxembourg government, the Monaco Red Cross and government, the Netherlands Red Cross and government, the Norwegian Red Cross and government, the Spanish Government, the Swedish Red Cross and government, the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Medtronic and Z Zurich Foundations, and other corporate and private donors.</i>	

Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

The initial DREF was based upon flooding resulting from violent storms starting on 24 November 2014 that caused widespread flooding in a large part of the south of the country, including flooding several dry river beds. This event was exacerbated by a cold wave that struck the affected communities from the first week of December and the third strike came on the 5th of December when Agadir, Sidi Ifni, Tiznit and Bouizakarne provinces were affected by further flooding that left them isolated and inaccessible with a minimum of 3,000 families left in need. A multi-agency assessment identified reestablishing access and food security for the affected communities as the top priorities. Responding to this assessment and in close coordination with the government and civil society actors MRCS refocused its efforts and resources to life saving food distribution for the affected populations.

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Violent storms starting on 24 November 2014 caused widespread flooding in a large part of the south of the country, including flooding several dry river beds. The storms swept across the region over two weeks with the National Meteorology Office issuing awareness bulletins that remained in effect until the second week of December. More than 120 mm of rain fell in 24 hours along the Atlantic coast, Tangier in Sidi Ifni, the chain of the High and Anti Atlas mountains, the center and east of the country. A severe drop in temperatures with snowfall in altitudes from 1,700 meters further complicated the situation.

A Moroccan Red Crescent assessment indicates that in total 47 people have died, two people remain missing and 1,093 people were rescued - most of them in Guelmim Smara and Souss Massa Draa.. 1,690 people living in dangerous areas were evacuated as a precautionary measure, especially in the Territories of Guelmim (650 people) Chtouka Ait Baha (491) ,Taroudant (164) and Smara (157).

Thousands of adobe (mud brick) houses have been destroyed and more than 100 roads were cut by the flood waters, including six national highways. A report issued by the Ministry of Equipment, Transport and Logistics indicated approximately 1,000 bridges (of the national total of 7,800 bridges) were damaged by the flood waters. Nine national roads (of a total of 14) and 22 regional ways (of a total of 36) and 35 regional roads (of a total of 51).

A cold wave in the first week of December complicated the situation and affected rural communities in the Ouarzazate region. The situation remains critical in all these provinces due to the high level of the rivers and wadis, dams and the overflowing of the dams. The fact that the traditional adobe houses are fragile and that access to remote communities remains difficult further exacerbates the situation and the risks that affected communities continue to face.

A second round of flooding occurred in the region of Agadir, Sidi Ifni, Inazgan, in the south west of Morocco, requiring MRCS to review their original operational plan and to focus on meeting the life-saving needs of the additional populations affected by this second round of flooding.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

The Moroccan Red Crescent is part of the national disaster plan and collaborates well in its auxiliary role with local authorities, health services, civil protection, and armed forces in the field of assessment, relief, delivery of food and non-food items, provision of first aid, transport and psycho-social support.

Since the start of the floods the Moroccan Red Crescent, through its regional and local committees, has been present in affected regions and communities - mobilizing and organizing intervention teams and maintaining close contact with the central headquarters to report on the changing situation and the assessed needs. First aid posts were established in close coordination with health authorities in the different provinces.

The Moroccan Red Crescent has been active since the initial weather alerts, placing its volunteers on alert. Regular monitoring and assessment of the situation was conducted as the storms and flooding evolved and will continue in order to identify subsequent needs of the affected people and communities.

The relief operation is primarily focusing on the Sousse-Massa-Draa region (Agadir, Taroudant, Ouarzazate), Guelmim Smara region (Guelmim, Tinghir) and Marrakech Tensift Al Haouz region - focussing on collaborating with the authorities on distribution of food and non-food items (blankets and mattresses) as well as providing first aid, psycho-social support and transport facilities to the affected people and on-going needs assessment.

In the field of health, Moroccan Red Crescent mobile medical teams have been operating in the districts most threatened, providing not only first aid and basic medicines but also organizing health awareness and prevention activities. At the request of national and regional authorities, the Moroccan Red Crescent provincial committees have established several Red Crescent posts providing 24 hours service to communities.



Moroccan Red Crescent volunteers distributing food, provisions from Royal Moroccan gendarmerie Helicopter. Photo Credit: MRCS

Under the Royal Instructions routing transfer of basic food items, blankets and tents to isolated communities by air, by the Royal Armed Forces with support of the Royal Gendarmerie continues. Distribution 2,400 food parcels to affected families in the regions of Taroudant, Sidi Ifni, Ouarzazate, Figuig, Haouz, Chichaoua and Tinger. 10 ships loaded from the port of Agadir with food items, as well as plants for water treatment and gas arrived on the second week of December) the port of Sidi Ifni.

The Ministry of Interior has identified significant losses and continuing needs, especially in the livelihoods and food security sectors. Moroccan Red Crescent is assisting affected families as they return to their homes, for example supporting in the ongoing clean-up and continues to provide psychosocial support to families in social institutions and schools.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC issued a DREF in support of the MRCS activities and is providing technical guidance and support through the regional office in Tunisia and the Zone office in Lebanon.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The government has led coordination of life saving and relief activities from the field to the National capital - crisis committees have been established and bring together all the national and international stakeholders..

In accordance with Royal instructions, basic foodstuffs, blankets and tents are being dispatched to flood-hit areas by helicopters deployed by the Royal Armed Forces and the Royal Gendarmerie as there was no way to deliver aid for victims locked in a crisis. The Spanish government has offered to the Moroccan government, emergency aid made of non-food items and search *and rescue* in the province of Guelmim, as part of the military cooperation between the two countries.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

When the DREF was launched the original plan targeted 1,100 families and Moroccan Red Crescent also added non-food items (NFI) for 2,100 families, drawing on emergency buffer stocks maintained by Moroccan Red Crescent.

Moroccan Red Crescent (MRCS) has acted in the early hours of the disaster by following weather alerts and warnings on road cuts. Since the installation of Interior Ministry monitoring and coordination unit, MRCS was asked to make available its warehouses at both central and regional levels.

Initial assessments emerged the needs expressed in the proposal of the DREF. Over the following days the situation deteriorated and some additional areas were declared in disaster.

On 5th of December Agadir, Sidi Ifni, Tiznit, Bouizakarne provinces were affected by further flooding that left them isolated and inaccessible with a minimum of 3,000 families in need. A multi-agency assessment identified reestablishing access and food security for the affected communities as the top priorities. Responding to this assessment and in close coordination with the government and other actors MRCS refocused its efforts and resources to life saving food distribution for the affected population.



*MRCS volunteers providing Psychological First Aid- November 2014.
Photo Credit: MRCS*

In Line with the assessed needs, MRCS was asked to provide blankets and food and distributed 2,400 food bags to affected families as well as 5,500 blankets.

- **Clothing and Textiles:** As planned 5,500 blankets were planned for distribution to affected population. They were transported by road from Rabat and distributed by air and by water channels to the victims. Since the needs have changed towards food, MRCS requires a reallocation of funds for purchases of foodstuffs. The delivery of aid was conducted by air and by water route in times of crisis because the roads have been cut.
- **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** MRCS continues to promote and raise awareness on hygiene in the affected areas; knowing that hygiene products are needed in those situations, but as stated before and because of the quick change of the needs MRCS requires a reallocation of the balance to be able to respond to the real need of the most affected population, and purchase foodstuffs. The delivery of aid was conducted by air and by water route in times of crisis because the roads have been cut.
- **Teaching materials:** MRCS provides psychological first aid services to the victims especially children and continues to provide this service in the affected areas, e.g. children's entertainment. In order to meet the food needs MRCS asks to reallocate the budgeted amount for teaching materials to food budget.
- **Information and Public Relations:** In considering priorities given the changed nature of the operation MRCS identified the urgency of responding to basic food needs rather than printing handouts while the victims were in need. Accordingly MRCS requests the agreement for budget reallocation of this line to the food budget line.
- **Communications:** MRCS has supported communication via the payment of telephone charges and internet fees from their own resources and requests the agreement for budget reallocation of this line to the food budget line.

Risk Analysis

Risk	Mitigation
The limited access to the areas affected by the floods, the poor road infrastructure is the great obstacle and may impede the assistance effort	Transportation of assistance by military helicopters and by using boats
The passage from flood to cold wave	Adapt the assistance to the new needs

B. Operational strategy and plan

The DREF allocation is currently used to procure and distribute food and non-food items, to reconstitute basic stocks of Moroccan Red Crescent, and to provide essential services such as first aid and psycho-social support in Sous Mass Draa and Guelmim Smara regions. The Moroccan Red Crescent will continue to assist the authorities in the area with the focus being oriented to the victims of the cold wave and the second round of flooding.

Shelter and settlement:

Outcome 1: Shelter assistance and non-food assistance is provided to affected population under national coordination mechanism			
Output 1: 1,100 families receive basic emergency shelter items (blankets, mattresses kitchen sets and clothes) and appropriate tools for shelter improvement and/or cleaning			
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% Progress estimate
	Yes	No	
Identification of most vulnerable families to receive shelter assistance	x		100%
Consultation with the families to the identification of the most appropriate tools needed (shelter or cleaning)	x		80%
Local procurement, transportation and distribution of blankets, and food.	x		90%
Monitoring and evaluation of relief activities and reporting on relief distributions	x		30%
Resupply of Moroccan Red Crescent stocks with the remaining items (For 700 Families)		x	10%
Continuation of needs assessment and monitoring of the emergency situation	x		100%

- ❖ 5,500 blankets were distributed to the affected families representing 100% of the planned assistance.
- ❖ The balance of this budget is requested to be transferred to Food Distribution to respond to the assessed needs and in close coordination with Government and civil society actors as a contribution to an urgent need extending food support to 24,000 families.

Water, Sanitation and hygiene Promotion:

Outcome1: The risk of water and sanitation related diseases has been reduced through access to safe drinking water and appropriate sanitation to reduce the risk of water-borne diseases and hygiene promotion(disinfectant, canisters and hygiene parcels)			
Output 1: The sanitation and hygiene knowledge and behaviour of the targeted people is improved through hygiene promotion and distribution of disinfectant, canisters and hygiene parcel			
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% Progress estimate
	Yes	No	
Conducting of detail assessment for the identification of intervention areas	x		100%
Distribution and replacement of stocks with 2,400 hygiene parcels		x	0%
Conducting of hygiene and environmental sanitation Promotion activities for the affected families by the MRCS volunteers	x	x	30%
Monitoring of the household level use of water treatment and storage		x	0%
Organization of awareness campaign on hygiene promotion, water borne diseases and DRR	x		30%

- ❖ The balance of this budget transferred to Food Distribution to respond to the assessed needs and with close coordination with Government and civil society actors and NGO's as a contribution to an urgent need extending food support to 24,000 families.

Health and Care:

Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced			
Output 1: The Psychosocial support is provided to the target population			
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% Progress estimate
	Yes	No	
Provision of psychosocial support to affected communities with a special focus on children, women and elderly.	x		70%
Provision of first aid activities in the MRCS health posts	x		100%

- ❖ Psychosocial activities are going on at social centres, school and transitional shelter, many children are involved in this activity.
- ❖ First Aid activities are going on at all the MRCS health posts with the medical materials that have been purchased and are planned to continue depending on assessed needs and available stocks.

Overall Objective

The initial DREF was based upon flooding resulting from violent storms starting on 24 November 2014 that caused widespread flooding in a large part of the south of the country, including flooding several dry river beds. This event was exacerbated by a cold wave that struck the affected communities from the first week of December and the third strike came on the 5th of December when Agadir, Sidi Ifni, Tiznit and Bouizakarne provinces were affected by further flooding that left them isolated and inaccessible with a minimum of 3,000 families left in need. A multi-agency assessment identified re-establishing access and food security for the affected communities as the top priorities. Responding to this assessment and in close coordination with the government and civil society actors MRCS refocused its efforts and resources to life saving food distribution for the affected populations.

Proposed strategy

As a member of the crisis committee led by the government, the MRCS is aware of the various operational changes and gaps as they emerge and has revised the operational strategy to reflect the realities of the situation as it affects communities. The good reputation and physical presence of MRCS in communities across the nation enables MRCS to reach the most vulnerable – particularly those living in remote communities.

Recognizing the changing operational context and the subsequent vulnerabilities and needs of communities now seriously affected by the cold wave phenomenon and the second round of flooding, MRCS is focusing on a strategy that continues and extends the food distribution activities; continues psychosocial support activities for the children who are most affected and living in precarious circumstances; coordinating a recovery assessment in the coming weeks with the aim of providing all partners (including national and local authorities, international agencies, donors and local communities) with a holistic, multi-sectorial overview of the damage and loss and the priority recovery needs that could be addressed in a future possible appeal.

Operational support services

Recognizing the changing context of the disaster and with new needs arising due to the Cold Wave, MRCS will require additional technical support from the IFRC at the regional and Zone offices.

Human resources

A small and qualified team from Moroccan Red Crescent and the MENA Zone office will support the proposed recovery assessment. Programme implementation, coordination activities, etc. will continue to be delivered by Moroccan Red Crescent volunteers supported by staff.

Logistics and supply chain

The food parcels and relief items were delivered by trucks from the Agadir MRCS warehouse to the affected areas where the Royal Moroccan military has taken lead to transport supplies by helicopters to the isolated areas.

Communications

The MRCS will cover by his own resources all the costs related to communication areas, about the DREF operation as well as the cost of the committed satisfaction beneficiary survey.

Security

For security issues, as well as for accessibility reasons the MRCS has been collaboration with military, to distribute and facilitate the distribution of all humanitarian aid to affected areas.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

A joined PMER and Communications training has taken place on December 08-11, 2014 to provide MRCS HQ and branches mainly involved in the floods operation with knowledge and tools for Result Based monitoring and reporting as well as beneficiary satisfaction survey. Currently, the questionnaire for the survey is being designed and the survey itself will take place during the month of February.

The IFRC continues to engage and have open communications with MRCS and where possible the beneficiaries, to ensure a continuous improvement in the efficiency, effectiveness, relevance, sustainability, accountability and impact of the assistance delivered. A Final Report will be made available three months after the end of the operation (March 24, 2015) and the relevant evaluation made of assistance provided.

C. Budget

- Please click [here](#) to see the **Standard Interim Appeal Report**.
- Please click [here](#) to see the **Revised Budget**

Reference documents



Click here for:

DREF Operation1

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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 Humanitarian 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.

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



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRMA006 - Morocco - Flash Flood

Timeframe: 28 Nov 14 to 28 Feb 15

Appeal Launch Date: 28 Nov 14

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/11-2014/12	Programme	MDRMA006
Budget Timeframe	2014/11-2015/2	Budget	BUDGET9
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		245,067				245,067	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		245,067				245,067	
C4. Other Income		245,067				245,067	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		245,067				245,067	
D. Total Funding = B + C		245,067				245,067	

* 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		245,067				245,067	
E. Expenditure		-165,096				-165,096	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		79,971				79,971	

Disaster Response Financial Report

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Budget Timeframe	2014/11-2015/2	Budget	BUDGET9
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)						245,067		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Clothing & Textiles	39,390						39,390	
Food	148,120						148,120	
Medical & First Aid	2,500						2,500	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	190,010						190,010	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Distribution & Monitoring	2,500						2,500	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	4,000						4,000	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	6,500						6,500	
Personnel								
National Society Staff	2,000						2,000	
Volunteers	7,410		195			195	7,215	
Total Personnel	9,410		195			195	9,215	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	12,000						12,000	
Total Workshops & Training	12,000						12,000	
General Expenditure								
Travel	8,500						8,500	
Office Costs	2,000						2,000	
Communications	1,000						1,000	
Financial Charges	690		117			117	573	
Total General Expenditure	12,190		117			117	12,073	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			154,707			154,707	-154,707	
Total Operational Provisions			154,707			154,707	-154,707	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	14,957		10,076			10,076	4,881	
Total Indirect Costs	14,957		10,076			10,076	4,881	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	245,067		165,096			165,096	79,972	
VARIANCE (C - D)			79,972			79,972		

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Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/11-2014/12	Programme	MDRMA006
Budget Timeframe	2014/11-2015/2	Budget	BUDGET9
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
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	245,067		245,067	245,067	165,096	79,971	
Subtotal BL2	245,067		245,067	245,067	165,096	79,971	
GRAND TOTAL	245,067		245,067	245,067	165,096	79,971	

DREF OPERATION

19/01/2014

MDRMA006 Morocco - Flash Flood

Budget Group	DREF Grant Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	0
Shelter - Transitional	0
Construction - Housing	0
Construction - Facilities	0
Construction - Materials	0
Clothing & Textiles	39,390
Food	148,120
Seeds & Plants	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0
Medical & First Aid	2,500
Teaching Materials	0
Utensils & Tools	0
Other Supplies & Services	0
Cash Disbursements	0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	190,010
Land & Buildings	0
Vehicles	0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0
Medical Equipment	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	0
Storage, Warehousing	0
Distribution & Monitoring	2,500
Transport & Vehicle Costs	4,000
Logistics Services	0
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	6,500
International Staff	0
National Staff	0
National Society Staff	2,000
Volunteers	7,410
Total PERSONNEL	9,410
Consultants	0
Professional Fees	0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	0
Workshops & Training	12,000
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	12,000
Travel	8,500
Information & Public Relations	0
Office Costs	2,000
Communications	1,000
Financial Charges	690
Other General Expenses	0
Shared Office and Services Costs	0
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	12,190
Partner National Societies	0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0
Programme and Services Support Recovery	14,957
Total INDIRECT COSTS	14,957
TOTAL BUDGET	245,067