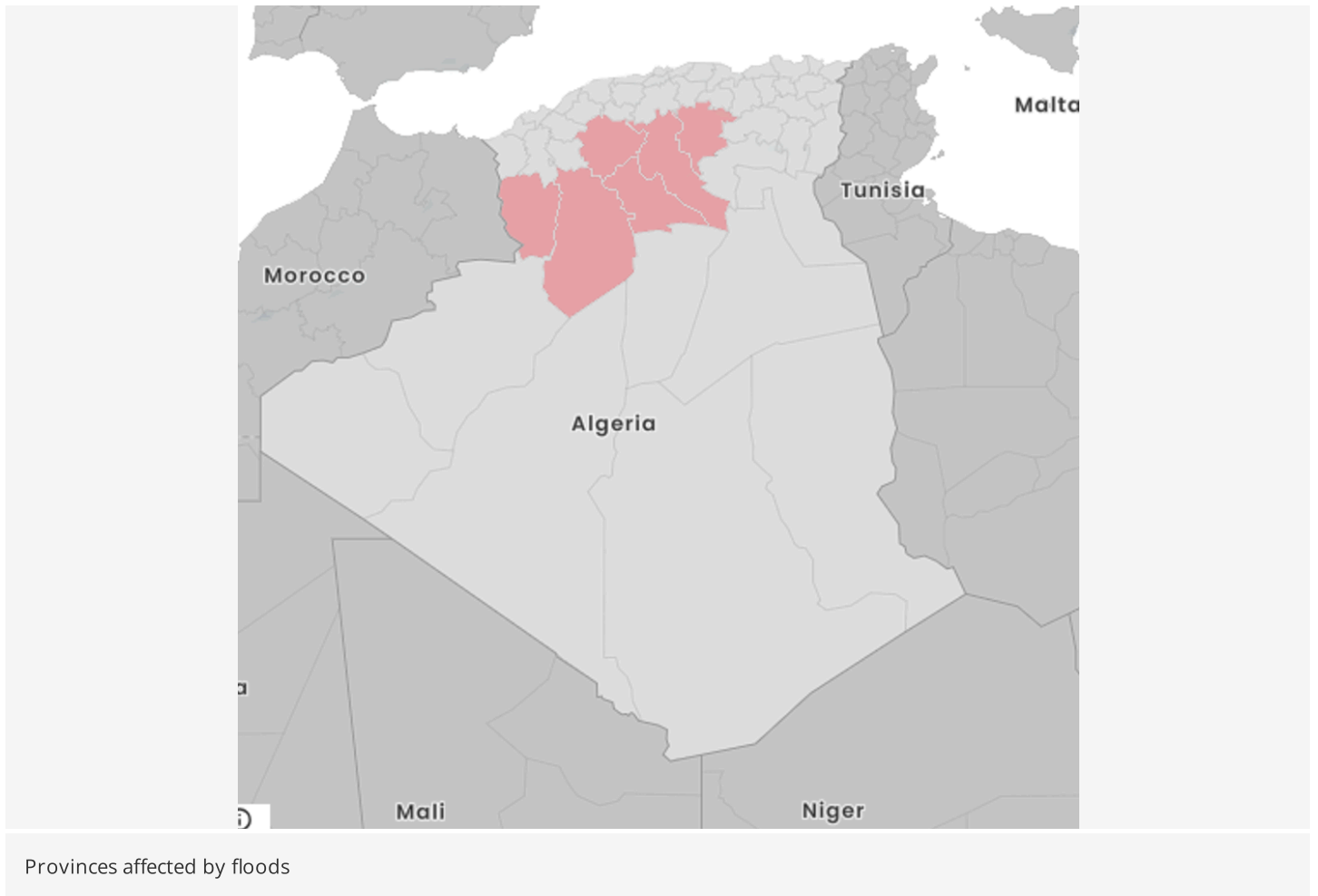


Appeal: MDRDZ013	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 158,950	Crisis Category: Yellow	Hazard: Flood
Glide Number: FL-2025-000068-DZA	People Affected: 1,250 people	People Targeted: 1,250 people	People Assisted: 1,250 people
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 29-05-2025	Operational End Date: 30-11-2025	Total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

Description of the Event



Date of event

14-05-2025

What happened, where and when?

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

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

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



Livestock Lost to Floodwaters



Flash Floods Cause Fatal Bus Overturn, 5 Lives Lost

Scope and Scale

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

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

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. Violentes inondations en Algérie : au moins cinq morts et plus de 100 blessés	https://directinfo.webmanagercenter.com/2025/05/15/violentes-inondations-en-algerie-au-moins-cinq-morts-et-plus-de-100-blesses/
2. Five dead in Algeria after torrential rain and floods	https://www.spacedaily.com/reports/Five dead in Algeria after torrential rain and floods 999.html
3. Algeria's floods kill five and injure over 100	https://maghrebi.org/2025/05/16/algerias-floods-kill-five-and-injure-over-100/



IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

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

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

N/A

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

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

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Despite ARC's initial emergency shelter support, including the distribution of 30 tents to nomadic families and essential non-food items (blankets and mattresses), significant shelter gaps persisted among affected households. Continued assessments revealed that additional nomadic families remained without adequate shelter. In response to these unmet needs, ARC procured and distributed an additional 20 tents, bringing the total number of tents distributed to 50.

Many affected families in rural and semi-rural areas continued to reside in overcrowded conditions or informal arrangements with host families due to the absence of transitional shelter solutions.

Although ARC had pre-positioned stocks and framework supplier agreements in place, operational limitations were identified at branch



level, including the absence of standardized shelter Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and limited specialized volunteer capacity for shelter programming. The lack of context-adapted shelter designs and structured community consultation reduced the effectiveness and sustainability of the interventions.

Furthermore, the absence of a defined recovery or semi-permanent housing strategy left vulnerable households exposed beyond the immediate emergency phase. These gaps highlighted the need to strengthen technical shelter guidance, enhance volunteer training, and develop tailored operational tools suited to the Algerian context.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

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

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

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

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



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

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

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

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

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

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

Operation strategy rationale

Operation Strategy Rationale

The operational strategy aimed to deliver, multi-sectoral assistance to households affected by the May 2025 flash floods across Djelfa,



M'Sila, Laghouat, and Tiaret. This included displaced families, rural households, and nomadic communities. The strategy was based on the scale of destruction, specific vulnerabilities, and lessons learned from previous DREF operations. It focused on ensuring immediate relief, reducing the risk of disease outbreaks, and stabilizing living conditions through timely and coordinated interventions. The operation prioritized shelter and essential household items, food security, WASH, and health and psychosocial support, while strengthening ARC's response capacity.

The operation supported the following:

Shelter, Housing and Settlements

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

Livelihoods and Basic Needs

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

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

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

Health and Psychosocial Support

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

National Society Development and Enabling Actions

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

Targeting Strategy

Who was targeted by this operation?

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

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The selection of beneficiaries was based on information from field assessments conducted by ARC branch teams, in coordination with Civil Protection and local authorities. Criteria included: extent of damage to housing, level of displacement, loss of livelihoods or assets (e.g., livestock or crops), and pre-existing socio-economic vulnerability. Special attention was given to those living in remote rural or semi-rural areas, as well as mobile populations who are traditionally underserved during crises. The selection process was inclusive,



transparent, and guided by humanitarian principles, ensuring that no one is left behind, particularly marginalized groups at risk of exclusion.

Total Assisted Population

Assisted Women	625	Rural	80%
Assisted Girls (under 18)	125	Urban	20%
Assisted Men	450	People with disabilities (estimated)	5%
Assisted Boys (under 18)	50		
Total Assisted Population	1,250		
Total Targeted Population	1,250		

Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	No
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	No
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	No
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	Yes

Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.

Risk	Mitigation action
Insufficient number of trained volunteers in assessment and specialized technical areas (e.g., WASH, shelter) may affect quality and speed of response.	Deploy experienced volunteers from neighboring branches; provide short refresher orientation sessions in the field; engage ARC's national pool of NRT-trained members; seek technical support from IFRC and Movement partners as needed.
Overlapping roles and limited coordination with local authorities and humanitarian actors may cause duplication or coverage gaps.	Activate coordination mechanisms at the provincial level with Civil Protection, government services, and NGOs; designate ARC focal points for sectoral coordination; ensure daily information



	sharing with partners and use of shared assessment data for planning.
Logistical access challenges due to damaged infrastructure (roads, bridges) in flood-affected areas may delay delivery of relief items and limit access to remote communities.	Pre-position relief supplies in accessible staging areas; coordinate with Civil Protection and local authorities to prioritize road clearance; utilize local volunteers and community networks to reach isolated populations where transport access is limited.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:

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

To mitigate these risks, ARC ensured that personnel were equipped with appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) and trained in basic safety protocols. Field teams coordinated closely with Civil Protection and local authorities to assess access conditions before deployments. Furthermore, health and hygiene measures were enforced, and psychosocial support teams monitored the well-being of volunteers throughout the operation. Standard ARC safety protocols and IFRC security guidance was followed at all times.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	No
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Implementation



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 67,819
Targeted Persons: 500
Assisted Persons: 500
Targeted Male: -
Targeted Female: -

Indicators

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

Narrative description of achievements

- Distributed 30 emergency tents to nomadic families (Nouaël clans) in Djelfa and M'Sila whose traditional shelters were destroyed.
- Continued field assessments identified additional unmet shelter needs among nomadic households. In response, ARC procured and distributed 20 additional tents, bringing the total number of tents distributed to 50.
- Distributed 500 mattresses and 500 blankets to vulnerable households across affected wilayas to address urgent bedding and protection



needs.

- Ensured access to remote and flood-affected areas through:
 - Fuel and maintenance of ARC vehicles
 - Rental of trucks and specialized vehicles
 - Engagement of hired drivers for heavy transport
- Replenished shelter items (tents, mattresses, blankets) to restore ARC's emergency preparedness capacity.

Lessons Learnt

- Pre-positioned stocks significantly enhanced rapid response capacity.
- Early coordination with local authorities and Civil Protection improved access and distribution efficiency.
- Strengthening beneficiary data management and targeting systems is critical to ensure equitable assistance.
- Standardized shelter procedures and improved stock management systems are needed for future operations.
- Context-adapted shelter approaches are essential for rural and nomadic populations.

Challenges

- Damaged roads and unstable terrain limited access to remote communities.
- Absence of standardized shelter SOPs at branch level affected operational consistency.
- Limited specialized shelter technical expertise among volunteers.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Budget: CHF 25,303

Targeted Persons: 1,250

Assisted Persons: 1,250

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

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

Narrative description of achievements

- Distributed a total of 1,750 food parcels over a three-month period:
 - 250 food parcels during the initial emergency phase
 - 500 additional parcels during the same month
 - 500 parcels in month two
 - 500 parcels in month three
- Prioritized rural households most affected by livestock and agricultural losses, with limited recovery capacity.
- Applied two distribution modalities:
 - Direct ARC distribution in areas with operational access and storage capacity
 - Distribution facilitated through local authorities in areas with logistical constraints
- Coordinated closely with local branches and authorities to validate beneficiary lists and ensure fair targeting.
- Replenished initial emergency food stocks to restore preparedness capacity.



Lessons Learnt

- Pre-positioned food stocks enabled rapid initial response.
- Multi-modal distribution approaches increased operational flexibility.
- Strengthening beneficiary registration and data management systems is essential to improve targeting accuracy and accountability.
- Improved supply chain management and stock monitoring systems are necessary to prevent shortages and delays.
- Future responses should integrate early livelihood recovery considerations alongside food assistance to enhance resilience of rural and pastoral households.

Challenges

- Weak beneficiary data systems and targeting mechanisms required additional verification to prevent duplication and ensure equitable assistance.
- Supply chain constraints and stock management limitations created planning pressures during peak distribution periods.
- Limited documentation and follow-up mechanisms reduced visibility on post-distribution impact.
- Livelihood losses in rural areas were complex and sensitive, requiring more nuanced targeting approaches.
- Coordination between actors lacked a unified information-sharing platform.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 33,111

Targeted Persons: 3,000

Assisted Persons: 3,000

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

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

Narrative description of achievements

- Distributed a total of 1,800 hygiene kits over three months:
 - 600 kits during the first month
 - 600 kits during the second month
 - 600 kits during the third month
- Distributed 12,000 water parcels (24,000 bottles of 1.5L) to ensure access to safe drinking water in areas where water systems were disrupted.
- Coordinated with local authorities to identify households with limited access to safe water and sanitation infrastructure.
- Integrated hygiene awareness and key messaging during distributions to promote safe practices in overcrowded and temporary shelter settings.
- Replenished hygiene kits drawn from emergency stocks to restore preparedness capacity.

Lessons Learnt

- Early deployment of hygiene kits and water distribution significantly reduced public health risks.
- Integration of hygiene promotion within distributions improved community engagement.
- Strengthening pre-vetted supplier lists and WASH technical capacity is essential for future large-scale emergencies.



- Improved coordination mechanisms and standardized documentation tools are needed to enhance accountability and efficiency.
- Preparedness measures, including expanded pre-positioning of WASH materials, should be reinforced for high-risk flood-prone areas.

Challenges

- Disruption of water supply systems and contamination of water sources increased demand beyond initial projections.
- Limited availability of specialized WASH personnel affected technical oversight in some locations.
- Cultural considerations and geographic dispersion in rural and nomadic areas reduced the effectiveness of hygiene promotion outreach.
- Limited digital tools reduced monitoring and follow-up capacity.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 11,587
Targeted Persons: 100
Assisted Persons: 100
Targeted Male: -
Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Lessons learned workshop conducted	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

- Conducted field visits to affected wilayas to monitor implementation progress, validate beneficiary targeting, and support coordination with branches and local authorities.
- Organized and facilitated a two-day Lessons Learned Workshop (LLW) bringing together HQ staff, branch representatives, specialists, and IFRC counterparts.
- Systematically reviewed operational performance, identified strengths and gaps, and developed prioritized recommendations linked to the PER framework.
- Established a structured action plan with assigned responsibilities and timelines to strengthen future preparedness and response capacity.

Lessons Learnt

- Field monitoring strengthened accountability and improved real-time problem solving.
- Structured reflection through the Lessons Learned Workshop enhanced institutional learning and strategic planning.
- Strengthening preparedness planning and transitioning toward a more proactive institutional approach will enhance future emergency responses.

Challenges

- Weak inter-agency coordination mechanisms and lack of formalized meeting records reduced operational clarity.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 21,130
Targeted Persons: 40
Assisted Persons: 40
Targeted Male: -



Targeted Female: -

Indicators

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

Narrative description of achievements

- Mobilized 2 National Response Team (NRT) members for 5 days to support coordination, supervision, and monitoring of field activities.
- Deployed 40 volunteers (10 per affected wilaya: Djelfa, M'Sila, Laghouat, and Tiaret) for 15 days to support:
 - Evacuations
 - Initial assessments
 - Relief distributions
 - Hygiene promotion
 - Community engagement
- Recruited a Project Coordinator for six months to ensure operational oversight, reporting, and coordination.
- Provided communication support (mobile and internet data packages) to enable real-time field coordination.
- Covered accommodation and deployment costs for HQ and branch staff assigned to affected provinces.
- Supplied essential office and operational materials to support documentation, reporting, and coordination.

Lessons Learnt

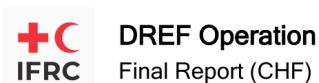
- Rapid mobilization of NRT members and volunteers demonstrated strong operational capacity and community trust.
- Structured deployment of volunteers improved coverage across affected wilayas.
- Strengthening data management systems and digital tools is essential to enhance accountability and targeting accuracy.
- Investment in standardized documentation procedures and operational support systems will improve efficiency in future responses.
- Developing a unified coordination and information-sharing platform would significantly strengthen inter-branch and inter-agency collaboration.

Challenges

- Gaps in beneficiary data management and targeting systems created operational pressure.
- Limited access to smart devices and reliable internet connectivity affected field reporting capacity.



Financial Report



Date from: 27 May 2025 to 31 May 2026

MDRDZ013 - Algeria - Flood

Operating timeframe: *Start date: 27-May-2025 End date: 30-Nov-2025*

Appeal launch date: *29-May-2025*

I. Summary

	Actual (CHF)
Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	158,950
DREF Response Pillar	158,950
Expenditure	-143,892
Closing Balance	15,058

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	63,680	67,608	-3,928
PO02 - Livelihoods	23,759	24,511	-752
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash			
PO04 - Health			
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	31,090	32,825	-1,735
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion			
PO07 - Education			
PO08 - Migration			
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	9,701	13	9,688
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability			
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			
Planned Operations Total	128,230	124,957	3,273
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships			
EA02 - Secretariat Services	10,880		10,880
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	19,840	18,936	904
Planned Operations Total	30,720	18,936	11,784
Total	158,950	143,892	15,057

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Prepared on 22-Jun-2026

Page 1 of 2

[Click here for the complete financial report](#)



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[Click here for reference](#)

