



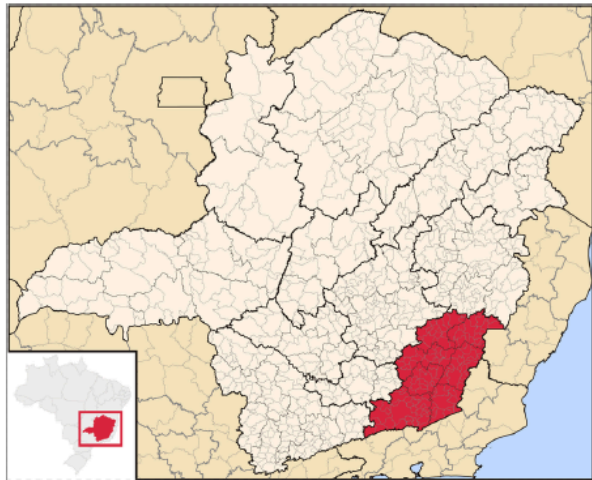
Brazilian Red Cross evaluation in Juiz de Fora. April, 2026. Source: IFRC

Appeal: MDRBR012	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 68,693	Crisis Category: Yellow	Hazard: Flood
Glide Number: FL-2026-000028-BRA	People Affected: 5,510 people	People Targeted: 5,510 people	People Assisted: 0 people
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 06-03-2026	Operational End Date: 30-06-2026	Total Operating Timeframe: 3 months

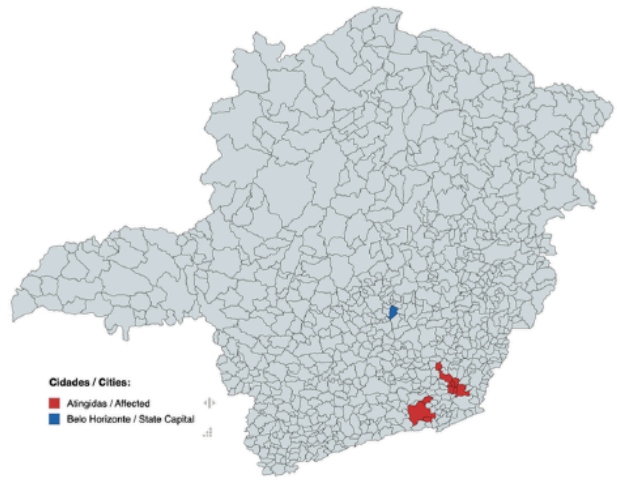
Targeted Regions: **Minas Gerais**

The major donors and partners of the IFRC-DREF include Red Cross National Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, China, Czech, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Malta, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, and the Netherlands, as well as DG ECHO, Mondelez Foundation, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

Description of the Event



Região da Zona da Mata / Zona da Mata Region



Areas affected in Minas Gerais. February, 2026. Source: Brazilian Red Cross.

Date of event

26-02-2026

What happened, where and when?

In February 2026, the Zona da Mata region in Minas Gerais, Brazil, suffered one of the most severe socio-environmental disasters in its recent history due to extreme rainfall. In 12 hours, accumulated precipitation reached up to 220 milimetres, representing four times the expected monthly average for the region. This phenomenon triggered flash floods and massive landslides in densely populated urban areas, primarily affecting the municipalities of Juiz de Fora and Ubá. Although the rains were seasonal, this specific event generated an exceptionally high humanitarian impact concentrated in the aforementioned zones, affecting approximately 5,510 individuals, all of whom were subsequently displaced from their homes. The disaster was officially classified as the fourth deadliest rainfall-related disaster in Brazil over the last decade, resulting in 74 confirmed deaths and leaving one person missing, whose body was ultimately recovered by 17 March.

Geographically, the impact was concentrated within specific municipal boundaries. Juiz de Fora (population 540,000) lies in the south-east of the state, near the border with Rio de Janeiro state, on the Paraibuna River, a tributary of the Paraíba do Sul. It is 272 kilometres from Belo Horizonte, the state capital. Ubá (population 103,000), also in the Zona da Mata, is 290 kilometres from Belo Horizonte. Regarding the historical context of exposure, Minas Gerais had frequently faced recurrent flooding, though the prevalence of such events was historically higher in Juiz de Fora than in Ubá. Since the year 2000, the region had recorded at least 19 relevant hydrometeorological events evenly distributed over time, with a clear predominance of pluvial flooding. Within this vulnerable context, the recent disaster pushed population risks to critical levels; in Juiz de Fora alone, an estimated 129,000 people were living in areas classified under high geological and hydrological risk. Consequently, survivors experienced severe psychosocial consequences, reporting acute anxiety, sleep disorders, and a complete loss of their sense of security after floodwaters reached heights of 1.5 metres in urban centers.

The damage inflicted upon infrastructure and public services networks was substantial, heavily compromising immediate local response capabilities.

- The damage to homes was the most severe and difficult to address. In Matias Barbosa, many families lost the temporary homes they were renting and cannot afford alternative housing due to high rental costs. Some remain in damaged properties as they have no other

option. Although the return to their homes in Guaraní municipality was faster, damp and unsanitary conditions persist.

- In terms of the impact on health services, in Juiz de Fora, 11 Basic Health Units (UBS) were forced to close due to direct flooding or severe structural risks. The Emergency Hospital (Hospital de Pronto Socorro - HPS), the primary regional reference center, suffered severe flooding in its basement, which directly compromised critical care services. Other essential facilities, such as the Terezinha de Jesus Maternity Hospital and local oncology centers, also reported significant structural damage. Furthermore, the process of returning to homes that have not been properly sanitized posed health risks. Cleaning efforts relied heavily on community initiatives and limited support from local governments, and there was no evidence of any post-disaster epidemiological assessments having been carried out.

As a consequence of total soil saturation and the partial collapse of sanitation infrastructure, severe epidemiological risks were identified for the subsequent recovery phase. Public health assessments indicated an elevated risk of waterborne disease outbreaks, particularly leptospirosis, hepatitis A, and acute diarrhoeal diseases. Stagnant waters left by the receding floods created ideal conditions for the proliferation of disease-carrying mosquito vectors, compounding risks in a broader national context where chikungunya outbreaks were already active in several Brazilian states. This situation was further aggravated by the fact that Juiz de Fora served as the regional healthcare hub for the entire southeastern zone of Minas Gerais, meaning the impairment of its health network caused a severe patient overflow into the hospitals of neighboring cities.

Although it has received limited institutional attention, the emotional impact has been significant. Communities reported trauma, a recurring fear of further flooding, the loss of belongings and ongoing psychological effects, yet there were no specific psychosocial programmes in place.

- In terms of the impact on educational services, these were completely suspended across the area, and at least 15 schools were repurposed to serve as temporary shelters for displaced families who had lost their homes.
- Regarding the impact on the mobility system, transport networks collapsed as widespread road blockages and landslides isolated entire neighbourhoods, severely hindering the mobilization of emergency supplies and the critical transfer of patients toward high-complexity healthcare facilities. The destruction of access roads in rural areas prolonged the disruption to the education system.
- In terms of the impact on the livelihoods of the local population, the flood affected informal workers as well as businesses and formal-sector employees, leading to loss of income, business closures, and unemployment. Juiz de Fora's economic dependence amplified the impacts in Matias Barbosa municipality.



Assessment in Juiz de Fora. April, 2026. Source: IFRC



Buildings damaged by landslides in Juiz de Fora. April, 2026. Source: IFRC

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. GDACS	https://www.gdacs.org/
2. EM-DAT	https://www.emdat.be/



3. National Institute of Meteorology	https://portal.inmet.gov.br/
4. Google Flood Hub	https://sites.research.google/floods/l/0/0/3

National Society Actions

Have the National Society conducted any intervention additionally to those part of this DREF Operation?	Yes
Please provide a brief description of those additional activities	The National Society implemented the SOS Chuvas programme, a solidarity mobilization and emergency humanitarian assistance campaign aimed at helping families affected by rains, floods, and landslides in the Zona da Mata region. The main actions and components of this program included the collection and logistics of cash and in-kind donations, along with the implementation of humanitarian cards to channel monetary donations to affected individuals who had been previously registered and identified. The system allowed those affected to purchase basic supplies directly from stores in cities such as Juiz de Fora, Ubá, and Matías Barbosa.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has the Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) for South Cone in Argentina, which provides assistance and support to the Southern Cone countries and Brazil. This Delegation coordinates with the State branch of Minas Gerais and the Disaster and Crisis Department of the IFRC Regional Office for the Americas, based in Panama. Throughout the emergency, active communication has been maintained, and technical assistance has been provided through the CCD in support of this DREF request. The CCD Programmes and Operations Coordination team was in permanent contact with the branch and supported the planning, implementation and reporting of this response strategy.
Participating National Societies	There are no participating National Societies in the country.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

Although the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has a regional office in Brasília, Brazil, it has not implemented any actions related to the current event.
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Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	The national government activated the National Civil Defense and transferred emergency funds to the affected municipalities. The government of the state of Minas Gerais coordinated response operations and deployed the State Fire Department, state civil protection teams, and state social assistance agencies, among other entities. For their part, municipal governments carried out preventive evacuations, set up temporary shelters, and coordinated the distribution of humanitarian aid and social assistance.
UN or other actors	The Liga do Bem (League of Good), formed by volunteer employees of the Federal Senate, launched the "SOS Zona da Mata Mineira" campaign to help families affected by heavy rains in cities such as Juiz de Fora and Ubá, in Minas Gerais. The Civil Defense of Mato Grosso do Sul and the Military Fire Department of Mato Grosso do Sul launched a fundraising campaign in Campo Grande to help families affected by the rains in Minas Gerais. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) office in Brazil announced its support for national and local authorities in assisting affected communities, including migrants.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

During the emergency response, the Minas Gerais Branch coordinated its efforts with various government authorities and humanitarian actors to ensure a complementary and efficient response. In particular, the Branch coordinated with the Brazilian Federal Government's National Civil Defense Agency, the Minas Gerais Military Fire Department, and the Social Assistance Secretariats of the affected municipalities. It also worked closely with the municipal governments of the cities impacted by the floods and landslides to define intervention priorities and areas requiring assistance. This coordination made it possible to identify the main gaps in the humanitarian response and direct the Red Cross's actions toward those needs that were not being met by other agencies or institutions. As a result, the organization used the surveys conducted by local authorities to supplement its needs assessment and target its humanitarian assistance efforts.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

Through this DREF Operation, the "Cruz Vermelha Brasileira" (CVB), hereafter referred to as the Brazilian Red Cross (BRC) conducted a multisector and detailed assessment of the humanitarian needs of people affected by flooding in Minas Gerais, in order to generate timely, disaggregated, and high-quality evidence that enabled the definition of the scope, sectoral priorities, and response modality of a potential Response DREF operation.



Operation strategy rationale

Through this intervention, the BRC Branch of Minas Gera conducted an assessment in 4 to 5 weeks and worked with BRC staff and volunteers, as well as with the support of IFRC CCD staff.

The assessment methodology used for the intervention carried out in April was designed with a participatory approach, involving government authorities from different departments in the assessment process. To facilitate this, meetings were held to share and adjust the assessment structure according to the information needs of all participating stakeholders.

The study used a convenience sampling approach. However, efforts were made to ensure adequate representation of different population groups, including individuals of various ages, genders, and vulnerability profiles. The process involved participatory methodologies, including:

- 376 surveys conducted via Kobo Collect in person and through telephone interviews in Juiz de Fora, Ubá and Matias Barbosa. The majority of respondents were women (84%), had been evacuated during the emergency (80%), and had received assistance from social organisations or government agencies (60%).
- Two semi-structured interviews and one focus group with key informants in Guarani and Matias Barbosa. The interviews were conducted with local social assistance authorities, and the focus group was conducted with women affected by the floods.
- Cross-checking of data with secondary information.

As the BRC Minas Gerais Branch had conducted a needs assessment based on secondary sources of information, a more detailed procedure was required that included primary community evidence and was aligned with IFRC standards.

A Rapid Response member was deployed through the surge mechanism who supported the development of the survey, analysis of the data collected during the assessments, and development of the assessment report, in addition to providing recommendations in case of a transition to response for floods/landslides is pursued.

The BRC Minas Gerais branch had previous experience working in pluvial floods and landslides and led the assessment. There were also staff and volunteers trained as National Intervention Teams who were available to support the assessment process.

This DREF for assessment involved collaborative work with local authorities in order to ensure joint efforts and maximize the outcome of the assessments.

At the end of the operation, a report with recommendations to inform a potential transition to a response DREF was produced.

Among the key topics to be assessed were:

- The actual magnitude of immediate humanitarian needs and early recovery needs.
- Gaps in temporary shelter, livelihoods, access to safe water, and basic services.
- Existing response capacities at municipal and state levels.

Given the recurrent nature of flooding in the region, there was a risk of normalizing the impact and underestimating accumulated needs, particularly among households that have recently experienced previous events. Likewise, the geographic dispersion of the impacts made it difficult to prioritize solely based on aggregate figures.

In this context, the strategy allowed to:

- Conduct a rapid, multisectoral, and targeted assessment in municipalities with the highest concentration of displaced people and people living on the streets.
- Identify differentiated humanitarian needs and assistance gaps.
- Analyse secondary risks (public health, additional landslides, infrastructure deterioration).
- Evaluate the relevance and potential scope of a DREF response operation or complementary support through other mechanisms.
- Strengthen coordination with local authorities and humanitarian actors, in line with the National Society's auxiliary role.

The assessment strategy adopted a participatory approach, incorporating Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) considerations, ensuring the collection of disaggregated data and avoiding double counting of people reached, in accordance with the IFRC technical standards. In this regard, the assessment used the Washington Group Short Set questions to capture functional limitations, questions to identify specific vulnerabilities among older adults, systematic registration of caregivers and caregiving burdens. Also, data cross-analysis was considered to identify groups that were often overlooked or invisible.

In line with risk-based management, this operation supported decision-making proportional to the real impact of the event, avoiding both over-response and under-response, and ensuring that any eventual intervention was based on updated evidence and contextualized analysis.



The Brazil Floods operation (MDRBR011) in Rio Grande do Sul, in 2024 and 2025, provided important lessons for this assessment, given the National Society's institutional situation. The main lessons were to:

- Include CEA and PGI from the start of the operation
- Carry out robust needs analyses for each sector
- Make finance, procurement and logistics more flexible where there is no host agreement
- Strengthen local capacities, including Portuguese-speaking staff, and coordination between branches and with other agencies
- Make staff well-being and financial traceability an integral part of the response.

These lessons have been taken into account in this emergency through a more in-depth analysis of the disaster and closer work with the BRC Minas Gerais branch to mitigate potential risks. In this regard, funds were fully managed by the IFRC.

Targeting Strategy

Who was targeted by this operation?

The operation focused on assessing the impact of the floods and landslides in the state of Minas Gerais. Priority was given to families directly affected by the flooding whose homes had suffered total or partial damage.

As an assessment operation, no people were directly assisted. The assessment reached 376 households through surveys, plus key informants and a focus group.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The needs of all population groups were taken into account, including those of people of different ages, sexes and genders, as well as people with disabilities or special needs. This includes:

- families whose homes have suffered significant damage or total or partial destruction due to the disaster.
- households comprising children, senior citizens (above the age of 60), expectant mothers or people living with disabilities.
- families that did not receive direct assistance from other organizations were prioritized, in order to avoid duplication of efforts and ensure that aid reaches the greatest possible number of affected people.

Total Assisted Population

Rural	6%	Urban	94%
People with disabilities (estimated)	13%		
Total Assisted Population	0		
Total Targeted Population	5,510		

Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

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

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

Risk	Mitigation action
The National Society is undergoing a restructuring process overseen by the Compliance and Mediation Committee (CMC). The active branch may create operational, reputational, fiduciary and coordination risks.	The branch leadership signed the roadmap of the restructuring process and has successfully completed the branch diagnosis in October 2024. To ensure proper coordination, this Assessment DREF was discussed with the branch leadership, most of whom have been part of the National Intervention Teams (NIT) and EVCA trainings in 2025. No publications with IFRC were posted in any social media. No financial transactions were done with the branch.
IFRC can't operate financially in Brazil	As it was done during the MDRBR011 operation, the payments of services and volunteers per diem were done directly by the surge team and the finance CCD team on monitoring visits schedule.
Distance between the Headquarters of the State Branch and the affected area	Arranged accommodation and transportation for field missions.
Persistent rainfall hindering access	The use of in-person and remote data collection methods was considered, with telephone-based surveys.
The BRC branch has no previous experience working with IFRC	Any necessary training updates were provided if needed.
Financial Management	Considering lessons learned from other operations in Brazil, no transfers were made to the branch; the expenses of this operation were executed 100 per cent by the IFRC.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:

No security or safety concerns were identified for this operation.

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



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 18,000
Targeted Persons: 0
Assisted Persons: 0
Targeted Male: -
Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of needs assessments completed and validated on time	1	1
% of data collected disaggregated by age and sex	100	100
Surge deployment	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

Conducting the assessment in Minas Gerais made it possible to establish a rapid and participatory multisectoral process, carried out in April 2026 in collaboration with the Minas Gerais branch of the Brazilian Red Cross in Juiz de Fora, Ubá, Matias Barbosa, Guaraní, and Dona Euzébia. Among the key achievements was the operational coordination between the IFRC and the Branch to plan and carry out surveys of affected households, community interviews, meetings with local governments, and surveys using KoboToolbox, combining quantitative and qualitative information on impacts, priority needs, and local capacities. The IFRC provided technical support in designing survey matrices, interview guides, managing the Kobo Collect app, analyzing data, drafting reports, and compiling the final report, as well as administrative, financial, and logistical support to facilitate the work of staff, volunteers, and deployed teams. In this way, BRC used the surveys conducted by local authorities to complement its needs assessment and target humanitarian assistance efforts.

The main findings of the assessment reinforce this situation. The sectors most affected were those related to housing, access to healthcare, water, and household cleaning. In terms of health, the emergency primarily impacted the population's mental health, as well as causing respiratory and gastrointestinal issues. Meanwhile, 39 per cent of respondents reported that their income had been affected, primarily due to difficulties commuting to work, losing paid employment, and workplace closures. The sectoral findings are as follows:

Housing, shelter, and displacement

- The absence of a formal shelter system was the largest structural gap. Matias Barbosa had no official shelter; families stayed with relatives, friends, or neighbors, or remained on upper levels of their homes. Churches opened spontaneously, without coordination with municipal authorities.
- In Guaraní, 57 people were referred to a public school, and a church sheltered about 60 more.
- Dispersal across informal locations creates a tracking crisis: neither municipality knows how many families remain displaced, where they are, or what they need. This compromises equitable distribution and impact evaluation.
- In Matias Barbosa, most affected families were renters in precarious rooms built in risk zones. The municipal rent subsidy was insufficient given post-disaster price increases, and cracked homes are still occupied, a risk Civil Defense has not fully mapped.

Livelihoods and economic recovery

- Economic impact was systematically underestimated. Matias Barbosa depended on Juiz de Fora, which was also hit hard, creating a double constraint. Merchants could not reopen, and informal workers were the most vulnerable because they were absent from formal impact records and cannot access business recovery mechanisms.
- Families affected by the 2019 floods in Minas Gerais had still not fully rebuilt in 2026. This suggests a slow, undocumented deterioration



of livelihoods for the more than 400 families in Matias Barbosa.

- In Guarani, employment and income programs were flagged as an urgent priority. Bolsa Família recipients (about 600 Brazilian reais per month) are extremely economically vulnerable, which calls for differentiated productive inclusion beyond cash cards.

Protection and vulnerable groups

- Older adults (60+) were the most vulnerable and least protected group. They were described as being especially emotionally affected, and in Guarani people over 70 are a particular concern.
- Data on persons with disabilities lacked, and the protection system is reactive, not proactive.
- Riverside populations in rural Guarani were outside registration and assistance systems, and Matias Barbosa neighborhoods such as Porto do Arco and Vale do Sol were less documented.
- Nighttime coverage in shelters was insufficient in both municipalities. No violence incidents were reported, which may reflect reality or a lack of accessible reporting mechanisms.

Mental health and psychosocial dimension was described as the most serious programmatic gap, appearing on three levels:

- Community: Anticipatory anxiety when it rains, reliving the event, hypervigilance, and loss of a sense of safety at home. The loss of documents and personal belongings had a deep emotional impact.
- Municipal technical teams: Secondary burnout, with strong emotional fatigue and no psychosocial support of their own, which was a significant operational risk.
- Institutional officials: They said they were living through what the population felt. Guarani had a coexistence group for children and adolescents, the only partly structured psychosocial space, though not designed for the disaster.

Community engagement and accountability (CEA)

- Feedback mechanisms: Neither municipality had a formal mechanism for suggestions or complaints. Matias Barbosa offered only in-person service at the Secretariat, and managers did not see this as a critical gap.
- Community participation: Participation was largely spontaneous and unstructured (cleanup mutirões, neighbor mutual aid, influencer-led donations). This social capital was not captured, an opportunity lost to build volunteer networks or neighborhood committees.
- Institutional trust: Trust was mixed. Personal effort by officials and organizations was appreciated, but the federal reclassification of the emergency caused deep community indignation and may erode trust and receptiveness to future recovery programs. The Red Cross was highly trusted in both municipalities, a relational asset to be preserved and used strategically.
- Based on these findings, the evaluation report recommended implementing a multipurpose cash program and providing shelter, health care, and CEA activities to reach 1,500 families. This strategy was subsequently implemented by the National Society.

Lessons Learnt

The evaluation highlighted the importance of integrating technical capabilities in information management, PMER, finance, and field operations from the outset, as well as aligning actions with IFRC standards and strengthening volunteer capacity in emergency assessments, data collection, and data processing. It also showed that mixed methodologies—telephone surveys, in-person surveys, interviews, and focus groups—allowed for the capture of dimensions that formal records did not adequately reflect, particularly in the areas of housing, livelihoods, mental health, protection, and community perceptions. Furthermore, the process confirmed the need to take into account information on needs already addressed by SOS Chuvas and other programs, in order to avoid duplication and direct future interventions toward actual gaps, including mental health and psychosocial support, WASH, shelter, home recovery, and conditional cash transfers.

Challenges

The main challenges in conducting the assessment were institutional, operational and information-related.

Institutional: the BRC branch had the capacity to mobilize logistics, funds and volunteers, but it had no formal contingency or response plans. Administrative and financial rules specific to Brazil also limited the operation. For example, customs clearance and currency exchange issues meant that goods had to be purchased locally.

Operational: rural communities and isolated neighbourhoods were difficult to reach, and the branch had a limited presence in remote areas. The branch headquarters was far from the affected areas, and bad weather and security constraints further hampered access.

Information: there were no previous technical reports on damage or needs, and the branch had limited systems for information management, community feedback and disaggregated data.

These challenges showed the need for IFRC staff on the ground, more structured operational procedures, advance logistics planning and a strong community engagement and accountability (CEA) strategy.



Financial Report



DREF Operation

Final Report (CHF)

Date from: 5 Mar 2026 to 31 Jul 2026

MDRBR012 - Brazil - Floods 2026

Operating timeframe: *Start date: 06-Mar-2026 End date: 31-May-2026*

Appeal launch date: *25-Mar-2026*

I. Summary

	Actual (CHF)
Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	68,693
DREF Response Pillar	68,693
DREF Anticipatory Pillar	
Expenditure	-38,510
Closing Balance	30,183

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items			
PO02 - Livelihoods			
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash			
PO04 - Health			
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene			
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion			
PO07 - Education			
PO08 - Migration			
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	50,693	20,746	29,947
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability			
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			
Planned Operations Total	50,693	20,746	29,947
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships			
EA02 - Secretariat Services	18,000	16,998	1,002
EA03 - National Society Strengthening		767	-767
Planned Operations Total	18,000	17,765	235
Total	68,693	38,510	30,182

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Prepared on 24-Aug-2026

Page 1 of 2

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

Please explain variances (if any)

Approximately 56 per cent of the budget was implemented (38,472 Swiss francs out of 68,693 Swiss francs was spent). The main variances result from the lack of operational activities apart from the needs assessment. It should be noted that the IFRC implemented the project in its entirety.



Contact Information

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

National Society contact: Bernardo Eliazar, Branch Secretary General, secretaria@cvbmg.org

IFRC Appeal Manager: Florent Del Pinto, Head of Country Cluster Delegation for South Cone, florent.delpinto@ifrc.org

IFRC Project Manager: Virginia Laino, Coordinator, Programs and Operations, virginia.laino@ifrc.org

IFRC focal point for the emergency: Virginia Laino, Coordinator, Programs and Operations, virginia.laino@ifrc.org

Media Contact: Susana Arroyo, Manager, Regional Communications, susana.arroyo@ifrc.org

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