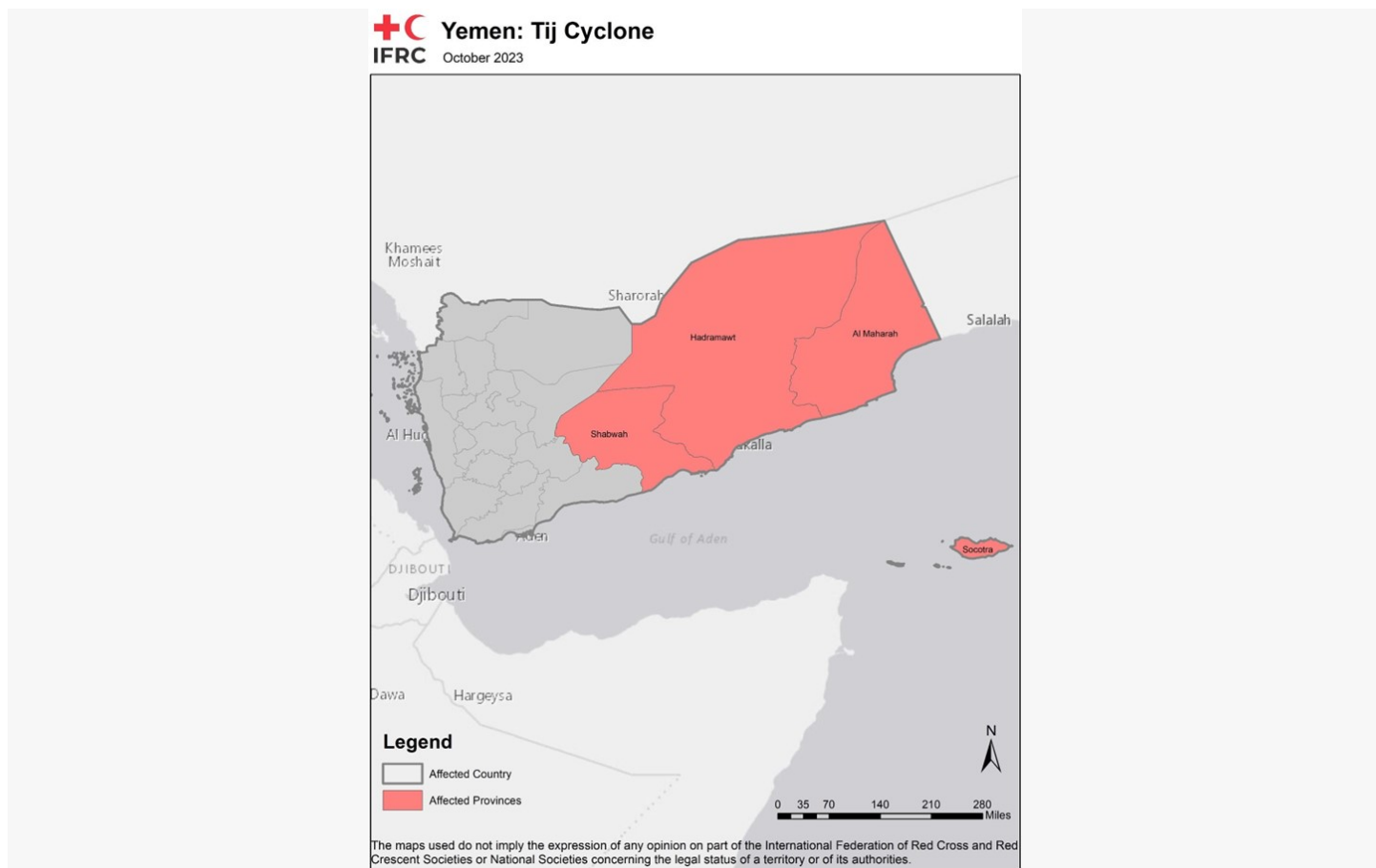




This photo was taken on October 21, 2023, by the branch's media coordinator, while evacuating families living in the Huswain District to the evacuation site.

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| Appeal: MDRYE013 | Country: Yemen | Hazard: Cyclone | Type of DREF: Response |
| Crisis Category: Yellow | Event Onset: Sudden | DREF Allocation: CHF 281,025 | |
| Glide Number: TC-2023-000212-YEM | People Affected: 15,939 people | People Targeted: 14,000 people | |
| Operation Start Date: 2023-10-31 | Operation Timeframe: 6 months | Operation End Date: 2024-04-30 | DREF Published: 2023-11-04 |
| Targeted Areas: Hadramout, Shabwa, Al-Mahara | | | |

Description of the Event



What happened, where and when?

Tropical cyclone Tj made landfall over the southern coast of Al Mahrah Governorate on the night of 23 October and continued to move northwestward. On 24 October at 0.00 UTC, its centre was located about 20 km south of Al Ghaidah (Yemen) and 240 km west-southwest of Salalah (Oman). According to the media, some houses have been severely impacted, as well as roads and crops in Al-Mahra Governorate. In addition, interruptions of the communications and electricity networks have been reported. The authorities of Al-Mahra Governorate asked the citizens living in the affected areas to go to nearby shelters. Tj is forecast to move further north-westward weakening and dissipating on 25 October. For the next 24 hours, more heavy rainfall is forecast over the Al-Mahra, Hadramout, and Shabwa Governorates of Yemen and over the Dhofar governorate in Oman. (ECHO Daily Flash of 24 October 2023)

Large areas of Al Mahrah experienced heavy rain, flooding, and strong winds as a result of the cyclone since Monday morning. The reports of widespread flooding, infrastructure destruction, displacement of communities, and loss of lives highlight the magnitude of the disaster.



This photo was taken on October 22, 2023, by the branch's media coordinator during the distribution of NFIs to families who had been evacuated to evacuation site in Al-Ghaydah District.

Scope and Scale

Yemen faces dire humanitarian conditions due to over nine years of war. Natural disasters exacerbate the suffering of millions in the country.

Tij was a large and powerful cyclone, with sustained winds of up to 20 km/h. It generated a storm surge of up to 5 meters (16 feet) in some areas, which caused widespread inundation and flooding. Tij also brought heavy rain and strong winds to neighboring countries, such as Oman and Saudi Arabia.

The scale of Tij's impact is evident in the following statistics:

- Over 15,939 people were displaced.
- Over 400 homes were destroyed.
- Over 5,000 hectares of crops were damaged.
- Seven people died.
- More than 150 people were injured. More than 300 sheep died.
- More than 24 wells were disabled.
- More than 5,000 hectares of crops were damaged. More than 86 cars were destroyed.

Livelihoods and well-being were significantly impacted in the affected region, and the affected families are facing psychological pressures and are in need of initial psychological support. In addition, the infrastructure as water sources and water networks were affected, and electricity and communications were disrupted. Main and secondary roads were damaged, along with agricultural lands and fishery resources, therefore impacting the agricultural and fishing sectors.

Additionally, there are over 20 camps for displaced people in the region that were also impacted, and particularly vulnerable due to the existing conditions. Moreover, some individuals are living in mud houses, including elderly people, pregnant women, children, and people with special needs. These individuals face unique challenges and are more susceptible to the negative impacts of natural disasters like Cyclone Tij.

Tij is a reminder of the devastating impact that tropical cyclones can have on coastal communities. It is also a reminder of the importance of disaster preparedness and early warning systems, especially in countries that are already vulnerable to humanitarian crises.

Tij was one of the strongest cyclones to hit Yemen in recent history. It was comparable in strength to Cyclone Gonu, which caused a significant landfall in Yemen in 2007 and killed over 50 people. Tij was also more powerful than Cyclone Chapala, which hit Yemen in 2015 and caused widespread damage to infrastructure and crops.

Tij cyclone has a devastating impact on the Al-Mahra and Socotra governorates in Yemen. The reports of widespread flooding, infrastructure destruction, displacement of communities, and loss of lives highlight the magnitude of the disaster.

A Yemeni family, consisting of 7 individuals, died in Al-Mahra Governorate after the collapse of their house in the Huswain District due to torrential floods resulting from the tropical cyclone Tij.

The cyclone also partially damaged many other homes and swept away large agricultural areas across Al Mahrah. Hundreds of families have fled to schools and shelters. There are now more than 53 accommodation centers distributed over Al Ghaydah Al Masilah, Sayhut, Hat, and Shahan which are buildings and offices and Schools, and Learning centers. The total number of affected HHs and individuals is 1711 HHs and 11977 individuals at Al Ghaydah Al Masilah Sayhut , Hat, Hsahan Districts. A total of 400 shelters have been completely demolished, while 1311 have been partially destroyed. Many families have been displaced from the Al-Abri area, as well as Muhafeef and the neighborhood of Kalshat in Al-Ghaydah district. Many of them are staying in hotels inside Al-Ghaydah district. Due to the strength of the winds, several residential water tanks were damaged, along with some road signs and trees.

The Yemeni Meteorological Center said that the tropical situation will continue during the upcoming hours with heavy rain across Al Mahrah and other eastern provinces, calling on local residents to take caution.

In Socotra, Heavy rains caused the displacement of dozens of families from the neighborhood near the coast of Hadibo. Families affected by the floods were transferred to schools, and the rain and wind caused the closure of some roads. as a result of the torrential rains, and a number of farms were impacted, and dozens of livestock died. Rain, wind, and high waves caused two fishing vessels to sink in the port of Hulaf, and there were no human casualties. The toll of damage so far is 314 houses completely damaged, 227 partially damaged, two ferries / fishing boats were damaged, and two others drowned due to the cyclone.

In Hadramout, there are reports of high waves and unstable sea conditions on the coasts of Corniche Mukalla. The Hadramout branch will continue to warn residents in Low-lying areas of the coast to evacuate. An ambulance was deployed from the branch to the city of Mukalla to prepare and station to face any emergency matters.

Previous Operations

| | |
|--|----|
| Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years? | No |
| Did it affect the same population group? | No |
| Did the National Society respond? | No |
| Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s) | No |
| If yes, please specify which operation | - |

If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:

-

Lessons learned:

Although a similar event has not happened in the past 3 years, Yemen has faced several flood emergencies in the past years. The YRCS has considered lessons learned from previous flood operations to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of their emergency response efforts while minimizing risks and challenges. Here are some of the important learnings that have been considered:

1. **Prepositioning of Relief Items:** One crucial lesson learned was the importance of prepositioning relief items. By moving essential supplies to branch warehouses prior to the disaster, the YRCS was able to respond quickly to the cyclone. This proactive measure ensured that the necessary relief items were readily available, facilitating a swift response to the affected areas.
2. **Effective coordination with local authorities,** such as the Meteorological Authority and Civil Defense, proved to be a critical lesson learned in optimizing emergency response efforts. The timely issuance of early hurricane warnings, coupled with continuous updates provided by the Meteorological Authority, played a pivotal role in saving lives. These updates served as

crucial information for YRCS to swiftly respond to the impending disaster.

The significance of these early warnings and updates became evident as they enabled the YRCS to identify and establish an evacuation center in coordination with relevant offices. As a result, more than 838 families at risk were successfully evacuated prior to cyclone's impact. This proactive measure not only averted potential casualties but also ensured the safety and well-being of the affected population.

The success of these evacuation efforts can be attributed to the close and timely coordination between the YRCS and local authorities. By actively engaging with the Meteorological Authority, Civil Defense, and other relevant offices, the YRCS was able to access critical information and collaborate effectively in response to the emergency.

3. Collaboration with Relevant Clusters and Organizations: YRCS has recognized the importance of close coordination with relevant clusters at both the national and hub levels, such as (FSAC, CCCM, Shelter, etc) and other relevant organizations. By working together and sharing information, YRCS aims to identify needs, address gaps, and avoid duplication of efforts and resources. This collaborative approach ensures that the immediate needs of the affected population are met effectively.

Current National Society Actions

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| National Society EOC | YRCS Emergency Operation Center (EOC) has been regularly monitoring the situation, weather forecast, and alerts from the Branches and has coordinated regularly with the Yemen metrology department to get information on the weather forecasts and early warnings. |
| Coordination | <p>YRCS is playing a leading role in the humanitarian response in Yemen. It has a large network of volunteers and staff throughout the country, and it is well-placed to reach people in need. YRCS is also working closely with local authorities RCRC Movement partners, OCHA, UN agencies, National Clusters, Meteorology Department and Civil Defense to ensure a coordinated and comprehensive response.</p> <p>Taskforce coordination meeting was held following YRCS protocols to have an active, immediate role during natural catastrophe response as well as to have an integrated approach to reach out to most needy groups. However, the YRCS Disaster and Crisis Management (DCM) department activated the task force meeting and included RCRC partners to review the status and impact of Cyclone Tij on Socotra and Al-Mahrah. The partners were updated on the capabilities of the branches and clusters, as well as acknowledged urgent needs.</p> |
| National Society Readiness | <p>YRCS has been actively monitoring the cyclone in the governorates of Socotra, Al-Mahra, Hadhramaut, and Shabwa. This is highlighting the coordination efforts, mobilization of response teams, early warning dissemination, and collaboration with local authorities and humanitarian partners.</p> <p>Activation of Contingency Plans: YRCS's Disaster and Crisis Management Department, in coordination with the branches in Socotra, Al-Mahra, and Hadhramaut, has activated contingency plans to ensure an effective response to Cyclone Tij. These plans are designed to guide the YRCS's actions in mitigating the impact of the cyclone and providing assistance to affected communities.</p> <p>Mobilization of Emergency Rooms and Response Teams: YRCS has mobilized emergency rooms in three branches: Socotra, Al-Mahrah, and Hadramout. These emergency rooms serve as the operational centers for coordinating and managing response activities. Additionally, the YRCS has mobilized Branch Disaster Response Teams (BDRT) and First Aid Teams in Socotra, Al-Mahrah, and Hadramout branches. These teams are trained and equipped to provide immediate assistance and support during emergencies.</p> |

| | |
|---|--|
| | <p>Early Warning Dissemination and Coordination: YRCS has actively coordinated with local authorities in Socotra, Al-Mahrah, and Hadramout to share early warnings regarding Cyclone Tij. This proactive approach ensured that potentially affected communities are informed about the cyclone's potential impact and can take necessary precautions. The YRCS branches have collaborated with local authorities to identify suitable shelter centers for households at risk.</p> <p>Emergency Contact Information: YRCS has shared emergency contact numbers through various channels to enable individuals to seek help or support during the cyclone. The YRCS's emergency rooms and Emergency Operations Center (EOC) have received approximately 23 notifications regarding affected households, allowing for a rapid and targeted response to those in need.</p> <p>Emergency Stock and Coordination: YRCS has prepared emergency stocks of 600 NFIs, 270 Food Parcels, 400 Hygiene kits, 600 Mosquito nets and 200 Plastic sheets in Al-Mahrah and 500 NFIs, 500 Food Parcels, 500 Hygiene kits and 400 Plastic sheets in Hadramout. These stocks enable the YRCS to swiftly distribute necessary relief items to affected communities. YRCS has also coordinated with relevant humanitarian OCHA, Shelter, and FSAC clusters and serves partners to leverage resources and enhance the overall response capacity.</p> <p>Collaboration with RCRC Partners: Recognizing the importance of collaboration, YRCS has held a Task Force meeting with RCRC partners in Yemen and MENA Office. This collaboration facilitates information sharing, resource mobilization, and collective efforts to respond effectively to the impact of Cyclone Tij.</p> |
| Shelter, Housing And Settlements | <p>YRCS started distributing 1000 NFI kits to 1000 HHs affected by the cyclone in Al Mahrah and Hadhramaut governorates. These kits include essential items such as blankets, mattresses, kitchen, hygiene kits, and buckets.</p> |
| Assessment | <p>YRCS continues to monitor and assess the situation to inform its response to the impacts of the cyclone.</p> |
| Activation Of Contingency Plans | <p>YRCS immediately started taking action to activate National Contingency Plans as soon as they were aware of a potential threat or hazard. This involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Monitoring weather forecasts and other early warning systems * Assessing the vulnerability of communities and assets * Identifying potential risks and impacts * Pre-positioning resources and personnel * Activating communication networks <p>Also, YRC branches have activated a Branch Contingency Plan to respond immediately to urgent and high-priority needs in the field This may involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Mobilizing volunteers and staff * Deploying resources to affected areas * Providing emergency assistance to people in need * Coordinating with government, relevant offices and other humanitarian partners in the field. * Communicating with the public about the situation and the response efforts |

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

| | |
|---|---|
| Secretariat | The IFRC continues to maintain close coordination with the YRCS through its country delegation office and its regional office. IFRC is supporting the YRCS in securing DREF funding for the YRCS response to Cyclone Tij. |
| Participating National Societies | Norwegian RC and German RC are both present in country. Discussions on possible support from partner national societies are still ongoing. |

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

ICRC has provided 200 NFI kits, 300 food parcels, and 200 plastic sheets to the YRCS response. ICRC is also discussing support to YRCS's needs assessments in the affected governorates of Al-Mahrah and Socotra.

This support is essential for YRCS's ability to provide a timely and effective response to the cyclone. The NFI kits, food parcels, and plastic sheets will help to meet the immediate needs of people who have been affected by the cyclone. The financial support from ICRC will help YRCS to conduct comprehensive needs assessments and to develop a targeted response plan.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

| | |
|--|--|
| Government has requested international assistance | Yes |
| National authorities | On October 19, the Yemen Meteorological Department issued a green early warning for Cyclone Tij. On October 20, the warning was upgraded to yellow. On October 21 at 7:00 PM, a second yellow warning was issued. At 9:30 PM that same day, the warning was upgraded to red. Our branch worked with the authorities to coordinate the response. The national authorities have suspended all schools and universities which were designated as shelters in 44 locations. From October 22-24, the warning remained at red. Civil Defense also contributed to the evacuation, warning, and aid distribution process. Also the Ministry of Planning launched a call for support on October 24. |
| UN or other actors | UNOCHA and the Shelter Cluster are helping to ensure that all stakeholders are working towards a common goal and that resources are used efficiently. By advocating for the needs of the affected population, OCHA and the Shelter Cluster are helping to raise awareness of the crisis and to mobilize the resources needed to meet the needs of the affected population. |

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

HCT (Humanitarian Country Team), IFRC and YRCS are part of HCT as an observer.

- Shelter cluster SAG (Strategic Advisory Group), YRCS is part of Yemen shelter/NFIs cluster SAG.
- National shelter cluster member as well as in the hubs level.
- National Protection cluster member as well as in the hubs level.
- National CCCM cluster member as well as in the hubs level.
- National Health cluster member as well as in the hubs level.
- National Food cluster member as well as in the hubs level.
- National WASH cluster member.
- CWG Member (Cash working group).
- Flood emergency cell.
- YRCS is Co-chair for the flood's response for Yemen under the national shelter/NFI cluster for Yemen,
- Local authorities: Local authorities, such as civil defense, and Met Dep , are also key partners in the humanitarian

response. They are responsible for leading the response to emergencies and for coordinating the work of different stakeholders.

These coordination mechanisms are essential for ensuring that all stakeholders are working together towards a common goal. By working together, these organizations can help to save lives and alleviate suffering.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The strong winds associated with the cyclone blew away residential water tanks. The damage to infrastructure included damage to water networks impacting the affected families' ability to access clean water. Also, as the families impacted have lost their household belongings and are now displaced to shelters, there's a need for hygiene items and clean water to promote positive hygiene practices and avoid communicable diseases or waterborne diseases usually associated to floods.



Shelter Housing And Settlements

According to the initial reports, the strong winds associated with the cyclone partially collapsed older homes.

Around 2,682 households (HHs) were affected by the flooding and heavy rains in Hadramout, largely in Ar Raydah Wa Qusaia'r District, with homes either partially damaged, destroyed or household items washed away. The families are now displaced in schools and public buildings and in the houses of relatives.

Major roads have been damaged, causing delays in reaching affected communities due to their inaccessibility. The authorities in Hadramawt deployed boats to access areas that were difficult to reach by land and transported all the families to designated locations.

The cyclone's impact in the Al Mahra governorate has been substantial. Hasswin and Al Ghaydah were the most affected districts. According to UNOCHA, some 7,100 HHs have been reportedly affected, largely in Al Ghaydah (4,263 HHs) and Hasswin (1,815 HHs), followed by Qishn (335 HHs), Al Masilah (310 HHs), Sayhut (153 HHs), Hawf (86 HHs), Shehin (76 HHs), and Hat (62 HHs). This includes HHs whose homes were either partially or fully damaged or whose household items were washed away due to flooding/rains. In Hasswin District, Qatarat for Development reported 219 homes were reported fully damaged by floods and 985 homes were partially damaged.

According to the most recent update from YRCS, a total of 659 HHs were affected by the cyclone across Hadibu and Qalansiyah wa Abd Al Kuri districts. YRCS has indicated that 147 houses were destroyed, 189 houses were partially damaged, and 264 houses were flooded.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This Operation aims to support the YRCS in their response to the tropical cyclone Tij. The allocation will ensure the replenishment and continued response of the operation to cover the needs of 2,000 households (14,000 people) in Socotra, Al Mahra, and Hadramout governorates by providing shelter and hygiene items through a 6-month operation.

Operation strategy rationale

To achieve the objective of this operation, YRCS will focus on the following:

- Shelter items:
- replenishment and distribution of household items distributed to 2,000 households (up to 14,000 people) most affected by the cyclone including:
 - Replenishment of 4,000 blankets (4 per household)
 - Distribution of 4,000 blankets (4 per household)
 - Replenishment of 4,000 mattresses (4 per household)

- Distribution of 4,000 mattresses (4 per household)
 - Replenishment of 1,000 kitchen sets (1 per household).
 - Distribution of 1,000 kitchen sets (1 per household)
- WASH items:
- Replenishment and distribution of WASH-related household items including 2,000 hygiene kits and 4,000 Plastic buckets (2 per household) to 2,000 most affected families by cyclone.

The National Society has already started the distribution of items needed from its existing stocks in addition to contributions from the local community donations, local organizations, ICRC support and other organizations as well. The DREF support will aim to replenish what was distributed from the national society's stocks in addition to providing the needed items to continue the distribution to the affected population.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

This response will target internally displaced persons (IDPs), host communities, returnees, marginalized groups, and migrants/refugees who have been affected by the cyclone or exposed to hazards such as lack of drainage or living near water streams. Priority will be given to the HHs with persons with specific needs, including HHs with persons with disabilities, female-headed households, child-headed households, and HHs with elderly people who have not received any support. These groups are particularly vulnerable to the effects of the cyclone because they may have limited resources, limited access to services, and increased vulnerabilities such as disability, age, or gender.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The selection criteria for the targeted population of the cyclone response in the targeted Governorates are designed to ensure that the most vulnerable people receive assistance. The criteria are based on the following factors:

- * Loss of essential household items: Households that have lost the majority of their essential household items, such as NFI kits, mattresses, blankets, kitchen sets, buckets, and Plastic Buckets, during the cyclone will be prioritized for assistance.
- * Loss of hygiene items: Households that have lost most of their hygiene items and are vulnerable to disease outbreaks will be prioritized for assistance.
- * Exposure to the cyclone: Households that live in areas exposed moderately to the cyclone will be prioritized for assistance.
- * Persons with specific needs: Households with persons with specific needs, such as households with persons with disabilities, female-headed households, child-headed households, and households with elderly people who have not received any support, will be prioritized for assistance.
- * Damage to shelters: Households that have damaged shelters or homes, whether partially or fully damaged, will be prioritized for assistance.

This approach ensures that the most vulnerable people receive assistance and that resources are used efficiently. By prioritizing households that meet 2-3 criteria out of the above criteria, YRCS can ensure that the people who need it most receive the assistance they need.

Total Targeted Population

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|-----|
| Women | 3,254 | Rural | 50% |
| Girls (under 18) | 4,012 | Urban | 50% |
| Men | 2,813 | People with disabilities (estimated) | 0% |
| Boys (under 18) | 3,921 | | |
| Total targeted population | 14,000 | | |

Risk and Security Considerations

Please indicate about potential operation risk for this operations and mitigation actions

| Risk | Mitigation action |
|--|--|
| Security risks: The ongoing conflict in Yemen poses a significant security risk to humanitarian operations. Humanitarian personnel and assets may be targeted by armed groups, and there is a risk of abduction, injury, or death. | YRCS can mitigate security risks by working with local communities and security actors, conducting security assessments, and implementing security measures. |
| Access constraints: Access to affected areas may be constrained by damaged infrastructure, security concerns, and bureaucratic delays. This could make it difficult to deliver humanitarian assistance to people in need. | YRCS will continue coordination with the local authorities to stay informed of the access routes. It will also coordinate with the local authorities in case of access issues to discuss possible alternatives or solutions. |
| Targeting risks: The increase of needs and Shortage of resources of other humanitarian partners due to natural disaster response is not their mandate which divert the pressure to national society. | Donors outreach will be scaled-up to advocate for additional resources to the natural disaster response. |
| Logistical challenges: The complex operating environment in Yemen also poses logistical challenges. It may be difficult to transport supplies and personnel to affected areas, and there is a risk of delays and disruptions. | YRCS can mitigate logistical challenges by using a variety of transportation modes and by working with local suppliers. They can also pre-position supplies in strategic locations and develop contingency plans in case of disruptions. |

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

The situation in Yemen remains highly volatile and the security situation may deteriorate at any moment. The YRCS in coordination with local authorities and different partners will continue to monitor the situation and adapt the response accordingly to ensure the safety and security of their staff and volunteers.

Planned Intervention



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 75,951

Targeted Persons: 14,000

Indicators

| Title | Target |
|---|--------|
| # of HHs reached through Hygiene promotion sessions by YRCS volunteers. | 2,000 |
| # of households provided with essential hygiene items | 2,000 |
| % of HHs who report that the assistance provided to them was timely, relevant, and met their relevant immediate needs | 80 |

Priority Actions

- 1- Replenishment of WASH-related household items: Replenishment of 1000 hygiene kits and 2000 Plastic buckets (2 per household)
- 2- Procurement and Distribution of WASH-related household items: YRCS is focusing on the procurement and distribution of 1000 Hygiene kits and 2000 plastic buckets to meet the immediate WASH needs of 1000 cyclone affected HHs.
- 3- Hygiene promotion sessions: YRCS volunteers will conduct hygiene promotion sessions at the time of distribution to educate people on use of the hygiene items, personal hygiene, and safe water chain to reduce public health risks in the targeted population.
- 4- Post-distribution monitoring survey- This will be done only for the HHs targeted under the response pillar (165 HHs)



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 7,607

Targeted Persons: 165

Indicators

| Title | Target |
|--|--------|
| • # of lessons learned workshop conducted | 1 |
| • # of Volunteers and staff safely deployed for this emergency | 165 |

Priority Actions

National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected.

- 1-Replenishment for volunteer and staff mobilization (incentives), communication costs, fuel, and transportation.
- 2-Communication Costs

IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization, and programming.

- 1- Support YRCS in conducting Monitoring, learning, and accountability activities and initiatives during the response
- 2- Conduct Lessons learned workshop



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 192,675

Targeted Persons: 14,000

Indicators

| Title | Target |
|--|--------|
| # of household provided with household items | 2,000 |
| # of mattresses distributed | 8,000 |
| # of blankets distributed | 8,000 |
| # of kitchen sets distributed | 2,000 |
| % of HHs who report that the assistance- provided to them was timely, relevant, and met their relevant immediate needs | 80 |

Priority Actions

1-Replenishment of Shelter-related household items (HHIs):

YRCS is focusing on the replenishment of immediate household items distributed to 1000 most affected households by the cyclone.

- Replenishment of 4000 blankets (4 per household)
- Replenishment of 4000 mattresses (4 per household)
- Replenishment of 1000 kitchen sets (1 per household).

2-Procurement and Distribution of Shelter-related household items (HHIs): YRCS is focusing on the distribution of the following immediate household items to meet the immediate needs of the 1000 - cyclone affected HHs.

- Procurement and distribution of 4000 blankets (4 per household)
- Procurement and distribution of 4000 mattresses (4 per household)
- Procurement of 1000 kitchen sets (1 per household).

3- Post-distribution monitoring survey- This will be done only for the HHs targeted under the response pillar (165 HHs)

About Support Services

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

165 YRCS staff and volunteers (5 staff and 160 volunteers) are engaged in the cyclone response.

Also, the IFRC health officer from the Yemen Delegation will provide support to national society in coordination at the national level, planning and implementation of the activities under emergency operations.

IFRC Sr. Logistic officer and Logistic assistant will provide support to the national society to carry out the procurement of NFIs/relief items and also to transport these NFIs/relief items to the Branches.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

This operation includes both replenishment and response/distribution. The logistics and procurement services in the current operation will be managed under IFRC procedures in close coordination with YRCS to ensure standards, timeliness, relevance, transparency, and accountability; where appropriate, with a strong joint monitoring mechanism of YRCS and the IFRC. The procurement of goods in this plan of action will be done in accordance with the IFRC standard procurement procedures. Technical support will be provided by the regional office as appropriate. Technical approvals for files exceeding CHF 50000 and medical procurement are to be sought/received from IFRC through the support of IFRC MENA, Supply Chain Management Unit (IFRC GHS&SCM MENA) in Beirut prior to placing any orders. Any additional logistics support can be made available by the IFRC GHS&SCM MENA, as needed.

Warehousing: Warehousing plays a significant role in this operation. The National Society will use its national and regional/Hubs warehouses to store items and then dispatch them to the branches' warehouses in advance of distribution, in areas where YRCS has enough warehousing/storage capacities at the branch level the relief items will be stored directly in Branch level warehouses.

However, in some locations, due to the distance from the branch warehouse, additional temporary warehousing may be sourced and rented to meet operational needs.

How will this operation be monitored?

The IFRC team in the Yemen delegation will continue providing YRCS with necessary monitoring and reporting support for this operation, The IFRC team and YRCS DCM team in HQ and branches will pay visits to the distribution sites. Also, where possible YRCS PMER team will conduct monitoring visits to the distribution sites and post-distribution visits to consult with beneficiaries to have their feedback on the YRCS assistance provided to these beneficiaries. Where possible post-distribution monitoring (PDM) surveys will be conducted. Operation Updates will be issued in case of modification of objectives, timeframe, or budget as per DREF guidelines. A participatory lesson-learned workshop will be conducted at the end of the operation to review the implementation and best practices followed by YRCS in its work with the communities affected. A report will be produced for learning and improving future operations. The Regional Health, Disaster Climate and Crisis unit and Programmer and Quality Assurance departments will be involved in the technical aspects of the response and formulation of the reports and Ops updates.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

To increase the visibility of Yemen Red Crescent actions on the ground, response staff and volunteers will ensure visibility of YRCS, by wearing YRCS vests at distribution/ activities sites, as well as including visibility material/Logos etc. on distribution materials including Hygiene kits, kitchen sets etc. When and where possible, the YRCS communication focal points in branches and volunteers will take photos and videos of their activities which will be published on YRCS and IFRC social media platforms including Facebook and X in collaboration and under the guidance of YRCS HQ communication team.

Contact Information

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

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[Click here for the reference](#)