

EMERGENCY APPEAL

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Yemen, MENA | Yemen Floods



Essential aid, including food and shelter, was distributed to thousands of families across Yemen, including in Hajjah, Saada, Al-Mokha, Amran, and Al-Hodeidah. Efforts included evacuations, damage assessments, and support for displaced families in the affected areas.

Appeal No: MDRYE016	To be assisted: 600,000 people	Appeal launched: 27/08/2024
Glide No: FL-2024-000147-YEM	DREF allocated: CHF 1,000,000	Disaster Categorisation: Orange
Operation start date: 03/05/2024	Operation end date: 30/06/2025	

IFRC Secretariat funding requirement: CHF 16 million
Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 20 million¹

¹ The Federation-wide funding requirement encompasses all financial support to be directed to the Yemen Red Crescent in response to the emergency. It includes the Yemen Red Crescent's domestic fundraising requests and the fundraising appeals of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies (CHF 4 million), as well as the funding requirements of the IFRC Secretariat (CHF 16 million). This

TIMELINE

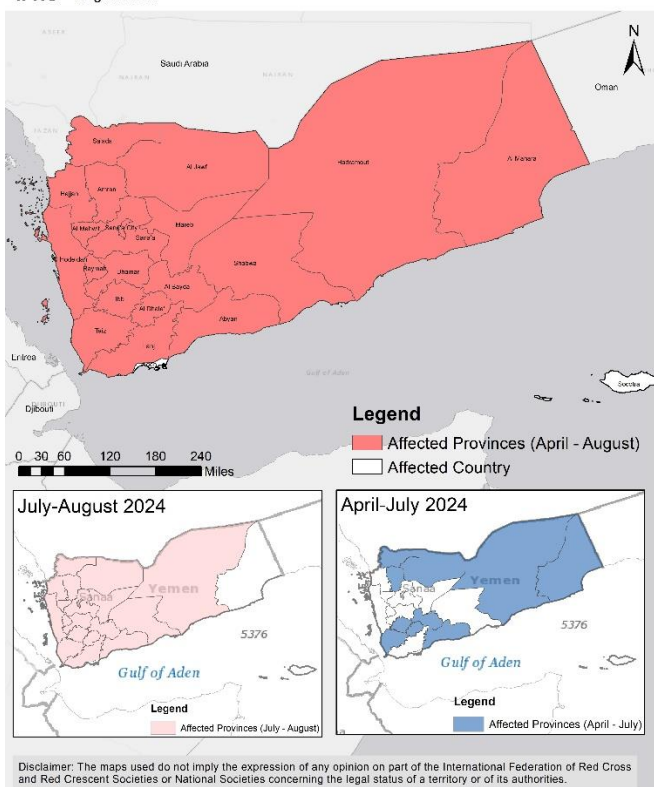


- May 2024:** CHF 449,100 is allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) for the April floods.
- July-August 2024:** Unprecedented floods hit Yemen, exceeding national response capacities causing extensive infrastructure damage and the loss of lives and livelihoods.
- 7 August 2024:** The Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation issues an urgent request to international humanitarian organisations for support.
- August 2024:** The IFRC issues a second allocation of CHF 550,900 from the IFRC's DREF.
- August 2024:** The IFRC launches an Emergency Appeal for CHF 20,000,000.
- August 2024:** The IFRC issues Surge Capacity alerts requesting Rapid Response Personnel in assessment, PMER, finance, and SPRM capacity.
- September 2024:** The IFRC publishes its Operational Strategy.

comprehensive approach ensures that all available resources are mobilised to address the urgent humanitarian needs of the affected communities.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT

Yemen: Floods IFRC August 2024



Heavy rains have caused destruction and displacement in Yemen, exacerbating an already dire humanitarian situation. According to initial assessments by the Yemen Red Crescent Society (YRCS), 561,988 people have been directly affected by the heavy rains and flooding that recently hit the country, causing significant damage to residents and internally displaced persons' (IDP) sites, their homes, temporary shelters, and infrastructure, impacting thousands of families, many of whom have been displaced for years. The floods have led to the destruction of a large number of mud houses and displaced persons' tents, destroyed numerous water sources, and roads, disrupted livelihoods, submerged agricultural lands, caused severe damage to livestock – threatening food security – and moved unexploded ordinances into residential areas, posing a high risk to people and humanitarian workers responding on the ground.

Reports indicate that the floods have damaged several health care facilities impacting people's access to essential health care services. Furthermore, Yemen, which has a long history of a fragile health system, continues to suffer from cases of acute watery diarrhoea, cholera, and dengue fever. Currently, there are significant

concerns about potential outbreaks of waterborne diseases due to contaminated water sources.

According to the UNFPA, many health centres, including major hospitals such as Al Thawrah and Al Mahabisha Referral Hospitals in Al Hodeidah, have been impacted by the severe weather conditions. These facilities are facing critical shortages of essential supplies, including medical kits and intravenous fluids, which are crucial for managing the increased caseload of waterborne diseases and other flood-related health issues. According to the IOM in Marib, the floods have damaged critical infrastructure, including the destruction of electrical systems, leading to power outages that have disrupted healthcare delivery. The situation is particularly dire in the 41 camps and IDP sites across Marib, where the destruction of shelters and contamination of water sources have created a health emergency, exacerbating the challenges faced by displaced populations.

On 7 August, the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation issued an urgent request to regional and international partners and international humanitarian organizations for support.

According to YRCS reports, covering the period from 28 July to 1 September 2024, approximately 80,284 families were directly affected by the rains and floods. In Al Hudaydah, 15,110 families were affected, with 83 deaths and five people reported missing. Hajjah saw 12,152 families affected, while in Sa'ada, 2,795 families were impacted, resulting in two deaths. In Taiz, 11,157 families were affected, with 15 fatalities. Marib reported 21,252 affected families, Al Jawf 2,410 families, Al Mahwit 2,079 families, Ibb 1,604 families, and an additional 11,725 families were affected in the governorates of Amran, Al Mahra, Al Bayda, Hadramawt, Ad Dale, Raymah, Dhamar, Sana'a, in addition to Sana'a capital.

Since the onset of the floods, the YRCS has been responding on the ground, gaining acceptance and access in areas with a restricted or limited presence of other humanitarian actors. With support from Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners, the YRCS has assisted 8,863 families by providing essential household items such as mattresses, blankets, kitchen sets, buckets, and hygiene kits.

Additionally, the YRCS has distributed food parcels to 5,038 families and tarpaulin sheets and mosquito nets to 1,212 families. Along with civil defense, the YRCS continues the search and rescue activities in the affected areas.

With over 4.6 million people projected to face high levels of acute food insecurity, the situation remains critical as heavy rains persist and are forecast to continue towards the end of August and into September 2024. The current overview of the situation in Yemen reveals significant gaps, including incomplete data on affected families and a lack of specific information for certain districts and areas, making it challenging to fully assess the impact of ongoing events, while access issues and security concerns further complicate data collection. As assessments continue and the rains persist, the number of affected people is likely to significantly increase and without significant international support, the situation is expected to further deteriorate.

Severity of the humanitarian conditions

Yemen is facing one of the world's worst humanitarian crises. Nine years of continuous conflict, large-scale displacement, and recurring climate shocks have left its people highly vulnerable and dependent on international aid. Around 18.2 million people, including 4.5 million displaced, and more than 60,000 refugees and asylum seekers (mainly from Somalia and Ethiopia) are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. The recent floods have further exacerbated these humanitarian conditions. The main areas of impact include:

1. Impact on accessibility, availability, quality, use, and awareness of goods and services.

a. Inadequate shelter conditions:

Many of the impacted locations include informal camps and inadequate shelters including makeshift shelters and mud houses. These shelters lack privacy, appropriate drainage channels,² suffer from insufficient space, and lack of heating, lighting, and WASH facilities. Due to the floods, many IDP sites were completely destroyed,³ with reports

² [Media Advisory: UN and partners support 100s of families affected by heavy rainfall and floods in Sa'dah Governorate \[EN/AR\] - Yemen | ReliefWeb](#)

³ [Damage Report: Rain and Floods in Hajjah Displaced Persons Camps \(exuye.org\)](#)

indicating significant structural damage to buildings, causing partial collapse in some cases. Residents of these shelters have either been left homeless or forced to relocate. People residing in inadequate shelters are also at risk of further impacts due to the anticipated floods in the coming weeks. It is important to note that many of the IDP sites are located in flood-prone areas.

b. Protection and documentation needs:

IDPs and migrants have been facing challenges due to the loss of essential documentation. Yemen has over 4.5 million IDPs, many of whom face challenges in meeting their basic needs and lack access to basic services due to the absence of proper identification.⁴ The floods have damaged shelters and belongings, including crucial documentation, further deteriorating the ability of those affected to access essential services and assistance.

2. Impact on physical and mental well-being

a. Mental health

Challenging living conditions, prolonged conflict and displacement, a declining economic situation, and the loss of family members have affected the mental health of the affected population.

b. Physical health effects

The recent floods have caused a total of 192 deaths and 615 injuries. The flooding in Yemen has severely impacted public health infrastructure, creating urgent needs for essential medical supplies, clean water, and electricity for hospitals. The destruction of health facilities and equipment has hindered the delivery of essential health services to affected populations. Stagnant water caused by flooding poses a significant risk of disease outbreaks, such as dengue, malaria, and cholera, further straining the already burdened healthcare system. To address these pressing issues, a multi-sectoral approach is necessary, including immediate humanitarian aid, rebuilding infrastructure, restoring traditional water management systems, and enhancing community resilience to future climate shocks. The lack of adequate WASH services and rainwater drainage has also contributed to the challenges with many

⁴ [Yemen: Needs grow for millions displaced amid catastrophic flooding and prolonged humanitarian emergency - Yemen | ReliefWeb](#)

health facilities reported as damaged, or their services having been disrupted due to the floods.

3. Risks and vulnerabilities

a. Displacement

An estimated 4.5 million people are displaced across the country, some of whom have been displaced for years and have been forced to move several times due to the conflict. Extreme weather conditions have caused further displacement, with the recent floods displacing thousands more.^{5,6,7} These people are facing significant vulnerabilities and suffer from a lack of access to adequate shelter, sustained livelihoods and employment opportunities, legal documentation, and limited access to essential services, including health and WASH services.

b. Access to essential services

The damage to critical infrastructure in the affected areas includes the closure of major roads, power outages, the closure of several health facilities, disruptions to markets, and buried water wells. Many entities have reported access limitations in the affected areas, resulting in disruptions to the population's access to essential services and the responders' access to deliver aid to those in need. The affected areas have also reported having remnants of war, such as unexploded ordnances (UXOs). The floods have displaced these UXOs, moving some closer to residential areas and agricultural lands, further restricting people's access to their main sources of livelihood and some locations.

4. Water accessibility, sanitation, and hygiene

The recent floods in Yemen, exacerbated by the ongoing humanitarian crisis, have severely impacted water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services, compounding existing vulnerabilities and worsening public health and living conditions.

a. Water Supply

- **Contamination of Water Sources:** The flooding has resulted in widespread contamination of water sources, including wells and surface water, which are now polluted with debris, sewage, and waste. This has drastically reduced access to safe drinking water.

- **Disruption of Water Infrastructure:** According to reports, over **50 percent of water infrastructure** in flood-affected areas has been damaged or destroyed, affecting millions of people who already rely on humanitarian assistance for clean water.
- **Population Affected:** An estimated **15.4 million people** in Yemen already lacked access to safe water before the floods. The situation is now critical in the affected areas, leading to increased water scarcity and a reliance on contaminated sources.

b. Sanitation

- **Damage to Sanitation Facilities:** Flooding has damaged latrines, sewage systems, and other sanitation facilities, especially in displacement camps and urban areas. This has left large numbers of people, including **4.5 million internally displaced people (IDPs)**, without adequate sanitation.
- **Open Defecation and Overflowing Sewage:** The breakdown of sanitation systems has led to increased open defecation and the overflowing of sewage in populated areas, heightening the risk of disease outbreaks.
- **Cholera and Diarrheal Disease Risks:** The floods have raised concerns about the resurgence of cholera, a disease Yemen has struggled to contain. In 2023, over **225,000 suspected cholera cases** were reported, and the current situation could lead to a spike in waterborne diseases.

c. Hygiene

- **Limited Access to Hygiene Supplies:** The disruption caused by the floods has made it difficult for communities to access basic hygiene items like soap, handwashing stations, and clean water, particularly for rural and displaced populations.
- **Increased Vulnerability to Disease:** Poor hygiene conditions, combined with the destruction of WASH facilities, have heightened the risk of communicable diseases like cholera,

⁵ [Yemen — Rapid Displacement Tracking Dataset \(04 - 10 Aug 2024\) | Displacement Tracking Matrix \(iom.int\)](#)

⁶ [Yemen's IDP crisis - Arab Digest](#)

⁷ [Report: Over 3,000 Displaced Families Affected by Rains in 5 Governorates \(exuye.org\)](#)

acute watery diarrhoea, and skin infections, especially among children and vulnerable populations.

5. Food security and livelihoods

According to humanitarian reports, the floods have submerged farmland, destroyed crops, and killed livestock, leaving many families without their primary source of income. This loss has increased the dependency on humanitarian aid, with food shortages becoming more acute in the most affected regions. Furthermore, according to the IPC (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification) analysis from October 2023 to February 2024, approximately 4.56 million people in Yemen-controlled areas are projected to experience high levels of acute food insecurity, classified as Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4). The latest IPC Acute Malnutrition Analysis (August 2024)

shows that acute malnutrition is rapidly increasing in Government of Yemen-controlled areas. The number of children under the age of five suffering acute malnutrition, or wasting, has risen by 34 per cent compared to the previous year, affecting over 600,000 children, including 120,000 who are severely malnourished. In addition, around 223,000 pregnant and lactating women were also found to be acutely malnourished.

The situation is extremely critical along the West Coast. Two districts in Al Hodeidah governorate and one in Taiz are classified in IPC AMN Phase 5 (Extremely Critical) for the current period (from November 2023 to June 2024). This classification is projected to expand to four other districts by October 2024: Mawza and Al Makha in the Taiz lowlands, and Hays and Al Khawkhah in the Al Hodeidah lowlands.

CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE

1. National Society response capacity

1.1 National Society capacity and ongoing response

The Yemen Red Crescent Society (YRCS) is a key humanitarian actor in Yemen, with a well-recognised presence throughout the country. It was first established in the south of Yemen in 1968 and in the north in 1970. In 1990, following the unification of Yemen, both were integrated into one National Society. With continuous expansion of its humanitarian capacities and network, the YRCS now has branches in all 22 Yemeni governorates (Sa'dah, Al-Jawf, Amran, Hajjah, Al-Mahwit, Sana'a, Sana'a Governorate, Raymah, Dhamar, Marib, Al-Bayda, Al-Dhale, Al-Hodeidah, Ibb, Taiz, Lahj, Abyan, Aden, Hadramout, Shabwah, Al-Mahrah, and Socotra), with some 818 staff across its headquarters, branches, and health facilities, with over 6,734 active volunteers.

Core areas of operation	
Health, WASH, food security and livelihoods, disaster preparedness and response, and disaster risk reduction, climate and the environment, cash and voucher assistance, and anticipatory actions.	
Number of staff:	818
Number of volunteers:	6,734
Number of branches	22

The YRCS is one of the few organisations with the ability to deliver humanitarian support throughout Yemen, and its volunteer network, rich in cultural understanding and local language skills, brings unmatched community-based expertise. In its auxiliary role to the public authorities, the YRCS regularly supports emergency response to floods, droughts, and disease outbreaks, as well as transporting injured individuals. The National Society runs ongoing programmes in health, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), food security and livelihoods, disaster preparedness and response, disaster risk reduction, climate and the environment, cash and voucher assistance (CVA), and anticipatory actions. It also provides humanitarian relief to the most vulnerable, especially those affected by conflict and natural hazards. In delivering these interventions, the YRCS works closely with its Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners in Yemen and receives remote support when necessary.

Since the onset of the floods, the YRCS has been responding on the ground, gaining acceptance and access to areas where other humanitarian actors have a restricted or limited presence. With support from Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners, the YRCS has assisted 8,863 families by providing essential household items such as mattresses, blankets, kitchen sets, buckets, and hygiene kits. The National Society has also distributed food parcels to 5,038 families and tarpaulin sheets and mosquito nets to 1,212 families. Together with civil defence, the YRCS is continuing search and rescue activities in the affected areas.

In recent years, the YRCS has focused on enhancing its anticipatory action capacity. It initially developed a feasibility study, and in the past year, the National Society created an Early Action Protocol for cholera, which is under revision. In addition, the YRCS finalised the first Simplified Early Action Protocol (sEAP) for floods in the MENA region. Unfortunately, the protocol could not be activated in time for the recent floods, as it was approved shortly beforehand, leaving insufficient time for the YRCS to prepare, preposition stocks, or implement early action activities. Some of the activities under the Emergency Appeal overlap with the readiness activities planned under the sEAP. The YRCS will use these activities as a launching pad to continue its readiness efforts once the appeal has concluded. Furthermore, the IFRC plans to conduct a lessons-learned exercise on these activities in an effort to improve future anticipatory early action efforts under the sEAP.

In 2020, the YRCS implemented the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) approach for the first time. In 2024, it conducted a second round of PER, identifying a new set of priorities and areas to further enhance preparedness and response capacities at both the headquarters and branch levels. The new action plan includes areas such as disaster risk reduction, early recovery, strengthening emergency response through continuous learning and procedural adaptation, advancing scenario planning, and increasing knowledge and capacity on community engagement and accountability during emergencies. The plan also includes epidemic considerations, the application of core humanitarian standards, and improved quality and accountability standards. Additional support areas include logistics in emergencies and enhancing the National Society's information management (IM) capacity.

The YRCS launched a DREF operation in May 2024 to respond to the floods that occurred in April 2024. The operation supported the provision of assistance to 3,025 families (21,175 persons) covering the replenishment of shelter and WASH-related items distributed in the April response, to 1,428 families including blankets, mattresses, kitchen sets, hygiene kits and plastics buckets and the procurement and distribution of additional Shelter and WASH items for 1,597 families.

This Emergency Appeal is a scale-up of the DREF operation, addressing the floods that occurred in July 2024 and onwards. The total IFRC DREF loan support to the YRCS for this response amounts to CHF 1,000,000.

1.2 Capacity and response at the national level

Due to the protracted and compounded nature of the crisis in Yemen – including conflict, economic instability, and natural hazards – the government and authorities have limited capacity to effectively respond to disasters. On 7 August, the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation issued an urgent request to regional and international partners and international humanitarian organisations for assistance and support in flood-affected areas. Similar requests were made by local authorities in northern Yemen at both the governorate and national levels. The National Society serves as the co-chair for flood response efforts in Yemen under the shelter/household items cluster. In its role as an auxiliary to the Yemeni authorities, the YRCS is mandated to lead and support emergency response efforts in the flood-affected areas. Civil defence teams in the governorates are conducting search and rescue operations, with the YRCS working alongside them to continue these efforts in the regions most affected by the recent floods. In addition to local capacities, more than five local organisations/NGOs who are partners with UNFPA, under the rapid response mechanism (RRM), are providing first-line responses in the affected areas. However, resources for the RRM are limited due to a decline in funding for Yemen.

2. International capacity and response

2.1 Red Cross Red Crescent Movement capacity and response

IFRC membership

The IFRC supports the National Society's participation and coordination with thematic clusters, such as the shelter/household items cluster, health cluster, WASH cluster, and anticipatory action working group, as needed. Additionally, the IFRC is an observer member of the Yemen Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and participates in HCT meetings at the national level from time to time.

National Societies supporting the YRCS multilaterally through the IFRC include the British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, and Swedish Red Cross. In addition, the YRCS has bilateral cooperation agreements with other partners present in the country, including the Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, and Qatar Red Crescent. The IFRC supports the YRCS in National Society Development (NSD), health, epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response, community-based health and first aid (CBHFA), WASH, disaster preparedness and response, disaster risk management (DRM), climate and the environment, anticipatory actions, PGI, humanitarian diplomacy, and membership coordination. The Norwegian Red Cross supports the YRCS in health (including community-based health and outreach activities), first aid, community engagement and accountability (CEA), cash, financial development, and disaster response. The Danish Red Cross supports the YRCS in health, epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), and disaster response. The German Red Cross supports the YRCS in health, WASH, PGI, CEA, and disaster response, while the Qatar Red Crescent supports the YRCS in food security and disaster response.

So far, under the current emergency, the YRCS's response to the recent floods has been supported by the IFRC, Norwegian Red Cross, and Danish Red cross. Most recently, the Turkish Red Crescent, Canadian Red Cross, and Japanese Red Cross have expressed interest in supporting the YRCS's flood response. The German Red Cross, which has supported the emergency responses in the past, is currently exploring ways to support the YRCS in the ongoing flood emergency response. Movement partners in Yemen coordinate their efforts through technical working groups focused on areas such as health, disaster and crisis management, WASH, NSD, and PMER. Coordination is facilitated under the current Movement Coordination Agreement (MCA), signed in 2019 and renewed in 2021, which remains valid until 2024. Movement partners meet formally through: (i) thematic Movement Technical Working Groups (MTWGs); (ii) Movement Operational Cooperation Group (MOCG) meetings; and (iii) Movement Strategic Platform (MSP) meetings. These three platforms – technical, operational coordination, and strategic – serve to identify gaps and address needs to meet the urgent priorities of the YRCS and the needs of the affected population, ensuring that the support provided is timely, accurate, and integrated. For this Emergency Appeal, two levels of coordination, MTWGs and MOCG, will also be applied and maintained. A dedicated emergency working group has been established under the MOCG, involving all Movement partners in Yemen (IFRC, ICRC, PNSs), and will meet on a weekly basis in the first few weeks to discuss situation updates, response efforts, needs, gaps, and challenges related to the emergency. In the last few weeks, the IFRC has used the DCM TWG and MOCG forums for meetings specific to this emergency. The ICRC and Movement partners in Yemen have reaffirmed their commitment to supporting the YRCS and demonstrated their readiness to support the National Society's emergency response efforts.

ICRC

The ICRC's existing support to the YRCS covers sectors such as health, economic security (EcoSec), multipurpose cash assistance, WatHab, disaster response, restoring family links (RFL), weapon contamination (WEC), mine risk education, safer access, humanitarian diplomacy, and support to branches in conflict areas.

As per the ICRC's commitment at the Mini-Summit and given that many of the affected governorates are in conflict areas, the ICRC, as an enabler of the Movement's footprint, will retain its overall co-convener role related to the armed conflict. While the ICRC reaffirms its support for the emergency phase of the response, it will no longer directly engage in activities beyond this phase. Instead, the ICRC will focus on providing security management, logistical, and administrative support to International Movement partners.

With regards to public communication on the emergency response, it has been agreed that public statements will be made jointly, with the YRCS initiating communications in close consultation with, and validation, by the ICRC and IFRC in Yemen.

The ICRC and YRCS will maintain a close operational dialogue and ensure security management for activities implemented in conflict-related areas.

2.2 International Humanitarian Stakeholder capacity and response

Since the onset of the current floods, the UN, INGOs, and Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners have utilised existing resources and mobilised additional ones to address the immediate needs of the communities affected by the recent floods, beginning at the end of July 2024. Among the UN agencies, UNFPA has provided RRM kits through their international and national partners. Similarly, UNICEF and IOM have provided WASH assistance, and IOM has also supplied essential household items. Among the INGOs, the Danish Refugee Council, Norwegian Refugee Council, and CARE International have provided assistance with household items. The YRCS was one of the first responders and the major humanitarian organisation providing emergency relief and assistance within 24-72 hours of the floods' onset in different locations through the RCRC Movement partners. Funds from the Government of Japan, channelled through the IFRC Yemen delegation, were a key source of the emergency response, enabling the YRCS to assist 2,850 families.

According to a UNOCHA report, as of 28 August 2024, 18,000 families were reached in 18 governorates across Yemen out of the 80,284 families affected by the recent floods. This includes 16,000 families who received food assistance, 7,958 families who received WASH assistance, 8,922 families who received protection assistance, and 18,000 families who received shelter/household items assistance. For shelter/household items assistance, the majority of families received RRM kits, which last only 7-10 days. Of the families who have received this assistance, roughly 8,000 were assisted by the YRCS, which provided essential household items (mattresses, kitchen sets, blankets, hygiene kits, and buckets), food assistance, tarpaulin sheets, and mosquito nets.

Despite these efforts, the overall emergency response remains limited due to several factors, including insufficient funding and resources. Significant gaps and needs must be immediately addressed by humanitarian actors to save lives and mitigate the flood's impact on the affected communities.

3. Gaps in the response

Immediate and Potential Needs: Based on the initial assessments and information through different entities/sources, the immediate needs in the flood-affected areas are as follows:

- **Shelter and Essential Household Items:** Thousands of homes have been destroyed or damaged, necessitating emergency shelters, tarpaulins, and essential household items such as blankets and kitchen sets.
- **Food Security:** The floods have disrupted agricultural production and food supply chains, leading to an immediate need for food assistance, particularly for already food-insecure populations.
- **Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH):** Contaminated water sources and damaged sanitation facilities increase the risk of waterborne diseases, highlighting the urgent need for clean water, hygiene kits, and sanitation services.
- **Health Services:** The risk of disease outbreaks, including cholera and malaria, in addition to psychological distress, has escalated, requiring increased access to medical care and preventive measures.

Vulnerabilities

- **Age:** Children are at risk of malnutrition, disease, and disruption to education, while the elderly may face mobility challenges and lack access to essential services.
- **Disability:** Persons with disabilities face increased difficulties in accessing aid, safe shelter, and healthcare, and are often overlooked in emergency responses.
- **Socioeconomic Status:** Poor and marginalised communities are the most vulnerable, with limited resources to rebuild, relocate, or access basic needs.
- **Access to Safety:** Many displaced individuals lack safe shelter, and overcrowded camps or temporary housing increase exposure to protection risks and health hazards.

Coping Capacities

- **Community Resilience:** Communities are leveraging local knowledge and mutual support networks, but these are strained due to the scale of the disaster and the protracted crisis.
- **Humanitarian Aid:** International and local organisations are scaling-up responses, but access challenges and resource constraints hinder the effectiveness of aid delivery.
- **Adaptive Strategies:** Some households are resorting to negative coping mechanisms, such as reducing food intake, selling assets, or pulling children out of school, which further erodes long-term resilience.

Excluded and Marginalised Groups

- **IDPs:** Internally displaced persons (IDPs), particularly those living in informal settlements, are among the most vulnerable, with limited access to basic services and heightened protection risks.
- **Rural vs. Urban:** Rural populations, especially in remote areas, face significant challenges in accessing aid and services due to poor infrastructure and isolation, whereas urban poor communities face overcrowded and unsanitary conditions.

The recent floods in Yemen have deepened existing vulnerabilities and exposed significant gaps in the humanitarian response. To address the immediate needs and gaps in the flood-affected communities, a coordinated and integrated response is essential, together with a sequenced response that bridges the relief and recovery phase. During the emergency phase, the priority will be to provide emergency shelter/tents, essential household items, food, clean water, psychosocial support, healthcare services, and multi-purpose cash in areas where markets are functioning. Special attention will be given to those most affected and vulnerable groups, including women and child-headed households, households with people with disabilities, vulnerable individuals in hard-to-reach remote/rural areas, and displaced populations. A community engagement approach will be employed across the response to ensure participation and accountability.

In the recovery phase, the focus will shift to restoring infrastructure, restoring livelihoods, and strengthening community resilience. Key areas of focus include:

- **Housing/Shelter Reconstruction:** Providing durable housing solutions to people whose homes were washed away and living in temporary shelters/tents.
- **Livelihood Support:** Initiatives such as cash-for-work programmes, agricultural support, and food for assets to restore income-generating activities.
- **Health and WASH Infrastructure:** Rehabilitating damaged healthcare facilities and water and sanitation systems in communities and schools to prevent disease outbreaks.
- **Protection Services:** Continued support for child protection and psychosocial care.

- **Capacity Building:** Training and resources for local communities and stakeholders engaged in disaster preparedness and response, such as civil defence, to support disaster preparedness and resilience against future crises.

Activities in the recovery phase will be guided by the multi-sector needs assessment (MSNA) and may be adjusted accordingly. A coordinated and inclusive approach will ensure a sustainable recovery for all affected communities, while long-term resilience will depend on strengthening local capacities and addressing the structural factors that perpetuate vulnerability.

Strengthening the operational capacities of the National society will be considered and implemented throughout the response to ensure the YRCS is better prepared for future disasters enabling a timely, efficient, effective, and coherent response to minimise the impact of disasters on vulnerable communities.

OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

- Security

Yemen remains engulfed in a complex and protracted conflict that has severely undermined the country's stability and security. The conflict, which began in 2014, has led to a devastating humanitarian crisis, with millions of people displaced, widespread food insecurity, and critical shortages of basic services. The conflict has fragmented the country, with various factions controlling different regions, leading to frequent clashes and an unpredictable security landscape.

Despite the 2018 ceasefire, the security environment in Yemen remains precarious. Airstrikes (IDF attacks on Hodeida port 2024), ground battles, and sporadic military operations – ongoing in the Red Sea since 2023 – continue to pose significant risks to both civilians and humanitarian workers. The conflict has also severely compromised Yemen's infrastructure. Key facilities, including roads, bridges, and healthcare centres, have been damaged or destroyed, hindering access to essential services and complicating humanitarian operations.

Compounding these challenges are the recent disasters, particularly flooding, which have exacerbated the already critical situation. The floods have not only caused further damage to infrastructure but also displaced communities and triggered secondary threats. One of the most pressing concerns is the displacement of UXOs due to the floods. These ordnances, remnants of the ongoing conflict, have been swept into residential areas, significantly heightening the risk of casualties. Civilians, particularly children, are at increased risk of encountering these hidden dangers, and the threat extends to humanitarian responders who must navigate these hazardous environments while providing aid.

Moreover, the floods have aggravated the spread of waterborne diseases, straining an already overwhelmed healthcare system that has been crippled by years of conflict. Health facilities, many of which have been damaged or are operating at limited capacity, are struggling to cope with the influx of patients, further complicating efforts to address both immediate injuries from UXOs and longer-term health concerns.

- Access

Access to Yemen has long been a complex challenge due to the volatile security situation, bureaucratic hurdles, and the constraints on the number of international workers permitted to operate in the country. Even before the recent floods, obtaining visas for humanitarian personnel was often a prolonged process, with approvals contingent on the evolving security dynamics and the fragile political landscape. The limited headcount allowed for international workers further restricts the capacity for on-the-ground support, compelling organisations like the IFRC to carefully coordinate their operations within these constraints. The recent floods have exacerbated these access challenges. Flooded roads and damaged infrastructure have isolated many communities, making it difficult for humanitarian aid to reach the most vulnerable populations. The movement of goods and personnel within the country has been severely hindered, and the already complex logistics have become even more arduous. Additionally, the floods have displaced UXOs into new areas, creating further barriers to safe access. The IFRC aims to enhance its coordination efforts with the National Society, the ICRC, and other Participating National Societies

(PNSs). Given the constraints on international deployments, the focus is on maximising the utilisation of in-country resources. This involves strategically organising and reallocating available personnel and assets to address the most urgent needs. Where feasible, surge deployments are being considered, but these are contingent on a careful assessment of the security situation, logistical feasibility, and the availability of entry visas.

- **Dual set of authorities**

Yemen currently has a dual set of political authorities and state institutions: In the south, the internationally recognised government (IRG), and in north, the de-facto authority (DFA). This situation complicates matters and places additional burdens on humanitarian actors, including the YRCS, which must coordinate with both sides and obtain approvals for operations from both in some governorates that are partially controlled by the IRG and partially by the DFA. The YRCS, in their auxiliary role to the Yemeni authorities, has maintained good relationships with both authorities, but in some areas, the situation remains complex, and the approval processes are lengthy and time-consuming.

- **Banking crises/Liquidity issues**

Recent banking liquidity issues in Yemen are severely constraining the economy, worsening an already fragile humanitarian situation. Key constraints include:

- *Limited Access to Cash: Due to liquidity shortages, banks and financial institutions are unable to provide sufficient cash to citizens. This impacts everyday transactions, such as purchasing food, fuel, and other essential goods, further aggravating poverty and food insecurity.*
- *Strain on Humanitarian Operations: Humanitarian organisations operating in Yemen, including Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners, face significant challenges due to the liquidity crisis. With limited access to US dollars and local currency, these organisations struggle to pay local staff, suppliers, and service providers, slowing down the delivery of critical aid.*
- *Fragmented Banking System: The division between the central banks in Aden and Sana'a has exacerbated liquidity challenges. This split has led to conflicting financial policies, increasing inefficiencies and making it harder to stabilise the currency or implement cohesive economic policies. While agreements have been reached between the authorities on both sides, progress remains slow. To ensure business continuity, the IFRC, together with the ICRC and Movement partners, has explored alternative banking options after the International Bank of Yemen (IBY) suspended its operations due to the liquidity crisis, affecting a majority of humanitarian organisations, including UN agencies, which had accounts with IBY.*

- **Delays in international procurements**

Due to the escalation of the situation in the Red Sea since the start of 2024, the shipment of goods to Yemen is taking longer, increasing the lead time for international procurements and impacting humanitarian operations in the country. To address these challenges, the IFRC has conducted a local market assessment and prioritises local procurements as per IFRC quality standards and procedures.

FEDERATION-WIDE APPROACH

The Emergency Appeal is part of a **Federation-wide approach**, based on the response priorities of the Operating National Society and in consultation with all Federation members contributing to the response. The approach, reflected in this Operational Strategy, will ensure linkages between all response activities (including bilateral activities and activities funded domestically) and will assist *in* leveraging the capacities of all members of the IFRC network in the country to maximise the collective humanitarian impact.

National Societies supporting the YRCS multilaterally through the IFRC include *the* British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, and Swedish Red Cross. In addition, the YRCS has bilateral cooperation agreements with other partners present in the country, including the Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, and Qatar Red Crescent. The IFRC supports the YRCS in NSD, health, epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response, community-based health and first aid (CBHFA), WASH, disaster preparedness and response, disaster risk management (DRM), climate and the environment, anticipatory actions, PGI, humanitarian diplomacy, and membership coordination. The Netherlands Red Cross

supports the YRCS in health, including community-based health and outreach activities, first aid, CEA, cash, finance development, and disaster response. The Danish Red Cross supports the YRCS in health, epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response, MHPSS, and disaster response, while the German Red Cross supports the YRCS in health, WASH, PGI, CEA, and disaster response.

This collaboration, which promotes a culture of shared leadership and collaborative humanitarian diplomacy, aims to actively involve the Membership, in line with the Agenda for Renewal's goals of making the IFRC a more effective platform for international coordination of emergency operations, collective representation, policy discussions, and the development and strengthening of National Societies. To reinforce the Red Pillar actions, the IFRC MENA Regional office in Beirut will offer specialised membership coordination and support to ensure effective Movement Coordination.

The Federation-wide funding requirement for this Emergency Appeal comprises all support and funding to be channelled to the Operating National Society in the response to the emergency event. This includes the Operating National Society's domestic funding ask, the funding ask of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, and the funding ask of the IFRC Secretariat. This comprehensive approach ensures that all available resources are mobilised to address the urgent humanitarian needs of the affected communities.

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Vision

The response to the floods in Yemen aims to address both the immediate and long-term impacts by delivering a comprehensive humanitarian response that integrates WASH, shelter, food security, health, and livelihood support. This will include restoring essential services such as access to clean water, rebuilding damaged infrastructure, providing emergency shelter and food aid, and delivering critical healthcare to prevent disease outbreaks. The operation will prioritise the most vulnerable populations, including internally displaced people, women, and children, while strengthening community resilience, improving well-being, mitigating risks of further displacement, food insecurity, and public health crises.

Through this Emergency Appeal, the IFRC aims to support the YRCS in responding to the floods. The overarching approach to this operation is to integrate swift, targeted interventions within the ongoing services and programmes of the YRCS, using resources under this appeal and targeting those affected by the floods. Where necessary, new activities may also be initiated. The response will leverage previous efforts, such as those under the ECHO PPP (disaster risk management, epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response, risk communication, community engagement and accountability, and anticipatory action) in Yemen and other initiatives around community health, livelihoods, cash and voucher assistance, and disaster preparedness. This approach will ensure a smooth transition to the longer-term programmatic work of the National Society while addressing the current surge in humanitarian needs due to the current and anticipated floods. As such, this will not be a standalone effort but will be integrated where relevant and feasible.

The IFRC is playing a crucial coordinating role in the response, aligning the response plan with the support provided by in-country member National Societies with long-term programming. This coordination will facilitate robust technical support during the emergency phase and throughout the transition to a long-term, integrated resilience-building approach. In accordance with its mandate, the IFRC is also assisting the YRCS enhance its capabilities and functions to be an accountable and effective humanitarian actor, supporting community response, recovery, and resilience.

The recent floods in Yemen have deepened existing vulnerabilities and revealed significant gaps in the humanitarian response. To address the immediate needs and gaps in flood-affected communities, a coordinated and integrated response is essential, with a focus on bridging the relief and recovery phases. During the emergency phase, priority will be given to providing emergency shelter/tents, essential household items, food, clean water, psychosocial support, healthcare services, and multi-purpose cash in areas where markets are functional. Special attention will be given to the most affected and vulnerable groups, including women and child-headed households, households with people with disabilities, those in hard-to-reach remote/rural areas, and displaced populations.

In the recovery phase, efforts will shift to restoring infrastructure, livelihoods, and strengthening community resilience. Recovery activities will be guided by a multi-sector needs assessment and may be adjusted accordingly. A coordinated and inclusive approach will ensure a sustainable recovery for all affected communities. Long-term resilience will depend on strengthening local capacities and addressing the structural factors that perpetuate vulnerability.

The YRCS actively participates in different clusters in several thematic areas, including WASH, health, shelter/household items, camp coordination and camp management (CCCM), food security, and cash and market working groups, advocating and coordinating support with multiple humanitarian agencies in-country, such as UN agencies (UNOCHA, IOM, UNHCR), and local and international NGOs. The IFRC also participates in some of the clusters and working groups in coordination with the YRCS and occasionally joins Yemen Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings as an observer. These meetings provide a platform for organisations to share their perspectives and experiences on the overall humanitarian situation, together with their respective interventions, recommendations, and challenges. The ICRC also participates as an observer in the Yemen HCT.

The YRCS and IFRC will coordinate response efforts under this appeal with the relevant coordination mechanisms, UN agencies, and other humanitarian actors, when and where needed, to avoid duplication of efforts and resources and ensure a coherent response.

Additionally, the YRCS will continue working with local authorities, such as the Civil Defence and Meteorology Department, along with relevant bodies like SCMCHA in northern Yemen and the IDPs Executive Unit in the south. Coordination with technical departments such as the Ministry of Water, local water corporations, the Ministry of Health, health departments at the governorate level, the Ministry of Planning, and other relevant departments will also be essential for specific activities under the response.

Lessons learned and best practices from previous operations will be integrated into this response. The activities under this Emergency Appeal are aligned to the strategic Unified Plan and will transition into the country plan when the appeal concludes to ensure long-term resilience activities.

Anticipated climate-related risks and adjustments in the operation

Yemen's Saif rainy season, which runs from July to September, is marked by heavy rainfall that poses significant flood risks throughout the country. These risks are exacerbated by ongoing conflict, population displacement, and severe socioeconomic difficulties. In the coming days, a notable and sustained increase in rainfall is expected across several Yemeni governorates. The Central Highlands, Red Sea coastal regions, and parts of the Southern Uplands are likely to experience unprecedented rainfall levels exceeding 300 mm. Additionally, areas of the Eastern Plateau, including Marib, Hadramaut, and Al Maharah – typically known for their low rainfall – are forecasted to receive between 100 and 150 mm of precipitation. A distinct pattern of daily rainfall surges exceeding 50 mm is anticipated. From 20 to 27 August 2024, these intense rainfall events are expected to shift from the Central Highlands toward the western coastal areas, potentially leading to significant risks and challenges for the affected regions.⁸

To uphold the principle of Do No Harm, the operation will take into account the risks posed by the forecasted events and those already present in the affected communities. The National Society will make sure that volunteers and the communities are informed about the risks and anticipated events, identifying *best* practices to mitigate the impact of the impending floods. The operation will also ensure that the National Society is prepared to issue timely early warning messages and activate the Early Action mechanism previously developed by the YRCS with at-risk communities, while maintaining close coordination with the national MET agency to facilitate this effort.

Targeting

1. People to be assisted

This Emergency Appeal aims to provide aid to 600,000 people most affected by the floods. The assistance will focus on those whose homes and temporary shelters were completely or partially destroyed, people whose

⁸ [Agrometeorological Early Warning Bulletin \(21-31 Aug 2024\) \[EN/AR\] - Yemen | ReliefWeb](#)

livelihoods were affected, those in need of WASH and health services, and those at risk of further flooding or exposure to unexploded ordinance. Assessments by humanitarian partners, local authorities, and the National Society are ongoing, with access to some areas still challenging due to damaged roads and infrastructure, and other restrictions. The number of people affected, and therefore targeted, is likely to increase as assessments conclude and rains/floods continue. Targeting will be based on household vulnerability assessments, with assistance determined based on the needs of the population, taking into account age, gender, and disability. During the initial recovery phase, efforts will also focus on restoring the disrupted livelihoods within the affected population. These activities will be designed based on the outcomes of assessments of food security and employment prospects, conducted throughout the response and recovery stages.

The following selection criteria will initially be used and may be reviewed during the operation as needed. Households (HHs) that meet 2-3 criteria out of the following criteria will be prioritised for assistance:

- IDPs and host communities affected by the floods and have damaged shelters/homes (partially or fully damaged).
- IDPs, host communities, or refugees/marginalised groups who have lost most of their essential household items, including mattresses, blankets, kitchen sets, buckets, and jerry cans during the recent floods.
- IDPs, host communities, or refugees/marginalised groups struggling to access clean water, who have lost most of their hygiene items, are vulnerable to disease outbreaks, and living in flood-affected areas.
- IDPs, host communities, or refugees/marginalised groups living in areas exposed to moderate flooding.

Targeting and selection criteria will be set in consultation and engagement with the affected communities, with specific attention given to HHs with persons with specific needs, including those with disabilities, female-headed households, child-headed households, and elderly individuals who have not yet received the required support.

2. Considerations for protection, gender, and inclusion and community engagement and accountability


This response fully integrates protection mainstreaming considerations into its design and planned activities. Additional emphasis and support will be directed to the YRCS in embedding these practices to ensure adherence to minimum standards across all operational and support areas during the emergency response.

Community engagement and accountability (CEA) will be embedded throughout the entire response, both within its design and as a distinct focus in support of ongoing YRCS operations ensuring robust participation and information sharing with affected populations and all stakeholders, which is particularly important to early disaster recovery. CEA plans and tools will be developed for implementation at both branch and headquarters levels of the YRCS, with an emphasis on selecting and developing suitable communication channels for targeted populations. The Multi-Sectoral Needs assessment and feedback from field workers will guide the methods of engagement.


Targeting and selection criteria will be further discussed and updated in consultation with community committees and affected populations as needed. YRCS volunteers will also explain the targeting/selection criteria to the affected communities and how HHs are selected for assistance. Furthermore, accountability and feedback mechanisms will be established to allow targeted communities to submit complaints and provide feedback.

PLANNED OPERATIONS

INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE

 Shelter, Housing, and Settlements	Female > 18: 31,584	Female < 18: 32,900	CHF 5,805,000
	Male > 18: 32,374	Male < 18: 34,742	Total target: 131,600

Objective:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure adequate timely life-saving emergency shelter and assistance with essential household items to families affected or displaced by natural hazards/floods. 2. Enhance the resilience of flood-affected families living in precarious shelter conditions by supporting sustainable and durable shelter solutions.
Priority Actions:	<p>Activities will be split into two phases (Emergency Response and Recovery):</p> <p>Emergency Response phase activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement and distribution of blankets (four pcs/household) for 16,000 HHs. • Procurement and distribution of mattresses (four pcs/household) for 16,000 HHs. • Procurement and distribution of kitchen set (one set/household) for 16,000 HHs. • Emergency tents (4 x 4 meters)/one per HH. • Emergency Tents (4 x 6 meters)/one per HH. • Installation cost for tents. • Distribution of household items (taking into account volunteer incentives, transport, banners, printing, etc.). • Assessment, verification of targets for household items (volunteer incentives, transport, banners, printing, etc.). • Warehouse/storage HQ 2 x 10 month. • Transportation of household items to the field/branches. • Transportation of household items from the branches to field locations. • Shelter damage assessment in highly affected areas. <p>Initial Recovery Phase Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One room brick shelter (3 x 5 meters, cement construction) for 2,500 of the most vulnerable IDPs and host communities who have lost their homes. • PASSA ToT (Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter and Settlement Awareness) for YRCS staff and volunteers.

 Livelihoods	Female > 18: 36,288	Female < 18: 37,800	CHF 2,101,000
	Male > 18: 37,195	Male < 18: 39,917	Total target: 151,200
Objective:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase availability and access to secure, safe and lifesaving food for the most vulnerable families affected by the floods through emergency assistance. 2. Protect, restore, and promote livelihoods and build assets to strengthen resilience. 		
Priority Actions:	Emergency phase activities:		

- Emergency food assistance/procurement and distribution of food parcels.
- Distribution of food parcels (taking into account volunteer incentives, transport, banners, printing, etc.).
- Assessment, verification of targets for food parcels (volunteer incentives, transport, banners, printing, etc.).
- Transportation of food items to the field/branches.

Initial Recovery Phase Activities:

- Develop a multi-sectoral response plan that is up-to-date, approved, and recognises community capacities, shelter, and livelihoods, with a clear transitional plan for recovery to support local communities.
- Enhance the capacity of YRCS staff and volunteers in integrated approaches to develop multi-sectorial recovery plans.
- Strengthen local capacities for relief and recovery planning, coordination, and implementation, while improving community resilience and risk management.
- Cash for work (CFW).
- Food assistance for assets (FFA).
- Assessment and verification of targets for CFW and FFA (volunteer incentives, transport, banners, printing, etc.).



Multi-purpose Cash

Female > 18: 4,704	Female < 18: 4,900	CHF 680,000
Male > 18: 4,822	Male < 18: 5,174	Total target: 19,600

Objective:

Refer to [technical guidance](#)
Unconditional cash assistance delivered to address the basic needs of those most affected in an accountable and participatory manner.

Priority Actions:


Emergency phase activities:

- Multi-purpose cash assistance (one-off) in areas where CVA is feasible and local markets are functioning.
- Assessment and verification of targets for MPCA (taking into account volunteer incentives, transport, banners, printing, etc.).
- Training of staff and volunteers, including on community engagement approaches for selection criteria, targeting, and distributions.
- Communicate cash selection criteria, targeting, and distribution mechanisms clearly and widely through community committees and other appropriate channels.
- Collect, analyse, and respond to community feedback, questions, complaints, and suggestions regarding cash assistance to improve the cash grants process.


- Conduct a cash feasibility study (needs assessment and market assessment) in the new area where the YRCS has not previously implemented CVA.
- Train relevant YRCS branch teams on CVA tools, standards, guidelines, approaches, and processes.

HEALTH & CARE INCLUDING WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH)

(MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT / COMMUNITY HEALTH)



 <p>Health & Care (Mental Health and Psychosocial Support/ Community Health/Medical Services)</p>	Female > 18: 39,931	Female < 18: 41,595	CHF 1,030,000
	Male > 18: 40,930	Male < 18: 43,924	Total target: 166,380
Objective:	Maintain the health and dignity of the flood-affected population by providing access to appropriate health and psychosocial support services.		
Priority Actions:	<p>1. Community Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide refresher training in first aid and psychological first aid (PFA), and MHPSS to YRCS volunteers, community volunteers, and members of local communities. • Procure 200 first aid kits for affected communities to equip individuals with the necessary supplies to treat minor injuries. • Provide refresher training for YRCS and community volunteers and staff on epidemic preparedness and response (epidemic control for volunteers and public health in emergencies), equipping them with the knowledge and skills to effectively manage and mitigate disease outbreaks. • Support YRCS volunteers on epidemic control campaigns and community interventions to raise awareness, promote prevention measures, and address the needs of affected populations. • Support YRCS volunteers in providing essential MHPSS services and activities to affected local communities within YRCS operational areas. • Procure essential epidemic control items, including mosquito nets, cholera kits, and hygiene kits, to prevent and mitigate the spread of diseases within affected communities. • Implement a referral mechanism to connect patients in need of specialised care with appropriate healthcare facilities at the community level, and incorporate community feedback to enhance health information and activities, addressing beliefs, fears, rumours, questions, and incorporating suggestions. 		

	<p>2. Medical Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operate and support YRCS mobile health clinic services in targeted areas, providing essential healthcare services to underserved populations (covering incentives and operational costs). Procure essential medical equipment, medical supplies, personal protective equipment (PPE), and medicines to support healthcare delivery. Rehabilitate the infrastructure of affected health centres based on the results of needs assessments, ensuring that facilities are restored to a functional capacity and can provide essential healthcare services to the community. <p>3. Emergency Medical Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support five ambulances with medical supplies and essential items based on assessed needs.
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	<p>Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene</p>	Female > 18: 144,000	Female < 18: 150,000	CHF 2,002,000
		Male > 18: 147,600	Male < 18: 158,400	Total target: 600,000
Objective:	Mitigate public health risks in flood-affected communities by improving safe and equitable access to potable water, sanitation facilities, and hygiene services and assistance.			
Priority Actions:	<p>Emergency phase activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide Emergency water supply/quick fixes of critical water sources including disinfection, chlorination, etc. Provide Emergency communal water points/water tanks, tap stands, etc. Provide Emergency latrines/sanitation facilities. Conduct cleaning campaigns (removal of debris, drainage system cleaning, etc.) in highly impacted areas. Procure and distribute hygiene parcels to 16,000 HHs (one per HH). Procure and distribute plastic buckets with lids (20 L. one piece/household) to 16,000 HHs. Procure and distribute plastic jerry cans (20 L. one piece/household) to 16,000 HHs. Conduct Hygiene promotion training for YRCS staff and volunteers. Conduct Hygiene promotion campaigns (volunteer incentives, etc.). Prepare Hygiene promotion IEC materials (key messaging) for water-related disease prevention and water treatment. <p>Initial Recovery Phase Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitate/improve critical water supply systems. Conduct WASH in schools affected by floods. 			

PROTECTION AND PREVENTION

(PROTECTION, GENDER, AND INCLUSION (PGI), COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CEA), MIGRATION, RISK REDUCTION, CLIMATE ADAPTATION, AND RECOVERY, ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, EDUCATION)

 Protection, Gender, and Inclusion	Female > 18: 800	Female < 18: 800	CHF 120,000
	Male > 18: 300	Male < 18: 300	Total target: 2,200
Objective:	<p>Refer to technical guidance</p> <p>The YRCS ensures the dignity, access, self-respect, safety, and participation of people of all identities in a scenario where civilians are exposed to natural hazards and man-made emergencies through equal opportunities.</p>		
Priority Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The YRCS is a safe and inclusive organisation, where ensuring dignity, access, participation, and safety for people of all identities is integrated in community intervention activities, including disaster management (DM), health, and WASH. This includes the following actions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Establish safe spaces for women and children to access specialised healthcare. Provide mobility aids to people with disabilities. Distribute 1,500 dignity kits to women and girls. Conduct awareness raising sessions for the affected communities. Conduct training sessions for YRCS staff and volunteers on PGI. The field staff and community volunteers are oriented and trained on the importance of protection, gender, and inclusion for community intervention activities. Interactive community activities are planned to raise awareness of the general public to discourage discrimination and accept the needs of marginalised groups. 		
 Community Engagement and Accountability	Female > 18: 250	Female < 18: N/A	CHF 277,000
	Male > 18: 750	Male < 18: N/A	Total target: 1,000
Objective:	<p>Community engagement and accountability approaches will build transparency and trust with communities by promoting meaningful community participation, providing timely, open, and honest communication, and establishing mechanisms to listen to and act on feedback.</p>		
Priority Actions:	<p>Combined activities:</p>		


- CEA trainings and briefings, including on the Code of Conduct and PSEA, are provided to response staff and volunteers, initially targeting relief and cash teams (in partnership with PGI).
- CEA approaches and questions are integrated in the assessment, including analysing the context in affected areas.
- Establish participatory approaches enabling all community groups and representatives to participate in planning and making decisions about the response, including selection criteria and targeting. This includes participatory planning meetings, broadening existing community committees to include a more diverse membership (women, youth, religious leaders, people with disabilities, and ethnic minority groups), and holding regular FGDs with diverse groups.
- Scale-up communication with communities on the response activities, selection criteria, targeting, distribution mechanisms, and aid eligibility through town hall meetings, small group meetings, and relevant/appropriate communication channels.
- Establish a community feedback system, building on plans set outlined as part of ECHO PPP.
- Formation and orientation of community committees, support to community committees, etc.
- Multi-sector needs assessment in highly impacted governates.
- Community engagement activities.
- Accountability and feedback mechanism: Establish safe and accessible feedback and complaints mechanisms across all activities. Disseminate and integrate the feedback and complaints mechanisms' standard operating procedures in the emergency response.
- Ensure that local voices and perspectives of those affected are integrated in humanitarian diplomacy through needs assessments, feedback data, and other community-based evidence.

	Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation, and Recovery	Female > 18: 144,000	Female < 18: 150,000	CHF 1,193,000
		Male > 18: 147,600	Male < 18: 158,400	Total target: 600,000
Objective:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Integrate community resilience building through disaster risk reduction into all activities and overall operations. 2. Strengthen YRCS disaster preparedness and response capacities through different interventions. 			
Priority Actions:	Initial Recovery Phase Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood mitigation solutions for high-risk communities/sites. • Enhancing early warning capacities of Civil Defence (provision, installation of equipment, etc.) 			

Combined activities:

- Conduct PER activities based on the revised plan of action/training at headquarters and branches.
- Provide Search and rescue equipment for branch disaster response teams.
- Provide Survival kits and equipment for branch disaster response teams.
- Conduct Disaster management camp, including simulation exercises with Civil Defence/CAMA.
- Conduct a hazard and risk assessment that incorporates UXO and new risks resulting from this extensive flood event – this is to improve and guide the National Society’s operations and planning.
- Facilitate Community-based disaster risk awareness sessions.
- Disaster Law:
 - For the response phase, the YRCS, with the support of the IFRC DLP, can develop a full picture of the laws and procedures impacting international assistance, particularly those related to the entry of goods and personnel. Accordingly, the YRCS can assist the government in facilitating and regulating international assistance to avoid some of the most common problems, including barriers to entry, coordination, quality, and oversight.
- For the recovery phase, special attention will focus on enacting the main regulations and/or guidelines to make sure that future risks and losses are reduced, such as in the areas of construction and land use (shelters and houses). Equipment for the YRCS – four hubs for emergency response and headquarters.
- Strengthen humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy efforts to address the humanitarian impacts of the climate crisis, and promote increased overall investment in local preparedness, anticipation, response, and recovery capacities.

Enabling approaches

 National Society Strengthening	Female > 18: 70	Female < 18: 500	CHF 1,408,000
	Male > 18: 170	Male < 18: 500	Total target: 1,240
Objective:	The operation will invest in strengthening the institutional and technical capacities of the YRCS at all levels and specifically at the operational branches, strengthening their connectivity with		

communities on a sustainable basis to deliver principled, relevant, and sustainable humanitarian interventions in technical areas such as DM, health, WASH, LLH, and education. The affected branches, through locally trained volunteers that are embedded within the communities, will impartially serve the most vulnerable and affected people. The YRCS will also continue to strengthen its auxiliary role by closely coordinating with stakeholders and local authorities involved in disaster and crisis response, ensuring accessibility, acceptability, and transparency through humanitarian diplomacy. Additionally, the YRCS will invest in digitalising processes to enhance its operational efficiency, while continuing to strengthen its preparedness and response capacity as part of the PER action plan conducted in 2024.

Priority Actions:

National Society Response capacity strengthening

- Provide technical support and resources for implementation of the YRCS's PER plan of action.
- Update YRCS Emergency Response Procedures and the Emergency Operation Centre, alongside updating YRCS contingency plans. Test the National Society and branches' response procedures and capacity through joint simulation exercises with CAMA and other stakeholders.
- Develop and disseminate the YRCS Disaster Management Policy.
- Enhance information management in case of emergencies and the ENAP capacity at the branch level, including TOT for ENAP and HIAC at headquarters and branches.
- Implement PER considerations on epidemic preparedness along with PGI and CEA considerations to be implemented under the emergency operation.
- Support the YRCS in its relations with national and local public authorities to make sure it is granted the legal facilities needed to fulfil its mandated auxiliary role.
- Provide technical humanitarian diplomacy support and/or capacity strengthening, including information gathering and analysis, and engagement with relevant external and internal stakeholders (e.g. training, workshops, personnel).
- Support with Communications and visibility costs for the communications department to ensure visibility in the field and headquarters.
- Conduct and evaluation, including PDMs, lessons learned workshop.
- Support with Branch support costs for highly affected target branches.
- Support with YRCS headquarters office support costs.
- YRCS headquarters monitoring and supervision costs.
- Conduct Emergency coordination meetings for staff and volunteers at branches (twice a month).
- Support with Humanitarian diplomacy – linkage development with local authorities at branches (twice a month).

- Conduct Movement Coordination meetings at headquarters (once a month).
- Activate a resource management system (RMS) at branches.
- Conduct Orientation session for school children in branches (two sessions per branch).
- Support local initiatives in branches.

National Society staffing

- PMER Officer
- Reporting Officer
- Finance Officer
- Logistic Officer
- DM Coordinator (headquarters)
- DM Officer (headquarters)
- DM/Hub Officers x 4
- DM Coordinator Branches/Team leader x 5 – (250 per month)
- Field Engineer x 4
- Project Engineer x 1
- NSD Coordinator
- Branch Development Officer
- Youth and Volunteer Officer
- YRCS headquarters HR cost contribution/HR cost for additional emergency support positions not covered above
- CVA focal points in branches for CVA activities under the Emergency Appeal
- Field communication equipment for the disaster management staff/team
- Laptops, accessories, etc. for YRCS staff

Volunteer Development

- Deployment of trained volunteers for sectoral support for DM, health, and WASH.
- Transport of volunteer resource persons for orientation sessions in schools.
- Mobilisation of YABC volunteers (five per branch at USD 28 x 20 days).
- Conduct Volunteering in emergencies training at branches.
- Conduct YABC activities in affected communities.
- Procurement of visibility items (vests, caps, etc.) for volunteers and staff involved in the response.



Coordination and Partnerships

Female > 18: **0**

Female < 18: **N/A**

CHF 243,000

Male > 18: **300**

Male < 18: **N/A**

Total target: 300

<p>Objective:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Membership coordination enhances efficiency and effectiveness in humanitarian actions, together with a shift in mindset towards a Federation-wide approach that leads to increased trust within the network. 2. The YRCS enhances its coordination and collaboration with key national and sub-national stakeholders, including the authorities. 3. Identify and address key humanitarian issues through targeted and strategic advocacy efforts and humanitarian diplomacy.
<p>Priority Actions:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Movement Cooperation • Engage within the Movement in line with the SMCC principles in an effort to maximise the IFRC's collective impact. • Under the Movement coordination agreement (MCA), together with Movement partners, continue and improve coordination and cooperation efforts and the Movement's footprint in Yemen. • Coordinate with the ICRC on security, logistics and admin arrangements for Movement partners. • Coordinate with the ICRC on public communication regarding this operation. • Membership Coordination • Consolidate and harmonise the multilateral and various bilateral support provided to the YRCS through a Federation-wide coordinated approach. • Ensure harmonised planning, monitoring, and reporting among IFRC members with the YRCS in the lead and coordinated by the IFRC, with a special effort made to ensure accountability and transparency. • Ensure enhanced coordination mechanisms with partners operating within the country. • Promote regular coordination with partners supporting the operation both inside and from outside the country under the umbrella of emergency working group. • Humanitarian Diplomacy and engagement with external partners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen coordination with relevant external actors, including governments and UN agencies at the country and regional levels. Support the National Society in targeting and engaging key international stakeholders to address operational, access, policy level challenges, and humanitarian diplomacy to address the climate crisis agenda. Countries such as Yemen often see the compounding impact of conflict and climate change simultaneously. • Support the strengthening of National Society capacities in humanitarian diplomacy and communications to enhance their positioning in the right local, national, and international forums as a central voice on the flood response in Yemen. • Develop a Resource Mobilisation Strategy to ensure support from Movement and non-Movement partners to

meet the funding requirements of the Emergency Appeal.

Initial Recovery Phase Activities

- Disaster response equipment support to civil defence to enhance their disaster response capacities.
- Meetings and visits with local authorities, etc.



IFRC Secretariat Services

Female > 18: **N/A**

Female < 18: **N/A**

CHF 1,142,000

Male > 18: **N/A**

Male < 18: **N/A**

Total target: N/A

Objective:

Refer to [technical guidance](#)

Priority Actions:

The National Society's corporate service units (Administration, Finance, IT, HR, Procurement and Logistics) are providing expert advice and ensuring that the operations deliver effective and efficient services to the affected population, while adding value to the leadership's decision-making process. The IFRC Secretariat and member National Societies are committed to implementing the Way of Working to achieve this objective through an integrated approach.

Strengthen the IFRC Yemen delegation's capacities including the following profiles:

- Assessment Coordinator (Surge support) for two or a maximum of three months
- SPRM Coordinator (Surge support) for three months
- PMER Coordinator (Surge support) three months
- Deputy Operations Manager (TBC) three to six months
- Procurement and Logistics Delegate (TBC), Finance Delegate (TBC), and Finance Officer (national)
- Administrative Assistant
- Human Resources Officer (national)
- PMER Officer (TBC)
- Programme Coordinator IFRC Yemen Delegation x 50%
- Senior Logistics Officer Yemen Delegation x 50%
- Admin Logistics Assistant Yemen Delegation x 50%
- Sr. Health Officer x 50%
- NSD Delegate
- Yemen Delegation running and support costs
- Laptops and accessories for new staff

Humanitarian Diplomacy

- Develop targeted key messages for strategic and Movement partners, including governments and donors of the IFRC and National Societies, as well as other humanitarian actors.
- Develop tools, resources, and information outputs to support bilateral and discreet diplomacy, ensuring that

government policies and practices promote the interests of vulnerable people affected by the floods.

- Directly connect the National Society to multilateral forums at the regional or global level to promote Humanitarian Diplomacy messaging.

Strategic Partnerships and Resource Mobilisation

- Ensure compliance with donor requirements and conditions, maintain prompt communication and information sharing with partners and donors, and effectively manage donor relationships and pledges.

Risk management

The IFRC has an existing risk management framework that provides guidance on identifying, analysing, and mitigating risks. This framework ensures that risks are addressed with the goal of minimising their impact on the operation and the overall strategic objectives of the appeal. As such, risk management will be fully integrated into the appeal. The risk management framework for the operation will be regularly reviewed, and risks and respective mitigation measures will be dealt with at the respective strategic, operational, or tactical layers of the Movement Coordination mechanism in place. IFRC MENA regional office has a Risk Management delegate who will be providing support in integrating a proactive risk management into the operation and developing a Risk register and Risk Management Plan.

In addition to the risks defined in the table below, the IFRC Minimum Security requirements will apply to all IFRC personnel throughout the operation. All IFRC personnel must, and Red Cross and Red Crescent staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe eLearning courses, i.e. Stay Safe 2.0 Global Edition Levels 1-3.

The main risks that may potentially affect the operation will include:

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating actions
1. The security situation remains highly volatile. However, there has been a ceasefire since 2023. The Gaza/Israel issue has led to Houthis targeting ships traversing Bab al Mandab, while airstrikes on Houthi positions by external parties to the conflict have been rampant in recent months, including the recent bombing of Hodeidah port.	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced monitoring system and practiced evacuation to safe areas (basements of headquarters or residential premises). Multiple security alerts for freezing movements. • Hibernation and evacuation systems in place with emergency stocks. The IFRC Delegation has a designated Security Focal Person. • RCRC movements are all subjected to clearance and security monitoring by the ICRC. • Movement vehicle policy (wo vehicle policy with unarmed escorts). Movements are very limited to strictly necessary.

<p>2. Floods, unpredictable weather patterns and the outbreak of diseases.</p>	<p>Medium-High</p>	<p>Medium-High</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building and training for the National Society and community disaster response teams. • The National Society has signed an agreement with civil defence and the meteorology department to reduce potential impacts of the crisis. • Early warning systems at different locations have been installed. • Supporting the National Society with prepositioning of essential household items for emergency response. • Training of volunteers on the emergency response mechanism, provision of protection materials and gadgets through the anticipatory action initiative for the National Society. • Advocate for essential protection measures to local affected communities from pollution during and after the floods.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing capacity of the National Society is impacted given the increased needs due to the floods and the handling of other emergencies and long-term programmes. 	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The IFRC provides technical capacity support through its delegation and regional staff. • Staff capacity building and training to strengthen their operational mechanism and service. • Surge support is available during the emergency, e.g. PMER, operations, etc., depending on the capacity needs of the operation. • Fundraising efforts to enable the National Society to procure the resources necessary for the operation.
<p>3. Delayed delivery of humanitarian materials to the targeted population due to security concerns, poor road infrastructure, and the security clearances required.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepositioning of essential household items by Movement partners at every location with regular replenishments. • The National Society coordinates with local authorities and clusters to

			<p>ensure quick clearances and lists of targets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Framework agreements with transport companies to support mobility. • Capacity building of the National Society's procurement and logistics unit.
4. Funding gaps due to reduced funding globally and an increase in the needs of the targeted population as a result of the disasters and protracted conflict.	High	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DREF allocation to support immediate emergency operations. • Operational planning and development of budget estimates to understand funding needs. • Funding Appeal is launched. • SPRM to coordinate donor mapping and increase fundraising efforts with other partners.

Quality and accountability

In response to the increasing emergencies in MENA, the IFRC has adapted its global, regional, and country-level structures and strategies into more valuable and accountability-focused approaches, creating a coherent, complementary, and context-relevant system for National Societies. In the context of the Yemen floods response, several priorities have emerged:

Performance and Quality Assurance

This will be mainstreamed across all operations, with the coordination of information management, results monitoring, evaluation, reporting, risk management, and community engagement ensuring high-quality programming and accountability to communities.

1. Creating an Efficient Monitoring System

The IFRC and Federation partners will support the YRCS in developing an effective and practical monitoring system. This will involve identifying and verifying relevant indicators, documenting them, and communicating them to YRCS units, partners, and the public, when appropriate.

2. A Federation-wide Approach in Coordination with the ICRC

The Appeal provides an opportunity to emphasise the importance of a unified view of the Federation and its Membership's contributions to the acute crisis. It will ensure consistent and high-quality data on the agreed indicators. The Federation-wide approach will be coordinated for assessing, planning, monitoring, and managing data across all Federation partners, improving planning, decision-making, and resource mobilisation. With the YRCS, partners will promote knowledge creation, document good practices, and implement corrective actions when needed.

This approach, in coordination with the ICRC, aims to offer a comprehensive overview of the Red Pillar's collective response to the floods in Yemen, serving as a tool to describe all non-confidential Movement activities in the country and present the collective Movement response. This mechanism is designed to enhance coordinated

strategic decision-making, strengthen advocacy with other humanitarian actors, and attract additional resources to the work of National Societies in the region.

3. YRCS Capacities Strengthened

Federation partners will ensure that the YRCS has the necessary resources and capacities for data management, reporting, and the development of a monitoring and evaluation framework.

4. PGI and Safeguarding

The YRCS has established policies on preventing and responding to sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), child safeguarding, protection, and whistleblower protection, supported by a code of conduct. The IFRC, in turn, ensures that the deployed surge personnel and staff undergo mandatory training and adhere to these policies.

Federation-wide monitoring and reporting have been launched and will be adopted across all countries and Federation partners, with a harmonised list of indicators, regularly collected and reported to provide a complete picture of the IFRC's network solidarity and response efforts. Regular internal reporting will be maintained, while adhering to IFRC standards in external reporting. IFRC PMER and IM teams will engage with all operating National Societies, for consultation and support in establishing/maintaining the necessary systems and practices for regular monitoring. Evaluation and learning will be ensured by conducting a cross-country final evaluation per country, and if feasible, Federation-wide, cross-country lessons learned workshops.

The Federation-wide list of indicators, defined for the initial phase of the operation is as follows (the list has been updated and will include new indicators as the operation evolves):

Objectives	Indicators	Target
1. Shelter, Housing, and Settlements	- Number of households provided with emergency shelter and NFIs assistance	16,000 HHs
	% of targeted households who report that the NFIs assistance provided to them was relevant, and met their immediate needs	75%
	- Number of shelter damage assessments conducted in highly affected areas.	1
	- Number of households provided with local one room permanent shelter	2,500
	- Number of staff/volunteers trained on PASSA (Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter and settlement awareness)	40
2. Livelihoods	- Number of households provided with emergency food assistance	16,000
	% of targeted households who report that the food assistance provided to them was relevant, and met their immediate needs	75%
	- Number of people participating in CFW/FFA activities.	5600
	- Number of recovery plans developed based on the MSNA	1
3. Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA)	- Number of households provided with emergency cash assistance	2800
	- Number of staff and volunteers trained on the CVA	25
4. Health & Care including WASH	Number of People Reached with Emergency Health Assistance/Services	129,330
	Number of people reached with epidemic preparedness and response interventions	36, 550
	- Number of staff and volunteers trained in first aid and Psychosocial First Aid (PFA)	300
	- Number of first aid kits procured and distributed among local targeted communities	200

	- Number of people reached with emergency water, sanitation and hygiene assistance	600,000
	- Number of ambulances supported with medical supplies and essential items	5
	Number of critical water points provided with Quick fixes, repair including disinfection, chlorination etc.	10
	- Number of emergency latrines/sanitation facilities installed	350
		TBD
	- Number of hygiene kits including buckets & jerry cans procured and distributed	16,000
	Number of water supply schemes rehabilitated and upgraded	5
	Number of schools provided with water and sanitation services	8
5. Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI)	- Number of safe spaces established	8
	- Number of dignity kits distributed	1,500
	- Number of PGI sessions for staff and volunteers conducted.	8
	- Number of feedback mechanisms established and operational.	TBD
	- Percentage of affected community members who feel informed about services, rights, and entitlements.	TBD
6. Community Engagement and Accountability	Number of key staff and volunteers who are involved in the response reached with CEA trainings and briefings, including on the Code of Conduct and PSEA	100
	Number of Multi sector needs assessment conducted in highly affected governorates	1
7. Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation, and Recovery	- Number of flood mitigation projects/activities implemented in high-risk locations.	6
	- Number of BDRT teams equipped with search & rescue equipment and survival kits	10
	Number of hazard and risk assessment conducted in highly affected areas	1
	Number of people reached with DRR and early warning interventions	600,000
8. National Society Strengthening	- Number of emergency response, EOC SOPs, procedures updated and in place.	2
	- Number of staff and volunteers trained as per updated PER plan of action	100
	Number of Humanitarian Diplomacy - Linkage development events/meetings conducted with local authorities at Branches	20
	Number of local initiatives carried out at the Branches/governorate level	10
	Number of Branches with active RMS	10
9. Coordination and Partnerships	- Number of internal coordination meetings held.	12
	- Number of partnerships with local stakeholders such as Civil Defence etc. established or strengthened	1

FUNDING REQUIREMENT

Federation-wide funding requirement*

<p>IFRC Secretariat Funding Requirement in support of the Federation-wide funding ask</p> <p>CHF 16 million</p>	<p>National Society domestic target including bilateral contributions from Participating National Societies</p> <p>CHF 4 million</p>
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**For more information on Federation-wide funding requirement, refer to section: Federation-wide Approach*

Breakdown of the IFRC secretariat funding requirement



OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

MDRYE014 - Yemen
Yemen Floods 2024

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Planned Operations	13,208,000
Shelter and Basic Household Items	5,805,000
Livelihoods	2,100,000
Multi-purpose Cash	680,000
Health	1,030,000
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	2,002,000
Protection, Gender, and Inclusion	120,000
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation, and Recovery	1,193,000
Community Engagement and Accountability	277,000
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	2,793,000
Coordination and Partnerships	243,000
Secretariat Services	1,142,000
National Society Strengthening	1,408,000
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS	16,000,000

all amounts in Swiss francs (CHF)

Contact information

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

At the Yemen Red Crescent National Society:

- **Secretary General** (or equivalent); Muhammad Hassan Al Faqeeh, Acting Executive Director; email: fakeeh-mo@yemenredcrescent.org, phone: +967 771444902
- **Operational Coordination:** Abdullah Saleh Ali Al-Azap, National Disaster and Crisis Management Coordinator; email: a.azap@yemenredcrescent.org, phone: +967 733998300

At the IFRC:

- **IFRC Regional Office:** Dr. Hosam Faysal, Regional Head of Health, Disasters, Climate & Crises (HDCC) Unit - MENA; email: hosam.faysal@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Regional Officer:** Nader Bin Shamlan, Thematic Lead Operations Coordination; email: Nader.BINSHAMLAN@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Country Delegation:** Dr. Tamer Ramadan, Head of IFRC country Delegation; email: Tamer.Ramadan@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Geneva:** Lea Christensen Nielsen, Senior Officer Operations Coordination; email: lea.nielsen@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledges support:

- **IFRC Regional Office:** Yara Yassine, Regional Head, Strategic Partnerships and Resource Mobilisation; email: Yara.Yassine@ifrc.org

For In-Kind donations and Mobilisation table support:

- **Global Humanitarian Services and Supply Chain Management** - Cornelis Jan Dees, Regional Head of GHS and SCM; email: cornelis.dees@ifrc.org

Reference



Click here for:

- [Link to IFRC Emergency landing page](#)
- [Previous appeals for this emergency](#)
- [Additional information on the GO platform](#)