



YEMEN

2025 IFRC network country plan



Funding Requirement **CHF 60.8M**

11 December 2024

In support of the Yemen Red Crescent Society



22

National Society
branches



32

National Society
local units



744

National Society
staff



6,734

National Society
volunteers

People to be reached



600,000

Ongoing
Emergencies
operations



1.9M

Climate and
environment



1.9M

Disasters
and crises



1.9M

Health and
wellbeing



21,000

Migration and
displacement



179,000

Values, power
and inclusion

IFRC network multi-year focus

Emergency response

- Floods

Longer term needs

- Health • Water, sanitation and hygiene
- Disaster preparedness & response
- Disaster risk management • Migration & displacement • Climate change adaptation

Capacity development

- Branch development • Volunteer management
- Security management • Internal systems strengthening

Key country data links

INFORM Severity rating **Very high**

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index **Very high**

Human Development Index rank **186**

World Bank Population figure **34.4M**

World Bank Population below poverty line **48.6%**

Funding requirements

2025

Total 60.8M CHF

Through Host National Society

36.5M CHF

Through Participating National Societies

4.2M CHF

Through the IFRC

20.1M CHF

HNS Breakdown

Longer term needs

2.8M CHF

Climate & environment

16.1M CHF

Disasters & crises

16.1M CHF

Health & wellbeing

445,000 CHF

Migration & displacement

326,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

773,000 CHF

Enabling local actors

IFRC Breakdown

Ongoing emergency operations

14.8M CHF

Longer term needs

300,000 CHF

Climate & environment

2.3M CHF

Disasters & crises

2.1M CHF

Health & wellbeing

100,000 CHF

Migration & displacement

100,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

414,000 CHF

Enabling local actors

Participating National Societies

British Red Cross

The Canadian Red Cross Society*

Danish Red Cross

Finnish Red Cross

German Red Cross

Italian Red Cross*

Japanese Red Cross*

Netherlands Red Cross*

Norwegian Red Cross

Qatar Red Crescent Society

Swedish Red Cross*

** National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in the first half of 2024.*

IFRC Appeal codes

Yemen Floods Emergency Appeal:

MDRYE014

Longer-term needs:

MAAYE001

See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

Participating National Societies bilateral support for 2025

National Society name	Funding Requirement	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling local actors
British Red Cross	487,000		●	●			●
Danish Red Cross	1.7M	●	●	●	●	●	●
Finnish Red Cross	220,000			●			
German Red Cross			●	●		●	●
Norwegian Red Cross	1.9M		●	●			●
Qatar Red Crescent Society			●	●			

Total Funding requirement **CHF 4.2M**

Hazards



Conflict



Population movement



Poverty



Food insecurity



Epidemics



Floods



Yemen Red Crescent Society conducting first aid training (Photo: IFRC)

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Yemen Red Crescent Society** is a key humanitarian actor in Yemen, with a well-recognized presence throughout the country. It was first established in the south of Yemen in 1968 and the north in 1970, and the two were later integrated as one National Society in 1993, after the unification of Yemen. The Yemen Red Crescent Society was admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1983. The National Society has ongoing programmes in health, water, sanitation and hygiene, food security, disaster preparedness and risk reduction and anticipatory action. It also provides humanitarian relief to the most vulnerable, especially those affected by conflict and natural hazards. In its auxiliary role to the public authorities, the Yemen Red Crescent Society regularly provides support in responding to emergencies such as floods, droughts, disease outbreaks and transporting injured people. It works closely with its International Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners located in Yemen and those providing remote support.

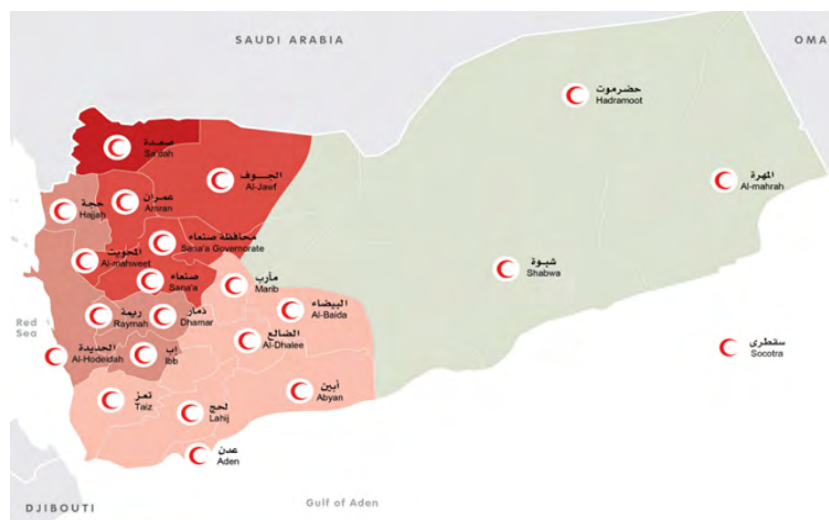
The National Society's vision is to be the foremost humanitarian organization ready to meet the challenges faced by vulnerable communities and capable of rapid delivery of humanitarian services. Its mission is to relieve human suffering, protect human lives and dignity and respond to emergencies. The Yemen Red Crescent Society's commitment to its role as a far-reaching humanitarian organization is built into its Strategic Plan 2023-2027, which outlines five strategic goals:

- Develop vibrant and well-functioning National Society that supports sustainable systems, policies and procedures for efficient service delivery to attain sustained, relevant and impactful humanitarian actions per the National Society's vision and mission

- Improve and strengthen resilience in the communities while ensuring a sustainable humanitarian response
- Deliver appropriate health interventions and address the life-saving needs of the communities, including emergency preparedness, in a timely and effective manner
- Improve and expand the Yemen Red Crescent Society's water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) operational and response capacity to ensure safe, equitable and sustainable WASH assistance and services to the affected communities that impact positively on the health, dignity and well-being of the targeted communities
- Protect the dignity of the people who are victims of conflict and emergencies and improve the National Society protection mechanism to act effectively and to be a trusted partner for humanitarian actions

The Yemen Red Crescent Society has set ambitious goals to enhance its capacity to better respond to the widespread and multiple needs of the Yemeni population. Based on its Strategic Plan, the Yemen Red Crescent Society aims to support approximately 35.7 million people (5.1 million households) with essential goods and services between 2023 and 2027 through its sectorial interventions in emergency and non-emergency times. This will involve the assistance of 30,000 youth and community volunteers and Yemen Red Crescent Society staff members in programming, organizational development and administration.

In 2023, the National Society reached 2.5 million people with long term services and development programmes and one million people with disaster response and early recovery programmes.



Map of before Yemen Red Crescent Society

The map does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the IFRC or the National Society concerning the legal status of a territory or its authorities

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Yemen faces one of the world's gravest [humanitarian crises](#). Over half of the country's population, [18.2 million](#) people, required some form of humanitarian assistance in 2024. Approximately [17.8 million](#) people in Yemen needed health assistance, including 3.2 million internally displaced persons. Despite a 12 per cent decrease from 2023 due to updated vulnerability criteria, the crisis remained severe, especially for IDPs, children, women, the elderly, individuals with disabilities and mental health needs, marginalized communities and those injured in conflict. Among those affected, 24 per cent were women, with 4 per cent of pregnant women needing emergency obstetric care. Children made up 50 per cent of those in need, underscoring the fragile health of Yemen's youngest.

Yemen's vulnerability to climate change was evident during the [heavy rains and flash floods](#) of mid-2024, which affected over 340,000 people across Sa'ada, Al Hodeidah, Al Mahwit, Hajjah and Taizz. The flooding compounded the humanitarian crisis, escalating the need for emergency relief, clean water, shelter and healthcare to support basic services. Yemen also remains one of the [most heavily mined countries globally](#), with landmines and unexploded ordnance causing civilian casualties, impeding resettlement of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and disrupting farming and income-generating activities.

The protracted conflict has devastated Yemen's [health sector](#), with only 55 per cent of facilities operational in a country where 71 per cent of districts report severe health needs. Essential supply chains for medicines, equipment and oxygen remain unreliable, leaving those with chronic illnesses at high risk.

Rising cases of infectious diseases such as measles, polio and diphtheria, combined with a 28 per cent rate of unvaccinated children, increase vulnerability to outbreaks. The spread of [acute watery diarrhoea \(AWD\)](#) and cholera has also intensified, with 30,000 cases reported by April 2024, especially threatening malnourished children and the elderly. Migration has compounded health challenges, with over 90,000 migrants arriving in 2023, straining resources further. Meanwhile, reproductive healthcare remains limited in rural and conflict-affected areas, leaving women without essential services due to staff and supply shortages.

Economic instability, including the Yemeni rial's depreciation, competing monetary policies and reliance on imports, has heightened food insecurity. Around [16.4 million](#) people lack sufficient food, while an estimated [4.56 million](#) face [Crisis or Emergency levels](#) of food insecurity from late 2023 to early 2024. Rising global prices and supply chain disruptions following the Ukraine crisis have further intensified food vulnerabilities, while deteriorating public services leave [80 per cent](#) of Yemenis without consistent access to food, water or healthcare. The country's [banking sector](#) also faces liquidity challenges, worsened by disputes over central bank relocations, which have severely disrupted financial operations and aid delivery.

Prolonged conflict has deepened Yemen's protection crisis, affecting civilians through displacement, economic instability and societal tensions. Children are left bearing severe [psychological scars](#), while people with disabilities and marginalized groups face increased barriers to essential services and livelihoods. Yemen's divided [political landscape](#) complicates humanitarian responses, as media and public sentiments grow increasingly critical of humanitarian organizations expected to address the widespread and complex needs.



Volunteers of the Yemen Red Crescent Society distributing food and shelter materials to families in Hajjah, in August 2024 (Photo: YRCS)

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information on emergencies, see IFRC GO page [Yemen](#)

Emergency Operation	Yemen Floods
Appeal code	MDRYE014
People affected	8 million people
People to be assisted	600,000
Duration	10 months (27 August 2024 to 30 June 2025)
Funding requirement	Funding requirement through the Appeal: CHF 16 million Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 20 million
Link to Emergency Appeal	Yemen Floods Emergency Appeal
Operational Strategy	Yemen Floods Emergency Operational Strategy
Operational Update	Operational Update No. 1

The Yemen Red Crescent Society conducted initial assessments during the 2024 rainy seasons, identifying 655,011 people across 93,573 households affected by severe flooding, with 240 deaths and 635 injuries reported. Unprecedented rainfall, particularly from July to September, displaced over 500,000 people, destroyed shelters, submerged agricultural lands and disrupted livelihoods. 20 of Yemen's 22 governorates were affected, with Sa'dah, Al Jawf, Hajjah, Ma'rib, Ta'iz, Al Hodeidah and Al Mahwit among the worst hit. The floods caused extensive damage to infrastructure, water sources, roads and livestock, while also moving unexploded ordnance into residential areas, increasing risks for communities and responders. Over 186,000 suspected cases of acute watery diarrhoea and cholera have been reported since March, with 680 associated deaths, worsened by damage to health facilities and water contamination. Nearly 99,000 hectares of farmland and 279,000 livestock were also impacted, deepening food insecurity. The IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal to support the Yemen Red Crescent Society in addressing critical needs, including emergency shelter, food, water, sanitation, protection, cash assistance and medical supplies.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The operation targets the most severely flood-affected governorates in Yemen, focusing on displaced populations, women, children and persons with disabilities. It integrates assistance comprising emergency shelter, multi-purpose cash, food security, health and care, livelihoods, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services. It further addresses the restoration of essential services such as access to clean water, the rebuilding of infrastructure and the prevention of disease outbreaks through critical healthcare delivery. The intervention is complemented by protection and prevention initiatives,

including gender and inclusion; community engagement and accountability; risk reduction, climate adaptation and recovery; environmental sustainability; and education. These efforts aim to strengthen community resilience, mitigate risks of displacement and food insecurity and improve overall well-being. The highlights of this assistance are:

Shelter, housing and settlements

Provision of blankets, mattresses, kitchen sets and emergency tents are provided to affected households. Tents are installed and items are distributed. Shelter damage is assessed in highly affected areas..

Livelihoods

Emergency food assistance is provided through the procurement and distribution of food parcels. Food parcels are distributed.

Multi-purpose cash

Multi-purpose cash assistance is provided in areas with functioning markets.

Health and care, including water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

Provision of first aid kits and essential medical supplies, along with epidemic control campaigns and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services. Emergency water supply, sanitation and hygiene activities, including disinfection, hygiene parcel distribution and hygiene promotion are conducted. Rehabilitation of health centre infrastructure and mobile health clinics.

Protection, gender and inclusion (PGI)

Safe spaces are established for women and children to access healthcare. Mobility aids are provided to people with disabilities and dignity kits are distributed to women and girls. Awareness-raising sessions are held for communities and staff and volunteers are trained on protection, gender and inclusion.

Community engagement and accountability (CEA)

Staff and volunteers are trained in the Code of Conduct and protection against Sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). Participatory approaches are established, enabling community involvement in planning and decision-making and a feedback

system is set up with accessible complaints mechanisms. Local voices are integrated into humanitarian diplomacy.

For the period 3 May 2024 to 15 October 2024, the following support was provided:

Affected communities received emergency shelter and essential items, including blankets, kitchen sets, tarpaulins and mosquito nets. Households were also provided with emergency food assistance. In addition, emergency water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) support, including hygiene kits, drinking water and storage supplies, was distributed to communities impacted by the flooding.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Yemen ranks fourth on the INFORM Climate Change Risk Index for 2024, with a high vulnerability score of 8.2, reflecting its extreme susceptibility to climate impacts and limited preparedness. This position, following Somalia and South Sudan, underscores the profound and multi-dimensional impact of climate change in Yemen, which aggravates socioeconomic challenges and heightens vulnerability to natural disasters.

Climate change has increased the frequency of extreme weather events in Yemen, particularly droughts and flash floods. Prolonged drought periods have exacerbated water scarcity and degraded arable land, reducing agricultural productivity and food security. Yemen's shifting rainfall patterns have also led to more flash floods, which damage infrastructure, displace communities and destroy crops. The combined effects of these droughts and floods have put severe pressure on Yemen's already limited resources.

Water scarcity remains one of Yemen's most pressing challenges, as groundwater resources are rapidly depleted due to over-extraction and decreasing recharge rates, exacerbated by climate pressures and human activities. This depletion, which affects drinking water and irrigation supplies, has intensified competition for water across communities and regions, occasionally resulting in localized conflicts. Limited access to clean water has also contributed to an increase in waterborne diseases, compounding health risks for many Yemenis.

The agricultural sector, essential to Yemen's economy and food supply, has been hit hard by these climate challenges. Erratic rainfall and soil degradation have led to reduced crop yields

for key staples such as wheat, sorghum and millet, driving up food prices and increasing reliance on imports. For pastoralist communities, the scarcity of water and grazing lands has resulted in higher livestock mortality, further diminishing livelihoods and deepening poverty.

These environmental challenges carry significant socioeconomic consequences. Food insecurity continues to affect millions, with reduced agricultural production and rising food costs hitting the most vulnerable populations—especially children and pregnant women. The harsh climate conditions have also driven internal displacement as people migrate in search of better living conditions, adding strain to urban areas and increasing demand for humanitarian aid. Health outcomes are deteriorating due to compounded effects of malnutrition, waterborne diseases, and overcrowded living conditions, with rising incidences of diseases such as cholera and malaria.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Yemen Red Crescent Society aims to systematically anticipate and integrate the short- and longer-term impacts of climate change, into its programmes and operations to help communities adapt to it. These programmes include disaster risk reduction, water, sanitation and hygiene, livelihoods and protection interventions where young people are involved.

The National Society will also promote the adoption of greener solutions, such as solar-powered energy in agricultural livelihoods schemes and the use of more climate-resilient agricultural practices such as drought-resistant seeds and better irrigation systems. The Yemen Red Crescent Society aims to ensure that its staff and volunteers have the knowledge and capacity to serve as agents of change, and take the necessary actions required to address climate-driven and environmental crises. Its high-level objectives include to:

- Promote sustainable livelihoods and economic security to strengthen community adaptability to climate variability
- Conduct widespread climate adaptation awareness campaigns across regions
- Expand education on contingency planning and early warning systems for climate events
- Advocate for high-level policy support to position itself as a key partner in national climate action
- Raise climate risk awareness through targeted sessions and partnerships with government entities
- Build its capacity for long-term climate action and environmental stewardship
- Organize 10 community awareness campaigns on sustainable waste management, water conservation and ecosystem protection
- Establish community-based energy management committees
- Implement four livelihood projects targeting 100,000 people
- Train staff and 220 volunteers on enhanced capacity and vulnerability assessments

Planned activities in 2025

- Establish community-based early warning systems
- Install 30 weather and rain monitoring stations
- Implement four small-scale adaptation projects focusing on water harvesting, sustainable agriculture and ecosystem restoration
- Conduct four environmental assessments to identify key drivers of degradation and pollution

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Yemen Red Crescent Society in strengthening the expertise of its staff and volunteers in climate-smart practices and seamlessly weave climate and environmental considerations into their programmes and day-to-day responsibilities. The IFRC will assist the integration of climate and environmental strategies into the strategic and operational frameworks of the Yemen Red Crescent Society. It will also support the National Society in expanding its policymaking and advocacy endeavours pertaining to environmental and climate issues. This support will extend to engagements with Government bodies and other critical humanitarian stakeholders at the national and governorate tiers, as necessary.



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, see the IFRC GO page [Yemen](#)

Drought and floods are Yemen's main recurring hazards, seriously affecting agriculture, food security, displacement and water scarcity.

In several areas, despite being 'medium risk', droughts are expected every five years. It is expected that groundwater reserves will be depleted before 2050, with or without climate change. In addition to the expected 40 per cent loss of agriculture, the reduction in water for drinking and household use will almost inevitably lead to greater displacement and resettlement. The country has the lowest amount of water per capita in the world, with the area around the capital Sana'a the world's most water-stressed area. The city could run out of water due to a lack of rain, over-abstraction of groundwater and a growing population. Rising sea levels also continue to increase the risk of saltwater intrusion, further complicating the water crisis.

Flooding in Yemen is recurrent and occurs every year. In [2024](#), heavy rains have caused destruction and displacement in Yemen, exacerbating an already dire humanitarian situation.

According to initial assessments [341,285 people](#) have been directly affected by the heavy rains and flooding that hit Yemen in July 2024, causing significant damage to residents and internally displaced persons' 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 many mud houses and tents of displaced persons, destroyed numerous water sources and roads, disrupted livelihoods, submerged agricultural lands, caused severe damage to livestock, threatened food security and moved unexploded ordinances into residential areas.

Yemen remains one of the most critically food-insecure nations globally, with an estimated 17.3 million people facing acute food shortages in 2023. According to World Food Programme reports, in June 2024, the share of households with inadequate consumption of food reached 60 per cent nationwide, with historic highs of 61 per cent in southern Yemen under the internationally recognized Government of Yemen (IRG) and 59 percent in northern Yemen under the Sana'a-based authorities (SBA). SBA areas saw a sharper annual deterioration where severe food deprivation (poor food consumption) got more than doubled from 17 per cent in June 2023 to 36 per cent in June 2024.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Yemen Red Crescent Society will support at-risk communities with reducing their vulnerability and exposure to hazards and communicate actionable risk information with them. This includes training communities in conducting enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessments (eVCA). The IFRC's enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA) empowers communities to identify and understand their risks, vulnerabilities, and capacities, enabling them to take informed, locally-driven action to reduce disaster impacts – set out in risk-informed community action plans.

The Yemen Red Crescent Society will also ensure that communities prepare for the timely and effective mitigation of and response and recovery to, crises and disasters, including [early action](#). These will use impact projections and include scenarios where several hazards are happening simultaneously.

To support people affected by crises and disasters, the Yemen Red Crescent Society will focus on implementing its cash and voucher assistance ([CVA](#)) programme. It will also carry out food security and livelihoods ([FSL](#)) programmes and provide households with one-off unconditional cash transfers during emergency response operations. Where markets and services are disrupted, the National Society will ensure that people affected by crises and disasters receive timely and appropriate in-kind assistance. Its high-level objectives include to:

- Strengthen the capacity of communities for disaster risk reduction through training and community-led efforts
- Conduct comprehensive risk assessments and hazard mappings at national, branch and local levels
- Enhance disaster preparedness, response, [early warning](#) capabilities
- Improve disaster response coordination and provide timely [cash and voucher assistance](#) (CVA) and in-kind assistance to affected populations, including internally displaced persons and host communities in areas with disrupted markets
- Expand its leadership by advocating for an effective [disaster law](#)
- Promote [nature-based disaster risk reduction solutions](#), including reforestation, wetland conservation, and ecosystem restoration
- Increase capacity to meet population protection needs and support authorities in mass casualty events with efficient management of human remains
- Strengthen mine and explosive remnants of war response by raising community awareness, improving mine risk education, enhancing data collection and improving access to essential services for affected communities

Planned activities in 2025

- Facilitate the establishment of eight Disaster Management Community Committees (DMCCs) across eight targeted governorates
 - Implement 12 lightning protection systems in five high priority governorates
 - Treat four critical road bends to mitigate landslide and rockfall risks
 - Implement rockslide mitigation measures at 4 high-risk sites
 - Develop a georeferenced database of hazards, vulnerabilities and community assets to support evidence-based decision-making
 - Identify strategic locations and establish pre-positioning of critical supplies
 - Develop standard operating procedures for emergency communications and information management during disasters
 - Provide one-off cash for a crisis to 1500 households affected by disasters
 - Train 80 branch volunteers in conducting [vulnerability and capacity assessments](#) (eVCA) at the community level
-

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will assist Yemen Red Crescent Society in strengthening its [disaster management](#) capacity through ongoing technical and financial support. This support includes emergency preparedness and response activities, such as contingency planning at the headquarters and branch levels and the pre-positioning of emergency stocks for swift distribution in crises. The IFRC will also aid in implementing and enhancing the National Emergency Response Fund, while working with the Yemen Red Crescent Society to grow contributions for the fund.

The IFRC will also help the National Society to set up operational hubs, facilitate technical working groups for disaster and crisis management and strengthen external coordination.

The IFRC will provide support to the Yemen Red Crescent Society in [cash and voucher assistance](#) and addressing food insecurity in critical areas. It will also assist the Yemen Red Crescent Society in accessing Disaster Response Emergency Funds to replenish stocks and respond to crises, including using forecast-based financing modalities when necessary. Additionally, it will support Yemen Red Crescent Society in enhancing its role and leadership in [disaster law](#) as a trusted partner to the public authorities.

The Yemen Red Crescent Society is part of the [global Pilot Programmatic Partnership](#) (PPP) between the IFRC and the European Commission's Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO) with implementation support from the **Danish Red Cross**, the **German Red Cross**, the **Norwegian Red Cross** and the IFRC. Through the ECHO PPP, the Yemen Red Crescent Society will increase its capacity on [anticipatory action](#). The simplified

early action protocols (sEAP) for floods will be validated and used to guide actions.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) will support the Yemen Red Crescent Society in the implementation of multi-purpose and emergency [cash assistance](#) programme in disaster affected areas.



Health and wellbeing

The [Yemen 2024 Humanitarian Needs Overview](#) (HNO) analysis highlights Yemen's severe public health crisis, marked by widespread malnutrition, particularly among children and a resurgence of preventable diseases due to low immunization rates. Conflict has destroyed much of the healthcare infrastructure, resulting in severe shortages of medical supplies, healthcare workers, and functioning facilities, leading to high morbidity and mortality rates among vulnerable groups, especially women, children, and the elderly. Mass displacement due to conflict has further [strained the health system](#), while outbreaks of diseases such as cholera and acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) continue to spread.

Yemen is currently facing an increase in [AWD](#) and suspected cholera cases, with hundreds reported daily. Cholera not only worsens malnutrition but also leads to higher incidences of diarrhea, impacting children with severe acute malnutrition more severely. The arrival of seasonal rains and flooding heightens cholera transmission risks, as contaminated water supplies facilitate the disease's spread.

[Mental health](#) remains a critical concern in Yemen, with an estimated 7 million people, about a quarter of Yemen's population, grappling with psychological trauma and stress inflicted by the ongoing conflict. All require mental health support, yet only 120,000 of this number have consistent access to services. Vulnerable groups, including children, women and internally displaced persons (IDPs), are especially affected. Mental health care remains inadequate due to limited infrastructure, with only one psychiatrist per [700,000](#) individuals. [Social stigma and cultural attitudes](#) prevent about 65 per cent of individuals from seeking help, hindering the acceptance of modern treatments.

Around [17 million](#) people lack access to clean water due to damaged water infrastructure, contamination, and poor sanitation facilities, elevating risks of waterborne diseases such as cholera. Limited sanitation facilities, especially in overcrowded IDP camps, have resulted in unsanitary conditions, including open defecation in some areas. A shortage of hygiene supplies and limited access to clean water have further [compromised public health](#), particularly in flood-affected areas where contaminated floodwaters have exacerbated health risks and disease transmission.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Yemen Red Crescent Society seeks to supplement the struggling health system by providing quality health care services. The Yemen Red Crescent Society will run its general hospital and 29 primary health care centres and provide emergency health services through four mobile health clinics. Collaborating closely with the Ministry of Public Health and Population, the Yemen Red Crescent Society strives to fulfil pressing needs for basic health services and referrals, enhancing emergency medical services, combating [epidemics and pandemics](#), leveraging its capabilities and the dedicated mobilization of community volunteers, to ensure safe and timely delivery of quality care.

Through its water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)) interventions during 2025, the Yemen Red Crescent Society aims to improve and make sustainable drinking water accessible through rehabilitation and maintenance of existing water systems, building new water projects, providing water to the most affected communities and displaced persons, schools and health facilities, and improving access to sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion in targeted communities to mitigate public health risks. This will be done to help reduce the prevalence of water-borne diseases such as cholera, by supporting community initiatives for environmental sanitation in the most vulnerable areas. Its high-level objectives include to:

- Deliver evidence-based and impact-driven, effective, appropriate health services, disease prevention and community-based care activities
- Help communities identify and reduce health risks through relevant community engagement and behaviour change that ensure locally led solutions to address unmet needs
- Expand the reach, quality and modalities of its [first aid](#) activities, including training of volunteers, staff as well as commercial first aid
- Address the needs of people living with communicable diseases, such as HIV and tuberculosis, utilizing relevant harm reduction approaches

- Focus on vector-borne disease interventions, including the use of insecticide-treated nets for effective malaria prevention
- Provide quality and sustainable nutrition services
- Provide communities at risk improved access to adequate water, sanitation and hygiene assistance to support disease control and prevention

Planned activities in 2025

- Review and update its Health Strategic Plan matching the crisis need
- Activate and mobilize a trained health emergencies response team
- Support running costs for 26 health facilities
- Upgrade and provided maintenance for 30 ambulances
- Establish community committees and train them in community-based health and first aid (CBHFA)
- Procure and operate two mobile health clinic vehicles
- Refresh and print basic and advanced First Aid manuals
- Provide pneumatic wheelchairs to 500 people with physical disabilities
- Support 300,000 people with improved, equitable and sustainable access to safe water for drinking, cooking and other domestic use through rehabilitation and upgradation of water supply systems in 10 governorates
- Assist 25,000 people who are at risk from pandemics and epidemics to improve access to adequate water, sanitation and hygiene assistance

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC provides support to the Yemen Red Crescent Society in expanding its healthcare services to reach remote

and vulnerable communities through 26 primary healthcare centres. It also supports the National Society in closely coordinating with the Ministry of Public Health and Population to address urgent health needs.

The IFRC further helps the Yemen Red Crescent Society's in improving its emergency health capacities through policies, standard operating procedures and emergency medical services. Additionally, it assists the National Society in coordinating with WHO, UNICEF and other humanitarian actors.

The IFRC supports the National Society's strategic initiatives by funding water system rehabilitation, emergency sanitation facilities for displaced populations and hygiene promotion in schools and communities. It also aids in establishing Yemen Red Crescent Society's water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) department and integrating WASH efforts with health services to prevent disease outbreaks, ensuring sustainable and effective service delivery across Yemen.

Through the ECHO PPP, the Yemen Red Crescent Society will implement community-based health activities to prevent vector-borne diseases according to the risk profiles of different states. The National Society will continue to collaborate with the Ministry of Health to develop an epidemic response strategy. The National Society will work with local authorities in target areas to improve water and sanitation infrastructure and water quality testing. The Yemen Red Crescent Society will continue to develop its capacity in WASH in line with its 5-year WASH strategy and with technical assistance from the **German Red Cross**.

The **Danish Red Cross** will provide technical support to the National Society in epidemic preparedness and response.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** will provide technical assistance to the Yemen Red Crescent Society in community-based surveillance.



Migration and displacement

Yemen has historically served as both a destination and primary transit route for migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers from the Horn of Africa, particularly enroute to Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states. According to the UNOCHA Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview 2023, most of these individuals are Ethiopian nationals, predominantly young men, with 22 per cent being women and 10 percent children.

Despite ongoing humanitarian crises, Yemen remains a critical transit hub for migration between the Horn of Africa and

Saudi Arabia. According to IOM, the primary migration route begins in Ethiopia, moving through the seaport of Obock in Djibouti. From Obock, migrants cross the Bab Al Mandeb Strait, reaching the coasts of Lahj and Taiz governorates in Yemen. This represents nearly a three-fold increase in arrivals since 2021, with IOM recording 66,330 new migrant arrivals in Yemen between January and May 2023. By December 2022, over 43,000 migrants were estimated to be stranded across Yemen, unable to continue their journeys or return home, relying entirely on humanitarian aid for survival.

Since the beginning of the conflict in 2014, Yemen also emerged as a source country for people fleeing the hostilities, both Yemeni nationals and migrants returning to their countries of origin. According to UNOCHA Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview for 2023, an estimated 308,218 migrants, refugees and asylum-seeking women, girls, boys and men need humanitarian assistance, protection and services. This includes 209,505 migrants and up to 100,000 refugees and asylum-seekers.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Yemen Red Crescent Society integrates assistance to internally displaced populations into all its programmes. To continue providing this assistance, it maintains an active role in coordination mechanisms for effective camp management.

As part of the National Society's objectives in this area, it seeks to ensure that the conditions and surroundings for people in sites for internally displaced persons are improved in a protection-oriented and dignified manner. This includes addressing the immediate humanitarian and protection

needs of vulnerable migrants and displaced people, including internally displaced persons.

Planned activities in 2025

- Provide migrants with health services, food, water, sanitation, essential items, psychosocial support and protection during their stay in the transit sites at Taiz, Shabwah, Saadah and Hajjah
- Draft and finalize its migration strategy for Yemen

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide guidance and technical support to the Yemen Red Crescent Society to implement a clear migration and displacement strategy. This will provide a road map for the National Society for its migration and displacement programme and strengthen the National Society's capacities in this programmatic area. The IFRC will also assist in mobilizing resources for the planned activities and internal and external coordination with clusters and other humanitarian actors.



Values, power and inclusion

Yemen faces a significant gender gap and high gender inequality as per recognized indexes. In various domains, such as education, livelihood opportunities, protection and political representation, indicators display severe disparities between men and women.

In the current humanitarian context, direct access to all population groups as recipients is a significant challenge. Even if humanitarian stakeholders have established mechanisms to overcome the difficulties on the ground, several obstacles remain in reaching out to women, boys and girls and ensuring they are the final beneficiaries of humanitarian interventions. Protection, gender and inclusion are crucial issues that impact different sectors, as protection should be integrated into health, education, WASH and food security.

During conflict, men and young boys are more likely to be killed or injured while fighting. Civilian men and young boys can suffer from humiliation and denigration from armed groups, arbitrary detention and summary execution. This leads to an increasing number of female-headed households that face specific protection risks. Changes in gender roles are accelerated in situations of conflict as women are forced to assume responsibilities previously held by men.

However, they face more obstacles than males in playing this new role because of social exclusion, limited mobility, a lack of support structures, communication barriers and social perceptions (including how they perceive themselves) that they

are weaker than men. This may also have an impact on ensuring the wellbeing and protection of children. The inconsistency in the application of the rule of law by institutions and protection systems disproportionately affects women, boys and girls, making them more vulnerable to grave violations of their rights and significantly exposing them to exploitation and multiple barriers to justice.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Yemen Red Crescent Society is engaged in the new RED Education flagship initiative of the IFRC network to make education communities and facilities safer, more inclusive and resilient. This global effort seeks by 2030 to support 40 million children and youth, 1 million teachers and education personnel, in 100 000 schools and learning spaces, across 100 countries. It focuses on a three-fold approach:

- "Education Ready" for school-based anticipatory action and preparedness interventions (e.g., cash and in-kind assistance, comprehensive risk management, teachers' training)
- "Education First" for immediate relief assistance to affected education communities (e.g., education kits' distribution, set-up and running of temporary spaces, psychosocial support)

- “Education Forward” for recovery measures and longer-term development activities (e.g., schools’ reconstruction, retrofitting and greening; cash and in-kind assistance for education access and continuity; set-up and running of RED education facilities and clubs)

The Yemen Red Crescent Society has committed to taking concrete steps toward observing the minimum standards in gender and diversity through its humanitarian interventions and by disseminating and advocating for these standards throughout the humanitarian response, with the objective of making sure that women, girls, boys and men, of all ages and backgrounds have access to humanitarian assistance and protection that cater to their distinct needs and experiences. The multi-year objectives of the Yemen Red Crescent Society include to:

- Adopt a comprehensive protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) approach across all interventions and programmes
- Educate the most vulnerable people about child protection, protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), prevention of gender-based violence and provide legal assistance as required
- Empower communities to influence decisions affected them
- Establish feedback mechanisms for communication, participation, feedback and complaints
- Integrate community engagement and accountability into its strategic plans, policies and operating procedures

Planned activities in 2025

- Provide 3,000 dignity kits to orphan girls in four governorates

- Deliver legal assistance, issuing 500 birth certificates for displaced newborns and replacing 1,000 lost identity cards
- Develop policies on protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), child protection, human rights and non-discrimination
- Establish a hotline unit to receive community feedback
- Facilitate interactive summer activities for displaced children and orphans
- Conduct three training sessions in basic PGI principles
- Conduct two PGI and PSEA training sessions for Yemeni authorities.
- Organize a workshop in community engagement and accountability self-assessment for executive management across 21

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC network support the Yemen Red Crescent Society to mainstream protection, gender and inclusion across all programmes, strengthening the capacity of the National Society, including training youth and volunteers in conflict zones. Technical support and guidance will be provided by the IFRC at strategic and operational levels, including workshops for staff and volunteers and monitoring of Emergency Appeals for PGI mainstreaming. The National Society will be supported to implement policies and systems related to Code of Conduct adherence, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), fraud and corruption prevention, non-discrimination and child safeguarding.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Yemen Red Crescent Society is engaged in the IFRC Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) process and is at the action and accountability phase. The PER Approach is a continuous and flexible process that enables National Societies to assess, measure and analyze the strengths and gaps of its preparedness and response mechanism, and ultimately take necessary action to improve it.



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Enhance coordination and collaboration with key national and sub-national stakeholders, including authorities, civil society organizations, the private sector and research institutions

- Increase participation and leadership in international and inter-agency coordination efforts
- Develop a resource mobilization strategy
- Conduct Movement operational and coordination group meetings to align efforts and share best practices
- Host National Society development technical working group meetings to address challenges and opportunities

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Yemen Red Crescent Society in its continued collaboration with local authorities, including the Civil

Defence, Ministry of Health and Water Authorities. This support includes technical assistance in coordination and networking with Movement partners. The IFRC will also aid the National Society in organizing Movement Operational Coordination Group meetings and National Society development technical working group sessions. The IFRC will support the Yemen Red Crescent Society in its convener role for coordinating efforts with the broader Movement. Additionally, the IFRC will support the operationalization of the IFRC's Way of Working within the Yemen Red Crescent Society, ensuring that the National Society remains at the forefront of effective humanitarian coordination.



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Update its legal and policy framework and revise its [statutes](#) to strengthen its performance and integrity
- Strengthen governance and senior leadership's understanding of integrity, accountability, humanitarian diplomacy, partnership development and [Safer Access Framework](#) awareness
- Strengthen its network of branches and their operational capacity based on annual development plans by using tools such as Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment ([BOCA](#))
- Improve financial sustainability through strategic investments and leadership engagement in resource mobilization and financial management
- Access funding through mechanisms such as the [IFRC Capacity Building Fund](#), [IFRC/ICRC National Society Investment Alliance](#) and the Empress Shôken Fund
- Implement youth and volunteer strategies through Red Crescent Youth (RCY), Youth as an Agent of Behavior

Change ([YABC](#)), Youth Engagement Strategy ([YES](#)), Youth camps and Volunteering in Emergencies (ViE)

- Improve volunteer learning and peer-to-peer exchange opportunities
- Engage community members in decision-making

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC is supporting the Yemen Red Crescent Society by guiding the revision of its strategic plan and development framework to align with evolving needs and by reinforcing the Branch Development Framework for stronger local branch operations. This support includes strengthening financial sustainability through local income generation. The IFRC will also support the National Society in advancing initiatives in education, volunteer and youth engagement in emergencies and volunteer capacity retention. Additional assistance includes leadership and governance capacity building, policy development for National Society statutes and financial strategies and branch strengthening through potential partnerships.



Distribution of shelter materials, food and tents to households in Al Mokha by the Yemen Red Crescent Society, in August 2024
(Photo: Yemen Red Crescent)



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Foster trust and strategic humanitarian diplomacy with government, donors, media and communities to enhance its reputation and influence public behaviour, policies and decisions
- Increase awareness and understanding of its activities through media coverage
- Develop a unified visual identification
- Develop a [humanitarian diplomacy policy](#)

- Coordinate communication strategies during emergencies to deliver impactful messaging

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide technical support to the Yemen Red Crescent Society in sustaining engagement with authorities and advocating for ongoing donor support to Yemen's humanitarian response. It will also provide support to the National Society in actively pursuing media outreach to keep Yemen in the public eye and highlighting its activities. Additionally, the IFRC will continue to share humanitarian diplomacy insights from other contexts and offer both technical and financial support to the Yemen Red Crescent Society.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Enhance its institutional accountability by integrating gender and diversity considerations into management and culture
- Develop and monitoring safeguarding policies and mechanisms
- Manage financial resources transparently and efficiently, uphold [integrity](#) and prevent fraud and corruption
- Strengthen resource management system (RMS) at headquarters as well as branches
- Implement comprehensive risk management across all levels to ensure quality assurance and operational readiness
- Develop human resources (HR) policy and procedures and review the HR structure
- Guarantee the safety and security of its staff in all humanitarian activities

- Adopt web-based systems for integrated finance, project management, logistics and public relations processes and focus on [digital transformation](#)
- Building its planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting capabilities through the establishment of policies, procedures and tools

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Yemen Red Crescent Society the establishment of policies, guidelines and standard operating procedures on prevention of fraud and corruption, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse ([PSEA](#)), non-discrimination, [child safeguarding](#) and management of integrity. Technical support will also be provided in planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER), community engagement and accountability (CEA) and information management (IM) departments. Additionally, the IFRC will provide financial assistance to the Yemen Red Crescent Society for the renewal of Microsoft license.

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The IFRC has had a long-standing presence in Yemen since 2003 as a country Delegation and its support to the Yemen Red Crescent Society centres on strategic and operational coordination, National Society development and humanitarian diplomacy. It also supports accountability as a cross-cutting theme.

In Yemen, the IFRC gives particular focus to its central role in facilitating and coordinating efforts geared towards National

Society development, with a view to pooling capacities and resources, where other partners have a comparative advantage. The IFRC provides support in various sectoral and technical areas, including emergency response. In recent years, the IFRC supported the National Society through [several](#) Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) and [Emergency Appeal](#) operations in response to floods and disease outbreaks.

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing on common priorities; jointly developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space; mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need, incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, links with development assistance, and efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

IFRC member national societies supporting the National Society multilaterally through the IFRC include the **Canadian Red Cross Society, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross** and **Swedish Red Cross**. In addition, the Yemen Red Crescent Society has bilateral cooperation agreements with other member partners present in the

country, including the **British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross** and **Qatar Red Crescent Society**.

The ECHO PPP is implemented with the support of the **Danish Red Cross** as lead EU National Society, the **German Red Cross**, the **Norwegian Red Cross** and the IFRC in the areas of disaster risk management and [epidemic and pandemic preparedness](#) and response.

The **Danish Red Cross** provides the National Society with technical support focusing on epidemic preparedness and response.

The **German Red Cross** focuses its support to the National Society on WASH and PGI.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** provides the Yemen Red Crescent Society with technical assistance in community-based surveillance.

Movement coordination

The Yemen Red Crescent Society ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation ([SMCC](#)) principles, and the newly-adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

The **ICRC** has been in Yemen since 1962 and has a permanent presence in several governorates. Since the outbreak of the armed conflict in Yemen in 2015, the ICRC has been assisting those affected by it by providing clean water, health care and other relief.

Coordination with other actors

The National Society, as an auxiliary to the public authorities, has developed strategic partnerships with several ministries, including the Ministry of Public Health and Population and the Ministry of Education. At the governorate level, there is ongoing dialogue with local authorities for coordination purposes. The Yemen Red Crescent Society collaborates across several humanitarian clusters, including those focused on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health, and shelter, working with in-country partners such as UN agencies, local and international NGOs and relevant local authorities. Through this coordination, it advocates for support and ensures a united approach to humanitarian assistance.

In close partnership with the IFRC, the Yemen Red Crescent Society participates actively in the Yemen Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) clusters and working groups, sharing insights, addressing challenges and contributing recommendations on Yemen's humanitarian needs. The IFRC and the National Society are part of the strategic advisory group for the shelter and non-food items (NFI) cluster, with the National Society co-chairing the flood response for the

national shelter/NFI cluster. Regular national and subnational meetings enable the National Society to coordinate shelter and NFI initiatives effectively.

The Yemen Red Crescent Society works with WHO and UNICEF to enhance risk communication and community engagement (RCCE), integrating support for the most vulnerable. The IFRC also represents the National Society in the anticipatory action (AA) working group, which aims to strengthen early response efforts.

The National Society maintains vital relationships with local authorities, including the Supreme Council for the Management and Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (SCMCHA), the IDP Executive Unit and government ministries, such as those for Public Health, Water and Education. Partnerships with UN agencies such as OCHA and UNHCR further facilitate coordination and ensure Yemen Red Crescent Society's activities are represented in cluster reporting, while upholding the neutrality essential to the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement's role in Yemen.



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 16 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

About the plan

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2025 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC [Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of the IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

Explanatory note on funding requirements

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities
- Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
- IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- Figures for the years beyond 2025 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-estimation of the efforts led by all
- Reporting bias: the data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain

Additional information

- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars](#)
- [Evaluations and research databank](#)
- [Donor response reports](#)

Contact information

Yemen Red Crescent Society
www.en.yemenredcrescent.org

Tamer Ramadan

Head of Delegation
IFRC Country Delegation Yemen,
Sana'a
T +2011 4455 6888
tamer.ramadan@ifrc.org

Yara Yassine

Acting Head of Strategic Partnerships
& Resource Mobilization
IFRC Regional Office for Middle East
& North Africa, Beirut
T +961 79 300 562
yara.yassine@ifrc.org

Sumitha Martin

Lead
IFRC Global Strategic Planning
& Reporting Centre
New Delhi
sumitha.martin@ifrc.org