



A cyclone-affected family receives aid in Socotra, Yemen – Photo: YRCS

Appeal: MDRYE013	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 281,025	Crisis Category: Yellow	Hazard: Cyclone
Glide Number: TC-2023-000212-YEM	People Affected: 65,583 people	People Targeted: 14,000 people	People Assisted: 14,000 people
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 31-10-2023	Operational End Date: 30-04-2024	Total Operating Timeframe: 6 months
Targeted Regions: Hadramout, Shabwa, Al-Mahara			

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

Description of the Event

 **Yemen: Tiji Cyclone**
IFRC October 2023



Governorates affected by Cyclone Teji 2023

Date of event

21-10-2023

What happened, where and when?

Cyclone Teji, a severe tropical storm, made landfall in eastern Yemen on 23 October 2023, primarily affecting Al Mahrah, Hadramawt, Socotra, and parts of Shabwah Governorates. The cyclone brought intense rainfall, strong winds, and flooding, resulting in widespread destruction of infrastructure, homes, roads, and essential services. Flash floods inundated low-lying areas, displacing families, damaging farmlands, and disrupting livelihoods. According to YRCS reports as of the end of 2023, 9369 HHs (65,583 people) were affected in the 3 worst-affected governorates of Al Mahrah, Hadramawt, and Socotra.

In the aftermath, humanitarian partners, including YRCS and local authorities, initiated rapid assessments and immediate life-saving interventions. Between October 2023 and April 2024, response efforts continued with a focus on shelter/NFIs, WASH, food, and health support to affected communities in the affected governorates. However, access challenges, ongoing insecurity, and limited resources constrained the scale and speed of the response.



YRCS Team during assessment in Al Mahrah-Photo credit YRCS

Scope and Scale

Cyclone Tej, an Extremely Severe Cyclonic Storm, formed over the Arabian Sea on 20 October 2023 and made landfall on 22–23 October in eastern Yemen, especially Al Mahrah, after passing over Socotra, then moving into Hadramawt, Shabwah, and parts of Al-Dhale. The cyclone brought intense rainfall, strong winds, and flooding. Below is a summary of the scope, scale, and impact of cyclone Tej.

Geographical Impact:

- Primary Governorates Affected: Al Mahrah, Hadramawt, Shabwah, Socotra
- Rainfall: Up to 406 mm recorded in Al Mahrah — over 8 times the average annual rainfall
- Displacement:
 - o Over 32,000 people were displaced (approx. 4,356 households) within days of landfall
 - o Most displacements occurred in Al Mahrah (3,749 HH) and Hadramawt (611 HH) and Socotra (914 HH).
- Damage:
 - o Socotra: Over 500 homes damaged or destroyed, 6,400 people displaced
 - o Al Mahrah: At least 3749 families were displaced; widespread infrastructure and housing were damaged.
 - o Total households affected across impacted governorates exceeded 10,000 according to different reports and YRCS reports indicates that 9369 HHs (65,583 people) were affected in the 3 worst affected governorates of Al Mahrah, Hadramawt and Socotra,
- Casualties:
 - o At least 7 deaths and over 150 injuries reported, primarily in Al Mahrah Infrastructure & Livelihoods:
 - Extensive damage to: Roads, farms, power and water systems, and public health facilities
 - Local markets and transport routes were disrupted, affecting food security and access to basic services

National Society Actions

<p>Have the National Society conducted any intervention additionally to those part of this DREF Operation?</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>Please provide a brief description of those additional activities</p>	<p>In addition to the DREF activities YRCS have conducted the following activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • YRSC have conducted emergency rescue activities in the flood affected areas, also the transfer of injured and dead bodies.

- Also conducted emergency response activities through support from ICRC and PNSs in country, detail of those activities are provided below in the specified sections.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	The IFRC have continued to maintain close coordination with the YRCS through its country delegation office in Yemen and its regional office in Beirut and have provided relevant support during these emergency operations and beyond. IFRC have supported YRCS in coordinating with relevant clusters and movement partners in country and coordinating the whole response. Also have provided support to YRCS to procure NFIs and Hygiene kits locally and transportation of NFIs/relief items to the affected branches, also in conducting PDMs etc.
Participating National Societies	Other PNSs in the country also supported YRCS Cyclone Tej response, GRC provided 1300 NFI kits, DRC 650, and NRC provided 600 NFI kits.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

ICRC have provided 200 NFI kits, 300 food parcels, and 200 plastic sheets to YRCS for the cyclone Tej response, also provided some support to conduct assessments in some of the affected locations.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	Yes
National authorities	On October 19, the Yemen Meteorological Department issued a green early warning for Cyclone Tij. On October 20, the warning was upgraded to yellow. On October 21 at 7:00 PM, a second yellow warning was issued. At 9:30 PM that same day, the warning was upgraded to red. YRCS branches worked with the authorities to coordinate the response. From October 22-24, the warning remained at red. Civil Défense together with YRCS also contributed to the evacuation and also aid distribution process. Also, the Ministry of Planning launched a call for support on October 24.
UN or other actors	The UN through UNFPA have responded through the Rapid response mechanism (RRRM) in some areas, also as per information received from YRCS, the shelter/NFIs cluster led by UNHCR through partners have supported 1,471 HHs (10,297 people) in the cyclone Tej affected governorates.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

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

- Shelter cluster SAG (Strategic Advisory Group), YRCS is part of Yemen shelter/NFIs cluster SAG.
- National shelter cluster member as well as in the hubs level.
- National Protection cluster member as well as in the hubs level.
- National CCCM cluster member as well as in the hubs level.
- National Health cluster member as well as in the hubs level.
- National Food security cluster member as well as in the hubs level.
- National WASH cluster member.
- CMWG (Cash and market working group) Member.
- Flood emergency cell.
- YRCS is Co-chair for the flood's response for Yemen under the national shelter/NFI cluster for Yemen,
- Local authorities: YRCS have also closely coordinated the response with Local authorities, such as civil defense, Met Department, SCMCHA, IDPs executive unit.



Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Following the conclusion of the emergency response phase at the start of the second quarter of 2024, shelter needs remain critical in areas impacted by Cyclone Tej, especially in Al Mahrah, Socotra, and parts of Hadramawt and Shabwah. The cyclone destroyed or severely damaged over 2,000 houses, including more than 500 homes in Socotra and at least 300 in Al Mahrah, leaving thousands without adequate shelter.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Following the end of the emergency response phase in start of second quarter of 2024, critical WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) needs persist across cyclone-affected areas in Yemen, particularly in Al Mahrah, Hadramawt, Shabwah, and Socotra. The cyclone disrupted water supply networks, contaminated water sources, and damaged sanitation infrastructure, leaving thousands without access to safe water and basic hygiene services.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This Operation aimed to support the population affected by cyclone Tej and provided support to meet the immediate needs of 2,000 households (14,000 people) through the provision of shelter/NFIs and hygiene assistance in Socotra, Al Mahra, and Hadramout governorates.

Operation strategy rationale

To address the immediate needs of the Cyclone-affected populations, this DREF supported the replenishment and Distribution/response of NFI kits including mattresses, blankets, kitchen sets, hygiene kits, and plastic buckets and assisted 2,000 HHs (14,000 People). The response covered the following activities

Shelter/NFI items:

YRCS have completed the following activities under the shelter/NFIs sector.

- Distribution/Replenishment of 4,000 blankets (1000, HHs, 4 per household)
- Distribution/Replenishment of 1,000 kitchen sets (1000, HHs, 1 per household)
- Distribution/Replenishment of 4,000 mattresses (1000, HHs, 4 per household)
- Distribution of 4,000 blankets (1000, HHs, 4 per household)
- Distribution of 4,000 mattresses 1000 HHs, (4 per household)
- Distribution of 1,000 kitchen sets (1000, HHs, 1 per household)

WASH items:

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

Location wise distribution summary and HHs reached is as follows:

Al Mahrah: 950 HHs

Hadramaut: 650 HHs

Socotra: 400 HHs

Total: 2000 HHs

Targeting Strategy

Who was targeted by this operation?

This response targeted 2000 HHs (14,000 people) including IDPs, host communities, marginalized groups affected by the cyclone Tej. Priority was given to the HHs with persons with specific needs, including HHs with persons with disability, female-headed households,



child-headed households, HHS

with elderly people who have not received any support. Location wise summary of the HHS reached is as follows:

Al Mahrah: 950 HHS
Hadramaut: 650 HHS
Socotra: 400 HHS
Total: 2000 HHS

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The following selection criteria were used, HHS who met 2-3 criteria out of the following criteria were prioritized for assistance.

- IDPs, host communities, marginalized groups who have lost most of their essential household items e.g NFIs including Mattresses, blankets, kitchen sets, buckets, jerry cans during recent floods.
- IDPs, host communities, marginalized groups who have lost most of their hygiene items and are vulnerable to disease outbreaks.
- IDPs and HCs who have damaged shelters/Homes (Partially or fully damaged)
- IDPs, host communities, marginalized groups living in areas exposed to moderate flooding.

Priority was given to the HHS with persons with specific needs, including HHS with persons with disability, female-headed households, child-headed households, and HHS with elderly people who have not received any support.

Also, YRCS volunteers explained the targeting/selection criteria to the affected communities and how the HHS were selected for assistance.

Total Assisted Population

Assisted Women	3,360	Rural	70%
Assisted Girls (under 18)	3,500	Urban	30%
Assisted Men	3,444	People with disabilities (estimated)	10%
Assisted Boys (under 18)	3,696		
Total Assisted Population	14,000		
Total Targeted Population	14,000		

Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

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

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

Risk	Mitigation action
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Access constraints: Access to affected areas may be constrained by damaged infrastructure, security concerns, and bureaucratic delays. This could make it difficult to deliver humanitarian assistance to people in need.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinated and Liaised movement and field access with the authorities and ICRC Also ensured community engagement to build trust and accountability to beneficiaries
Targeting risks: The increase of needs and Shortage of resources of other humanitarian partners due to natural disaster response is not their mandate which divert the pressure to national society.	Coordination was done with shelter/NFIs, CCCM cluster and RRM Yemen and other actors to advocate to address the needs of affected population in targeted areas.
Logistical challenges: The complex operating environment in Yemen also poses logistical challenges. It may be difficult to transport supplies and personnel to affected areas, and there is a risk of delays and disruptions.	IFRC framework agreement for NFIs and transportation of items was used to expedite the response in targeted areas which was very instrumental.
Security risks: The ongoing conflict in Yemen poses a significant security risk to humanitarian operations. Humanitarian personnel and assets may be targeted by armed groups, and there is a risk of abduction, injury, or death.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> ICRC in Yemen lead security management, enhanced monitoring systems were put in place, as well as regular drills and testing of communication channels. YRCS and IFRC coordinated on security aspects with ICRC. Security alerts for freezing movements were shared when needed. Hibernation systems were in place with emergency stocks in all residences. YRCS and IFRC Delegation had a designated security focal point. Security SOPs were in place and followed by staff.
Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:	
The situation in Yemen remains highly volatile and the security situation can deteriorate at any moment. Below are some of the measures in place to mitigate relevant risks.	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> ICRC in Yemen leads security management, there are enhanced monitoring systems in place, regular drills and testing of communication channels. YRCS and IFRC coordinate on security aspects with ICRC. Security SOPs are in place and followed by staff. Security alerts for freezing movements are shared when needed. YRCS and IFRC Delegation have a designated security focal point who provide regular updates and advisories. 	
Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	No

Implementation



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 107,222

Targeted Persons: 14,000

Assisted Persons: 14,000

Targeted Male: 7,140

Targeted Female: 6,860

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of household provided with household items	2,000	2,000
# of mattresses distributed	8,000	8,000



# of blankets distributed	8,000	8,000
# of kitchen sets distributed	2,000	2,000
% of HHs who report that the assistance- provided to them was timely, relevant, and met their relevant immediate needs	80	99

Narrative description of achievements

To address the immediate needs of the Cyclone-affected populations, this DREF supported the replenishment and Distribution/response of NFI kits, including mattresses, blankets, and kitchen sets, and assisted 2,000 HHs (14,000 People). The response covered the following activities

Shelter/NFI items:

YRCS has completed the following activities under the shelter/NFIs sector.

- Distribution/Replenishment of 4,000 blankets (1000, HHs, 4 per household)
- Distribution/Replenishment of 1,000 kitchen sets (1000, HHs, 1 per household)
- Distribution/Replenishment of 4,000 mattresses (1000, HHs, 4 per household)
- Distribution of 4,000 blankets (1000 HHs, 4 per household)
- Distribution of 4,000 mattresses to 1000 HHs (4 per household)
- Distribution of 1,000 kitchen sets (1000, HHs, 1 per household)

Location-wise distribution summary and HHs reached are as follows:

Al Mahrah: 950 HHs Hadramaut: 650 HHs

Socotra: 400 HHs

Total: 2000 HHs

Post distribution monitoring survey- PDMs were conducted in all targeted locations except Socotra, as it was not accessible for the PMER staff, but a YRCS staff member from HQ was sent to Socotra to monitor the distribution and have feedback from affected/targeted communities. The PDMs were done within 3-6 weeks of the distributions. The sample size was calculated using a standard calculator with 95% confidence level and a margin of error of 10, and a simple random sampling method was used for selection and targeting of HHs. Below is the summary of the key findings of the PDMs.

- 99% of the respondents reported that the assistance they received was relevant and timely and met their needs.
- On average, 94% of the respondents reported that they were satisfied with the quantity of the items they received; only 6% reported that some of the items were not enough for their family.
- Also, as on average, 93% of the respondents reported that they were very satisfied with the quality of items they received.
- All the respondents reported that the distribution site was easily accessible to them.
- Also, all the respondents reported that they did not pay anything to get assistance from YRCS.

Lessons Learnt

- Early warning issued by CAMA was very useful; it alerted YRCS and other organizations and helped in early preparation for the disaster before it happened.
- The newly signed IFRC framework agreements for NFIs (Blankets, mattresses, kitchen sets, Hygiene kits, etc.), also for transportation services, have helped in quick and timely response in Al Mahrah and Hadramout governorates.
- To ensure close and timely coordination with local authorities, which facilitate/facilitates securing timely approvals from these authorities to respond immediately and in a timely manner to meet the immediate needs of the affected population. It was challenging in some locations, which has delayed the distribution of NFIs in these locations.
- Continue efforts and coordination with relevant clusters at national and Hub level (CCCM, Shelter NFI, etc.) and relevant organizations that help/helped identify and fill the gaps and to meet the immediate needs of the affected population, also to avoid duplication of efforts and resources. Therefore, it is important to ensure timely and regular coordination with relevant clusters, other humanitarian organizations to ensure a timely and smooth emergency response, also to avoid duplication of efforts and resources.
- Where possible to continue to ensure availability of the emergency stocks/NFIs at the Branch level, as was done in some of the branches which helped in timely response during the emergency/disasters.
- Having clear and good preparedness and response plan and clear roles and responsibilities for staff and volunteers involved in emergency response helped in timely and effective emergency response.
- Informing beneficiaries, camp committees and community committees about the distribution date well in advance ensured a higher beneficiary turnout on the day of distribution.
- Choosing a suitable distribution site which is accessible to everyone facilitated smooth and timely distribution.



Challenges

- Access issue: In some areas, difficulties reaching the people affected by floods and road blockages due to torrential rains/Access issue.
- Getting Approval/Permit Delays: In some areas, delays in obtaining approvals from local authorities to do the assessment and distributions have hindered the timely delivery of assistance to the affected population. Therefore, in areas where there are delays in obtaining approvals/permits, it is necessary to engage regularly with local authorities and advocate for agreements in advance to facilitate easy approvals/permits during emergency responses.
- Exaggeration of the affected people's numbers in local authorities' reports is also one of the challenges; therefore, it is important to conduct a rapid needs assessment in affected areas, also to collect information from multiple sources and triangulate the information about the affected population and impact of the disaster.
- In some cases, the affected areas are far away from the branches, which leads to delayed responses and increased costs.
- Due to funding shortages, Low response from other humanitarian actors (High needs Vs low response). Continue efforts and coordination with relevant clusters and organizations to respond to the immediate needs of the affected people.
- In some remote areas, difficulties in delivery of items to distribution sites in large vehicles necessitate to use of small cars, which increases the transportation cost.
- Delivery of items to Socotra governorate was challenging as there is no road access; the only access is through the sea and using ships/boats, and Socotra's local market is not huge, where we can have local large-scale procurement.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 148,927

Targeted Persons: 14,000

Assisted Persons: 14,000

Targeted Male: 7,140

Targeted Female: 6,860

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of HHs reached through Hygiene promotion sessions by YRCS volunteers.	2,000	2,000
# of households provided with essential hygiene items	2,000	2,000
% of HHs who report that the assistance provided to them was timely, relevant, and met their relevant immediate needs	80	99

Narrative description of achievements

YRCS have accomplished the following activities under WASH sector.

- 1- Distribution/Replenishment of WASH-related household items: YRCS has completed the distribution/replenishment of 1000 hygiene kits and 2000 Plastic buckets (2 per household) and they were delivered to YRCS warehouse in Sana'a HQ and further distributed in areas where there were gaps in Al Mahrah, Hadramout and Socotra governorates.
- 2- Procurement/Distribution of WASH-related household items: YRCS has completed the distribution of 1000 Hygiene kits and 2000 plastic buckets to meet the immediate WASH needs of 1000 cyclone/floods-affected HHs in Al Mahrah, Hadramout, and Socotra governorates.
- 3- Hygiene Promotion: Trained YRCS volunteers have conducted hygiene promotion sessions at the time of distribution to educate people on the use of hygiene items, personal hygiene, and safe water chain to reduce public health risks in the targeted population. The hygiene sessions were conducted in all targeted locations before the distribution of NFIs and Hygiene items.
- 4- Post distribution monitoring survey- PDMs were conducted in all targeted locations except Socotra, as it was not accessible for the PMER staff, but a YRCS staff member from HQ was sent to Socotra to monitor the distribution and have feedback from affected/targeted communities. The PDMs were done within 3-6 weeks of the distributions. The sample size was calculated using a standard calculator with 95% confidence level and a margin of error of 10, and a simple random sampling method was used for selection and targeting of HHs. Below is the summary of the key findings of the PDMs.

- 99% of the respondents reported that the assistance they received was relevant and timely and met their needs.



- As an average 94% of the respondents reported that they were satisfied with the quantity of the items they received, only 6%

reported that some of the items were not enough for their family.

- Also, as an average, 93% of the respondents reported that they were very satisfied with the quality of items they have received.
- All the respondents reported that the distribution site was easily accessible to them.
- Also, all the respondents reported that they did not pay anything to get assistance from YRCS.

Lessons Learnt

Same as above listed and described under shelter and settlement section.

Challenges

- Same as above listed and described under shelter and settlement section.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 26,368

Targeted Persons: 165

Assisted Persons: 165

Targeted Male: 110

Targeted Female: 55

Indicators

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

Narrative description of achievements

1- Support YRCS in conducting Monitoring, learning, and accountability activities and initiatives during the response.

During this operations YRCS have deployed 165 volunteers in targeted locations which includes 110 male and 55 female volunteers. These volunteers were engaged in assessment, registration, distribution process, post distribution monitoring, communication activities during the response and hygiene promotion campaigns depending on their skills and experience.

YRCS PMER team from HQ and branches have paid visit to the distribution sites, also have ensured to have complaint and feedback desks and boxes during the distribution to ensure the quality and accountability to the affected population and to have their feedback and inputs to YRCS response. Through DREF some of the costs related to volunteer incentives, communication, transportation etc. was replenished and provided according to YRCS regulations.

2- Conduct Lessons learned workshop: YRCS have also conducted a 2 day lesson learned workshop.

Also, a lesson learned workshop was conducted at the end of the operations, where YRCS DM staff, volunteers from HQ, DM focal points from branches, Hubs, and some community members were engaged. Details of the lessons learned captured during the workshop are provided under the lesson learned section above under shelter and settlement and WASH sections.

Lessons Learnt

Below are some of the key learning captured during the LLW.

- Early warning issued by CAMA was very useful, it has alerted YRCS and other organizations and helped in early preparation for the disaster before it happened.
- The newly signed IFRC framework agreements for NFIs (Blankets, mattress, kitchen sets, Hygiene kits etc.), also for transportation services have helped in quick and timely response in Al Mahrah and Hadramout governorates.
- To ensure close and timely coordination with local authorities which facilitates/facilitated to secure timely approvals from these authorities to respond immediately and in timely manners to meet the immediate needs of the affected population. It was challenging in some locations which have delayed the distribution of NFIs in these locations.



- Continue efforts and coordination with relevant clusters at national and Hub level (CCCM, Shelter NFI etc.) and relevant organizations which helps/helped in identifying and filling the gaps and to meet the immediate needs of the affected population, also to avoid duplication of efforts and resources. Therefore, it is important to ensure timely and regular coordination with relevant clusters, other humanitarian organizations to ensure a timely and smooth emergency response, also to avoid duplication of efforts and resources.
- Where possible to continue to ensure availability of the emergency stocks/NFIs at Branch level, as was done in some of the branches which helped in timely response during the emergency/disasters.
- Having clear and good preparedness and response plan and clear roles and responsibilities for staff and volunteers involved in emergency response helped in timely and effective emergency response.
- Informing beneficiaries, camp committees and community committees about the distribution date well in advance ensured a higher beneficiary turnout on the day of distribution.
- Choosing a suitable distribution site which is accessible to everyone facilitated smooth and timely distribution.

Challenges

In Al Mahra there is a lack of experience of volunteers in search and rescue operations, also lack of relevant equipment. Recommended to have further training for volunteers on search and rescue and if possible, to provide relevant search and rescue tools etc.



Financial Report

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

MDRYE013 - Yemen - Cyclone

Operating Timeframe: 31 Oct 2023 to 30 Apr 2024

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2023/10-2025/9	Operation	MDRYE013
Budget Timeframe	*	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 04/Nov/2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	282,517
DREF Response Pillar	282,517
Expenditure	-279,731
Closing Balance	2,786

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	107,222	104,654	2,567
PO02 - Livelihoods			0
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash			0
PO04 - Health			0
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	148,927	157,959	-9,032
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion			0
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery		0	0
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability			0
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
Planned Operations Total	256,149	262,613	-6,464
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships			0
EA02 - Secretariat Services	6,284		6,284
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	20,085	17,118	2,967
Enabling Approaches Total	26,369	17,118	9,251
Grand Total	282,517	279,731	2,787

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

Please explain variances (if any)

The variance of around +6% under WASH component is due to variation in the estimated and actual prices.

The under spending/saving (balance) is mainly under the secretariat cost and national society strengthening. This is mainly due to the following reasons.

The IFRC regional staff (roving finance Co) part of salary contribution was not charged here, also for the NS strengthening cost, as they received some partial support from other partners like ICRC for assessments, registration etc., so the full cost was not charged to this DREF.



Contact Information

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

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