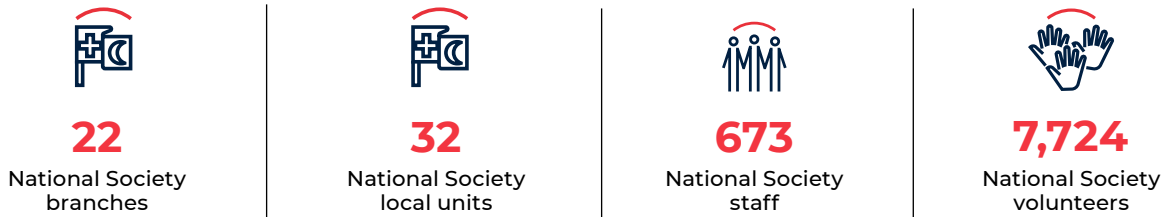


IN SUPPORT OF THE YEMEN RED CRESCENT SOCIETY

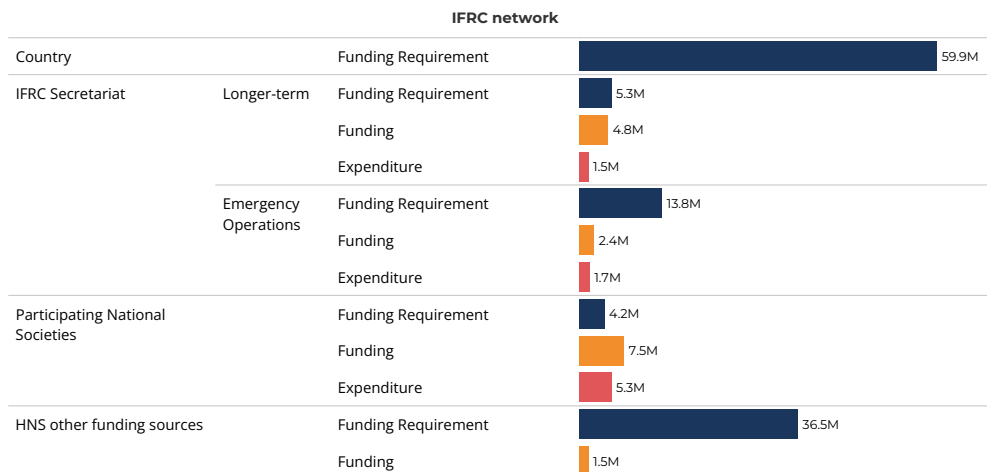
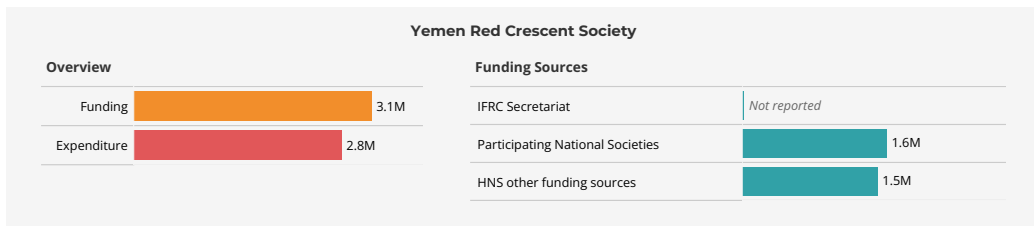


PEOPLE REACHED



FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

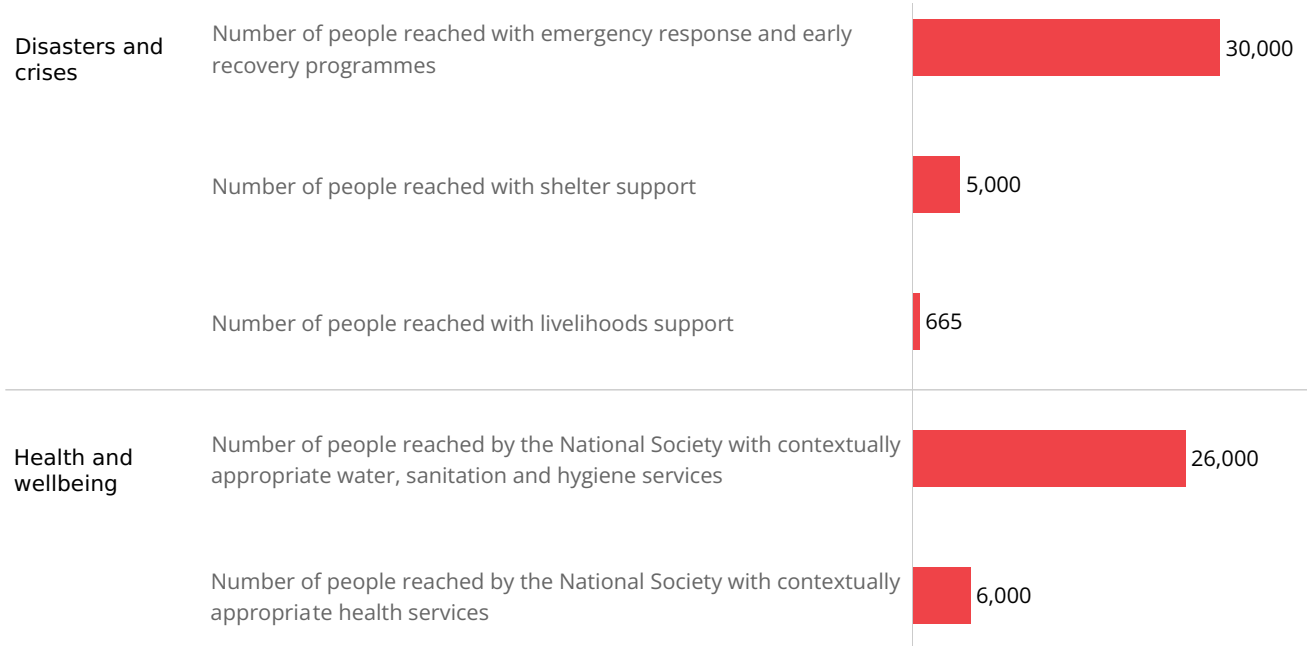


Appeal number **MAAYE001**

*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRYE014 / Floods



STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	28,000
Migration and displacement	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	24,000
Values, power and inclusion	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes
	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	109,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes	61,000
	Number of people whose access to education is facilitated through National Society's programming	72,000

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Accountability and agility	National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its actions	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
National Society development	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes

IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
British Red Cross	2.3M						
Danish Red Cross	2.5M		●	●		●	
Finnish Red Cross	207,000						
German Red Cross			●	●		●	
Norwegian Red Cross	1.8M		●	●			
Qatar Red Crescent Society			●	●			
Turkish Red Crescent	562,000						

Total Funding Reported **CHF 7.5M**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

As of the end of 2025, Yemen remains one of the world's largest and most complex humanitarian crises. Nearly eleven years of protracted conflict, economic collapse, climate shocks, and institutional fragmentation have severely weakened public services and eroded community resilience.

Despite intermittent de-escalation in front-line hostilities since the 2022 UN-brokered truce, Yemen continued to experience political volatility and localized armed confrontations throughout 2025, particularly in southern governorates and parts of Hadramawt and Al Mahrah. Tensions between the Presidential Leadership Council (PLC) and the Southern Transitional Council (STC) further strained governance structures and humanitarian access in some areas.

In the north, operational constraints intensified during 2025, including administrative restrictions and detention of humanitarian personnel, which impacted humanitarian space and the ability of UN agencies and international NGOs to operate at scale. This resulted in increased expectations and pressure on national actors, including the Yemen Red Crescent Society (YRCS), to fill critical service gaps.

Yemen's economy continued its downward trajectory in 2025. The Yemeni rial experienced depreciation in parts of the country, while inflation and high fuel prices further reduced purchasing power. Fragmented monetary policies and banking sector constraints disrupted trade and humanitarian financial transfers. Many public sector employees, including teachers and health workers, continued to face irregular salary payments, undermining public service delivery. Yemen's heavy dependence on imports left it highly vulnerable to global supply chain disruptions and regional instability.

Yemen remains classified in the "Very High Risk" category under the INFORM Risk Index 2025, with an overall score of approximately 8.1–8.3 out of 10, reflecting the country's extreme exposure to hazards, high structural vulnerability, and limited institutional coping capacity. This INFORM risk profile underscores that climate change in Yemen does not operate in isolation but compounds pre-existing fragilities. Prolonged drought periods deepen water scarcity and degrade agricultural land, while shifting rainfall patterns generate more intense flash floods that damage infrastructure, displace communities, and destroy crops. The cumulative impact of these hazards places severe strain on Yemen's already fragile economic systems, public infrastructure, and community resilience, reinforcing the need for anticipatory action, flood mitigation, and integrated water resource management interventions.

More than 392,000 people from more than 56,000 households were affected, with 153 deaths and 118 injured. 20 out of the 22 Governorates across Yemen were affected by the floods including Ibb, Abyan, Al Bayda, Al Jawf, Al Hudaydah, Al Dhale'e, Al Mahwit, Amanat Al Asimah, Taiz, Hajjah, Hadramout, Dhamar, Shabwah, Sa'ada, Aden, Amran, Lahj, Marib, Sana'a Governorate. Overall, the floods led to the destruction/damage of houses/shelters and destruction of displaced people's tents, damaged health facilities, destroyed numerous water sources and roads, disrupted livelihoods, submerged agricultural lands, caused severe damage to livestock and threatened the already dire food security situation.

Displacement remained a defining feature of the crisis. As of end-2025, over 4.5 million people remained internally displaced, with many living in informal settlements lacking adequate shelter, water, and sanitation services (IOM DTM, 2025). IDPs represent one of the most vulnerable groups, often facing limited livelihood opportunities and restricted access to services. Women-headed households, persons with disabilities (estimated at 15 per cent of the population by global disability prevalence standards), older persons, migrants, and refugees experienced disproportionate barriers to assistance.

According to the 2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan, an estimated 19 million people require humanitarian assistance. Over 17 million people face acute food insecurity, including more than 2 million malnourished children. Approximately 17 million people lack adequate healthcare, while more than 15 million require WASH support due to limited access to safe water and sanitation. Protection risks remain high among the 4.5 million internally displaced people, and over 8 million children require education assistance. 1With the HNRP only less than 30 per cent funded, significant life-saving needs remain unmet across all sectors.

Food insecurity remained critical in 2025. The IPC analysis projected that over 17 million people were facing acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above), including several million in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) conditions. In some governorates, Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates exceeded emergency thresholds. More than 2 million children under five and over 1 million pregnant and lactating women were estimated to require treatment for acute malnutrition. At the same time, food prices were reported to be 30 to 40 per cent higher in some markets compared to previous years, while income loss and reduced humanitarian assistance further eroded household purchasing power, severely limiting families' ability to meet basic food needs.

As per the UNOCHA Financial Tracking Service (FTS), the Yemen 2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) had secured approximately US\$704.4 million in contributions against a total requirement of about US\$2.48 billion, equating to roughly 28.4 per cent funded as of the most recent reporting, leaving over 70 per cent of needs unmet and undermining partners' capacity to deliver life-saving assistance at scale. In comparison, the Yemen HNRP for 2024 achieved a substantially higher coverage receiving around 56.5 per cent of its funding requirements highlighting a significant decline in donor financing for 2025 and exacerbating the humanitarian financing gap amid escalating needs.

As Yemen enters 2026, humanitarian needs remain extensive and largely unmet. Without predictable and sustained funding, strengthened anticipatory action, and investment in resilient public services particularly in health, WASH, and disaster preparedness, also food security the risk of further deterioration remains high.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In 2025, the Yemen Red Crescent Society strengthened climate resilience by enhancing early warning systems and preparedness mechanisms across vulnerable communities. This included operationalising emergency operation rooms, establishing community-based early warning networks, and improving coordination with government authorities and partners through formal agreements. At the same time, the National Society supported communities in mitigating climate-related risks through large-scale distributions of essential relief items, contributing to improved preparedness and resilience against climate-related hazards.

Disasters and crises

In this reporting period, the Yemen Red Crescent Society strengthened its disaster and crisis response through expanded community preparedness, infrastructure investments, and large-scale humanitarian assistance. The National Society enhanced volunteer and partner capacity for risk assessment and emergency response, implemented flood mitigation and shelter interventions, and scaled up anticipatory action to reduce the impact of forecasted hazards. At the same time, it conducted risk assessments and delivered cash, in-kind, and livelihood support across multiple governorates, addressing immediate needs while promoting recovery and resilience among affected populations.

Health and wellbeing

Throughout 2025, the Yemen Red Crescent Society strengthened health and wellbeing outcomes through expanded access to essential healthcare, community-based prevention, and large-scale public health interventions. The National Society delivered extensive health services through supported facilities and mobile teams, while reinforcing disease prevention through awareness campaigns, volunteer training, and community engagement. Capacity building for healthcare workers and investments in facility safety and resilience ensured continuity of services in complex contexts. The Yemen Red Crescent Society also scaled up first aid training, emergency referrals, and mental health and psychosocial support, alongside targeted responses to disease outbreaks, including cholera, through awareness, surveillance, and treatment support. At the same time, improvements in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure—combined with public health interventions and facility upgrades—reduced health risks and enhanced living conditions for vulnerable communities across multiple governorates.

Migration and displacement

In 2025, the Yemen Red Crescent Society strengthened its response to migration and displacement by delivering integrated humanitarian and protection support to internally displaced persons across multiple programmes. This included providing essential services, psychosocial and legal assistance, and targeted cash and in-kind support, alongside strengthening community centres serving displaced populations. The National Society also expanded its

Restoring Family Links (RFL) services, enabling families to trace and reconnect with missing relatives, while ensuring the dignified management and transfer of human remains in conflict settings. In parallel, large-scale mine risk education activities improved community awareness and safety in areas affected by explosive hazards, contributing to enhanced protection and resilience among displaced and vulnerable groups.

Values, power and inclusion

Between January and December 2025, the Yemen Red Crescent Society strengthened values, power, and inclusion by expanding community engagement and accountability, and participation across its programmes. The National Society conducted widespread awareness sessions on psychological stress and coping mechanisms for diverse community groups, while advancing accountability by establishing feedback systems, including a national hotline. Trained volunteers supported PMER and community engagement activities across sectors, ensuring community voices informed programme delivery. At the institutional level, staff capacity on community engagement and accountability was enhanced, and progress was made towards formalising a CEA policy to embed inclusive, participatory approaches within the National Society's strategic planning and operations.

Enabling local actors

In 2025, the Yemen Red Crescent Society strengthened its organisational capacity and operational effectiveness through improved coordination, systems development, and nationwide expansion of its operational footprint. Enhanced collaboration with partners supported more effective crisis response planning, while investments in infrastructure, logistics, and solar-powered systems ensured continuity of operations in challenging contexts. The National Society advanced key organisational frameworks across logistics, finance, communications, security, and protection, alongside expanding digital systems such as ERP to improve efficiency, transparency, and real-time management. Youth and volunteer engagement remained central, with large-scale initiatives, education support, and community campaigns mobilising young people and reinforcing their role in resilience-building and decision-making.

At the same time, the Yemen Red Crescent Society strengthened governance, accountability, and organisational agility through reforms in human resource management, digitalisation, and evidence-based programming. New organisational structures, training frameworks, and HR systems enhanced workforce capacity and clarified roles, while expanded use of digital tools improved coordination across headquarters, branches, and Movement partners. The National Society advanced its PMER function, conducting wide-ranging assessments, evaluations, and monitoring activities across sectors to inform programming and ensure accountability to communities and donors.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

In this reporting period, no changes or amendments were made by the National Society

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

Emergency Appeal Name	Yemen – Floods
Emergency Appeal number	MDRYE014
People to be assisted	252,750 people
Duration	3 May 2024 to 30 June 2025 Period covered in this report (January 2025- June 2025)
Funding requirements	Federation-wide Funding requirements: CHF 20 million IFRC Secretariat Funding requirements: CHF 16 million
Link to Revised Emergency Appeal	Yemen Floods Emergency Appeal
Link to Latest Operational Strategy	Yemen Floods Operational Strategy
Latest Operations Update	Operational Update No.1

As the rain stopped in October-Nov 2024, no major changes happened in the situation on the ground with no new areas or people affected during this reporting period. Overall, the figures and impact remained the same. According to Yemen Red Crescent Society, more than 688,000 people from more than 98,300 households were affected, with 240 deaths and 635 injured. 20 out of the 22 Governates across Yemen were affected by the floods including Abyan, Ad Dali', Al Bayada, Al Hodeidah, Al Jawf, Al Maharah, Al Mahwit, Amran, Dhamar, Hadramawt, Hajjah, Ibb, Lahj, Ma'rib, Raymah, Sa'adah, Sana'a, Sana's City, Shabwah and Taiz. Sa'adah, Al-Jawf, Hajjah, Marib, Taiz, Hodeidah and Al Mahwit were the most affected governorates.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

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

Below is a brief summary of achievements under the emergency appeal:

Shelter, Housing & Settlements: Reached 3,779 families with NFIs and emergency shelter support; constructed 500 semi-permanent shelters benefiting 3,500 people in Hodeidah and Hajjah.

Livelihoods: Provided 95 flood-affected, food-insecure families with one-off food parcels.

Health & Care: Ensured continuity of services at two PHCs in Sana'a and Sa'ada, delivering essential healthcare to 5,665 people.

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH): Distributed 3,779 hygiene kits and conducted hygiene promotion to reduce public health risks among flood-affected families.

Protection, Gender & Inclusion (PGI): As a cross-cutting theme, Prioritized women-headed households, child-headed households, and persons with disabilities in emergency relief assistance.

Community Engagement & Accountability (CEA): Engaged local authorities, volunteers, and community committees in beneficiary selection, ensured feedback mechanisms at distributions, and conducted MSNA in Taiz and Marib.

Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation & Recovery: Strengthened disaster response capacity by equipping 300 volunteers across 15 flood-prone branches with emergency response suits.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Yemen Red Crescent Society improved access for communities to early warning systems and information so that they are better prepared to respond to climate-related hazards. This involved interventions such as ensuring that the Hodeidah operation room to made operational to monitor emergencies and the Aden operation room is equipped and activated. The National Society established community-based early warning systems in Hajjah involving 60 community volunteers and communicated 4,858 alerts with HQ relevant departments, branches, partners and concerned external parties.

Under collaborative partnerships, the National Society formulated Memorandum of Understandings (MoU) and signed MoUs with stakeholders including Civil Defense authority, health ministries and civil aviation and meteorology authority.

The National Society also improved community resilience to climate change impact by distributing 4,785 food parcels, 14,394 non-food items and hygiene kits across 19 governorates.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the National Society ensuring that the operation rooms in Hodeidah and Aden are fully activated to monitor emergencies. In addition, the National Society was supported in establishing community-based early warning systems in Hajjah involving 60 volunteers and has strengthened key partnerships by signing Memoranda of Understanding with the Civil Defense authority, Health Ministries, and the Meteorology Department. These coordinated efforts have enabled the the National Society to distribute vital aid, including food parcels, non-food items (NFIs), and hygiene kits, to 19,179 households affected by climate-induced floods across five governorates: Al-Baydha, Hajjah, Amran, Aden, and Mahweet.



Disasters and crises

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

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Yemen Red Crescent Society prioritised strengthening disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation capacities at branch and community levels. This included large-scale training and awareness efforts across multiple governorates, where hundreds of volunteers from Branch Disaster Response Teams (BDRT) and Community Disaster Response Teams (CDRT), alongside local authorities and civil defence actors, were equipped with Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (eVCA) skills and disaster response competencies. These efforts expanded the organisation's ability to support community-based preparedness and resilience building.

The National Society also made substantial investments in community resilience through infrastructure and mitigation projects. Flood protection measures, including sand barriers, drainage systems, and solar lighting, were constructed across multiple locations, benefiting tens of thousands of internally displaced persons (IDPs). In addition, large-scale shelter construction in Hodeidah and Hajjah provided safer living conditions for displaced families, while rain

monitoring systems installed in Hajjah strengthened early warning capacity for approximately 150,000 people. These interventions contributed to reducing disaster risks and enhancing adaptive capacity in highly vulnerable communities.

At the national and sub-national levels, the Yemen Red Crescent Society conducted comprehensive risk assessments, including multi-sectoral flood evaluations in affected governorates, to inform targeted interventions. Simultaneously, the organisation strengthened preparedness and response systems by training large cohorts of volunteers and first responders in emergency preparedness, search and rescue, and evacuation. These efforts reinforced operational readiness and coordination among National Society branches, civil defence, and local communities.

Community-level anticipatory action was further scaled up in Hajjah governorate, where integrated interventions were implemented ahead of forecasted hazards. These included flood mitigation works, awareness campaigns, and targeted distributions of hygiene kits, shelter materials, and early warning tools, alongside cash assistance for hundreds of families. Such measures enabled communities to mitigate risks, respond more effectively, and recover more quickly from shocks.

The National Society also delivered extensive cash and voucher assistance across multiple governorates, reaching tens of thousands of individuals affected by crises. This included unconditional cash distributions and targeted health-related support, complemented by capacity building of volunteers and staff in cash programming. In parallel, large-scale in-kind assistance, particularly food parcels and non-food items, was provided in response to floods, conflict-related incidents, and other emergencies, with hundreds of thousands of individuals reached. Livelihoods and economic security interventions further supported resilience, with widespread cash assistance, agricultural support, and income-generating activities benefiting large population groups and contributing to longer-term recovery and self-reliance.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Yemen Red Crescent Society in its disaster response and resilience efforts by training over 520 volunteers in eVCA and disaster preparedness across fourteen governorates, while also implementing critical infrastructure projects—including flood barriers, solar powered lighting, rainwater channels in Sana'a, Dhamar, Hodeidah, and Hajjah, and 500 semi-permanent shelters for displaced communities in Hodeidah. With support from IFRC, the National Society performed anticipatory actions, including local branches, and the community.

The **British Red Cross**, **German Red Cross** and the **Norwegian Red Cross** provided support to the Yemen Red Crescent Society in its interventions under disasters and crises.



Yemen Red Crescent Society volunteers actively work on rescue efforts in the aftermath of disasters. (Photo: Yemen Red Crescent Society)



Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Yemen Red Crescent Society expanded access to essential health services, delivering over a million primary and secondary health consultations across its supported health centres, reaching hundreds of thousands of people. Mobile health teams further extended services to remote and underserved communities, while hospitals and health facilities were supported with medicines, medical supplies, and personal protective equipment. These efforts strengthened the continuity and quality of care for vulnerable populations across multiple governorates.

The National Society complemented service delivery with strong community engagement and prevention initiatives. Large-scale health promotion and disease prevention campaigns reached tens of thousands of people, particularly school communities and populations in high-risk areas, while social media campaigns further amplified outreach. At the same time, targeted training of volunteers in community-based health and first aid enhanced local capacity to identify and address health risks, supporting more sustainable, community-led responses.

To respond to evolving risks, including climate-related health challenges, the Yemen Red Crescent Society strengthened health programming through capacity building and systems support. Healthcare workers across multiple governorates were trained in stress management and violence prevention, while initiatives under Health Care in Danger (HCiD) focused on improving safety and security within healthcare facilities. These efforts ensured that health services remain resilient, accessible, and responsive in complex operational contexts.

First aid capacity was also substantially scaled up, with thousands of community members trained across most governorates and large-scale distribution of first aid kits and materials to branches and public institutions. Emergency referral services supported thousands of cases requiring advanced care, ensuring timely access to life-saving treatment. These interventions strengthened frontline response mechanisms and improved community readiness to manage emergencies.

The National Society also expanded its mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) programming, training volunteers and engaging hundreds of participants through regional webinars and awareness initiatives. School-based awareness sessions reached large numbers of children, helping to address psychosocial needs and build resilience in affected communities. In parallel, public health interventions such as blood donation campaigns and vector control activities, including large-scale fogging operations in Hodeidah, contributed to reducing disease risks for hundreds of thousands of people.

In response to disease outbreaks, particularly cholera, the Yemen Red Crescent Society implemented large-scale emergency health interventions across multiple governorates. These included widespread awareness campaigns, water chlorination, and targeted distributions, reaching hundreds of thousands of people, alongside support to treatment centres and the expansion of community-based surveillance systems. These measures strengthened early detection, containment, and response capacities to epidemic threats.

Progress was also made in improving access to safe water and sanitation services. Large-scale water supply and infrastructure projects—including rehabilitation of urban water networks, installation of solar-powered systems, and development of new water sources—benefited tens to hundreds of thousands of people across several governorates. Community-based management structures were strengthened, and technical support was provided to water institutions to ensure sustainability and quality of services.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene ([WASH](#)) outcomes were advanced through infrastructure improvements in schools and communities, alongside awareness campaigns reaching thousands of students. At the health facility level, investments in solar energy systems and facility upgrades enhanced service delivery and operational resilience. These efforts were complemented by broader WASH interventions in disaster-affected areas, including flood mitigation works, shelter support, and critical infrastructure improvements, which reduced public health risks and improved living conditions for large populations affected by crises.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Yemen Red Crescent Society in delivering a comprehensive health programme across the country. The programme also supplied essential medicines, medical equipment, and personal protective gear to health

facilities. Capacity was strengthened through extensive training for over 5,600 volunteers and healthcare workers in areas such as community-based health, first aid ([CBHFA](#)), psychological first aid.

The **Danish Red Cross**, **German Red Cross** and the **Norwegian Red Cross** provided support to the Yemen Red Crescent Society for a series of WASH projects which were implemented across multiple governorates.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Yemen Red Crescent Society continued to address the immediate humanitarian and protection needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and vulnerable migrants through integrated, multi-sectoral interventions. IDPs remained a central target group across health, WASH, and disaster response programmes, ensuring comprehensive support in areas of greatest need. In Amran, the National Society-supported community centre played a vital role in assisting displaced populations, reaching tens of thousands of individuals through psychosocial, social, and legal support, as well as cash assistance and seasonal aid. This contributed to improving protection outcomes and access to essential services for displaced communities.

The Yemen Red Crescent Society also strengthened its Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)) services, expanding awareness and access to support mechanisms for affected populations. Large-scale awareness sessions reached thousands of individuals, while hotline services enabled families to seek assistance and reconnect with missing relatives. The organisation registered cases of missing persons linked to conflict and facilitated communication between separated family members through Red Cross messages and phone calls. In parallel, the National Society enhanced its operational capacity by training volunteers in RFL and body management, enabling more effective and dignified responses to humanitarian needs.

In situations of conflict and mass casualties, the Yemen Red Crescent Society played a critical role in the recovery and transfer of human remains, ensuring that deceased individuals were respectfully identified and returned to their families. These efforts, supported in coordination with partners such as the ICRC, upheld humanitarian principles and provided essential closure and dignity to affected families.

The National Society further increased community safety through expanded Mine Risk Education (MRE) interventions. Volunteers from branches across the country were trained to deliver awareness on the risks of landmines, cluster munitions, and explosive remnants of war. Community sessions were conducted, reaching large populations in high-risk areas, and contributing to improved awareness and safer behaviours among vulnerable communities living in contaminated environments.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** provides both technical and financial support to the National Society in its interventions under migration and displacement.

The **ICRC** provides support to the National Society under the Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)) initiative.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Yemen Red Crescent Society implemented more than 250 awareness sessions on psychological stress and methods of coping, which benefited local community members, teachers and community leaders. To ensure engagement and accountability to communities, the National Society is currently in the process of establishing and

activating the National Society hotline to establish a feedback mechanism. It also conducted PMER/CEA activities with the help of trained volunteers who are paid on a mission basis across several National Society programmes.

The Yemen Red Crescent Society also trained employees in community participation and accountability mechanisms. To further integrate community engagement and accountability (CEA) into the National Society's strategic plans, the National Society's CEA policy is ready and under review pending final endorsement.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society's efforts in strengthening the feedback and accountability mechanisms. Key initiatives include establishing a hotline at National Society headquarters, drafting a new CEA policy and training employees. The National Society was also supported in conducting workshops on Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) in the health sector to improve communication and programme effectiveness.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, agree on common priorities and jointly develop common strategies. This includes addressing issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian acceptance and access, mobilizing funding and other resources, clarifying consistent public messaging, and monitoring progress. It also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action while linking with development assistance and contribute to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The Yemen Red Crescent Society has enhanced its inter-departmental coordination by holding three technical working group meetings to discuss program updates and progress across the WASH, Health, and Disaster Management departments. The National Society has also strengthened its operational framework by signing multiple Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with key stakeholders, including Civil Defense, health ministries, WASH authorities, and the Civil Aviation and Meteorological Authority (CAMA), to facilitate and improve its interventions.

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

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.

External coordination

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 (NFIs) 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.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Yemen Red Crescent Society strengthened its organisational capacity and operational effectiveness through enhanced coordination, systems development, and institutional expansion. Regular task force meetings with branches and partners enabled improved crisis response planning and alignment across the network. The National Society continued to expand its operational footprint, maintaining nationwide coverage through branches, sub-branches, and primary healthcare centres, supported by a well-equipped ambulance fleet, strategic warehouses, and increasing investment in solar-powered infrastructure to ensure continuity of operations in challenging contexts.

Progress was made in strengthening core organisational systems, including logistics, finance, communications, and security. The Yemen Red Crescent Society developed key frameworks and policies for 2025, including logistics, media and communication, safety and protection plans, alongside the introduction of new tools such as warehouse management systems and fleet tracking. Financial systems were further strengthened through the development of financial manuals, consolidation of financial statements, and the rollout of ERP systems across multiple branches.

Youth and volunteer engagement remained central to the National Society's development, with large-scale initiatives recognising and mobilising volunteers across the country. National events such as International Volunteer Day brought together authorities, partners, and hundreds of volunteers, while Red Crescent Youth activities expanded through schools and community initiatives. Educational support programmes and community campaigns reached tens of thousands of young people, alongside environmental and awareness initiatives, reinforcing youth participation in decision-making and community resilience efforts.

At the institutional level, the Yemen Red Crescent Society advanced governance and human resource development, including the completion of key strategic documents such as the emergency response plan. Comprehensive reforms in human resource management strengthened organisational structure, clarified roles and responsibilities, and enhanced staff capacity through training frameworks and systems digitisation. The introduction of ERP-based HR systems and digital tools improved workforce management and operational efficiency, while investments in IT systems supported better coordination between headquarters, branches, and Movement partners.

The Yemen Red Crescent Society also focused on strengthening branch-level sustainability and operational capacity. Local initiatives were implemented across multiple governorates, benefiting large populations through diverse sectoral interventions. Pilot initiatives, such as commercial first aid training programmes, demonstrated efforts to explore sustainable service models and diversify income streams.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supports the Yemen Red Crescent Society in a comprehensive organizational development and transformation process to strengthen its capacity to address the complex and evolving needs of communities across Yemen. This support focuses on reinforcing branch development and strengthening institutional foundations and systems, support services, enhancing programme performance and accountability, advancing leadership and governance capacities, and developing key policies aligned with the NSD Framework and Strategic Plan revisions. IFRC funding mechanisms such as the IFRC-ICRC National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA) and the IFRC Capacity Building Fund (CBF) are utilized for National Society development initiatives.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Yemen Red Crescent Society strengthened its humanitarian diplomacy efforts by enhancing media coverage, documentation, and transparency of its activities. The National Society developed a range of communication materials, including project banners, signboards for medical centres, and visibility content for key occasions such as World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day. Targeted products, such as fact sheets on airstrikes and the associated humanitarian response in Sa'ada Governorate, were also produced to support advocacy, raise awareness, and document the impact of crises on affected communities.

The National Society expanded its documentation and media engagement, undertaking extensive photography and reporting activities to capture and communicate its interventions across the country. Dozens of key events and field activities were systematically documented, with media content organised and analysed to support evidence-based reporting. Particular attention was given to documenting sensitive contexts, such as conditions in detention facilities and humanitarian responses in conflict-affected areas, ensuring accurate and responsible representation of needs and interventions.

The Yemen Red Crescent Society actively shared visual and information materials with local and international partners, including within the IFRC network. This facilitated stronger collaboration, improved visibility of humanitarian needs, and reinforced accountability to stakeholders. Overall, these efforts contributed to increased public awareness, strengthened partnerships, and greater support for the National Society's humanitarian work across Yemen.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supports the Yemen Red Crescent Society in strengthening humanitarian diplomacy, including evidence-based advocacy, localized communication tools for its leadership and staff, experience exchange efforts with other National Societies in the region, and the development of a Humanitarian Diplomacy Plan.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Yemen Red Crescent Society strengthened its accountability, risk management, and organisational agility by advancing systems, tools, and staff capacity across key functional areas. The organisation made progress in embedding risk management practices through ongoing development of a comprehensive risk register in collaboration with the IFRC, aligning risk mitigation measures with programme priorities and operational approaches. At the same time, the Yemen Red Crescent Society reinforced its commitment to integrity and transparency by training staff across headquarters and branches on anti-corruption mechanisms, contributing to stronger internal controls and ethical standards.

Efforts to improve quality assurance and operational performance included targeted capacity building for financial staff, enhancing their technical skills and enabling more efficient and accurate financial management. In parallel, the Yemen Red Crescent Society continued to expand the use of digital systems to support integrated operations, including

the adoption of electronic data management tools for planning, monitoring, and reporting. These steps contributed to improved data accuracy, real-time tracking of achievements, and strengthened organisational responsiveness.

The National Society also advanced its Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER) function, making progress in developing policies, standard operating procedures, and tools. A wide range of assessments, evaluations, and post-distribution monitoring activities were conducted across multiple sectors and governorates, covering areas such as cash assistance, shelter, food distribution, health services, and community initiatives. These efforts reached large populations and generated critical evidence to inform programme design, improve targeting, and ensure accountability to affected communities and donors.

The Yemen Red Crescent Society further strengthened its analytical and learning capacities through multi-sectoral assessments, baseline studies, and final evaluations of key programmes, alongside lessons learned workshops on cash assistance and anticipatory action. Partnerships with Movement actors supported additional specialised assessments, including livelihoods and agricultural activities, as well as beneficiary satisfaction surveys. These processes enabled the organisation to continuously refine its approaches based on evidence and field-level feedback.

Capacity building remained a central focus, with staff and volunteers trained in risk-informed programming, data collection, monitoring tools, and emerging areas such as managing harmful information. Investments in digital systems, including training on enterprise platforms and electronic tools, improved coordination and data sharing between headquarters and branches.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supports the Yemen Red Crescent Society in strengthening institutional and operational frameworks, promoting accountability, and improving business processes in line with global guidance.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

Q5. PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

See Strategic Priority on 'Values, power and inclusion' under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Annual Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

See Strategic Priorities or Enabling Local Actors, where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

- It is preferable to provide cash, and not vouchers, in projects supporting health care for vulnerable people
- Due to the success of cash interventions, it is recommended to extend the number of beneficiaries and the rounds

ANNEX 1. IFRC APPLICATION OF THE 8+3 REPORTING TEMPLATE

The IFRC network structures its result-based management along five Strategic priorities and four Enabling functions, developed based on the IFRC network's [Strategy 2030](#):

IFRC network Strategic Priorities	IFRC network Enabling Functions
SP 1 - Climate and environment	EF 1- Strategic and operational coordination
SP 2 - Disasters and crises	EF 2 - National Society development
SP 3 - Health and wellbeing	EF 3 - Humanitarian diplomacy
SP 4 - Migration and displacement	EF 4 - Accountability and agility
SP 5 - Values, power and inclusion	

The Federation-wide results matrix provides a standard way for the IFRC network to measure its progress towards Strategy 2030 implementation and supports consistent quality of the IFRC network planning, monitoring and reporting. To further advance coherence in monitoring across the IFRC network, a [Federation-wide Indicator Bank](#) has been developed and integrated into the Federation-wide monitoring systems for emergencies and longer-term work, structured along the Federation-wide results matrix as well. Signatory of the Grand Bargain Agreement, the IFRC has committed to its monitoring and reporting standards through integration of the [8+3 reporting template](#) contents into its results-based management approach. The following mapping demonstrate the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Annual Report (with variance in structure in red)
Core Questions	
1. Overall Performance	Overall Performance
2. Changes and Amendments	Changes and amendments
3. Measuring Results	Measuring Results
4. Affected Persons	Cover pages with indicators values
5. Participation & AAP	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability
6. Risk management	Risk management
7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability	Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant
8. Lessons Learned	Lessons learned
Additional Questions	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



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 15 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.

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2025 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought 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
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-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.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [YE_Yemen 2024 AR Financials.pdf](#)
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

Contact information

Nino Burtikashvili

Head of Delegation
IFRC Country Delegation Yemen,
Sana'a
nino.burtikashvili@ifrc.org

Yara Yassine

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