

IN SUPPORT OF THE YEMEN RED CRESCENT SOCIETY



National Society
branches

22



National Society
local units

32



National Society
volunteers

6,754



National Society
staff

744

PEOPLE REACHED

Disasters
and crises



542,000

Health and
wellbeing



767,000

Values, power
and inclusion



13,000

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Yemen Red Crescent Society			
Overview		Funding Sources	
Funding	Not reported	IFRC Secretariat	Not reported
Expenditure	Not reported	Participating National Societies	Not reported
		HNS other funding sources	Not reported
IFRC network			
Country		Funding requirement	26.9M
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term	Funding requirement	7.2M
		Funding	4.6M
		Expenditure	1.1M
	Emergency Operations	Funding requirement	Not reported
		Funding	Not reported
		Expenditure	561,000
Participating National Societies		Funding requirement	9.4M
		Funding	2.8M
		Expenditure	1.1M
HNS other funding sources		Funding requirement	10.4M
		Funding	Not reported

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Disasters and crises

Number of people reached with shelter support	43,000
Number of people reached with livelihoods support	12,000
Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	4,000

Health and wellbeing

Number of people reached with contextually appropriate health services	767,000
Number of people reached with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	164,000
Number of people reached with immunization services	14,000
Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	9,000
Number of people trained in first aid	840

Values, power and inclusion

Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	13,000
Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes	7,000

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

National Society development

The National Society has an official branch development framework, model or guidance that defines the expected role and standards of branches	Yes
There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes
National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes

Humanitarian diplomacy

National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	No
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IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
British Red Cross	322,000						
Norwegian Red Cross	2.5M						
Total	CHF 2.8M						

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

After nearly a decade of conflict, Yemen remains one of the world's most severe and protracted humanitarian crises. Although the United Nations-brokered truce has largely held since 2022, the situation remains highly fragile due to unresolved conflict, regional tensions, renewed air strikes, economic collapse and weakened public institutions. Humanitarian needs continue to rise as conflict, economic decline, climate shocks and disease outbreaks compound existing vulnerabilities. According to the 2026 Yemen Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan, an estimated 22.3 million people require humanitarian assistance and protection services, including 5.2 million internally displaced persons. At the same time, humanitarian operations face significant funding and access constraints, limiting the ability of agencies to respond to increasing needs.

The health situation remains critical, with an estimated 19.3 million people requiring health assistance while only a fraction can be reached through the 2026 response. Around 60 per cent of health facilities are fully functional and many depend on humanitarian support to sustain basic services. Yemen continues to face recurrent outbreaks of cholera, measles and dengue, while low vaccination coverage increases the risk of further disease transmission. Maternal and child health outcomes remain concerning, with limited access to Integrated Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health (IMNCH) services and significant barriers to emergency obstetric care, particularly in rural areas. The sector is further strained by the migration of specialised health workers and heavy dependence on humanitarian funding to maintain essential healthcare services, leaving millions at risk of reduced access to care and weakened outbreak response capacity.

Water, sanitation and hygiene conditions remain severely challenged, with approximately 14.4 million people requiring assistance. Chronic water scarcity, damaged infrastructure and limited operational capacity continue to restrict access to safe water, while inadequate sanitation services contribute to the spread of waterborne diseases, including cholera and acute watery diarrhoea. Recurrent flooding and fuel shortages further disrupt water systems, contaminate water sources and increase public health risks. In many high-severity districts, the absence of resilient and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene systems leaves communities trapped in repeated cycles of humanitarian need.

Climate-related hazards, particularly flooding, continue to be a major driver of humanitarian needs across Yemen. The country remains highly vulnerable to climate shocks due to its high exposure to hazards, elevated levels of vulnerability and limited coping capacity. Since April 2026, heavy rains and floods have affected 83,713 people, caused 30 deaths and 47 injuries and resulted in 254 recorded flood incidents across multiple governorates. Flooding has damaged homes, shelters, roads, water infrastructure and livelihoods, while increasing displacement and the risk of waterborne disease outbreaks.

The humanitarian response continues to face severe resource constraints. As of June 2026, the Yemen Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan remained significantly underfunded, restricting the scale of life-saving assistance despite growing needs. Limited funding and access challenges have forced humanitarian actors to prioritize only the most severe cases, leaving millions of vulnerable people without adequate support and further widening humanitarian gaps across the country.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In the first half of 2026, the Yemen Red Crescent Society issued climate and disaster alerts to headquarters departments, branches, partners and external stakeholders to support preparedness and response efforts. The National Society assisted communities affected by climate-induced floods and other disasters through the distribution of food parcels, essential household items, hygiene kits and blankets, including support for internally displaced persons.

Disasters and crises

The Yemen Red Crescent Society responded to a flood emergency during the reporting period. In addition, it strengthened disaster preparedness and response capacities through extensive training for volunteers, staff and communities, including Branch Disaster Response Teams, Community Disaster Response Teams, National Disaster Response Teams, emergency volunteers and first responders. It enhanced search and rescue capacities, participated

in regional disaster management learning initiatives and provided cash assistance, blankets and Adhahi support to vulnerable and flood-affected households. Through livelihoods and economic security activities, the National Society supported vulnerable households, implemented small-scale livelihood projects and conducted livestock vaccination campaigns. It also strengthened Restoring Family Links (RFL) and protection services through tracing activities, family messaging, detention-related case support and the recovery and handover of human remains. Community safety was further enhanced through awareness and volunteer training on mines, cluster munitions and explosive remnants of war.

Health and wellbeing

For the period from January to June 2026, the Yemen Red Crescent Society continued providing primary and secondary healthcare through its health facilities, mobile clinics and referral services, while equipping health centres with medicines and supporting responses to dengue fever, malaria and acute watery diarrhoea outbreaks. The National Society strengthened first aid, trauma care, psychosocial support and Mass Casualty Incident Management (MCIM) capacities among volunteers, ambulance teams and community members. It also improved access to safe water through the rehabilitation of water infrastructure, installation of water systems, technical assessments and training initiatives, while advancing collaboration under the Water for Peace Project and strengthening technical capacities in Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), water quality and sanitation.

Migration and displacement

The Yemen Red Crescent Society addressed the immediate lifesaving, humanitarian and protection needs of vulnerable migrants, displaced people and internally displaced persons. Support was delivered through integrated health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), disaster management and crisis response programmes.

Values, power and inclusion

In the first half of 2026, the Yemen Red Crescent Society implemented Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) activities across multiple programmes. The National Society strengthened community feedback mechanisms during emergency cash interventions, conducted monitoring and field visits under the Water for Peace Project, established community committees under the H2O PEACE programme and carried out awareness activities to enhance community participation. It also finalized the development of its Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) Policy and Standard Operating Procedures for endorsement.

Enabling local actors

During this reporting period, the Yemen Red Crescent Society strengthened organizational development, branch capacities and local leadership through coordination mechanisms, branch development initiatives, the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) approach and the development of a Branch Development Framework adapted from the Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) methodology. The National Society advanced financial sustainability efforts, participated in global coordination and monitoring processes, promoted youth engagement and supported education, livelihoods and volunteer development. It enhanced humanitarian diplomacy through regional engagement in Qatar and Oman, advocated for increased humanitarian support, expanded partnerships and funding opportunities and strengthened communication with communities and stakeholders. The Yemen Red Crescent Society also adopted a Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) policy, integrated risk-informed and gender-responsive approaches, advanced Enterprise Resource Planning implementation, strengthened emergency preparedness planning and conducted monitoring, assessments and lessons-learned exercises to improve programme quality and accountability.

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

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In the first half of 2026, the Yemen Red Crescent Society disseminated several alerts to relevant HQ departments, branches, partners and external stakeholders to facilitate timely preparedness and response actions. It distributed food parcels, essential items and hygiene kits across different governorates among communities affected by climate-induced floods and other disasters. In addition, it distributed blankets distributed to flood affected people, including internally displaced persons (IDPS).

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society in distributing food parcels, non-food items, hygiene kits and blankets across different governorates, benefiting households and communities affected by climate-induced disasters and floods.



Disasters and crises

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

In the first half of 2026, IFRC Disaster Emergency Response Fund (IFRC-DREF) was approved for a flood emergency in Yemen.

Name of Operation	Yemen Flood 2026
MDR-Code	MDRYE017
People Targeted	38,500
Duration	9 months (03 April 2026 to 31 January 2027)
Funding Allocation	CHF 774,755
DREF Operation Link	DREF operation
DREF Operation Update	Operational Update No. 1

The IFRC-DREF allocation of CHF 774,755 in April 2026 has been supporting the Yemen Red Crescent Society in aiding about 38,500 people affected heavy rainfall, thunderstorms, lightning, flash floods and localized flooding across large parts of the country. The National Society is supporting the targeted people over a nine-month period with interventions such as the provision of emergency shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) assistance and health services.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

From the period from January to June 2026, the Yemen Red Crescent Society strengthened [disaster preparedness and response capacities](#) through targeted training and capacity-building initiatives for volunteers, staff and community members across Al-Hodeidah, Al-Maharah, Dhamar, Sa'adah, Hajjah, Aden and Marib. The National Society trained Branch Disaster Response Team volunteers, Community Disaster Response Team volunteers, National Disaster Response Team volunteers and emergency disaster response volunteers, while also engaging community members in

preparedness activities. The Yemen Red Crescent Society further enhanced search, rescue and emergency evacuation capacities through a First Responder training course that brought together volunteers, Civil Defence personnel, branch representatives from Sana'a Capital and Sana'a Governorate and members of local communities. The National Society also strengthened regional engagement and knowledge-sharing through participation in a disaster management training camp in Qatar.

The National Society provided cash assistance to vulnerable people in Taiz City and Al-Makha and distributed blankets to flood-affected households and internally displaced households. The National Society also distributed Adhahi assistance to vulnerable households. Through economic security and livelihood activities, the Yemen Red Crescent Society supported households in Saada Governorate and implemented small-scale livelihood projects in Lahj, Marib, Al-Dhale'e and Taiz governorates. It strengthened programme quality by training participants on needs assessment, assistance distribution, monitoring and evaluation and conducted livestock vaccination campaigns in Taiz, Lahj, Abyan, Shabwah and Al-Dhale'e governorates.

The Yemen Red Crescent Society strengthened Restoring Family Links (RFL) and protection services by conducting awareness sessions, sharing hotline services for people requiring support, registering conflict-related missing persons for tracing, filing allegations of arrest and facilitating the exchange of Red Cross Messages between families and detained relatives. It also recovered human remains from hospitals and various locations and handed them over to families. The Yemen Red Crescent Society enhanced community safety through awareness activities on the risks posed by mines, cluster munitions and explosive remnants of war in Al-Hodeidah, while also conducting refresher training for volunteers serving as awareness focal points.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Yemen Red Crescent Society in disaster preparedness and response capacity strengthening through disaster management training and volunteer development. It supported cash assistance, blanket distribution and humanitarian assistance for vulnerable households affected by emergencies.

The **Qatar Red Crescent Society** supported the Yemen Red Crescent Society's participation in the disaster management training camp in Qatar.

Under wider Movement support, **the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)** supported the National Society's disaster preparedness, disaster response, search and rescue and emergency evacuation training. Additionally, it provided support in Restoring Family Links (RFL) services, protection activities, human remains management and awareness activities on the risks posed by mines, cluster munitions as well as explosive remnants of war.



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In this reporting period, the Yemen Red Crescent Society provided primary and secondary health services through its primary healthcare centres. It equipped its primary healthcare centre as well as four government-run primary healthcare centres with required medicines. The National Society also continued to run mobile health clinics providing uninterrupted medical services to people.

The National Society focused on training its volunteers and local community members across nine governorates in first aid. Ambulance drivers and paramedics were trained in first aid and trauma. In addition, it provided its branches with first aid booklets while distributing first aid kits to different government departments and ambulance teams. It also trained its volunteers in fundamentals of community-based psychosocial support across branches including Sana'a, Ibb, Aden, Al-Mahweet and Hadhramout, while also organizing awareness sessions on health and psychosocial support in schools. Other training sessions conducted by the National Society included the Mass Casualty Incident Management (MCIM) training held for first responders and key stakeholders in Aden.

As a part of emergency services, the National Society contributed to performing a referral service to assist wounded and sick cases requiring higher medical care in reaching the nearest health centres and hospitals. The Yemen Red Crescent Society also undertook a large-scale fumigation campaign in Al-Hodeidah as part of its response to dengue

fever and malaria outbreaks. Additionally, internally displaced persons and refugees were assisted with emergency response to acute watery diarrhoea in the Al Dhale'e Governorate.

The Yemen Red Crescent Society strengthened access to safe water and community resilience through the rehabilitation and development of water infrastructure. As part of its water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) support, the Yemen Red Crescent Society rehabilitated water wells in Kushar District, Anham Al-Sharq area and Hajjah Governorate, as well as in Taiz governorate. It installed a well pump in a hospital in Marib and conducted a needs assessment for water wells in four districts of Hajjah governorate. During this reporting period, the National Society commenced its collaboration with the Water for Peace Project and attended a workshop on the Water for Peace Project in Sana'a City. Additionally, National Society staff members from the Local Water and Sanitation Corporation attended a training course on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), water resources modelling and water loss management in water distribution networks at the Water and Environment Centre, Sana'a University, while volunteer engineers from nine branches attended a training course at the headquarters in water quality and sanitation solutions and issues related to waterborne diseases.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC also supported the National Society in implementing an emergency vector-control response in Al-Hodeidah Governorate to help prevent and control the spread of dengue fever and malaria. Additionally, support was provided in implementing an emergency response to acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) in refugee and internally displaced person (IDP) camps in Al-Dhale'e Governorate.

The IFRC, along with **Danish Red Cross**, **German Red Cross** and **Norwegian Red Cross** supported the Yemen Red Crescent Society in providing primary and secondary healthcare services to people.

The **Danish Red Cross** provided support to the National Society in strengthening community-based psychosocial support by training volunteers in Sana'a, Ibb, Aden, Al-Mahweet and Hadhramout. In addition, health and psychosocial support awareness sessions were conducted in schools in Aden.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** supported the National Society in strengthening its First Aid and emergency response capacity by training volunteers and community members across nine governorates in first aid and trauma care.

Under wider Movement support, **the ICRC** supported Yemen Red Crescent Society strengthened emergency preparedness and response capacity by conducting Mass Casualty Incident Management (MCIM) training. It also supported the National Society in strengthening its infrastructure and operational capacity through the rehabilitation of its health centre in Shabwa and the construction of a new branch in Al-Mahweet.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Yemen Red Crescent Society made efforts to address the immediate lifesaving, humanitarian and protection needs of vulnerable migrants, displaced people and internally displaced persons. It targeted internally displaced persons through activities implemented across its health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), disaster management and crisis response programmes.

IFRC network joint support

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



Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the period from January to June 2026, the Yemen Red Crescent Society conducted Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting (PMER) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) activities across several programmes through trained volunteers deployed on a mission basis. The National Society implemented Community Feedback Mechanism activities during its cash-based interventions across governorates in emergencies and prepared related reports. It conducted field visits and community monitoring activities under the Water for Peace Project to collect community feedback and respond to concerns and suggestions in a timely manner. The Yemen Red Crescent Society implemented a community awareness campaign in Old Sana'a to strengthen community engagement, enhance cooperation and support smooth project implementation. The National Society established community committees under the H2O PEACE programme in Old Sana'a City and Taiz City. Additionally, it developed a Community Engagement and Accountability Policy and Standard Operating Procedures and advanced them to the final endorsement stage.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC and Danish Red Cross supported the Yemen Red Crescent Society in strengthening of Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA). Support was also provided to the National Society in the development of a Community Engagement and Accountability Policy and Standard Operating Procedures.



The Yemen Red Crescent Society providing assistance to flood-affected families in Al Dhale governorate. (Photo: Yemen Red Crescent Society)

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 Society, 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

The Yemen Red Crescent Society maintained strong internal coordination through task force meetings with branches and partners, enabling the development of a comprehensive crisis response plan. The National Society organized a Branch Development Workshop for volunteers and staff. It conducted a Secretarial and Office Management Training Course for community members in Dhamar. The Yemen Red Crescent Society prepared a proposal for the IFRC and ICRC-run National Society Investment Alliance ([NSIA](#)) Accelerator fund focusing on resilient branches and healthy communities. It prepared an organizational development matrix for the National Society and its branches and developed the Branch Development Framework. The National Society also made efforts to implement local initiatives across governorates, benefiting communities through locally led action.

The Yemen Red Crescent Society developed the Branch Development Framework, providing a unified vision for strengthening branches across Yemen and aligning support and investment. The National Society adapted the Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment ([BOCA](#)) methodology into a practical framework that reflects local realities and priorities and translates global standards into context-specific pathways for branch development.

The National Society advanced financial development efforts, including work towards establishing a cost-recovery policy and strengthened coordination to align activities, identify synergies and define required technical support. It actively participated in Global Thematic Programme Partnership quarterly monitoring processes, presenting implementation progress, key challenges and planned activities. It also shared National Society development priorities, achievements and gaps in global discussions to strengthen coordination and collaboration.

The Yemen Red Crescent Society provided educational and other humanitarian support to schools and students in Shabwah and Al-Baydha. It also economically empowered parents of students and established volunteer teams across branches to support Community-Based Facilitation activities. Volunteer capacities were strengthened to improve activity follow-up and implementation.

The National Society strengthened branch-level capacities, decentralization and local leadership through the Preparedness for Effective Response ([PER](#)) approach, enabling faster community-led responses. Additionally, the Yemen Red Crescent Society promoted [youth engagement](#) through Red Crescent Youth Clubs.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society in the development of its Branch Development Framework and National Society Investment Alliance Accelerator Fund proposal. It provided support to the Yemen Red Crescent Society in financial development initiatives, cost-recovery policy development and Enterprise Resource Planning system preparation. Assistance was also provided in Global Thematic Programme Partnership monitoring processes, educational support activities, volunteer capacity strengthening as well as organizational development efforts.

The **Danish Red Cross** supported the development of the Branch Development Framework and broader branch development and organizational strengthening initiatives.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** supported the development of the crisis response plan and financial development initiatives, including work related to the cost-recovery policy and coordination of technical support.

Under wider Movement support, **the ICRC** supported the development of the crisis response plan and branch development and organizational strengthening initiatives.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In the first half of 2026, the Yemen Red Crescent Society participated in regional humanitarian diplomacy and disaster management forums in Qatar and Oman, strengthening its visibility within regional and international humanitarian platforms. The National Society promoted humanitarian needs and operational challenges, conducted bilateral meetings with National Societies and humanitarian partners, advocated for increased humanitarian support, engaged donors on the sustainability of health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and community resilience intervention. It also presented evidence-based proposals and contributed to discussions on humanitarian access and logistical constraints.

The Yemen Red Crescent Society established partnerships to support economic empowerment and community initiatives, pursued funding opportunities and strategic collaborations, identified opportunities for capacity building and specialized training and laid the groundwork for expanded international partnerships and support for its operational and strategic plans.

The National Society implemented workshops to strengthen understanding of its mission and humanitarian role and conducted Operational Communication sessions with community members, local authorities, beneficiaries and influencers. Through these activities it strengthened cooperation with key stakeholders and supported the effective implementation of humanitarian operations.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society in furthering humanitarian diplomacy. It provided technical support in donor engagement, resource mobilization efforts, strategic partnerships, humanitarian access discussions, institutional visibility and awareness and communication activities that strengthened understanding of the Yemen Red Crescent Society's humanitarian role.

Under wider Movement support **the ICRC** supported the National Society in its engagement with humanitarian partners. It also supported the National Society's efforts to strengthen cooperation and humanitarian principles.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In this reporting period, the Yemen Red Crescent Society adopted a Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) policy and incorporated risk-informed planning to support community-led decision-making. It applied gender-responsive targeting and used disaggregated data to support equitable access to education and protection while reducing protection risks. It also made efforts to integrate Enterprise Resource Planning system across operations. The National Society also developed a project plan to enhance emergency response capacities.

The Yemen Red Crescent Society conducted post-distribution monitoring for non-food item distributions, health vouchers and cash assistance programmes, carried out Community-Based Surveillance initial assessments for public health and assessed health centres. The National Society also organized lessons-learned workshops on flood response, health voucher interventions and cash projects to strengthen learning and programme quality.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society in the development of the risk register, Enterprise Resource Planning system integration and emergency preparedness planning, assessments, Post-Distribution Monitoring activities and lessons-learned processes.

The **Danish Red Cross** and **Norwegian Red Cross** supported the Yemen Red Crescent Society in emergency preparedness as well as post-distribution monitoring.

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 Mid-Year 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

SUCCESS STORIES



1

A Lifeline to Health: Restoring Dignity and Hope Through Access to Essential Care

After years of conflict and economic hardship in Yemen, many people face impossible choices when serious health conditions require treatment they cannot afford. For vulnerable families, the cost of consultations, surgery, transportation and medicines often places lifesaving care beyond reach, causing treatable conditions to worsen and livelihoods to deteriorate.

Through the Cash and Voucher Assistance project implemented by the Yemen Red Crescent Society with support from the German Red Cross, vulnerable people gained access to free specialized and emergency healthcare services at the Yemen Red Crescent Society Health Centre in Hajjah Governorate. The project removed financial barriers to treatment by covering essential medical services and related costs, enabling people to seek care based on need rather than their ability to pay.

Among those assisted was Sho'iah Otmy, who suffered from severe abnormal uterine bleeding and required an emergency hysterectomy. After being unable to afford the surgery she needed, she lived with debilitating pain until accessing support through the Yemen Red Crescent Society. Following successful treatment, she regained her health and was able to resume caring for herself and her family.

"The hospital I visited gave me medicine and told

me to come back in three months. I waited and endured the pain. It was unbearable. When the doctor told me I needed surgery, I never went back because I had no way to pay for it. Then I came here," she said.

Hassan Hamdan, a daily wage labourer from a remote community, also received life-changing support through the project. After living with a hernia for about a year and being unable to afford treatment, he travelled to the health centre where he received free care and transportation support. Having previously borrowed money for medical treatment and accumulated debt, he had exhausted all available options. "I suffered from this hernia for about a year. No hospital agreed to treat me because I simply could not afford it. Then I heard that the Yemen Red Crescent Society provides free treatment and transportation costs," he explained. Reflecting on his recovery, he added, "I had no penny, yet the doctors here did not turn me away. Today, thank God, I am doing well. They gave me my life back and now I can care for my children and my family again."

By providing access to essential healthcare for vulnerable people who would otherwise go untreated, the Yemen Red Crescent Society helped restore health, dignity and hope while reducing the financial burden on families already affected by years of crisis.

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 demonstrates the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Mid-Year 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 mid-year reports
2. Visibility	Not included in mid-year 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 30 June 2026. 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 2026 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 MYR 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](#)

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