



A women Headed Household receiving assistance in Al Dhale Governorate-Photo YRCS

Appeal: MDRYE016	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 999,992	Crisis Category: Orange	Hazard: Flood
Glide Number: FL-2025-000151-YEM	People Affected: 512,526 people	People Targeted: 56,000 people	People Assisted: 56,000 people
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 28-08-2025	Operational End Date: 28-02-2026	Total Operating Timeframe: 6 months

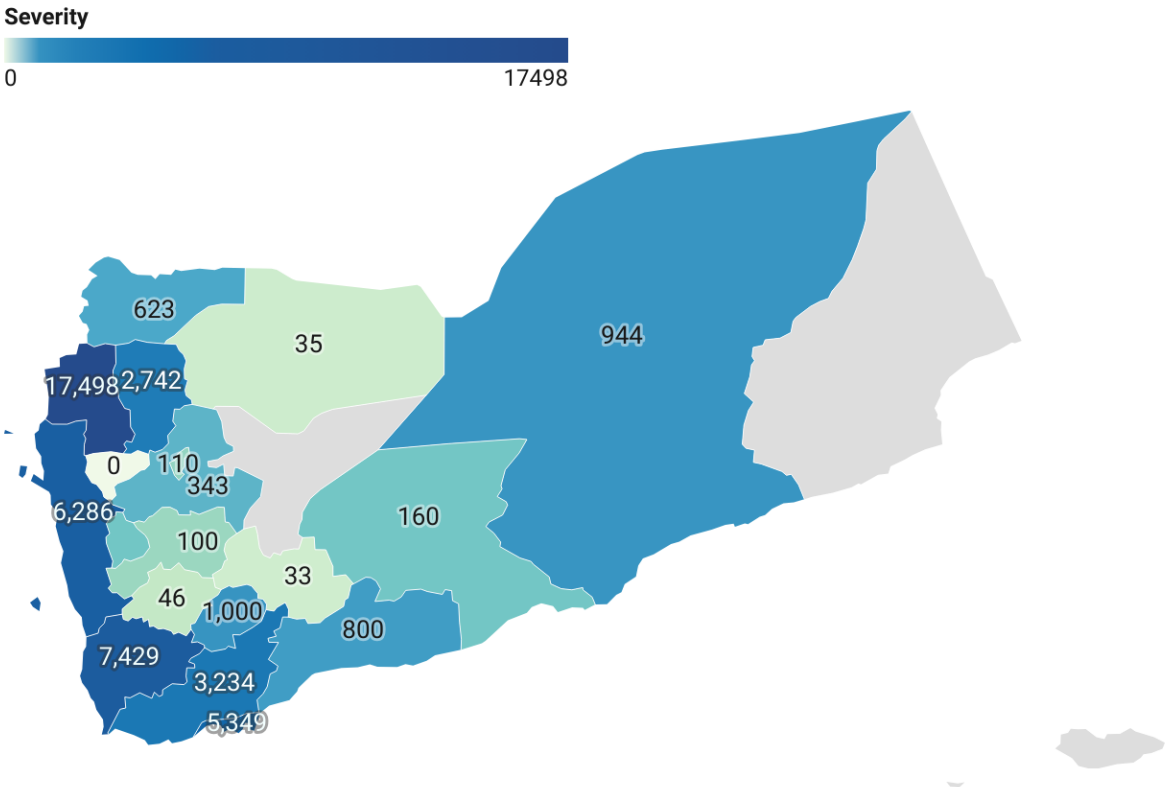
Targeted Regions:

Ibb, Abyan, Amanat Al-Asima, Al-Bayda, Taiz, Al-Jawf, Hajja, Al-Hodeida, Hadramout, Dhamar, Shabwa, Sa'ada, Sana'a, Aden, Lahj, Mareb, Al-Mahwit, Al-Mahara, Amran, Al-Dhale', Rayma

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

Description of the Event

Affected Governorates by Floods-August-2025 (HHs)



Governorates affected by floods and Targeted udner DERF in Yemen during 2025

Date of event

21-08-2025

What happened, where and when?

Between August and September 2025, widespread torrential rainfall and flash floods affected large parts of Yemen. As of September 2025, an estimated 73,218 households approximately 512,526 people were affected across 20 governorates of Yemen.

The floods damaged or destroyed homes, IDP shelters, roads and other essential infrastructure, while also causing losses of livestock and household assets. Floodwater contaminated water sources and increased the risk of waterborne and vector-borne diseases, including cholera and malaria. Access to some affected communities was constrained by damaged or blocked roads, further complicating assessment and response activities.

Internally displaced communities were among the most severely affected. Of the total caseload, at least 37,865 households, approximately 265,055 people were internally displaced, representing nearly 52% of all affected households. Many of these families experienced secondary or tertiary displacement, further compounding their existing vulnerabilities and increasing their immediate shelter, NFI, WASH and protection need.

The most affected governorates were Hajjah, Aden, Marib, Taiz and Al-Hodeidah, which together accounted for approximately 71% of the total affected caseload.

The reported impact by governorate was as follows:

- Hajjah: 17,556 households were affected.
- Aden: 11,865 households were affected.
- Marib: 8,684 households were affected.
- Taiz: 7,429 households were affected.
- Al-Hodeidah: 6,286 households were affected.



- Lahj: 3,850 households were affected.
- Al-Mahwit: 3,385 households were affected.
- Amran: 2,756 households were affected.
- Hadramout: 2,664 households were affected.
- Ibb: 2,561 households were affected.
- Al-Jawf: 1,214 households were affected.
- Al-Dhale'e: 1,175 households were affected.
- Abyan: 875 households were affected.
- Dhamar: 734 households were affected.
- Sa'dah: 623 households were affected.
- Raymah: 528 households were affected.
- Al Bayda: 375 households were affected.
- Sana'a Governorate: 342 households were affected.
- Shabwah: 202 households were affected.
- Sana'a City: 114 households were affected.

Overall, the updated caseload stood at 73,218 affected households, or approximately 512,526 people, across 20 governorates, including at least 37,865 internally displaced households, or approximately 265,055 IDPs. These figures reflected the consolidated information available as of September 2025.



Beneficiaries receiving assistance in Aden Governorate-Photo YRCS



Women Headed Household receiving assistance in Abyan Governorate-Photo YRCS

Scope and Scale

The impact of the 2025 floods expanded considerably during the reporting period. By end September 2025, the affected caseload had reached an estimated 73,218 households approximately 512,526 people across 20 governorates. This represented an increase of more than 26,000 households compared with the initial figures reported on 24 August 2025, demonstrating the continued expansion and cumulative impact of the floods.

The impact was geographically widespread but highly concentrated. Hajjah, Aden, Marib, Taiz and Al-Hodeidah accounted for approximately 71% of all affected households. Hajjah recorded the highest caseload, followed by Aden and Marib. This concentration placed considerable pressure on local authorities, YRCS branches, humanitarian partners and already overstretched basic services in the most affected areas.

Internally displaced people represented a substantial proportion of the affected population. At least 37,865 IDP households, approximately 265,055 people were affected, accounting for nearly 52% of the overall caseload. Many were living in camps, informal settlements and other hosting sites with fragile shelters, inadequate drainage and limited water and sanitation facilities. Some families experienced secondary or tertiary displacement after their shelters were damaged or destroyed, further increasing their protection and humanitarian needs.

The floods caused extensive damage to homes, displacement shelters, roads, bridges, schools, health facilities and water and sanitation infrastructure. Damage to roads and bridges restricted access to some communities and delayed assessments and humanitarian assistance. Flooding and contamination of water sources, combined with inadequate sanitation and limited access to hygiene items, increased the risk of cholera, malaria and other waterborne and vector-borne diseases.

The disaster also affected household livelihoods and food security. Agricultural land, livestock, food stocks and productive assets were damaged or lost, reducing income and food availability for communities already experiencing severe food insecurity. Earlier reports recorded at least 62 deaths; 73 injuries and four missing people associated with the floods.

The groups faced the greatest vulnerability included:

- IDPs living in camps, informal settlements and other flood-prone hosting sites.

- Households whose homes or shelters were damaged or destroyed.
 - Female-headed households and families with children facing heightened protection and nutrition risks.
 - Older people and people with disabilities experienced additional barriers to evacuation, services and humanitarian assistance.
 - Rural and low-lying communities with weak infrastructure and limited access to basic services.
- The scale of the emergency was compounded by Yemen's protracted conflict, economic deterioration, repeated displacement, damaged infrastructure and declining humanitarian funding. Recurrent seasonal floods had already weakened household coping capacities in many affected areas. Consequently, a large proportion of households had limited resources to replace lost assets, repair shelters or meet essential needs without humanitarian assistance.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. YRCS 2025 floods field report #3 sep 2026	https://go.ifrc.org/field-reports/17889

National Society Actions

Have the National Society conducted any intervention additionally to those part of this DREF Operation?	Yes
Please provide a brief description of those additional activities	YRCS conducted assessments, search and rescue operations together with civil defense, evacuations and initial distributions using some pre-positioned stocks. Initial assistance included household and shelter/NFI kits and Food parcels in Hajjah, Al-Hodeidah, Taiz, Aden, Marib. Complementary assistance was also provided with ICRC and Participating National Society support. The Yemen Red Crescent Society (YRCS) also activated its Early Action Protocol for Floods in Hajjah before the disaster struck, supported by IFRC’s Disaster Response Emergency Fund. Preventive measures included clearing drainage channels, reinforcing flood diversion, and distributing sandbags and shelter repair kits and cash assistance in high-risk IDP sites in Abs district.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	IFRC has had a presence and a delegation in Yemen since 2003. During this emergency response, IFRC supported YRCS in the following areas. The IFRC Yemen Country Delegation supported YRCS with Movement coordination, technical planning, DREF resource mobilization, cluster coordination, procurement, logistics, transportation, monitoring and reporting. Also, supported the anticipatory action interventions through the simplified early action protocols/Anticipatory DREF.
Participating National Societies	Norwegian Red Cross support: The Norwegian Red Cross provided some non-food item (NFI) kits to YRCS for distribution to vulnerable households across flood-affected governorates. It also supported YRCS in delivering cash assistance for emergency shelter needs to 1,800 flood-affected households. Danish Red Cross support: The Danish Red Cross supported YRCS in delivering cash



assistance for emergency shelter needs to 1,200 vulnerable flood-affected households in Lahj Governorate as part of the 2025 floods response.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

In response to the 2025 floods, upon YRCS requests and gaps, the ICRC provided cash assistance to 1,500 flood-affected households in Aden and 2000 households in Al Hodeidah. The ICRC also donated 1,000 tarpaulins for YRCS flood-relief operations and supported public awareness campaigns on the risks posed by unexploded ordnance during floods. Also supported rapid assessments in some highly affected frontline governorates which were affected by the floods.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	Yemeni authorities, led by the Meteorological Department (YMD), implemented proactive measures to mitigate the impact of heavy rains and floods: • Early Warnings: Daily bulletins warned of thunderstorms, heavy rainfall, flash floods, and landslides across high-risk areas. • Public Awareness: Authorities conducted outreach via radio, TV, and social media, guiding residents on safe evacuation routes, avoiding flood crossings, and protecting property and livestock. • Emergency Response: Civil defense and local teams cleared blocked roads, monitored vulnerable areas, assisted evacuations, and prepared temporary shelters for IDPs. • Coordination with Partners: Worked with YRCS to deliver NFIs, Food, medical support, and shelter, adapting response plans based on real-time data. • Monitoring & Reporting: Continuous rainfall monitoring and information sharing prioritized high-risk areas for timely interventions.
UN or other actors	According to the OCHA Floods Dashboard (September 2025), humanitarian actors have collectively assisted an estimated 39,546 households, representing approximately 54% of the total 73,218 affected households. The largest proportion of support was delivered through Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) kits, reaching 15,855 households (21.6% of all affected). In addition, 7,382 households (10%) received NFIs and 4,578 households (6.3%) were supported with emergency food assistance. WASH-related interventions were significant, including 3,182 households (4.3%) assisted with dewatering of stagnant or overflow water, 724 households (1%) with hygiene kits, 421 households (0.6%) with trucked water, and 260 households (0.4%) through latrine construction or rehabilitation. Shelter assistance, however, has remained limited. Only 651 households (0.9%) received Emergency Shelter Kits (ESKs), 563 households (0.8%) received shelter kits, and 132 households (0.2%) received shelter repair kits. Cash-based responses are underway, but so far modest: 722 households (1%) received Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA), while smaller numbers received cash for protection, cash for shelter, and targeted food vouchers.



Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

IFRC is part of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) with participation in HCT as an observer.

YRCS is a member of multiple national clusters and hub-level coordination structures, including:

- Shelter/NFI Cluster (including Strategic Advisory Group – SAG)
- Protection Cluster
- CCCM Cluster
- Health Cluster
- Food Security Cluster
- WASH Cluster

YRCS is also an active member of the Yemen Cash and Market Working Group (CMWG).

Within emergency flood response coordination, YRCS participates in the National Supreme Emergency Committee (NSEC) through the flood emergency cell, supporting planning and implementation of response activities.

YRCS plays a co-chair role for the flood response under the national Shelter/NFI Cluster in Yemen

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Humanitarian partners and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement provided significant Shelter/NFI assistance to flood-affected households. According to the OCHA Floods Dashboard of September 2025, humanitarian actors reported reaching 7,382 households with NFIs. Under DREF MDRYE016, IFRC supported YRCS to provide standardized NFI packages to 8,000 households, comprising 32,000 blankets, 32,000 mattresses and 8,000 kitchen sets.

Complementary Movement support included:

- The Norwegian Red Cross provided 1,900 NFI kits and supported emergency-shelter cash assistance for 1,800 households.
- The Danish Red Cross supported emergency-shelter cash assistance for 1,200 vulnerable households in Lahj Governorate.
- In response to YRCS requests, the ICRC provided cash assistance to 1,500 flood-affected households in Aden and 2,000 households in Al-Hodeidah, reaching a total of 3,500 households. The ICRC also donated 1,000 tarpaulins for YRCS flood-relief operations, supported rapid assessments in highly affected frontline governorates and supported public-awareness campaigns on the risks posed by unexploded ordnance during floods.

In addition, the OCHA dashboard reported that 651 households received Emergency Shelter Kits, 563 received shelter kits and 132 received shelter repair kits. Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance reached 722 households, while smaller caseloads received cash for shelter and other targeted cash assistance.

Based on the reported figures, at least 17,282 households were reached with dedicated NFI assistance through humanitarian partners, IFRC-DREF and the Norwegian Red Cross. This represented approximately 24% of the total affected caseload of 73,218 households. In addition, the Norwegian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross and ICRC collectively supported cash assistance for 6,500 households, although the objectives and composition of the cash assistance varied. These combined figures remain indicative and subject to verification and deduplication, as some Movement assistance may already have been included in the OCHA dashboard.

Despite these contributions, Shelter/NFI coverage remained considerably below the scale of identified needs. Many households continued to require blankets, mattresses, kitchen sets, tarpaulins and other essential household items. Families whose shelters were destroyed required appropriate emergency shelter solutions, while those with partially damaged homes or shelters required repair materials or cash assistance to restore safe living conditions.

The remaining needs were particularly significant among IDPs living in camps and informal settlements, families experiencing repeated displacement, larger households and those that had not received comparable assistance. Continued coordination, beneficiary-level deduplication and additional resource mobilization were therefore required to prioritize households with the most severe shelter damage and unmet NFI needs.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

WASH assistance was provided through both the wider humanitarian response and the IFRC-DREF operation. According to the OCHA Floods Dashboard, 3,182 households benefited from dewatering activities, 724 received hygiene kits, 421 received trucked water and 260 benefited from latrine construction or rehabilitation.

Under DREF MDRYE016, IFRC supported YRCS to provide 8,000 households with 8,000 hygiene kits and 16,000 plastic buckets. Each targeted household received one hygiene kit and two buckets. Hygiene-promotion sessions and IEC materials were also provided to



reinforce personal hygiene, the appropriate use of distributed items and safe water-handling practices.

Considering the OCHA-reported response and DREF assistance, up to 8,724 households approximately 12% of the total affected caseload were reported to have received hygiene kits. However, this combined figure should be treated as indicative and subject to verification and deduplication, as DREF-supported distributions may have been partly captured in the OCHA dashboard.

Despite the assistance provided, WASH coverage remained limited compared with the 73,218 households affected across 20 governorates. Many households continued to lack essential hygiene items, water-storage containers, safe drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities. Dewatering and drainage support also remained necessary in locations affected by stagnant or overflowing floodwater.

Remaining WASH needs were particularly serious in IDP hosting sites, informal settlements, low-lying communities and locations where floods had damaged or contaminated water sources. Overcrowding, inadequate drainage and insufficient sanitation facilities increased the risks of cholera, malaria and other waterborne and vector-borne diseases.

Additional support remained necessary for hygiene kits, water containers, household water treatment, water trucking, dewatering, drainage clearance, rehabilitation of damaged water and sanitation systems, latrine construction or repair, and continued hygiene promotion. Strengthened coordination and disaggregated reporting were also required to confirm overall coverage, minimize duplication and prioritize communities facing the highest public-health risks.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This IFRC-DREF 6-month operation aimed to ensure an effective, timely, inclusive, and coordinated emergency response to meet the immediate shelter/NFIs and WASH needs of 8000 HHs (56,000 people) to address the impact of the floods on the targeted flood-affected communities in several flood-affected governorates of Yemen.

Operation strategy rationale

The operation adopted an integrated Shelter/NFI and WASH approach to address the immediate needs of 8,000 households affected by the 2025 floods. The strategy focused on restoring minimum household living conditions, reducing exposure to public-health risks and supporting the dignity and well-being of vulnerable families who had lost shelters, household belongings and essential hygiene items.

Under the Shelter/NFI component, YRCS procured and distributed 32,000 blankets, 32,000 mattresses and 8,000 kitchen sets. Each targeted household received four blankets, four mattresses and one kitchen set. Under the WASH component, YRCS procured and distributed 8,000 hygiene kits and 16,000 plastic buckets, providing each household with one hygiene kit and two buckets.

The standardized assistance package supported an equitable and large-scale response by ensuring that all 8,000 targeted households received the same core household and hygiene items. Targeting prioritized the most vulnerable flood-affected households, including internally displaced people, households with damaged or destroyed shelters, female-headed households, older people, persons with disabilities and families that had not received similar assistance from other humanitarian actors.

Hygiene promotion was integrated into the distributions to reinforce safe hygiene practices, proper use of the distributed items and safe water handling. Trained YRCS volunteers conducted hygiene-promotion sessions and distributed IEC materials containing key messages on personal hygiene and the safe water chain. This approach aimed to reduce the risk of waterborne and communicable diseases in flood-affected and overcrowded locations.

Post-distribution monitoring was conducted to assess the relevance, adequacy, quality and use of the assistance, as well as beneficiaries' satisfaction with and access to the distribution process. The PDM also collected feedback on the timeliness of assistance and awareness of YRCS feedback and complaints channels. Its findings informed the operation's lessons learned and recommendations for improving future emergency responses.

The strategy was influenced by the following factors:

- The scale and widespread impact of the floods required a targeted, standardized intervention focused on immediate life-saving needs.
- YRCS's auxiliary role, nationwide branch structure and volunteer network supported household identification, community engagement and implementation across affected locations.
- The heightened risk of waterborne and vector-borne diseases required WASH assistance and hygiene promotion to be integrated with the shelter/NFI response.
- Limited humanitarian funding required the operation to prioritize essential household and hygiene assistance rather than broader early-recovery interventions.

Overall, the operation linked the identified loss of household assets and increased public-health risks with an integrated package of shelter/NFI and WASH assistance. Through this approach, YRCS reached 8,000 flood-affected households with essential items, hygiene promotion and post-distribution monitoring, while maintaining a focus on vulnerability, community engagement and accountability.

Since the floods are frequent events in Yemen, the NS was supported by the IFRC for a simplified Early Action Protocol to ensure the NS



and community capacity to mitigate the impacts of the floods. The sEAP sEAP2023YE01/ MDRYE015 was correctly used to execute readiness and early action measures. The readiness was done continuously since the approval of the protocol in 2024, and the early actions were triggered based on the forecast of the floods on 21 August. Early Actions were implemented between 21–27 August 2025, focusing on 15,000 at-risk IDP population in Al-Mithaq and Al-Mashta (Abs district, Hajjah). Activities such as cleaning of drainage systems, sandbag distribution, shelter kits, cash distribution, and community awareness campaigns were implemented on time.

Targeting Strategy

Who was targeted by this operation?

The operation targeted 8,000 of the most vulnerable households affected by the 2025 floods. The targeted population included internally displaced people, host communities, returnees, marginalized groups whose homes, shelters or essential household belongings had been damaged or lost.

The operation also targeted households living in flood-prone locations, including low-lying areas, communities with inadequate drainage and settlements located near watercourses. Priority was given to households with specific vulnerabilities, including persons with disabilities, female-headed and child-headed households, households with older people and families that had not received similar assistance from other humanitarian actors.

Through this targeting approach, the operation sought to ensure that Shelter/NFI and WASH assistance reached households facing the greatest humanitarian needs and with the most limited capacity to recover without external support.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Selection criteria for the targeted population

The geographical areas were selected based on the reported severity of the floods, the extent of damage, assessed humanitarian needs and the presence or absence of other organizations providing similar assistance. Priority was given to affected locations where significant Shelter/NFI and WASH needs remained unmet.

Households meeting at least two or three of the following criteria were prioritized:

1. Internally displaced households, host communities or marginalized groups that had lost essential household items, including mattresses, blankets, kitchen sets and water containers.
2. Households that had lost essential hygiene items and faced increased exposure to waterborne or communicable diseases.
3. Internally displaced and host-community households whose homes or shelters had been partially or completely damaged.
4. Households living in low-lying, flood-prone areas or locations exposed to continued flooding.

Additional priority was given to households with specific vulnerabilities, including persons with disabilities, female-headed households, child-headed households, households with older people and families that had not received comparable assistance from other humanitarian actors.

YRCS reviewed and applied the selection criteria in consultation with community committees, affected communities and relevant local stakeholders. YRCS volunteers communicated the criteria to community members and explained how households were identified and selected, supporting transparency, community participation and the prevention of duplication.



Total Assisted Population

Assisted Women	13,440	Rural	60%
Assisted Girls (under 18)	14,000	Urban	40%
Assisted Men	13,776	People with disabilities (estimated)	10%
Assisted Boys (under 18)	14,784		
Total Assisted Population	56,000		
Total Targeted Population	56,000		

Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	Yes

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

Risk	Mitigation action
Currency's inflation and USD exchange rate to local currency affecting the procurement which might lead to change in the target and operational costing.	Currency and market conditions were monitored, and majority agreements/payments/major procurements were managed in USD where applicable.
Absence of basic identification documents for some affected populations restricts their access to assistance.	Where required, a temporary self-identification mechanism has been promoted in coordination with local authorities, affected communities and relevant clusters to facilitate inclusive and transparent identification of eligible households.
The increase of needs and Shortage of resources of other humanitarian partners due to natural disaster response is not	Up to the possible extent, Coordination with Movement partners, clusters and donors was strengthened to mobilize



their mandate which divert the pressure to national society	complementary assistance and reduce duplication.
Floods on mined areas drag the landmines to unknown areas which constrain the response.	Potentially contaminated areas were reported to relevant entities and ICRC through YRCS volunteers supported risk-awareness messages were disseminated.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:

The operation was implemented in a volatile and high-risk security environment, particularly in border governorates and conflict-affected locations. Ongoing conflict and the threat of airstrikes presented risks to the movement and safety of YRCS staff, volunteers and affected communities, especially in areas located near frontlines.

Operational access was also affected by damaged infrastructure, remote locations and difficult terrain, including desert routes and flood-damaged roads. In addition, flooding increased the risk of landmines and unexploded ordnance being displaced into populated areas, access routes, agricultural land and water points, creating further safety risks for response teams and communities.

To manage these risks and support the safe implementation of activities, IFRC and YRCS maintained the following mitigation measures throughout the operation:

- Compliance with Movement security frameworks: Activities were implemented in accordance with IFRC and YRCS security regulations, Minimum Security Requirements and established standard operating procedures, in coordination with relevant Movement partners.
- Security coordination: IFRC and YRCS maintained regular coordination with Movement partners, including the ICRC, and participated in relevant security briefings to inform operational planning and decision-making.
- Context monitoring and risk analysis: Security developments and access conditions were regularly monitored to inform movement planning, distribution-site selection and the timing of activities.
- Safe movement and access planning: Response teams used approved routes, maintained movement-tracking and communication arrangements and avoided high-risk locations where feasible. Activities and movements were adjusted when security or access conditions deteriorated.
- Mine and unexploded ordnance risk awareness: Staff and volunteers received relevant safety briefings, while affected communities were sensitized to risks associated with mines and unexploded ordnance in flood-affected areas.
- Contingency and flexible implementation: Operational plans were adapted when required in response to sudden security developments, access constraints or changes in local conditions.
- Duty of care: Appropriate supervision, communication arrangements and emergency protocols were maintained to support the safety and well-being of deployed staff and volunteers.

Despite the complex operating environment, YRCS's established branch and volunteer network, combined with Movement security coordination and continuous context monitoring, supported the delivery of assistance in a principled and context-sensitive manner. The safety of staff, volunteers and affected communities remained a priority throughout the operation.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	No
---	----

Implementation



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 731,601
Targeted Persons: 56,000
Assisted Persons: 56,000
Targeted Male: -
Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
-------	--------	--------

# of household reached with NFIs assistance	8,000	8,000
% of HHs who report that the assistance provided to them was timely, relevant, and met their relevant immediate needs	80	83

Narrative description of achievements

YRCS completed the distribution of standardized NFI assistance to 8,000 flood-affected households (56,000 people). The package comprised four blankets, four mattresses and one kitchen set per household.

Shelter/NFI items:

YRCS completed the following activities under the shelter/NFI sector:

- Distribution of 32,000 blankets to 8,000 households.
- Distribution of 8,000 kitchen sets to 8,000 households.
- Distribution of 32,000 mattresses to 8,000 households.

These kits were distributed in following governorates.

Sana'a capital/ Amanat Al-Asima, Sana'a Governorate, Lahj, Hajja, Hodeida, Abyan, Amran, AL Jawf, Taiz, Aden, Hadramout/Sayoun, Al Dhalea, IBB, Dhamar governorates.

Governorate wise households reached are as following.

Governorate Kits distributed/HHs reached

Sana'a Governorate 300

Lahj 1000

Hajja 1800

Hodeida 1000

Abyan 400

Amran 400

Taiz 800

Aden 500

Sayoun 300

Al Dhalea 300

IBB 200

Dhamar 400

Sana'a capital distribution 200

Al jawf 400

Total 8000

Post-distribution monitoring confirmed that all surveyed households received the planned quantities of shelter/NFI items.

PDMs:

For the distribution, the post distribution monitoring survey- PDMs were conducted in most of the targeted locations under the DREF. The PDMs were done within 4-8 weeks of the distributions depending on access to locations. The sample size was calculated using a standard calculator with 95% confidence level and a margin of error of 10%, and a simple random sampling method was used for selection and targeting of HHs.

PDMs were conducted in all targeted governorates under the DREF and overall, 915 households were surveyed in all targeted locations during the PDMs.

Below is the summary of the key findings of the PDMs.

Below is a summary of the key findings of the post-distribution monitoring:

- All respondents confirmed receiving assistance from YRCS, and 83% reported that the assistance met their immediate needs. The remaining 17% considered the assistance insufficient, mainly due to larger household sizes and the scale of their multiple needs.
- Regarding timeliness, the PDM found that 82% of respondents received assistance one month or more after the floods. As the response category did not distinguish between assistance received at one month and assistance received beyond one month, the extent of any delays could not be determined. Future PDM questions should use disaggregated time intervals to enable a more accurate assessment of response timeliness.
- Overall satisfaction with the distribution process was very high: 70.6% of respondents were satisfied and 29.1% were very satisfied. Only 0.3% expressed dissatisfaction, mainly because they considered the assistance insufficient.
- All respondents confirmed that they did not pay any fees to receive the assistance. In addition, 95% collected the items themselves, while 5% authorized a family member or another trusted person to collect them.
- Most respondents found the distribution sites accessible: 86% considered the site appropriate and 92% reported that it was easy to reach. However, 8% experienced accessibility challenges, mainly due to distance. Transportation costs also represented a financial burden



for many households, particularly those travelling longer distances.

- A total of 77.6% of respondents were informed about the distribution one day in advance, 7.2% more than one day in advance, and 12.6% only a few hours beforehand.
- All surveyed households confirmed receiving the intended quantity of assistance: two buckets, four mattresses, four blankets, one hygiene kit and one kitchen set per household. Satisfaction with the quantities ranged from 83% to 88%. Dissatisfaction was mainly reported by larger households, which considered the quantities insufficient for the number of family members.
- Satisfaction with the quality and type of items was generally high. Items rated as “good” included kitchen sets (90.4%), hygiene kits (89.5%), buckets (84%), mattresses (76%) and blankets (75%). Only a small proportion rated the quality of the items as poor, ranging from 1.4% for kitchen sets to 8% for mattresses.
- A total of 97% of respondents reported that they had not sold, donated or exchanged any of the items received, demonstrating their relevance and usefulness. The remaining 3% reported selling or donating some mattresses or blankets.
- Awareness of hygiene messages was relatively strong: 35% of respondents received hygiene information through volunteer-led awareness sessions during distributions, while 57.5% received such information through television or radio. Only 1.9% reported having no knowledge of hygiene messages.
- Awareness of YRCS feedback and complaints channels remained limited, with 73% of respondents reporting that they did not know any formal channel (hotline) through which they could provide feedback or submit a complaint. This finding highlights the need to strengthen communication and visibility of YRCS feedback and complaints mechanisms in future operations.
- Regarding future assistance, 75% of respondents had no suggestions for improvement. Among those who provided feedback, 9% preferred cash assistance and another 9% preferred a combination of cash, food and shelter support. Some respondents also recommended improving the quality of blankets and mattresses.

PDM Limitations

- The PDM did not assess timeliness, relevance and adequacy through a single combined question; therefore, the complete outcome indicator could not be calculated directly. The proportion of households reporting that the assistance met their immediate needs was used as a proxy indicator, while timeliness was analysed separately.
- The timeframe category “one month or more” did not distinguish between households assisted within one month and those assisted later, limiting a precise assessment of response timeliness.
- The findings were based on beneficiaries’ self-reported responses and may have been affected by recall or response bias.
- Although the survey covered a sample of targeted households, the findings may not fully reflect variations across all targeted governorates and population groups.
-

Lessons Learnt

The lessons-learned workshop, conducted at YRCS Headquarters on 5 February 2026, brought together YRCS headquarters and branch disaster management teams, Emergency Operations Centre and PMER staff, community representatives and IFRC. Together with the PDM findings, the workshop identified the following learning to strengthen future emergency operations:

- Early warning and Emergency Operations Centres supported effective preparedness. Monitoring and early-warning capacities at YRCS headquarters and branch levels enabled the timely activation of response structures, initial assessments and operational coordination. Maintaining functional EOCs, updated emergency procedures and trained response teams will further strengthen readiness for future floods.
- YRCS’s local presence and community acceptance facilitated implementation. Strong relationships with communities and local authorities supported access, assessments, beneficiary verification and the identification of appropriate distribution sites. Continued engagement of branches and community representatives in operational planning will help ensure that future responses remain locally informed and responsive.
- Preparedness and supply-chain arrangements provided a strong foundation for the response. Pre-positioned stocks, branch warehouses, trained volunteers and partner support contributed to the successful delivery of assistance. Future operations can build on these arrangements through earlier procurement, strengthened supply-chain tracking and clearer dispatch and distribution schedules.
- Standardized assistance promoted consistency and equitable coverage. Providing a common package to all targeted households supported transparency and enabled the operation to reach 8,000 households at scale. Where resources and operational conditions allow, future responses may further improve adequacy by considering household size, vulnerability and the extent of shelter damage.
- Flexible assistance modalities could better respond to different household priorities. The NFI package was relevant and useful for most households, with 83% reporting that the assistance met their immediate needs and 97% retaining the items received. Some households indicated a preference for cash for shelter repairs or a combination of cash, food and shelter assistance. Future operations could consider cash or mixed modalities where market conditions, risk assessments and operational feasibility permit.
- Context-specific specifications can further strengthen item quality and appropriateness. Most respondents rated the distributed items as good or acceptable. Feedback on some blankets and mattresses highlighted an opportunity to refine technical specifications, provide items suitable for different climatic conditions and strengthen quality checks before dispatch and at distribution locations.
- Distribution planning should continue to prioritize accessibility. Most respondents found the distribution sites accessible, with 92% reporting that they were easy to reach. Future site selection can further reduce barriers by considering population dispersion, road

- conditions, protection risks and transportation costs and, where feasible, using additional decentralized distribution points.
- Community accountability requires consistent communication. All respondents confirmed that they had not paid for the assistance, and overall satisfaction with the distribution process was very high. However, awareness of formal feedback and complaints channels (Hotline) remained limited. Future operations should communicate these channels more consistently through volunteers, community meetings, beneficiary notifications, help desks, posters, hotlines and follow-up visits.
- Integrating hygiene promotion with distributions added value. Hygiene sessions and IEC materials complemented the distribution of hygiene kits and buckets and reinforced safe hygiene and water-handling practices. This integrated approach should continue, with greater emphasis on direct volunteer-led communication.

Challenges

Challenges and Areas for Improvement

The operation achieved its planned target of assisting 8,000 households despite a complex operating environment. The following challenges provided important opportunities to strengthen future responses:

- Matching response capacity with the scale of needs: By 16 September 2025, approximately 73,218 households had been affected. While the operation successfully reached its planned caseload, significant needs remained beyond its scope and available resources. Continued coordination, referrals and resource mobilization will be important to complement future DREF assistance.
- Improving the timeliness of assistance: Although the assistance was relevant and well received, beneficiaries showed satisfaction over the assistance, some PDM respondents reported receiving it one month or more after the floods, this could be further improved.
- Strengthening last-mile logistics: Damaged roads, difficult terrain and geographically dispersed communities increased transportation requirements. Providing branches with adequate budgets for trucks, four-wheel-drive vehicles, temporary storage and secondary transportation would facilitate faster access to remote communities.
- Ensuring timely support to volunteers: Volunteers played a central role in assessments, registration, distributions, hygiene promotion and monitoring. Further streamlining the processing of volunteer entitlements in timely manners.
- Enhancing the flexibility of household assistance: The standardized package enabled consistent coverage; however, large-size households/big size families sometimes found the quantities insufficient. Future responses could explore differentiated assistance, supplementary support or referral options based on household size, vulnerability and shelter condition.
- Further improving item specifications and quality assurance: While satisfaction with quality was generally high, feedback on mattresses and blankets demonstrated the value of sharing approved samples with branches, conducting quality checks at different stages and adapting specifications to climatic conditions.
- Increasing the visibility of feedback and complaints channels: Formal channels (Hotline) were not sufficiently known among respondents. Repeated communication through multiple accessible channels will help ensure that all community members understand how to seek information, provide feedback or raise concerns.

PDM Limitations

- The PDM did not assess timeliness, relevance and adequacy through a single combined question; therefore, the complete outcome indicator could not be calculated directly. The proportion of households reporting that the assistance met their immediate needs was used as a proxy indicator, while timeliness was analysed separately.
- The timeframe category “one month or more” did not distinguish between households assisted within one month and those assisted later, limiting a precise assessment of response timeliness.
- The findings were based on beneficiaries’ self-reported responses and may have been affected by recall or response bias.
- Although the survey covered a sample of targeted households, the findings may not fully reflect variations across all targeted governorates and population groups.



Budget: CHF 172,198
Targeted Persons: 56,000
Assisted Persons: 56,000
Targeted Male: -
Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
-------	--------	--------



# of HHs reached through Hygiene promotion sessions by YRCS volunteers	8,000	8,000
# of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items and WASH NFIs	8,000	8,000
% of HHs who report that the assistance provided to them was timely, relevant, and met their relevant immediate needs	80	83

Narrative description of achievements

YRCS completed the following activities under the WASH sector:

1- YRCS distributed 8,000 hygiene kits and 16,000 plastic buckets to 8,000 flood-affected households.

These kits were distributed in following governorates.

Sana'a capital/ Amanat Al-Asima, Sana'a Governorate, Lahj, Hajja, Hodeida, Abyan, Amran, AL Jawf, Taiz, Aden, Hadramout/Sayoun, Al Dhalea, IBB, Dhamar governorates.

2- Each targeted household received one hygiene kit and two buckets. Trained volunteers also delivered hygiene-promotion messages on personal hygiene, use of distributed items and the safe water chain.

Post-distribution monitoring confirmed that all surveyed households received the planned quantities of WASH items.

Governorate Kits distributed/HHs reached

Sana'a Governorate 300

Lahj 1000

Hajja 1800

Hodeida 1000

Abyan 400

Amran 400

Taiz 800

Aden 500

Sayoun 300

Al Dhalea 300

IBB 200

Dhamar 400

Sana'a capital distribution 200

Al jawf 400

Total 8000

PDMs:

For the distribution, the post distribution monitoring survey- PDMs were conducted in most of the targeted locations under the DREF. The PDMs were done within 4-8 weeks of the distributions depending on access to locations. The sample size was calculated using a standard calculator with 95% confidence level and a margin of error of 10%, and a simple random sampling method was used for selection and targeting of HHs.

PDMs were conducted in all targeted governorates under the DREF and overall, 915 households were surveyed in all targeted locations during the PDMs.

PDM Limitations

- The PDM did not assess timeliness, relevance and adequacy through a single combined question; therefore, the complete outcome indicator could not be calculated directly. The proportion of households reporting that the assistance met their immediate needs was used as a proxy indicator, while timeliness was analysed separately.
- The timeframe category "one month or more" did not distinguish between households assisted within one month and those assisted later, limiting a precise assessment of response timeliness.
- The findings were based on beneficiaries' self-reported responses and may have been affected by recall or response bias.
- Although the survey covered a sample of targeted households, the findings may not fully reflect variations across all targeted governorates and population groups.

Summary of the key findings of the PDMs is provided above under shelter section.

Lessons Learnt

The lessons described under the Shelter, Housing and Settlements section also apply to the WASH component as it was integrated response. Please refer to above shelter section for Lesson Learned.



Challenges

The challenges and area of improvement described under the Shelter, Housing and Settlements section also apply to the WASH component, as it was integrated response. Please refer to above shelter section for challenges.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 4,500

Targeted Persons: 1

Assisted Persons: 0

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of Secretariat staff partially supported under this DREF.	1	0

Narrative description of achievements

- No expenses for IFRC Secretariat staff were charged through this DREF operation.

Lessons Learnt

For future operations, ensure the staff budgeted under the DREF operations are timely charged to the DREF operations to utilize the available budget.

Challenges

N/A



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 30,660

Targeted Persons: 423

Assisted Persons: 450

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of Volunteers and staff safely deployed for this emergency	423	450
# of accountability tools adopted by the NS	2	2
# of lessons learned workshop conducted	1	1



Narrative description of achievements

Monitoring: YRCS PMER team from HQ and branches have paid visit to the distribution sites, also have ensured to have complaint and feedback desks and boxes during the distribution to ensure the quality and accountability to the affected population and to have their feedback and inputs to YRCS response.

Around 450 national society staff and volunteers (50 HQ+ Branches staff and 400 volunteers) were engaged in the flood response (in assessments, verifications, distributions, hygiene promotion campaigns, coordination etc.) across targeted governorates and the YRCS HQ and depending on their skills and experience.

PDMs:

For the distribution, the post distribution monitoring survey- PDMs were conducted in most of the targeted locations under the DREF. The PDMs were done within 4-8 weeks of the distributions depending on access to locations. The sample size was calculated using a standard calculator with 95% confidence level and a margin of error of 10%, and a simple random sampling method was used for selection and targeting of HHs.

PDMs were conducted in all targeted governorates under the DREF and overall, 915 households were surveyed in all targeted locations during the PDMs.

PDM Limitations

- The PDM did not assess timeliness, relevance and adequacy through a single combined question; therefore, the complete outcome indicator could not be calculated directly. The proportion of households reporting that the assistance met their immediate needs was used as a proxy indicator, while timeliness was analysed separately.
- The timeframe category “one month or more” did not distinguish between households assisted within one month and those assisted later, limiting a precise assessment of response timeliness.
- The findings were based on beneficiaries’ self-reported responses and may have been affected by recall or response bias.
- Although the survey covered a sample of targeted households, the findings may not fully reflect variations across all targeted governorates and population groups.

Summary of the key findings of the PDMs is provided below under shelter section.

Lesson Learned workshop: The lessons-learned workshop, conducted at YRCS Headquarters on 5 February 2026, brought together YRCS headquarters and branch disaster management teams, Emergency Operations Centre and PMER staff, community representatives and IFRC.

Accountability: The two accountability mechanisms used during the operation were: (1) complaints and feedback desks established at the distribution sites, and (2) complaints and feedback boxes made available to beneficiaries at the distribution sites. These mechanisms enabled affected households to raise concerns, submit complaints and provide feedback during the distribution process.

Since the PDM found that 73% of respondents were unaware of formal YRCS feedback and complaints channels, while both mechanisms were made available, the PDM findings indicated that their visibility and communication should be strengthened in future operations to improve beneficiary awareness and accessibility.

Lessons Learnt

Since the PDM found that 73% of respondents were unaware of formal YRCS feedback and complaints channels, while both mechanisms were made available, the PDM findings indicated that their visibility and communication should be strengthened in future operations to improve beneficiary awareness and accessibility.

Challenges

N/A



Financial Report



DREF Operation

Final Report (CHF)

Date from: 1 Aug 2025 to 30 Jun 2026

MDRYE016 - Yemen - Floods

Operating timeframe: *Start date: 28-Aug-2025 End date: 28-Feb-2026*

Appeal launch date: *03-Sep-2025*

I. Summary

	Actual (CHF)
Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	999,992
DREF Response Pillar	999,992
Expenditure	-909,526
Closing Balance	90,466

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	731,601	701,492	30,109
PO02 - Livelihoods			
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash			
PO04 - Health			
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	172,198	152,132	20,066
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion			
PO07 - Education			
PO08 - Migration			
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	61,032	51,353	9,679
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability			
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			
Planned Operations Total	964,831	904,977	59,854
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships			
EA02 - Secretariat Services	4,500		4,500
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	30,660	4,550	26,110
Planned Operations Total	35,160	4,550	30,610
Total	999,991	909,526	90,464

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Prepared on 21-Jul-2026

Page 1 of 2

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

Please explain variances (if any)

All the planned targets and scope of operations were achieved; the savings are mainly due to exchange rate differences and some saving from NS budget. The remaining balance will go back to the DREF pot.



Contact Information

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

National Society contact:

Faris Al-Naqeeb, National Disaster & Crisis Management Coordinator, faris.alnaqeeb@yemenredcrescent.org, +967773004400

IFRC Appeal Manager: Nino BURTIKASHVILI, Head of IFRC Country Delegation, Yemen, NINO.BURTIKASHVILI@ifrc.org, +967730400110

IFRC Project Manager: Muhammad Bilal, DRM-WASH Coordinator- IFRC - Yemen, Muhammad.bilal@ifrc.org, 00967776801912

IFRC focal point for the emergency: Raja ASSAF, Head of DCC MENA, Raja.ASSAF@ifrc.org, +9615428493

Media Contact: Shatha Al-Eryani, Communications Coordinator, Comms.coordinator@yemenredcrescent.org, +967772997909

National Societies' Integrity Focal Point: Hamdi Mubarak, CEA Officer, hamdi.mubarak@yemenredcrescent.org, +967712030330

National Society Hotline: 103

[Click here for reference](#)

