



Flood affected Qusayr City Hadramout Governorate-Photo YRCS

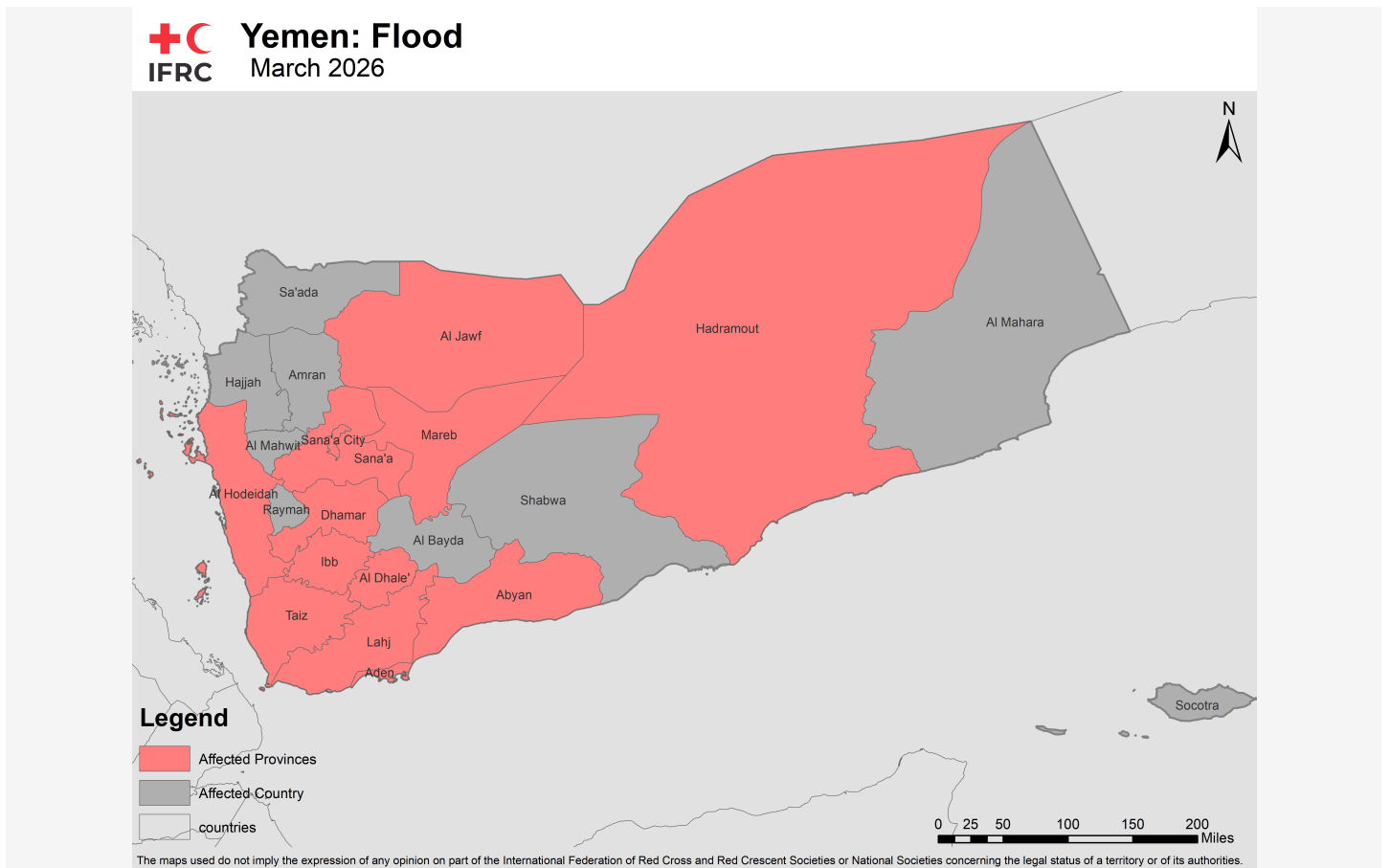
Appeal: MDRYE017	Hazard: Flood	Country: Yemen	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 498,497	
Glide Number: FL-2026-000044-YEM	People Affected: 83,713 people	People Targeted: 24,500 people	
Operation Start Date: 03-04-2026	Operation Timeframe: 6 months	Operation End Date: 31-10-2026	DREF Published: 06-04-2026

Targeted Regions: **Ibb, Abyan, Al-Bayda, Taiz, Al-Jawf, Al-Hodeida, Hadramout, Aden, Mareb, Al-Dhale'**

Description of the Event

Date of event

27-03-2026



Yemen Floods: March 2026

What happened, where and when?

This year, the rainy season in Yemen began earlier than usual, with initial low-intensity rainfall recorded starting from 20 March 2026. From 27 March 2026 onwards, rainfall intensified significantly, triggering severe flooding across Yemen and approximately more than ten governorates were affected, including Taiz (Al-Mokha), Al Jawf, Ibb, Abyan, Al Bayda, Lahj, Marib, Al Hodeidah, Hadramout, Aden, and Al Dhale'e.

According to Yemen Red Crescent Society (YRCS) reports, the floods have caused widespread humanitarian impacts, affecting an estimated 83,713 people (11,959 households). Of those affected, many live in IDP sites and flood-prone areas. A total of 254 incidents have been reported to YRCS EOC across branches, indicating a broad geographic spread and increasing pressure on response capacities. The disaster has resulted in at least 30 fatalities and 47 injuries, underscoring the severity of the situation.

Reports from ECHO indicate that since 27 March 2026, heavy rains and flooding have severely impacted coastal areas of Taiz Governorate, with additional flooding reported in Aden, Abyan, Marib, Lahj, and Al Hodeidah. At least 15 deaths have been reported, and approximately 9,820 households (68,740 people) have been affected, including populations across 49 IDP sites. While assessments are ongoing, critical infrastructure, including electricity networks, water supply systems, communications, transport, and mobility networks, has sustained significant damage. Temporary shelters for IDPs, as well as crops and livestock, have been destroyed. In parallel, the risk of waterborne diseases is increasing due to contamination of water sources and damage to WASH facilities. Many of the affected areas are located near frontlines, further elevating risks associated with landmines and unexploded ordnance. source-Yemen - Severe weather and floods (DG ECHO, UN, INGOs, Red Cross) (ECHO Daily Flash of 31 March 2026) - Yemen | ReliefWeb

At the same time, the UN (FAO) warns that Yemen is facing both flash floods and ongoing drought. The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has warned of the risk of flash floods in Yemen that could damage more than 400,000 hectares of agricultural land, in addition to potential losses of large numbers of livestock. In a recent bulletin issued on 31st March 2026, the organization stated that the period between March and May 2026 may witness heavy rainfall, increasing the likelihood of floods



originating in the highlands and flowing into valleys and low-lying areas. Source-FAO Warns of Potential Flooding in Yemen Threatening Over 400,000 Hectares of Farmland - Yemen Monitor



YRCS response to flood affected communities in Hodeidah Governorate



YRCS Team visit to Affected areas in Taiz Governorate



YRCS response to flood affected communities in Abyan Governorate



YRCS team assessment in Flood affected communities in Al Bayda Governorate

Scope and Scale

The scope, scale and impact of the disaster is huge, a total of 254 incident alerts were recorded from various YRCS branches, indicating a wide geographical spread of the crisis and have impacted more than 10 governorates across Yemen. The floods led to loss of life and injuries, with at least 30 deaths and 47 injuries reported, alongside extensive damage to housing, infrastructure, and livelihoods.

The impact on shelter has been particularly severe. A total of 1,432 houses were fully destroyed and 5,263 houses partially damaged, in addition to 1,573 shelters fully damaged and 3,691 shelters partially damaged in internally displaced persons (IDP) sites. This widespread destruction of housing and shelters significantly increases the risk of displacement, especially among already vulnerable populations living in fragile conditions. The scale of damage indicates a substantial number of affected households, with needs likely concentrated in emergency shelter, non-food items, and protection services.

Beyond shelter, the floods have also disrupted livelihoods and essential infrastructure. Agricultural lands have been damaged especially in Aljawf such as crops lost, and key transportation routes cut off, limiting access to markets and humanitarian assistance. In several areas, electricity and basic services have been interrupted, further compounding the difficulties faced by affected communities. These impacts are expected to worsen food insecurity and reduce access to essential services, particularly in remote and hard-to-reach areas.

Overall, the crisis has significantly increased humanitarian needs across multiple sectors, including shelter, food security, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and health services. Flooding in displacement sites raises particular concerns regarding public health risks, including potential disease outbreaks. While the report does not provide a consolidated estimate of the total number of affected people, the scale of structural damage, amounting to 11,959 affected housing units and shelters, suggests that tens of thousands of people have been impacted, pending confirmation through further assessments.

Looking ahead, weather forecasts indicate the possibility of continued rainfall into early April, which may lead to additional flooding and exacerbate existing vulnerabilities. This highlights the urgent need for enhanced preparedness, rapid multi-sectoral assessments, and scaled-up response efforts to address immediate humanitarian needs and reduce further risks.

Damage and impact include:

- Loss of lives and reported fatalities as a result of flash floods and related incidents (30 deaths, 47 injuries)
- Destruction and partial damage of thousands of houses and IDP shelters (1,432 fully destroyed houses, 5,263 partially damaged; 1,573 shelters fully damaged, 3,691 partially damaged)

- Secondary displacement, particularly in camps and flood-prone areas
- Loss of personal belongings, household items, crops, livestock, and income generation assets
- Secondary Impacts and Risks: Flooding has also triggered several secondary challenges such as

Access constraints: Key roads and transport routes have been disrupted, limiting humanitarian access, especially in Hadramout

- Infrastructure damage: Power outages have affected water systems and essential services
- Public safety risks: Flooded urban areas have increased accidents and restricted mobility
- Livelihood disruption: Significant losses in agriculture and livestock have impacted food security especially in Al-Jawf and Marib
- Health risks: Increased likelihood of waterborne and vector-borne diseases due to contaminated water and poor sanitation conditions.

Source Name	Source Link
1. DG ECHO report 31st March 2026	https://reliefweb.int/report/yemen/yemen-severe-weather-and-floods-dg-echo-un-ingos-red-cross-echo-daily-flash-31-march-2026
2. FAO bulletin Yemen 31st March 2026	https://www.yemenmonitor.com/en/Details/ArtMID/908/ArticleID/168020

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population group?	Yes
Did the National Society respond?	Yes
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	Yes
If yes, please specify which operation	MDRYE012-Year 2023, MDRYE014-Year 2024, MDRYE016-Year 2025



If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:

As of 2026, Yemen continues to face one of the world's most severe and protracted humanitarian crises. The situation is further compounded by the impacts of climate change, which have intensified environmental shocks such as heavy rains, flash floods, and tropical storms. These overlapping crises have severely disrupted livelihoods, with widespread salary interruptions, economic collapse, and extremely limited employment opportunities, leaving millions of families unable to meet their basic needs. (World Bank, UNDP).

As of early 2026, an estimated over 21 million people remain in need of humanitarian assistance across the country (OCHA, Yemen Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2026), which is higher than those was in need in 2025. The crisis is driven by a combination of conflict, economic deterioration, disease outbreaks including recurring waves of cholera (WHO), and increasing exposure to climate-related hazards. Flood-prone and coastal areas remain particularly vulnerable, where extreme weather events continue to threaten lives, damage homes, and destroy critical infrastructure (FAO, UNICEF).

Humanitarian operations in Yemen are facing unprecedented funding constraints. In 2025, the Yemen Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP) remained critically underfunded, receiving only a small fraction of the required resources, with key sectors such as Shelter/NFI and WASH among the least funded sectors. This trend has continued into 2026, forcing humanitarian actors to scale down or suspend life-saving interventions. As a result, millions of vulnerable people are at risk of losing access to essential services, including food assistance, healthcare, shelter support, and emergency water and sanitation services.

The reduction in humanitarian funding has significantly undermined the capacity of organizations to respond effectively to both ongoing needs and sudden-onset emergencies such as floods. The compounded effects of conflict, economic hardship, and reduced humanitarian presence have widened existing gaps, particularly in hard-to-reach and disaster-affected areas. The scaling down of major assistance programs, including Emergency assistance in previous years, has further exacerbated food insecurity and vulnerability among affected populations.

In this context, the Yemen Red Crescent Society (YRCS) continues to play a critical frontline role in responding to emergencies, including floods and other climate-related disasters. Assessments conducted by YRCS indicate substantial unmet needs in affected communities, particularly in areas with limited or no presence of other humanitarian actors due to funding shortages. The increasing frequency and severity of floods have further strained already vulnerable households, many of whom have lost their homes, assets, and sources of income.

Given the scale of needs and limited response capacity, YRCS has sought support through the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) to enable a timely and effective response. This support is essential to address the immediate humanitarian needs of flood-affected populations, save lives, alleviate suffering, and protect the dignity of the most vulnerable communities.

The Yemen Red Crescent is one of the key actors responding to disasters such as floods. The National Society also pointed to the huge humanitarian needs and gaps that emerged in the affected areas. The effects of tropical storms and floods have negatively impacted the lives of affected families amid the near-total absence of humanitarian partners in many regions due to funding shortages, forcing YRCS to request funding from DREF for the emergency response to meet the immediate humanitarian needs of flood-affected populations to save lives, reduce the impact of the disaster on them, and preserve their dignity.

Lessons learned:

Lessons learned from previous emergency operations have been actively applied to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of YRCS's flood response, while minimizing risks and challenges. A key measure that enhanced preparedness was the prepositioning of relief items in branch warehouses prior to disasters, which allowed YRCS to respond quickly to recent flood events, though the prepositioning of items is limited due to funding constraints. Timely coordination with local authorities, including the MOFA in the north and the IDPs Executive Unit, facilitated rapid access to affected areas, enabling quick assessments and swift humanitarian action.

YRCS continues to work closely with relevant clusters at both the national and hub levels, such as CCCM and Shelter/NFI, as well as other partner organizations, to identify needs, address gaps, and avoid duplication of efforts, ensuring that the immediate needs of affected populations are met. The recently established Emergency Response Funding (ERF) mechanism has proven instrumental in supporting timely interventions, and YRCS plans to further strengthen its use in future responses.

Furthermore, the previous DREF operations have informed this response by highlighting the importance of rapid deployment mechanisms, standardized NFI packages, and community-based targeting approaches, which have been integrated into the current operation. Capacity strengthening efforts, including EOC training, branch-level disaster response readiness, and enhanced coordination mechanisms, have further improved YRCS's ability to respond effectively.

Recognizing the recurrent nature of flooding in Yemen, YRCS is also advancing the development and resubmission of a simplified Flood Early Action Protocol (sEAP) as a medium-term solution to strengthen anticipatory action, improve early response triggers, and reduce future humanitarian impact.

Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level?

No



Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

23-03-2026

<p>Shelter, Housing And Settlements</p>	<p>Under shelter/NFIs sector YRCS have achieved the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relief Distribution: Emergency items including household/shelter items, have been distributed as follows: • Taiz (Al-Mokha): 100 households assisted • Al-Dhale'e: 54 households assisted • Al-Hodeidah: 32 households assisted
<p>Livelihoods And Basic Needs</p>	<p>Under the Food security sector, YRCS have achieved the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taiz (Al-Mokha): 100 households supported with Food parcels
<p>Coordination</p>	<p>YRCS has been actively coordinating with a wide range of partners, including all RCRC Movement partners in Yemen namely IFRC, ICRC, and Partner National Societies (PNSs) as well as relevant coordination platforms such as the Shelter/NFI and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Clusters, the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC), and the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM). Furthermore, YRCS is closely collaborating with national and local authorities, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the north and the IDPs Executive Unit in the south, in addition to key institutions such as Civil Defense and the Meteorology Department, to support emergency preparedness, response operations and search and rescue efforts across all affected governorates.</p>
<p>National Society Readiness</p>	<p>From the start of the rain YRCS have updated its contingency plan, also deployed available stocks to high-risk flood prone branches and started coordination with CAMA and Civil defense.</p>
<p>Assessment</p>	<p>The Yemen Red Crescent Society (YRCS) has conducted rapid assessments of flood-affected areas in close coordination with local authorities and relevant clusters to identify urgent needs and assess the initial impact of the floods. Based on these assessments, a detailed report was prepared and published on the GO platform.</p> <p>As rainfall continues and floods expand to new locations, YRCS remains committed to ongoing assessments and continuous monitoring of the situation. Regular updates and reports will be issued to ensure timely response, effective coordination, and accurate situational awareness.</p>
<p>Activation Of Contingency Plans</p>	<p>Since the start of the rain on 20th March 2026, and after the rain alerts issued by the CAMA, the Yemen Red Crescent Society (YRCS) has activated its contingency plan to be ready and to be able to respond immediately to urgent and high-priority needs in case of flooding. Pre-positioned stocks of essential relief items, including non-food items (NFIs), hygiene kits, food parcels, and emergency shelter kits, have been mobilized and deployed to high-risk areas.</p> <p>In parallel, trained Emergency Response Teams (BDRTs) and volunteers have been deployed across branches to conduct rapid needs assessments, as well as to support search and rescue operations and emergency evacuations, ensuring a timely and coordinated response to affected communities.</p> <p>Actions taken by National Society: Conducting initial assessments in affected districts Rapid assessments were conducted through branch reporting, resulting in over 254</p>



	<p>incident alerts to guide targeting and prioritization.</p> <p>Volunteer teams supported evacuation in high-risk areas and conducted flood safety awareness activities.</p> <p>Ongoing coordination is taking place with local authorities and humanitarian partners to ensure an effective response.</p>
National Society EOC	<p>The YRCS Emergency Operations Center (EOC) has been actively monitoring the situation, including weather forecasts, alerts from branches, and early warnings issued by Yemen's Meteorology Department. This proactive approach ensures timely preparedness and response to emerging flood risks. Over 254 incident alerts received and shared by the YRCS EOC.</p>

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	<p>IFRC have presence and a delegation in Yemen since 2003.</p> <p>During this emergency response, IFRC supported/supporting YRCS in the following areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinating floods response across all Movement components. • Provided/Providing technical guidance and support to YRCS in designing and planning emergency response activities. • Facilitating and supporting resource mobilization for the emergency response. • Supported/supporting in cluster coordination where needed. • Framework agreements for NFIs, Hygiene kits and transportation in place
Participating National Societies	<p>Norwegian Red Cross (NRC) is planning to support with 50,000 USD to be used for emergency response.</p> <p>Danish Red Cross Support: DRC is planning to provide 800 NFI kits to support the emergency response.</p> <p>Further support to be explored and updated.</p> <p>GRC is exploring with their HQ for potential support.</p>

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has taken immediate action to support YRCS to assist the most vulnerable populations affected by the floods in frontline branches. Emergency stockpiles (Food items) were swiftly released to local frontline branches such as in Taiz to ensure that essential relief items were available where they were most needed. In addition, covering some of emergency fund to enable rapid assessment and flexible operational response in frontline branches.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	<p>During Mar 2026, Yemen Meteorological Department (YMD), and Civil Aviation & Meteorology Authority (CAMA) implemented following proactive measures to mitigate the impact of heavy rains and floods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Warnings: Daily bulletins warned of thunderstorms, heavy rainfall, flash



	<p>floods, and landslides across high-risk areas were shared.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Monitoring & Reporting: Continuous weather/rainfall monitoring and information/forecasts sharing with YRCS and other actors.
UN or other actors	<p>As per the available information till now, following assistance has been provided or planned by UN and other humanitarian actors.</p> <p>UNFPA: In Hadramout, Shabwah, Taiz, and Al Dhale governorate, assisted 1600 HHs with RRM support (kits) only.</p> <p>Save The children planned response in Taiz Governorate includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPCA: 150 USD per family for three months (523 Families) • 523 Shelter Kits: 3 mattresses, 3 blankets, 3 pillows • 523 Hygiene Kits: Cleaning and personal hygiene materials

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

Initial assessment indicates the destruction and partial damage of thousands of houses and IDP shelters (1,432 fully damaged houses, 5,263 partially damaged; 1,573 shelters fully damaged, 3,691 partially damaged), also the loss of essential household items such as blankets, mattress, kitchen items etc. Below are the urgent needs in affected areas.

Non-Food Items (NFIs): Affected HHs require NFI support, including essential household items such as blankets, mattresses, kitchen items etc.

Emergency Shelter: Affected HHs need emergency shelter assistance, including emergency shelter kits and shelter repairs.

Displaced Populations: IDPs in flood-prone districts and camp settings are particularly more vulnerable due to pre-existing vulnerabilities and limited access to basic services.

YRCS have prioritized emergency relief activities and prioritized distribution of essential household items including blankets, mattresses, kitchen sets etc. Also, the other shelter needs will be coordinated and advocated with other humanitarian actors and shelter/NFIs cluster.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Immediate distribution of emergency food assistance to 9,820 households, particularly those impacted by displacement and loss of livelihoods, with priority to severely affected governorates such as Al-Jawf, Abyan, Taiz, Marib, and Hadramout governorates. YRCS through ICRC support is planning to distribute food items in highly affected frontline governorates and further will coordinate and advocate with Food security cluster and other humanitarian actors to address needs/gaps in terms of food assistance.





Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Initial assessments by the Yemen Red Crescent Society (YRCS) following the recent floods revealed a need for WASH NFIs and hygiene kits, particularly among displaced populations and families living in low-lying or flood-prone areas. The lack of clean water and proper sanitation has significantly increased the risk of waterborne diseases, putting children, women, the elderly, and other vulnerable groups at heightened risk.

A large proportion of affected population reporting urgent needs for hygiene supplies and WASH NFIs and clean water.

To address this, YRCS has prioritized distribution of hygiene kits, and WASH NFIs to approximately 3500 households with priority to severely affected governorates such as Al-Jawf, Abyan, Taiz, Marib, and Hadramout governorates. Immediate interventions are necessary not only to prevent disease outbreaks but also to maintain dignity of flood-affected populations across Yemen. Also, the other WASH needs will be coordinated and advocated with other humanitarian actors and WASH, CCCM clusters.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

Needs and Gaps

Based on initial rapid assessments conducted by the Yemen Red Crescent Society (YRCS), and the available secondary data from local authorities, other humanitarian actors, the recent floods have resulted in widespread humanitarian needs across affected areas. The scale of damage and the ongoing rainfall indicate a deteriorating situation, with needs expected to increase as further assessments are completed.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Initial findings indicate extensive damage to housing and displacement sites, with 1,432 houses fully destroyed and 5,263 partially damaged, alongside 1,573 IDP shelters fully damaged and 3,691 partially damaged. The floods have also led to the loss of essential household items, leaving affected families without basic means to meet their daily needs.

Below is the location governorate wise breakdown of the houses and shelters partially/fully damaged.

- In Al-Jawf, 47 houses were fully damaged and 1,309 partially damaged, along with 40 shelters fully damaged and 480 partially damaged.
- In Taiz (Al-Mokha), 40 houses were fully damaged and 832 partially damaged, with severe impact on displacement sites, including 1,161 shelters fully damaged and 2,480 partially damaged.
- In Taiz (City & Al-Hawban), 1 house was fully damaged and 50 partially damaged.
- In Abyan, the impact was particularly severe, with 1,000 houses fully damaged.
- In Hadramout, 8 houses were fully damaged and 3 partially damaged, alongside 263 shelters fully damaged and 311 partially damaged.
- In Aden, 800 houses were partially damaged.
- In Al-Dhale'e, 22 houses were fully damaged and 249 partially damaged.
- In Lahj, 13 houses were fully damaged.
- In Ibb, 103 houses were partially damaged and 109 shelters fully damaged.
- In Al-Bayda, 83 houses were fully damaged and 3 partially damaged, with 420 shelters partially damaged.
- In Al-Hodeidah, 8 houses were fully damaged and 91 partially damaged.
- In Dhamar, 1 house was fully damaged and 3 partially damaged.
- In Marib, 207 houses were fully damaged and 1,820 partially damaged, indicating one of the highest levels of housing impact.

Priority needs include:

- Emergency shelter assistance, including emergency shelter kits and support for minor shelter repairs to ensure immediate protection from weather conditions.
- Non-Food Items (NFIs), including blankets, mattresses, and kitchen sets, to restore minimum living conditions for affected households.

The scale of destruction has significantly reduced coping capacities, particularly among displaced populations and vulnerable households residing in flood-prone areas.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Rapid assessments highlight critical WASH needs, particularly among displaced populations and communities living in low-lying and flood-affected areas. Floodwater has disrupted access to safe water sources and sanitation facilities, significantly increasing public health risks.

A large proportion of affected households report urgent needs for:

- Hygiene kits and WASH NFIs
- Access to safe and clean drinking water

The current situation poses a heightened risk of waterborne diseases, including cholera and acute watery diarrhoea (AWD), especially among children, women, elderly persons, and other vulnerable groups. Immediate WASH support is essential to prevent further deterioration of the public health situation.

Food Security

The floods have disrupted livelihoods and reduced access to food, particularly among displaced households and those dependent on daily income sources. Immediate food assistance is required for 9,820 households, with priority given to severely affected governorates, including Al-Jawf, Abyan, Taiz, Marib, and Hadramout.

Response Priorities and Gaps

Through this DREF operation, and based on prioritization by YRCS, assistance will focus on:

- Provision of Shelter and NFIs, and WASH NFIs/hygiene kits to 3,500 households



- Conducting rapid assessments in areas not yet reached

YRCS is coordinating closely with Movement partners, including ICRC and Partner National Societies (PNSs), to support the provision of shelter/NFI and food assistance in the most affected areas.

However, significant gaps remain due to funding limitations. The scale of needs exceeds current response capacity, and with ongoing rainfall and evolving assessments, the humanitarian situation is likely to worsen. Further updates will be provided as additional information becomes available.

Coordination and Advocacy

YRCS will continue to actively coordinate with relevant clusters, including Shelter/NFIs, Food Security, WASH, and Health, as well as other humanitarian actors, to:

- Avoid duplication
- Ensure complementarity of interventions
- Advocate for urgent resource mobilization to address unmet needs

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This operation aims to deliver a timely, effective, inclusive, and well-coordinated targeted, short-term, gap-filling intervention focused on addressing the most immediate life-saving Shelter/NFI and WASH needs of 3,500 households (24,500 people), to mitigate the impact of flooding on vulnerable communities in the most severely affected governorates of Yemen.

Operation strategy rationale

To address the urgent humanitarian needs of flood-affected populations, this DREF operation will focus on targeted, short-term, gap-filling intervention focused on the most immediate life-saving needs prioritize the rapid provision of lifesaving assistance through the distribution of essential household items (HHIs)/Non-Food Items (NFIs) and WASH support to 3,500 households (24,500 people), alongside rapid assessments in areas not yet reached.

The 2026 floods have caused widespread destruction of shelters and household assets, leaving thousands of families without basic means for shelter, dignity, and daily survival. Affected populations—particularly displaced households and those in flood-prone areas are exposed to harsh environmental conditions, overcrowding, and limited access to safe water and sanitation, significantly increasing the risk of waterborne and communicable diseases.

Response Strategy and Activities

The operation will focus on a targeted, standardized, and rapid response to meet the most immediate needs:

A. Shelter/NFI Assistance

YRCS will procure and distribute essential household items to 3,500 households, including:

- 14,000 blankets (4 per household)
- 14,000 mattresses (4 per household)
- 3,500 kitchen sets (1 per household)

B. WASH Support

To reduce public health risks, YRCS will distribute:

- 3,500 hygiene kits
- 7,000 plastic buckets

C. Hygiene Promotion

Hygiene promotion sessions and IEC materials will reinforce safe hygiene practices, appropriate use of distributed items, and risk reduction behaviors.

D. Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM)

PDM will be conducted to ensure accountability, measure effectiveness, and capture community feedback for adaptive programming.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) & Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP):

Community engagement will be central to the operation to ensure that assistance is relevant, inclusive, and responsive to community needs. YRCS will:

- Engage communities through existing community committees, volunteers, and local leaders to support needs identification, targeting, and distribution processes.
- Conduct awareness sessions alongside distributions to ensure communities understand the purpose and proper use of assistance.
- Establish and utilize feedback and complaints mechanisms (e.g., hotline numbers, community focal points, and help desks during distributions) to enable two-way communication.
- Integrate feedback into decision-making to adjust implementation in real time, ensuring accountability and transparency.

These measures will ensure that affected populations are not only recipients of aid but active participants in response, strengthening trust and effectiveness.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)

The operation will apply a strong PGI approach to ensure that assistance is safe, equitable, and accessible to all, particularly vulnerable groups:

- Targeting criteria will prioritize the most vulnerable, including women-headed households, elderly persons, persons with disabilities,



children, and displaced populations.

- Distribution processes will be designed to ensure safe and dignified access, including appropriate crowd management, gender-sensitive arrangements, and consideration of mobility constraints.
- Hygiene kits will include female sanitation items, recognizing the specific needs of women, girls.
- Efforts will be made to ensure inclusive communication, enabling access for people with disabilities and marginalized groups.

This approach ensures that assistance does not exacerbate vulnerabilities and instead contributes to protection, dignity, and inclusion.

Justification of Approach

The proposed intervention addresses the most urgent life-saving needs in the immediate aftermath of flooding:

- **Critical Needs:** Households require essential household items to restore minimum living conditions and WASH support to reduce exposure to health risks.
- **Priority Focus:** Shelter/NFI and WASH assistance are critical for immediate survival, protection, and disease prevention.
- **Approach:** Standardized assistance ensures a rapid, equitable, and scalable response, while integrated hygiene promotion, CEA, PGI, and AAP components enhance effectiveness, accountability, and community ownership.

Key Influencing Factors

- The scale and sudden onset of floods require immediate, short-term life-saving assistance.
- The YRCS auxiliary role and extensive volunteer network enable rapid access, targeting, and community engagement.
- The high risk of disease outbreaks necessitates integrated WASH interventions alongside shelter support.
- Funding limitations and urgency require a focused intervention targeting essential needs, with other sectors addressed through complementary partner responses.

This operation directly links identified needs loss of essential household assets, exposure to environmental hazards, and increased public health risks with prioritized, evidence-based actions. By integrating CEA, PGI, and AAP principles into Shelter/NFI and WASH interventions, the response will be timely, lifesaving, inclusive, accountable, and community-driven, ensuring that assistance is delivered with dignity and in line with the priorities of affected populations.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

This operation will prioritize the delivery of life-saving assistance through the distribution of essential non-food items (NFIs) and hygiene kits to the most vulnerable populations affected by the recent floods in Yemen. The response will target internally displaced persons (IDPs), host communities, returnees, and marginalized groups, including migrants and refugees, particularly those residing in flood-prone areas, low-lying locations, and settlements near water streams or with inadequate drainage systems.

Given the protracted crisis in Yemen, where vulnerability levels are already high, the floods have further exacerbated existing humanitarian needs, disproportionately affecting displaced populations and communities with limited coping capacities.

Priority will be given to households with specific vulnerabilities, including:

- Households with persons with disabilities
- Female-headed households
- Child-headed households
- Households with elderly members
- Households that have not yet received any humanitarian assistance

Targeting will be guided by needs-based vulnerability criteria and community-level verification, ensuring that assistance reaches those most at risk.

The following basic criteria will be used for targeting; further detail selection and prioritization criteria are provided in below section.

1. Loss of essential household items (NFIs):

Households (IDPs, host communities, or marginalized groups) have lost most or all of their essential household items including mattresses, blankets, kitchen sets, buckets, and jerry cans due to the floods.

2.Shelter damage:

Households whose shelters or homes have been partially or fully damaged or destroyed, leaving them exposed to environmental hazards.

3. Loss of hygiene items and increased health risk:

Households lack basic hygiene items and face an increased risk of waterborne and communicable diseases due to poor sanitation conditions.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Geographical targeting will be prioritized and finalized based on the severity of flood impact, level of damage, and identified humanitarian gaps, using initial assessments and available secondary data. Priority areas will include locations where needs are highest and where there is limited or no overlap with other humanitarian actors, to ensure complementarity and avoid duplication of assistance. At the household level, assistance will be guided by a needs-based vulnerability approach, with priority given to households meeting at least two to three of the following criteria. These criteria will remain flexible and may be updated as further assessments are conducted:

1. Loss of essential household items (NFIs):



Households (IDPs, host communities, or marginalized groups) that have lost most or all of their essential household items including mattresses, blankets, kitchen sets, buckets, and jerry cans due to the floods.

2. Loss of hygiene items and increased health risk:

Households lack basic hygiene items and face an increased risk of waterborne and communicable diseases due to poor sanitation conditions.

3. Shelter damage:

Households whose shelters or homes have been partially or fully damaged or destroyed, leaving them exposed to environmental hazards.

4. Exposure to flood risk:

Households residing in flood-prone or low-lying areas, including locations with inadequate drainage systems or proximity to water streams.

5. Lack of prior assistance:

Households that have not yet received any humanitarian assistance following the floods.

Prioritization of At-Risk Groups

Within the above criteria, additional priority will be given to households with specific vulnerabilities, including:

- People with disabilities
- Female-headed households
- Child-headed households
- Elderly-headed households

This ensures that assistance is delivered in a safe, inclusive, and equitable manner, in line with Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) principles.

Community Engagement and Transparency (CEA/AAP)

The targeting and selection criteria will be validated and refined in consultation with community committees and affected populations to ensure relevance, fairness, and acceptance.

YRCS volunteers will:

- Clearly communicate targeting criteria to communities prior to distributions
- Explain how households are selected to ensure transparency
- Support community-based verification of beneficiary lists

Feedback and complaints mechanisms will be in place to allow communities to raise concerns, provide feedback, and request clarification, ensuring accountability throughout the process.

Total Targeted Population

Women	5,488	Rural	70%
Girls (under 18)	6,590	Urban	30%
Men	5,611	People with disabilities (estimated)	10%
Boys (under 18)	6,811		
Total targeted population	24,500		

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
The increase of needs and Shortage of resources of other humanitarian partners due to natural disaster response is not their mandate which divert the pressure to national society	Donors outreach will be scaled up to advocate for additional resources to the natural disaster response, also will advocate with relevant clusters and other humanitarian actors.
Floods on mined areas drag the landmines to unknown areas which constrain the response.	Map the areas and report to involved entities-Conduct Mine risk awareness as needed.
Absence of basic identification documents for some affected populations restricts their access to assistance.	A temporary self-identification mechanism can be promoted where necessary in collaboration with local authorities, communities and relevant clusters
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 inflation and market will be monitored. Agreements will be made and Payments will be made in USD currency.
Supply routes and supply chain disruption due to escalation in red sea, Delays in receiving of supplies procured internationally.	Ensure local procurement and use of existing framework agreements for procurement of NFIs and other items.
Implementing capacity of the National society impacted through increased needs due to the increase in floods and the NS is handling other emergency (conflict) and long-term programmes.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IFRC provide technical capacity support through delegation and regional staff 2. Capacity building and training of staff to strengthen their operational mechanism and service 3. Remote Surge support is available during emergency eg PMER, Operations etc depending on the capacity need of the operation 4. Fundraising efforts to enable the NS to procure resources necessary for the operation 5. NS has a national response plan and IFRC is providing support based on needs requested by NS 6. IFRC supporting NS with training NS branches for contingency planning, business continuity. 7. Strengthening coordination between the RCRC movement partners and different stakeholders
Sanctions and FTO designation on armed AAH "New FTO designation for AAH by new US government.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure compliance with the procedures in place 2. Continued Humanitarian diplomacy to mitigate impact of sanctions 3. Decreased funds from banks impacted by liquidity. New account is operational in Yemen commercial bank which is more effective to ensure business continuity.



Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:

Operations in flood-affected areas of Yemen particularly in border governorates and conflict-affected locations are conducted in a high-risk and volatile security environment. Response activities face multiple and compounding risks that may impact on the safety of staff, volunteers, and affected communities.

The persistent threat of airstrikes and ongoing hostilities poses a significant risk, particularly in areas located near frontlines. This may affect movement, distribution activities, and the safety of both responders and beneficiaries. In addition, access constraints due to damaged infrastructure, remote locations, and difficult terrain including desert routes and flood-affected roads create further operational and security challenges.

Flooding has also increased the risk of unexploded ordnance (UXO) and landmines, which may be displaced into populated areas, access routes, agricultural land, and water points. This significantly heightens the risk of injury for both communities and response teams.

Risk Mitigation Measures

To mitigate these risks and ensure safe and effective operations, IFRC and YRCS will implement the following measures:

- Adherence to Movement security frameworks: All activities will comply with IFRC and YRCS security regulations, Minimum Security Requirements (MSR), and established Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), in coordination with Movement partners.
- Security coordination: Continuous coordination with relevant Movement partners, including ICRC, and regular participation in security briefings to inform operational planning and risk analysis.
- Context and risk analysis: Ongoing monitoring of the security situation to inform movement planning, site selection, and activity implementation.
- Safe access and movement planning: Use of approved routes, movement tracking, and avoidance of high-risk areas where feasible.
- Mine/UXO risk awareness: Volunteers and staff will receive safety briefings, and communities will be sensitized on risks related to landmines and UXO.
- Contingency planning: Flexible implementation approaches will be applied to adapt activities in response to sudden security developments.
- Duty of care: Measures will be in place to ensure the safety and well-being of staff and volunteers, including appropriate supervision, communication systems, and emergency protocols.

Despite the complex and high-risk operating environment, the strong presence of YRCS volunteers and established Movement coordination mechanisms will enable the delivery of assistance in a safe, principled, and context-sensitive manner, while prioritizing the safety and security of staff, volunteers, and affected populations.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 328,872

Targeted Persons: 24,500

Indicators

Title	Target
# of household reached with shelter/NFIs assistance	3,500
% of HHs who report that the assistance provided to them was timely, relevant, and met their relevant immediate needs	80

Priority Actions

To address the immediate needs of the flood-affected populations, this DREF will support the distribution/response of essential household items/NFI kits including mattresses, blankets, and kitchen sets to reach 3500 HHs in severely affected governorates.

The operation will focus on the following activities in this sector:



A. Procurement and Distribution of Shelter-Related essential Household Items (HHIs):

YRCS aims to distribute the following essential household items to address the immediate needs of 3500 flood-affected HHs:

Procurement and distribution of 14,000 blankets (4 per household)

Procurement and distribution of 14,000 mattresses (4 per household)

Procurement and distribution of 3500 kitchen sets (1 per household)

B- post-distribution monitoring survey- This will be done only for the HHs targeted under the DREF response pillar (3500 HHs) based on standard methodology and the use of standard PDM tools.

The response plan is as follows:

Governorate Affected HHs as of 31 March 2026 HHs tentatively to be reached under DREF (3500)

Al-Jawf	1876	500
Taiz (Al-Mokha)	4513	800
Abyan	1000	300
Hadramout	585	300
Aden	800	300
Al-Bayda	506	200
Marib	2027	700
Ibb	212	200
Al-Dhale'e	271	200
Total	11790	3500

YRCS will also conduct assessments in areas not yet assessed and beneficiaries' registration and verification.

YRCS will facilitate information sharing and enable communities to provide feedback and raise complaints through various channels such as field visits, hotlines, and feedback and complaint boxes and desks at distribution points and sites.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 87,916

Targeted Persons: 24,500

Indicators

Title	Target
# of HHs reached through Hygiene promotion sessions by YRCS volunteers	3,500
# of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items and WASH NFIs	3,500
% of HHs who report that the assistance provided to them was timely, relevant, and met their relevant immediate needs	80

Priority Actions

The following WASH interventions will be carried out under this DREF response.

A. Procurement and Distribution of WASH-related items: Also, in addition to the shelter items YRCS is focusing on the procurement and distribution of 3500 Hygiene kits and 7000 plastic buckets to meet the immediate WASH needs of 3500 flood-affected HHs.

B - Hygiene promotion sessions and IEC Material: YRCS volunteers will conduct hygiene promotion sessions at the time of distribution to educate people on use of the hygiene items, personal hygiene, and a safe water chain to reduce public health risks in the targeted population, also IEC material with key hygiene messages will be distributed at the same time.

C - post-distribution monitoring- This will be done only for the HHs targeted under the DREF response pillar (3500 HHs) based on standard methodology and the use of standard PDM tools.

The response plan will be same as the above shelter/NFIs distribution plan.

YRCS will also facilitate information sharing and enable communities to provide feedback and raise complaints through various channels such as field visits, hotlines, and feedback and complaint boxes and desks at distribution points and sites.





Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Budget: CHF 10,650

Targeted Persons: 5

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of high risk flood prone branches supported with emergency communication equipment	5

Priority Actions

Procurement of Emergency Communication Equipment (Two-Way Radios and Router)

To strengthen operational coordination and ensure reliable communication during emergency response, five (5) sets of two-way radios (walkie-talkies) with supporting routers will be procured and strategically place at YRCS Headquarters and selected high-risk branches.

These communication devices will enable real-time coordination between response teams, particularly during field operations in hard-to-reach, remote, and flood-affected areas where conventional communication networks are weak, disrupted, or entirely unavailable. The equipment will support field teams during rapid assessments, distributions, and emergency interventions, ensuring continuity of operations in challenging environments.

Justification (Why this equipment are necessary)

Based on previous experience and the ongoing flood response in Yemen has highlighted critical communication gaps, particularly in areas affected by damaged infrastructure, limited mobile network coverage, and access constraints. Response teams frequently operate in isolated locations and high-risk environments, where the lack of reliable communication can delay decision-making, hinder coordination, and increase safety risks.

The procurement of two-way radios is therefore essential to:

- Ensure timely and uninterrupted communication between field teams and coordination points during emergency operations
- Enhance operational efficiency and response speed, particularly in life-saving interventions
- Strengthening safety and security of staff and volunteers, enabling communication in volatile or rapidly changing contexts
- Support operations in areas with no or limited mobile network coverage, including remote, mountainous, and flood-affected locations
- Improve coordination during sudden-onset emergencies, where communication systems are often disrupted

This investment represents a cost-effective and durable solution that will not only support the current flood response but also enhance YRCS preparedness and response capacity for future emergencies, including floods, conflicts, and other disasters.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 19,404

Targeted Persons: 3

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of Secretariat staff partially supported under this DREF.	3

Priority Actions

- Finance advisor (MENA) salary and SOSC cost 50% x 1 month.
- PMER salary cost 50% x1 month.
- IFRC Yemen Delegation Sr. finance officer (30% x 6 month)

These roles will provide support to these emergency flood operations.

IFRC Yemen Delegation office/support cost: Also, partial contribution to cover IFRC Yemen Delegation office running/support cost.





Budget: CHF 51,655

Targeted Persons: 457

Indicators

Title	Target
# of Volunteers and staff safely deployed for this emergency	457
# of accountability tools adopted by the NS	2
# of lessons learned workshop conducted	1

Priority Actions

Following activities are supported under this sector:

- Visibility and Communication costs for comms department
- YRCS HQ and branches' office, support cost (stationery, miscellaneous items etc.)
- Monitoring and evaluation (Field and distribution monitoring etc.)
- PDMs for all distributions
- Conduct Lessons learnt workshop

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

457 national society staff and volunteers (57 HQ+ Branches staff and 400 volunteers) are engaged in the flood response (in assessments, distributions, coordination etc.) including PMER staff who will conduct monitoring, also post distribution monitoring. Also, IFRC DRM and WASH coordinator from Yemen Delegation providing and will provide support to national society in coordination at national level, planning and implementation of the activities under this emergency operations. IFRC Sr. Logistic officer and Logistic assistant will provide support to the national society to carry out the procurement of NFIs/relief items, also to transport these NFIs/relief items to the Branches. IFRC Yemen Delegation Sr. Finance officer will provide support to ensure financial compliance and budget monitoring, also preparing financial reports when required.

Does your volunteer team reflect the gender, age, and cultural diversity of the people you're helping? What gaps exist in your volunteer team's gender, age, or cultural diversity, and how are you addressing them to ensure inclusive and appropriate support?

YRCS has a wide volunteer network across all governorates, largely reflecting the cultural and linguistic diversity of the communities served, as volunteers are recruited locally. The teams include both male and female volunteers, as well as youth and experienced members, enabling community acceptance and access.

However, gaps remain, particularly the limited number of female volunteers in some remote and conservative areas and the underrepresentation of persons with disabilities.

To address this, YRCS will prioritize the deployment of female volunteers, mobilize support from nearby communities, branches where needed, and ensure teams include volunteers familiar with local contexts. Community engagement and gender sensitive approaches will be used to ensure inclusive, safe, and culturally appropriate assistance.



If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

The logistic and procurement services in the current operation will be managed by IFRC under IFRC procedures in close coordination with YRCS to ensure standards, timeliness, relevance, transparency, and accountability; where appropriate, with a strong joint monitoring mechanism of YRCS and the IFRC. The procurement of goods in this plan of action will be done in accordance with the IFRC standard procurement procedures and will be done locally in Yemen, IFRC have a valid framework agreement in place for NFIs and Hygiene kits, also for transportation services which will be used for procurement of most of the planned items under this DREF. Technical support will be provided by the regional office as appropriate. Technical approvals for files exceeding CHF 50000 to be sought/received from IFRC through the support of IFRC MENA, Supply Chain Management Unit (IFRC GHS&SCM MENA) in Beirut prior placing any orders. Any additional logistics support can be made available by the IFRC GHS&SCM MENA, as per need.

Warehousing: Warehousing plays a significant role in this operation. The National Society will use its national and regional/Hubs warehouses to store items then dispatch to the branches' warehouses in advance of distribution, also in areas where YRCS have enough warehousing/storage capacities at branch level the relief items will be stored directly in Branch level warehouses. However, in some locations, due to distance from the branch warehouse, additional temporary warehousing may be sourced and rented to meet operational needs.

How will this operation be monitored?

The IFRC Yemen delegation will provide continuous technical oversight, monitoring, and reporting support to YRCS throughout the operation. Due to existing security constraints and in line with Movement security regulations, IFRC field visits will be limited, primarily to Sana'a and other accessible locations where the situation permits.

YRCS will lead field-level monitoring through its Disaster Management (DM) teams at HQ, hubs, and branch levels, who will regularly visit distribution sites to oversee implementation and ensure adherence to standards. Where access allows, post-distribution visits will be conducted to engage directly with beneficiaries and gather feedback on the assistance provided.

The YRCS PMER team will support monitoring efforts through field visits and, where feasible, Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) surveys, to assess the relevance, effectiveness, and quality of the response, as well as beneficiary satisfaction.

Monitoring findings and community feedback will be used to inform adaptive management and improve ongoing implementation. In line with DREF requirements, Operational Updates (Ops Updates) will be issued in case of any changes to the operation's timeframe, budget, or objectives.

At the end of the operation, a participatory lesson learned workshop will be conducted to review performance, capture best practices, and identify areas for improvement. A final report will be produced to support learning and inform future operations.

Technical support will be provided by IFRC's Regional Health, Disaster, Climate and Crisis (HDCC) Unit and the Programme and Quality Assurance (PQA) department, particularly in monitoring, reporting, and ensuring quality and accountability standards.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

To enhance the visibility of the Yemen Red Crescent Society (YRCS) and the IFRC, all response activities will ensure clear and consistent visibility in line with YRCS and IFRC guidelines.

YRCS staff and volunteers will wear official YRCS vests during assessments, distributions and field activities to ensure recognition and promote a trusted humanitarian presence. Visibility materials, including logos and branding, will be displayed on distributed items (e.g., hygiene kits, kitchen sets) and at distribution sites through banners featuring YRCS and IFRC logos.

Where feasible and in line with security and data protection considerations, photos and videos of response activities will be captured by trained YRCS communication focal points and volunteers. These will be shared through YRCS and IFRC communication channels, including Facebook, X (Twitter), and LinkedIn, under the guidance and approval of the YRCS Headquarters communications team.

All visibility and communication activities will adhere to YRCS and IFRC visibility/branding guidelines, data protection standards, and principles of dignity and informed consent, ensuring that affected populations are represented respectfully and appropriately.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRYE017 - Yemen Red Crescent Society Yemen Flood 2026

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	427,438
Shelter and Basic Household Items	328,872
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	87,916
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	10,650
Community Engagement and Accountability	0
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	71,059
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	19,404
National Society Strengthening	51,655
TOTAL BUDGET	498,497

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

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

National Society contact:

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

IFRC Appeal Manager: Nino Burtikashvili, Head of Delegation Yemen, Nino.burtikashvili@ifrc.org, +967730400110

IFRC Project Manager: Muhammad Bilal, Disaster Risk Management and WASH Coordinator, muhammad.bilal@ifrc.org, +967776801912

IFRC focal point for the emergency:

Raja ASSAF, Regional Roving Ops. Manager (acting Regional Thematic Lead & Operations Coordinator), Raja.ASSAF@ifrc.org, +9615428493

Media Contact: Jamal altwaity, Acting Media-Comms Coordinator, jamal.altwaity@yemenredcrescent.org, +967777727203

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

National Society Hotline: 103

[Click here for the reference](#)

