



Emergency appeal №: MDRYE014 Emergency appeal launched: 27/08/2024 Operational Strategy published: September 2024	Glide №: FL-2024-000147-YEM
Final report issued on: 13/07/2026	Timeframe covered by final report: From 03/05/2024 to 30/06/2025
Number of people targeted: 600,000	Number of people assisted: 600,000
Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 16 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 20 million Federation-wide	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 1,000,000

By the end of June 2025, only 8 percent (which includes hard, soft, and in-kind contributions) of the Appeal's multilateral funding requirements had been covered. The IFRC kindly encourages increased donor support for the IFRC Yemen 2026-2028 Country Plan to allow the Yemen Red Crescent to continue to provide support to the mid-to-long-term needs of the vulnerable affected population.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

During 2024, Yemen's rainy season (April-June and July-September) were marked by unprecedented rainfall, resulting in severe flooding that caused widespread destruction and displacement. These floods further exacerbated Yemen's already dire humanitarian situation, which is shaped by protracted conflict, recurrent disasters, and disease outbreaks.

Following the cessation of heavy rains in October-November 2024, no additional flooding was recorded, and no major changes happened in the situation on the ground were observed during the reporting period from November 2024 to June 2025. Consequently, the overall impact and figures remained unchanged. According to the Yemen Red Crescent Society (YRCS), more than 688,000 people across 98,300 households were affected by the floods, with 240 deaths and 635 injuries reported.

In total, 20 of Yemen's 22 governorates were affected, including Abyan, Ad Dali', Al Bayada, Al Hodeidah, Al Jawf, Al Maharah, Al Mahwit, Amran, Dhamar, Hadramawt, Hajjah, Ibb, Lahj, Ma'rib, Raymah, Sa'dah, Sana'a, Sana's City, Shabwah and Ta'iz. Among these, Sa'dah, Al Jawf, Hajjah, Marib, Taiz, Al Hodeidah and Al Mahwit were the most severely affected. Overall, the floods resulted in the destruction or damage of more than 34,700 houses and shelters, including tents used by displaced populations. In addition, 126 health facilities were damaged, numerous water sources and roads were destroyed, livelihoods were disrupted, and approximately 99,000 hectares of agricultural land were submerged. Significant losses to livestock were also reported, further intensifying the already critical food security situation.



While no additional flooding was recorded after October–November 2024, the impacts of the floods occurred within one of the world's most protracted humanitarian crises. Prolonged conflict, displacement, and recurring climate shocks have significantly eroded coping capacities, leaving millions of people unable to recover without assistance.

By mid-2025, the Yemen Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan estimated that 19.5 million people required humanitarian assistance, including 4.8 million internally displaced people, with persistent needs across health, WASH, food security, nutrition, and shelter/NFI, underscoring the sustained relevance of flood response and early recovery interventions in addressing both immediate flood-related impacts and underlying vulnerabilities.

Summary of response

The Yemen Red Crescent Society (YRCS) is a key humanitarian actor in Yemen, with a well-established presence across the country. It was first established in southern Yemen in 1968 and in northern Yemen in 1970. Following the unification of Yemen in 1990, both entities were integrated into a single National Society.

Through the continuous expansion of its humanitarian capacities and nationwide network, YRCS now maintains branches in all 22 Yemeni governorates (Sa'dah, Al-Jawf, Amran, Hajjah, Al-Mahwit, Sana'a, Sana'a Governorate, Raymah, Dhamar, Marib, Al-Bayda, Al-Dhale, Al-Hodeidah, Ibb, Taiz, Lahj, Abyan, Aden, Hadramout, Shabwah, Al-Mahrah, and Socotra), supported by approximately 673 staff and over 7,224 active volunteers. This extensive footprint enables YRCS to deliver humanitarian assistance across diverse and hard-to-reach areas throughout the country.

In its auxiliary role to the Yemeni authorities, YRCS is mandated to support disaster preparedness and response and regularly assists local authorities in responding to emergencies, including floods, droughts, disease outbreaks, and the evacuation and transport of injured people. Beyond emergency response, YRCS implements ongoing programmes in health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food security and livelihoods, multi-purpose cash assistance, disaster preparedness and risk reduction, and anticipatory action (AA).

In implementing its interventions, YRCS works in close coordination with Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners in Yemen and, through remote support modalities, also collaborates with UN agencies and other humanitarian actors.

Below is a summary of key achievements under the Emergency Appeal covering the period from May 2024 to June 2025. This section provides a brief overview; further details are presented under each strategic sector of interventions in the section "Detailed Operational Report".

- **Shelter, Housing and Settlements:** Reached 22,343 households with essential household items (non-food items- NFIs) and emergency shelter assistance. During the recovery phase, 500 semi-permanent shelters were constructed benefiting 500 households, (3,500 people) in Hodeida and Hajjah governorates.
- **Livelihoods:** Provided 12,319 flood-affected and food-insecure households with one-off food parcels.
- **Health and Care:** Ensured continuity of services at two primary health care centers (PHCs) in Sana'a and Sa'ada, delivering essential healthcare services to 5,665 people.
- **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):** Distributed 20,459 hygiene kits and conducted hygiene promotion activities to reduce public health risks among flood-affected households.
- **Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI):** As a cross-cutting approach, prioritised women-headed households, child-headed households, and persons with disabilities in emergency relief assistance.
- **Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):** Engaged local authorities, volunteers, and community committees in beneficiary selection, ensured feedback mechanisms at distributions, and conducted a multisectoral needs assessment (MSNA) in Taiz and Marib governorates.
- **Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery:** Strengthened disaster response capacity by equipping 300 YRCS volunteers (Branch disaster response team members) across 15 flood-prone branches with emergency response suits.
- **Search and Rescue:** Under the emergency response, 366 individuals were reached through search and rescue operations in areas highly affected by the floods.



Thanks to the IFRC network (in country Partner National Societies (PNSs) Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and Qatar Red Crescent Societies for their bilateral support to YRCS under the Yemen 2024 floods emergency appeal.

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the Yemen Red Crescent Society (YRCS) would also like to express their sincere appreciation to the Canadian Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Iraqi Red Crescent Society, Japanese Red Cross Society, Monaco Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Saudi Red Crescent Authority, Taiwan Red Cross Organization, and the European Commission-DG ECHO for their generous support to the Yemen 2024 Floods Emergency Appeal. Their timely and flexible contributions were instrumental in enabling a rapid, life-saving response to flood-affected communities across Yemen, supporting emergency shelter, WASH, health, and relief assistance to the most vulnerable households. This solidarity reflects the strength of the IFRC network and donor partnership in responding to humanitarian emergencies in complex and high-risk/fragile contexts.

Operational risk assessment

Below are some of the operational risks that persisted throughout the response, which had the potential to affect implementation. IFRC and YRCS regularly updated the risk register, with mitigation measures in place to minimize the impact of these risks on operations.

Risks and Mitigation Measures – Floods Emergency Appeal (Yemen)

Risk	Potential impact on the operation	Mitigation measures
Safety and security	Flood response activities exposed staff and volunteers to safety risks, including unstable and conflictual environments, damaged infrastructure, and the presence of unexploded	YRCS applied Movement security procedures, conducted safety briefings, coordinated with local authorities, and

Risk	Potential impact on the operation	Mitigation measures
	ordnance (UXO) in some flood-affected areas, potentially limiting field movements and response capacity.	adjusted field movements and response modalities to reduce exposure.
Access and movement constraints	Flood-damaged roads, bridges, and secondary access routes limited access to affected communities, particularly in remote or low-lying areas, leading to delays in implementation.	YRCS leveraged its branch and volunteer network to maintain proximity to affected areas, adapted implementation approaches, and prioritised locally accessible response modalities.
Supply chain disruptions	Damage to infrastructure and logistical constraints delayed the transportation and delivery of relief items, increasing operational timelines and costs.	IFRC and YRCS adjusted logistics planning, pre-positioned stocks where feasible, and revised delivery schedules in line with evolving access conditions.
National Society capacity	The scale of flood-related needs, combined with other ongoing humanitarian demands, placed pressure on YRCS human and logistical resources, affecting implementation pace.	IFRC provided technical and coordination support, while YRCS prioritised activities based on needs assessments, operational capacity, and available resources.
Sanctions and compliance environment	Regulatory and financial constraints affected procurement processes and financial transactions, potentially slowing implementation.	IFRC and YRCS applied enhanced due diligence measures and coordinated closely with IFRC finance and compliance functions to ensure adherence to applicable regulations.
High humanitarian needs and limited funding	Floods exacerbated existing vulnerabilities, while available funding was insufficient to address the full scale of needs, requiring difficult prioritisation decisions.	Assistance was prioritized to life saving and most vulnerable households, informed by assessments, and community engagement activities were strengthened to manage expectations.
Complex administrative environment	Fragmented administrative arrangements in some flood-affected governorates increased approval requirements and contributed to implementation delays.	YRCS maintained neutral and principled coordination with all relevant authorities and incorporated additional lead time into planning and implementation processes.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

The Floods emergency Appeal's response was guided by an IFRC-aligned Operational Strategy delivering a coordinated, multi-sector response to address both immediate flood-related needs and underlying vulnerabilities with Health, WASH, shelter and household items, food security, cash assistance, and livelihoods interventions and prioritising internally displaced people and other highly vulnerable groups.

Continuous multi-sector and household-level assessments, combined with field monitoring and climate risk analysis, informed targeting, geographic prioritisation, and operational adjustments as needs evolved. Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) approaches ensured community feedback informed programming and equitable access. Integrated relief and early recovery actions aimed at supporting livelihood restoration, basic service recovery, disaster risk reduction, and strengthened community resilience.

During the first quarter of 2025, in collaboration with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), YRCS conducted a multi-sector needs assessment (MSNA) in two floods-affected governorates, Taiz and Marib (areas under the control of the internationally recognized government). The MSNA included both

quantitative and qualitative methodologies, including household surveys and focus group discussions (FGDs), using a multistage cluster sampling approach. In total, 888 household surveys and 24 FGDs were conducted.

The original plan was to conduct the MSNA in five highly flood-affected governorates; however contextual constraints limited implementation of the MSNA to the two governorates noted above. As the MSNA did not cover all planned/targeted governorates, the findings were used for internal planning and analysis purposes only and were not published. A summary table of key sector-specific findings and priority needs identified through the MSNA can be found Annex 1.

As the two governorates targeted under the MSNA, Taiz and Marib, were among the most severely affected, it was considered that the needs in other highly flood-affected governorates such as Hajjah, Hodeida, Al Mahwit, were likely to be broadly similar. This assumption was further supported by observations from field teams during site visits, as well as by information and reports shared through relevant sectoral clusters.

The Floods emergency appeal concluded in June 2025, with ongoing response activities integrated into the IFRC [Yemen Network Plan](#) starting July 2025. Despite the formal closure of the appeal, humanitarian and recovery needs among flood-affected populations remain severe.



C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

 Shelter, Housing and Settlements	Female > 18: 37,536	Female < 18: 39,100
	Male > 18: 38,475	Male < 18: 41,290

Objective:	<i>Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, wellbeing and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions</i>
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Key indicators:	Indicator	YRCS Actual	IFRC Actual	Target
	% of targeted households who report that the NFIs assistance provided to them was relevant, and met their immediate needs	98%	98%	75%
	Number of households provided with emergency shelter and NFIs assistance	22,343	8,850	16,000 (20,000 was target for overall)
	Number of shelter damage assessments conducted in highly affected areas.	0	0	1
	Number of households provided with durable shelters	500	500	2500
	Number of staff/volunteers trained on PASSA (Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter and settlement awareness)	0	0	40

YRCS prioritized life-saving emergency relief activities from the onset of the disaster through the first quarter of 2025. With the support from IFRC and other Movement partners in Yemen, YRCS distributed 22,343 non-food items (NFIs) kits, each comprising four mattresses, four blankets and one kitchen set, to 22,343 flood-affected households (156,401 individuals). In addition, YRCS distributed 973 tarpaulin sheets, 2,806 mosquito nets and 35 emergency tents. Overall, 973 households received emergency shelter support, 700 households received mosquito nets, and 35 households were assisted with emergency tents.

Of the 22,343 households reached with NFIs (four mattresses, four blankets, and one kitchen set per household), 8,850 households were supported through IFRC funding, including 6,000 households funded under this Emergency Appeal and 2,850 funded through Government of Japan support. The remaining households were reached by YRCS through bilateral support from Partner National Societies, including German Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, ICRC and other sources.

Under recovery activities, YRCS prioritized the construction of semi-permanent/durable shelters and constructed 500 semi-permanent shelters, including 300 in Hodeida governorate and 200 in Hajjah governorate. Shelter design and locations were finalized in close collaboration with Yemen shelter/NFIs Cluster. Assistance targeted households who had lost their shelters/homes and were unable to rebuild independently. Beneficiary data was obtained from

the shelter/NFIs and CCCM Clusters and verified by local YRCS branches. In total, 500 households (3,500 individuals) directly benefited from this support. All shelters were constructed using funding from this Emergency Appeal.

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) surveys for NFI distributions were conducted in most targeted locations under IFRC-supported activities. The results presented reflect only IFRC-funded distributions. PDMs were carried out four to eight weeks following distributions, depending on access constraints. Sample sizes were calculated using a standard sample size calculator with a 95 per cent confidence level and a 10 per cent margin of error, and households were selected using a simple random sampling methodology. Key PDM findings include:



- On average, 98 percent of the respondents reported that the assistance they received was relevant and timely and met their needs. 70.8 percent of people received assistance within three to five days after the floods while 29.2 percent received it within one week, and two percent after two weeks following the floods.
- On average 98 percent of the respondents reported satisfaction with the quantity of the items received, only two percent indicated that some items were insufficient for their household needs.
- Regarding item quality, 30.5 percent of respondents rated the items as very good, while 69.5 percent rated them as good.
- On average, 97 percent of the respondents reported that they did not sell or exchange any of the items received, while three percent reported donating some items to relatives or neighbours in need.
- All respondents confirmed that distribution sites were easily accessible and expressed satisfaction with the overall distribution process.
- All respondents also confirmed that they did not pay any fees or provide gifts to receive assistance from YRCS.

Findings from these PDMs will be used to inform and further improve the timeliness, relevance, and quality of future YRCS future emergency responses.



Livelihoods

Female > 18: 20,696

Female < 18: 21,558

Male > 18: 21,213

Male < 18: 22,766

Objective:

Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods

	Indicator	YRCS Actual	IFRC Actual	Target
Key indicators:	% of targeted households reporting food assistance provided to them was relevant, and met their immediate needs	99%	99%	75%
	Number of households provided with emergency food assistance	12,319	2,850	16,000
	Number of people participating in CFW/FFA activities.	0	0	5600
	Number of recovery plans developed based on the MSNA	1	1	1

As explained above, YRCS prioritized emergency response and relief activities from the onset of the disaster and continued these efforts through the first quarter of 2025. Under the flood emergency response, YRCS, with support from movement partners, distributed a total of 12,319 one-off food parcels to 12,319 flood-affected households. These food parcels were distributed in areas affected by floods but also at the same time those areas were highly food insecure.

Of the total food parcels distributed, 2,850 food parcels distributed were funded by IFRC, while the remaining parcels were supported by ICRC, QRCS and other funding sources. Each food parcel was designed to cover the one-month food needs of a household and included the following items:

- Brown Wheat Flour: 50 kg
- White Sugar: 10 kg
- Mezza Rice (High Grade): 10 kg
- Edible refined vegetable oil: 4 Liters
- Red Beans (400 grams): 24 cans
- Iodized Salt: 2 kg



For the Food parcels distributions, post- distribution monitoring surveys (PDMs) were conducted in most of the targeted locations under IFRC supported activities. The results presented and indicators reported reflect only IFRC-supported distributions. PDMs were conducted within four to eight weeks following distributions, depending on locations access constraints. The sample size was calculated using a standard calculator, applying a 95 percent confidence level and a 10 percent margin of error. A simple random sampling method was used for households' selection. Key PDM findings are summarised below:

- On average, 99 percent of the respondents reported that the assistance they received was relevant and timely and met their needs. 11 percent of people received assistance within one week after the floods while 89 percent reported they received assistance within 2-4 weeks after the floods.
- On average 99 percent of the respondents reported that they were satisfied with the quantity of the items they have received, only 1% reported that some of the items were not enough for their family.
- Regarding the quality of items, 99 percent reported that the quality of items provided was very good.
- 99 percent of the respondents reported that the distribution site was easily accessible to them, and they were also satisfied about the overall distribution process.
- All respondents confirmed that they did not pay any fees or provide gifts to receive assistance from YRCS.

Findings from these PDMs will be used to inform and improve the timeliness and quality of future YRCS emergency response.

Due to limited funding secured under this appeal and the prioritisation of life-saving emergency response activities, no recovery activities were conducted under this sector and no further plan to implement livelihood recovery activities due to low funding and other priorities.



Multi-purpose Cash

Female > 18:

Female < 18:

Male > 18:

Male < 18:

Objective: *Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs*

Key indicators:	Indicator	YRCS-IFRC Actual	Target
	% of households reported that the cash assistance met immediate needs.	0	75%
	Number of households provided with emergency cash assistance	0	2800
	Number of staff and volunteers trained on the CVA	0	25

Nothing to report, as with the limited funding support received under the emergency appeal, YRCS prioritized emergency relief activities and in-kind assistance.



Health & Care

(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)

Female > 18: 1,360

Female < 18: 1,416

Male > 18: 1,394

Male < 18: 1,495

Objective: *Strengthening holistic individual and community health of the population impacted through community level interventions and health system strengthening*

Key indicators:	Indicator	YRCS-IFRC Actual ¹	Target
	% of people report that the assistance met their needs and was provided in a timely manner	98% ²	75%
	Number of staff and volunteers trained on epidemic preparedness, response, and MHPSS	0	300
	Number of first aid kits distributed	0	200
	Number of mobile health clinics operated	0	5
	Number of ambulances supported with medical supplies	0	5
	Number of people reached with emergency health assistance/services	5,665	120,330

As part of the IFRC Emergency Appeal support, YRCS maintained essential services at two primary health centres (PHCs) in Sana'a and Saada governorates between May and June 2025. Both governorates were affected by the

¹ Health activities were funded exclusively under the IFRC Appeal.

² This indicator is linked mainly with hygiene kit distributions.

2024 floods. This support addressed critical gaps by providing incentives for healthcare staff and covering essential operational costs, thereby ensuring the continuity of medical services for 5,665 people.

The intervention strengthened the operational capacity and functionality of both PHCs and contributed to broader efforts to sustain accessible health services in Sana'a and Saada, particularly for vulnerable populations in remote and underserved areas. Below is an overview of the services delivered through these two PHCs.

Services	Saada Gov # of people	Sana'a Gov # of people
Outpatients Clinic services	1,215	1,162
Dressing and first aid services	1,128	883
Vaccination services and Expanded Program Immunization (EPI)	91	87
Family Planning and Reproductive health	112	96
Laboratory services	132	176
Pharmacy services	162	158
Malnutrition services (SAM/MAM)	136	127
Total number	2,976	2,689

The total number of people that benefited from both PHCs are 5,665 people (2,889 males, 2,776 females).



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Female > 18: 34,371

Female < 18: 35,804

Male > 18: 35,230

Male < 18: 37,808

Objective:

Ensure safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and adequate hygiene awareness of the communities during relief and recovery phases of the Emergency Operation, through community and organizational interventions

Key indicators:

Indicator	YRCS Actual	IFRC Actual	Target
Number of people reached with emergency water, sanitation and hygiene assistance	143,213	61,950	600,000
Number of critical water points provided with Quick fixes, repair including disinfection, chlorination etc.	0	0	10
Number of emergency latrines/sanitation facilities installed	0	0	350

Number of hygiene kits including buckets and jerry cans procured and distributed	20,459	8,850	20,000
Number of water supply schemes rehabilitated and upgraded	0	0	5
Number of schools provided with water and sanitation services	0	0	8

Similar to the distribution of shelter and NFIs items, YRCS distributed a total of 20,459 hygiene kits and buckets to 20,459 flood-affected households. In parallel, YRCS volunteers conducted hygiene promotion sessions at the time of distribution to raise awareness on the proper use of hygiene items, personal hygiene practices, safe water chain, management, food hygiene, and safe excreta disposal with the objective of reducing public health risks among the targeted population.

Of the 20,459 households reached with hygiene kits, 8,850 households were supported through IFRC funding, including 6000 under this Emergency Appeal and 2,850 through funding from the Government of Japan. The remaining households were reached through YRCS emergency response activities supported by bilateral contributions from Partner National Societies (PNSs), including German Red Cross (GRC), Danish Red Cross (DRC), Norwegian Red Cross (NRC), and ICRC, as well as other sources.

As with shelter and NFI assistance, PDMs were also conducted using the same methodology. Since the same households that received NFIs also received hygiene kits, the PDM findings for hygiene items are aligned with and mirror those of the NFI PDM.

	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	Female > 18: 14,868	Female < 18: 15,487
		Male > 18: 15,240	Male < 18: 16,355
Objective:	<i>Communities identify the needs of the most at risk and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, due to inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	IFRC-YRCS Actual	Target
	Number of safe spaces established for women and children to access specialized healthcare	0	8
	Number of dignity kits distributed	8,850	1500
	Number of PGI sessions for staff and volunteers conducted	0	8

With regards to other targets, there is nothing to report, as limited funding under the Emergency Appeal required YRCS to prioritize life-saving emergency relief activities.

Nevertheless, Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) considerations were mainstreamed across relief interventions, women and child-headed households were prioritized for NFIs and food assistance, as were households including persons with disabilities for assistance. Both male and female staff and volunteers were deployed during assessments and distributions to ensure inclusive and dignified assistance.

In addition, dignity items for women and girls were included to the 8,850-hygiene kits distributed, including sanitary pads and razors.



Community Engagement and Accountability

Objective:

Ensure affected populations have access to timely information, can participate in decisions affecting them, and can provide feedback to improve the response.

	Indicator	IFRC-YRCS Actual	Target
Key indicators:	Number of feedback mechanisms established and operational.	All distribution sites	TBD
	Percentage of affected community members who feel informed about services, rights, and entitlements.	78% ³	TBD
	Number of key staff and volunteers who are involved in the response are reached with CEA training and briefings, including on the Code of Conduct and PSEA.	200	100
	Number of Multi sector needs assessment conducted in highly affected governorates	1	1

YRSC ensured the availability of complaint and feedback desks and boxes at distribution sites. In addition, hotline banners were installed at selected locations to strengthen accountability to affected populations and enable the collection of community feedback and inputs into the YRCS response.

To further ensure transparency in the delivery of assistance, a specific question was included in the PDM process to verify whether any targeted beneficiaries had paid money or provided gifts or others to be registered as beneficiaries. All respondent (100 per cent) confirmed that they had not paid any fees and that the beneficiary selection process was conducted through a transparent process. YRCS, in coordination with IFRC, is in the process of developing an overall Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) to ensure the systematic capture, analysis, and integration of feedback across ongoing and future programmes and emergency responses.

Community committees comprising local community elders, representatives and local authorities were established and actively engaged throughout the assessments, registration and distribution processes. Selection criteria for the different types of assistance were shared with these committees and further with targeted communities.

³ This is mainly collected through PDMs, where responders reported that they were told by YRCS about the content of the kits/assistance they will receive. This is the percentage of people assisted by YRCS and not overall affected people.

Also, more than 200 volunteers from targeted branches and governorates engaged in the response were briefed and oriented on community engagement, selection criteria, Code of Conduct, and assessment and data-collection procedures.

In collaboration with IFRC, YRCS conducted a multi-sector needs assessment (MSNA) in two flood-affected governorates Taiz and Marib (areas under control of the internationally recognized government) during the first quarter of 2025. Both quantitative and qualitative (household survey and FGDs) survey methodology, and multistage cluster sampling method were used for this MSNA. In total, 888 households' surveys and 24 FGDs were conducted.

While the initial plan was to conduct the MSNA in five highly flood-affected governorates, access and contextual challenges in governorates under defective authorities, the MSNA was only conducted in two governorates specified above. As the MSNA was not conducted in all planned/targeted governorates, therefore the findings were used only internally. The results and findings of the MSNA are presented in the annex to this report.

	Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery	Female > 18: 50	Female < 18: 0
		Male > 18: 250	Male < 18: 0
Objective:	<i>Integrate community resilience building through disaster risk reduction into all activities and overall operations and strengthen YRCS disaster preparedness and response capacities through different interventions.</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	IFRC-YRCS Actual	Target
	Number of flood mitigation projects/activities implemented in high-risk locations.	0	6
	Number of people reached with DRR and early warning interventions	0	600,000
	Number of BDRT teams equipped with search & rescue equipment and survival kits	15	10
	Number of hazard and risk assessments conducted in highly affected areas	1	1

Due to the limited funding available under the Emergency Appeal and the prioritization of immediate emergency relief activities, no major achievements were recorded under this sector. Nevertheless, two key activities were implemented.

To strengthen the operational capacity of Branch Disaster Response Teams (BDRTs) in high-risk branches, YRCS procured and distributed emergency rescue suits and helmets to 15 BDRTs, equipping a total of 300 BDRT members across high-risk areas.

In addition, a rapid hazard and risk assessment was conducted in high-risk affected areas to mitigate potential incidents related to the movement of landmines and unexploded ordnance following heavy floods. Staff and volunteers were informed of high-risk areas and provided with appropriate risk-awareness and safety briefings.

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective:	To strengthen institutional, technical, and operational capacities of YRCS at all levels to enable principled, sustainable, and effective humanitarian assistance.		
Key indicators:	Indicator	IFRC-YRCS Actual	Target
	Number of emergency responses, EOC SOPs, procedures updated and in place.	2	2
	Number of YRCS staff and volunteers trained as per updated PER plan of action	90	100
	Number of Humanitarian Diplomacy - Linkage development events/meetings conducted with local authorities at Branches	20	20
	Number of local initiatives carried out at the Branches/governorate level	0	10
	Number of Branches with active Resource Management System (RMS)	5	10

YRCS has established emergency response Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), which were activated during the response and further reviewed and updated during the annual Disaster Management (DM) review meeting, drawing on lessons learned from YRCS's overall emergency operations. The same process was applied to the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) procedures and SOPs.

A one-week emergency needs assessment and planning (ENAP) training was conducted for the DM focal points from each branch, four hub officers and four DM staff from YRCS headquarters. In total approximately 30 participants were trained.

Furthermore, as part of the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) action plan, three training courses for Branch Disaster Response Teams (BDRTs) were conducted in three branches (Sayoun, Sana'a and Dhamar) with a focus on PER process, planning and emergency needs assessments. Overall, 60 participants were trained across these targeted branches. Funding for both training activities was provided through the ECHO Preparedness Partnership Program (PPP).

As part of the humanitarian diplomacy efforts, YRCS conducted more than 20 coordination meetings with local authorities and line ministries, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), IDPs executive unit, and Governorate offices, to ensure timely access to affected populations. As a result, YRCS secured access to all targeted locations and was able to deliver assistance, including in hard-to-reach areas and access-constrained areas.

In addition, YRCS have engaged more than 13 headquarters staff, members of the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT), BDRT, as well as over 600 trained volunteers from the targeted branches to support assessments, registration, hygiene promotion, distributions and coordination at different levels.



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective:	Strengthen Federation-wide coordination, partnerships, and humanitarian diplomacy to support effective and principled humanitarian action.		
Key indicators:	Indicator	IFRC-YRCS Actual	Target
	Number of internal coordination meetings held.	12	12
	Number of partnerships with local stakeholders such as Civil Defense etc. established or strengthened	1	1

With the support of IFRC, YRCS maintained close coordination with international actors and movement partners operating in Yemen. An emergency working group under the movement operation coordination group (MOCG) was activated, and several coordination meetings were convened with all movement partners in Yemen, including IFRC, ICRC, GRC, DRC, NRC, and Qatar Red Crescent Society. Representatives from the IFRC Regional Office also participated in selected meetings.

Prior to the activation of the emergency working group, a dedicated MOCG for the emergency response was convened along with several Disaster and crisis management technical working group meetings. These coordination meetings were held at varying intervals over the course of the response, initially on a weekly basis. Followed by biweekly and later monthly meetings, in line with evolving operational needs.

In parallel, YRCS closely coordinated the response with the shelter/NFIs, camp coordination and camp management (CCCM), Food security, and WASH clusters, as well as with UNOCHA, and local authorities. including Civil defense, SCMCHA in the north and the IDPs executive unit in the south of Yemen.

A Joint Task Force (JTF) and a Regional Task Force (RTF) meeting was set up between the IFRC Yemen delegation, the regional office, and the headquarters to ensure close coordination and support throughout the response. One JTF and one RTF were convened for this response. In addition, biweekly coordination meetings were later held between IFRC Yemen Delegation and the Regional Operations Team until the conclusion of the Emergency Appeal.

To further strengthen collaboration between the Yemen Red Crescent Society and CAMA/ Civil Defence, a formal Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between both entities. Through this partnership, YRCS regularly received weather forecasts and early-warning alerts from CAMA in Sana'a, while also sharing branch-level alert information with the authority. YRCS worked closely with Civil Defence throughout the 2024 flood response, particularly in search and rescue and emergency response activities across several governorates.



**Secretariat
Services**

Objective:	Provide integrated programs and corporate services to support operations, ensuring effective and efficient service delivery, timely and informed decision-making.		
Key indicators:	Indicator	IFRC-YRCS Actual	Target
	Number Surge deployed	1	4

A PMER surge was deployed for two months to support the development of the indicator tracking table and the monitoring plan for emergency operations, as well as to provide broader PMER support to the emergency operations.

The Assessment Coordinator and SPRM Coordinator (surge) positions were stood down due to non-availability of suitable profiles and other contextual factors. For SPRM functions, alternative arrangements were made, including the engagement of a consultant for two months, while assessment support was provided remotely by the MENA Regional Office. In addition, with support from the MENA Regional Office, existing capacities within the delegation, particularly for operations, logistics, and finance, were mobilised to support the response.

D. FINANCIAL REPORT

Operational Strategy

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/3-2026/5	Operation	MDRYE014
Budget Timeframe	2024/3-2025/6	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 10 Jul 2026

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRYE014 - Yemen - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 03 May 2024 to 30 Jun 2025; appeal launch date: 27 Aug 2024

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Total Funding Requirements	16,000,000
Donor Response* as per 10 Jul 2026	1,346,965
Appeal Coverage	8.42%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Planned Operations / Enabling Approaches	Op Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	1,273,700	1,205,522	68,178
PO02 - Livelihoods	0	0	0
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	0	0	0
PO04 - Health	0	0	0
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	130,655	186,596	-55,941
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0	0	0
PO07 - Education	0	0	0
PO08 - Migration	0	0	0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	507,398	141,696	365,702
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	0	0	0
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability	0	0	0
Planned Operations Total	1,911,753	1,533,814	377,939
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	0	0	0
EA02 - Secretariat Services	316,950	327,118	-10,168
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	53,940	-17,062	71,003
Enabling Approaches Total	370,890	310,056	60,834
Grand Total	2,282,643	1,843,870	438,773

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2026/05

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	2,346,934
Expenditure	-1,843,870
Closing Balance	503,065
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	503,065

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	1,000,000	Reimbursed :	0	Outstanding :	1,000,000
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Operational Strategy

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/3-2026/5	Operation	MDRYE014
Budget Timeframe	2024/3-2025/6	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 10 Jul 2026

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRYE014 - Yemen - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 03 May 2024 to 30 Jun 2025; appeal launch date: 27 Aug 2024

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance						0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
DREF Response Pillar				1,000,000	1,000,000	
European Commission - DG ECHO	198,156				198,156	
Finnish Red Cross	187,167				187,167	
Iraqi Red Crescent Society	3,948				3,948	
Japanese Red Cross Society	28,432				28,432	
On Line donations	639				639	
Red Cross of Monaco	14,055				14,055	
Saudi Red Crescent Authority	63,506				63,506	
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	8,829				8,829	
The Canadian Red Cross Society	92,859				92,859	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	749,344				749,344	
Total Contributions and Other Income	1,346,934	0	0	1,000,000	2,346,934	0
Total Income and Deferred Income					2,346,934	0

The extension of this earmarked contribution from the Finnish RC until 31 March 2026 was processed based on the anticipated extension of the Emergency Appeal beyond 30 September 2025. Following a subsequent review of the operational requirements, the Emergency Appeal was not extended and closed as originally scheduled. The approved extension of the earmarked contribution nevertheless remained valid, allowing the remaining funds to be utilized until 31 March 2026 in accordance with the agreed conditions and applicable appeal closure arrangements.

Contact information

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For IFRC MENA Regional Office In-Kind donations and Mobilisation, table support:

Global Humanitarian Services and Supply Chain Management - Cornelis Jan Dees, Regional Head of Global Humanitarian Services and Supply Chain Management; cornelis.dees@ifrc.org

Reference documents



Click [here](#) for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

ANNEX: MSNA Key findings Summary

Priority Needs – Floods Emergency Appeal (Yemen)

Sector	Key findings (assessment results)	Priority needs identified
Socio-economic conditions	High economic vulnerability; avg. monthly expenditure YER 145,000 (Al Makha) and YER 129,000 (Marib). Main income: freelancing, daily wage labor, humanitarian aid. 60.6% lost income in past 6 months. Main unmet needs: food, healthcare, water, shelter.	Cash and livelihood support for vulnerable households. Strengthened social safety nets and humanitarian assistance.
Food security	Reliance on negative coping strategies (borrowing, reducing meals, cheaper food). 69% purchase food in cash; 97% have no food storage. 83.7% lack access to financial institutions.	Food assistance (in-kind/cash). Support for nutrition-sensitive agriculture and local food systems. Improved access to financial services.
Livelihoods and income generation	Main income: daily work wage (74%). Borrowing mainly for food, healthcare, shelter. Challenges: high input costs, water shortages. 95% report no debts but high vulnerability	Livelihood restoration and diversification. Cash-for-work and vocational training. Support to small-scale enterprises.
Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)	93.8% have handwashing facilities, but 60.6% lack sufficient safe drinking water. Main source: water network (54%). 13% practice open defecation; only 45% have pit latrines with slabs.	Safe water supply rehabilitation and chlorination. Sanitation facility construction/repair. Hygiene promotion and provision of hygiene kits.
Shelter and non-food items (NFI)	84% live in tents; 68.1% damage shelters, 11.7% severely damaged, 10% fully destroyed. 97.4% are unable to repair shelters. High NFI needs blankets, warm clothing, and hygiene materials.	Emergency shelter repair/replacement. Distribution of NFIs and winterization kits. Support for transitional shelter solutions as high need.
Health	20.7% report waterborne diseases (cholera, fever). Services available: general health, MCH, reproductive health, vaccinations. Access barriers for elderly, women, PLW, PwD, and IDPs.	Strengthen access to essential and preventive health services. Health outreach and mobile clinics. Disease surveillance and WASH-health coordination.
Education	68.6% school attendance; 52% cite cost, 21% distance, 13% teacher shortage as barriers. 84.6% lack distance learning resources.	Support for school materials and fee waivers. Rehabilitation of education facilities. Teacher support and training.
Civil documentation	High need for IDs, birth/marriage certificates, and family books. 82 households have no civil documentation.	Civil documentation assistance and mobile registration drives. Legal awareness and linkage to government services.
Financial services	Main providers: exchange shops (49%), Al Kurami Bank (40%). Barriers: distance, ID requirements, poor network. 66% need valid ID to access services.	Facilitate access to inclusive financial services. Link financial inclusion with civil documentation efforts.
Services and infrastructure	Transport available in 91% of areas; barriers include high cost (69%), distance (28%), fuel shortages (79%). 25% rate basic services as poor.	Support for transport/fuel access. Rehabilitation of community infrastructure and services.
Disaster preparedness and risk reduction	Only 53% are aware of early warning systems. 90% made no emergency preparations. Main information sources: radio/TV, traditional alarms, community leaders. Lack of early warning system.	Community awareness on early warning and preparedness. Establish community-based disaster preparedness plans. Improve early warning system

Sector	Key findings (assessment results)	Priority needs identified
		in high-risk areas and strengthen communication and alert systems.