



SIMPLIFIED EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL FINAL REPORT

Yemen| Floods

May 2026



YRCS Volunteers conducting Post Distribution Monitoring, Abs district, Hajjah Governorate-Photo credit-YRCS

sEAP №: sEAP2023YE01	sEAP timeframe: 2 Years	Date of activation: 21/08/2025	
sEAP approved: 23/07/2024	Early action timeframe: 3 Months	Early action lead time: 7 days	

Budget: 220,000CHF
Assisted: 16,856 people

SUMMARY - SIMPLIFIED EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL



The IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) has allocated CHF 220,000 for the (Yemen Red Crescent Society) to implement early actions to reduce and mitigate the impact of Floods in Yemen. The early actions conducted have been pre-agreed with the National Society and are described in the [Early Action Protocol](https://www.ifrc.org/appeals?date_from=&date_to=&location%5B%5D=6325&search_terms=&search_terms=&appeal_code=&search_terms=&text=).
https://www.ifrc.org/appeals?date_from=&date_to=&location%5B%5D=6325&search_terms=&search_terms=&appeal_code=&search_terms=&text=

Below is a summary of key achievements focusing only on the key results against the planned activities under this sEAP including early actions, readiness and pre-positioning activities. Further details are provided under each sector/strategic priority and enablers.

Early Actions:

- Activated sEAP on 21st Aug 2025
- Distributed 100 emergency shelter and repair kits to highly vulnerable households living in degraded shelters, enabling timely reinforcement and repairs prior to anticipated flooding.
- Successfully cleaned drainage systems within and around targeted IDP sites following trigger activation, improving water flow, reducing water stagnation, and minimizing flood risks in coordination with CCCM, Shelter/NFI partners, and community committees.
- Implemented flood mitigation measures in Bani Al-Mashṭā' and Al-Mithaq IDP sites through strategic placement of sandbags, construction of stone gabions, and earthen embankments to redirect floodwater and protect shelters and infrastructure.
- Delivered anticipatory Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) to 700 HHs 2–3 days before forecasted flooding, enabling vulnerable households to reinforce shelters, relocate temporarily, protect household assets, and meet urgent needs such as food, hygiene items, and rental support.
- Distributed 30 first aid kits and stretchers to community committees, local authorities, and civil defense actors, strengthening frontline emergency response and evacuation capacity prior to flooding.
- Installed 6 flood risk signposts in high-risk locations within and around targeted IDP sites to improve community awareness of flood hazards, mitigation measures, and safe movement routes.
- Distributed IEC materials containing early warning messages and practical guidance on shelter safety, flood preparedness, lightning safety, and hygiene promotion, enhancing community preparedness and risk awareness.
- Distributed 10 megaphones to community committees to strengthen community-based early warning dissemination and ensure timely communication of alerts and preparedness messages.

- Conducted community-based awareness campaigns and dissemination of early warning messages through YRCS volunteers, community committees, and local authorities using megaphones, community meetings, and door-to-door outreach.
- Activated PMER mechanisms to ensure real-time monitoring, quality assurance, accountability, and compliance with targeting and operational standards throughout implementation.
- Established accessible complaints and feedback mechanisms, including help desks and feedback boxes, to strengthen Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA/AAP), transparency, and beneficiary trust.
- Conducted a comprehensive Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey covering 249 households (1,876 individuals) to assess the effectiveness, accountability, and impact of anticipatory cash assistance interventions.

Readiness activities:

- Coordinated with community committees, local authorities, CCCM actors, and Shelter/NFIs partners to finalize cleaning kits and flood mitigation requirements for targeted IDP sites.
- Conducted assessments and prepared BOQs for flood mitigation works, while identifying and engaging local suppliers for sandbags and other mitigation materials under framework arrangements.
- Finalized pre-identified beneficiary lists for Cash-for-Work activities and emergency shelter repair kits in consultation with community committees prior to sEAP activation.
- Completed orientation sessions for pre-selected Financial Service Providers (FSPs) on cash distribution methodologies, Red Cross principles, code of conduct, beneficiary dignity, and data protection.
- Reviewed and validated targeting criteria for Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) through coordination between YRCS HQ, branch teams, staff, and volunteers.
- Conducted a one-week CVA training for 10 YRCS Hajjah branch staff and volunteers (5 male and 5 female) on beneficiary registration, cash distribution processes, CVA tools, key messaging, and code of conduct.
- Oriented community committees and camp management teams in the targeted sites on sEAP activities, vulnerability-based targeting, and beneficiary selection processes for MPCA and shelter assistance.
- Finalized the initial registration and selection of vulnerable households eligible for MPCA and emergency shelter assistance in the targeted sites.
- Coordinated with IFRC and YRCS health teams to finalize specifications and contents of first aid kits and stretchers for emergency preparedness activities.
- Trained 60 participants from community committees, camp management, and civil defense on disaster preparedness, emergency response, anticipatory actions, and basic first aid through two six-day training sessions.
- Developed and finalized early warning, mitigation, and prevention messages in coordination with Civil Defense, YRCS DM, and communication teams, including translation and adaptation for local contexts.
- Reviewed, updated, and finalized IEC materials, including posters and brochures on flood preparedness, shelter safety, mitigation measures, and hygiene promotion.
- Finalized Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) tools and guidelines for cash assistance activities to support accountability and monitoring processes.
- Conducted orientation and planning sessions for YRCS HQ and Hajjah branch staff and volunteers on anticipatory action approaches, planned sEAP activities, and operational readiness, with participation of more than 20 personnel.
- Successfully designed and conducted a simulation exercise in collaboration with IFRC, YRCS, and Civil Defense to test the feasibility and operational readiness of the sEAP prior to activation, generating valuable lessons learned for the actual response phase.

Pre-Positioning Activities:

- Finalized the Bill of Quantities (BOQ) for emergency shelter repair kits in coordination with the Shelter/NFIs Cluster and successfully procured and pre-positioned 250 emergency shelter kits prior to sEAP activation.
- Coordinated with community committees, CCCM actors, and Shelter/NFIs partners to finalize the contents of cleaning kits and successfully procured and pre-positioned 6 cleaning kits/tools (3 per targeted site).
- Finalized specifications and contents of first aid kits and stretchers and successfully procured and pre-positioned 30 first aid kits and stretchers to support emergency preparedness and response activities.
- Coordinated with YRCS DM and IFRC logistics teams to finalize specifications and complete procurement of 10 megaphones for early warning and community alert dissemination prior to sEAP activation.
- Finalized and printed IEC materials, including posters and brochures containing early warning messages and practical guidance on flood risk reduction, shelter reinforcement, safety during thunderstorms and lightning, and hygiene practices during flooding.

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

SUMMARY OF EAP IMPLEMENTATION

Host National Society

Following the activation of the Yemen Floods Simplified Early Action Protocol (sEAP) on 21st Aug 2025 based on forecasted heavy rainfall and flood risk and meeting the pre-identified trigger and threshold, the Yemen Red Crescent Society (YRCS), with support from the IFRC, implemented a series of timely anticipatory actions in Bani Al-Mashṭā' and Al-Mithaq IDP sites in Abs district, Hajjah Governorate. The targeted sites were highly exposed to flash flooding and wadi overflows due to poor drainage infrastructure, fragile shelter conditions, overcrowding, and the location of the sites in low-lying flood-prone areas. The population at risk primarily included internally displaced households, particularly families living in severely degraded shelters, female-headed households, elderly persons, children, and other vulnerable groups whose shelters, household assets, health, and safety were at high risk of being impacted by flooding.

The operation focused on implementing early actions before the anticipated flood peak to reduce the expected humanitarian impact. In the shelter and settlement sector, drainage systems inside and around the camps were cleaned to improve water flow and reduce water stagnation and runoff. Flood mitigation measures, including placement of sandbags, construction of stone gabions in some areas, and earthen embankments, were implemented to redirect floodwater away from shelters and critical areas within the camps. In addition, 100 emergency shelter repair kits were distributed to households with extremely poor shelter conditions, enabling families to reinforce roofs, repair structural gaps, and improve protection against rainwater and wind before the heavy rainfall occurred. These interventions contributed to reducing potential damage to shelters and household assets and improving the safety and living conditions of vulnerable families.

Under the multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) component, YRCS coordinated closely with UNOCHA, CCCM actors, and other humanitarian partners to harmonize targeting and avoid duplication. Purchase Orders were issued in advance to Financial Service Providers (FSPs), enabling cash assistance to be distributed approximately 2–3 days before the forecasted flooding. The timely provision of unconditional cash assistance enabled vulnerable households to take preventive measures prior to the shock, including reinforcing shelters, relocating temporarily to safer locations, protecting essential household assets, and purchasing food, hygiene items, and other priority needs. The anticipatory nature of the cash assistance significantly enhanced households' ability to prepare for and mitigate the expected impact of flooding.

To strengthen community preparedness and local response capacity, 30 first aid kits and stretchers were pre-positioned and distributed to community committees, local authorities, and civil defense actors prior to the onset of heavy rains. Risk reduction and early warning activities were also implemented, including installation of flood risk signposts, distribution of IEC materials on shelter safety, hygiene, and flood preparedness, provision of megaphones for community alerts, and dissemination of early warning messages through YRCS volunteers and community committees using door-to-door outreach and community-based communication methods. These activities improved community awareness of flood risks and enabled households to take timely preventive and protective actions.

Beneficiaries were selected through vulnerability-based targeting conducted in close coordination with camp management, community committees, local authorities, and humanitarian partners, including CCCM actors and operational agencies working in the targeted sites. Community-based verification and registration processes were used to prioritize the most at-risk households and ensure transparent and need-based anticipatory assistance while minimizing duplication.

The timeliness of the interventions was a key factor in the effectiveness of the operation. The combination of early warning information, pre-positioned supplies, advance coordination, and rapid activation of early actions enabled assistance to reach communities before the peak flooding occurred. As a result, vulnerable households were better prepared to anticipate and cope with the forecasted floods, contributing to reduced exposure to risks, minimized losses and damages to shelters and household assets, strengthened community preparedness, and improved safety and dignity of affected populations. The operation demonstrated the feasibility and added value of anticipatory action in Yemen by enabling communities and responders to act before the disaster impact intensified, rather than responding only after losses had already occurred. 85% of the HHs reported that the assistance provided to them in anticipation of the floods has reduced the impact of floods on them.

Red Cross Red Crescent Movement

The IFRC Yemen Delegation, together with the IFRC MENA Regional Operations team, provided continuous operational, technical, and coordination support to YRCS throughout the activation and implementation of the sEAP. This included support during the readiness and activation phases, ensuring the timely availability and transfer of funds to YRCS to enable the rapid implementation of anticipatory/early actions ahead of the forecasted flooding. IFRC also provided ongoing technical guidance and operational oversight to YRCS teams throughout the implementation of the sEAP and the subsequent lesson learned process.

The operation further benefited from strong coordination between YRCS, the IFRC Yemen Delegation, the IFRC MENA Regional Office, and the International Committee of the Red Cross. Joint planning and coordination meetings were regularly conducted between IFRC and YRCS covering readiness measures, pre-positioning activities, activation of early actions, operational follow-up, and preparation for the lesson learned workshop. This close coordination contributed to timely decision-making, operational alignment, and effective implementation of the anticipatory actions.

In anticipation of the floods, YRCS activated its Emergency Task Force coordination mechanism and maintained close coordination with all Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners, including IFRC, ICRC, Danish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, and German Red Cross. Regular coordination meetings were held to share updates on the evolving situation, YRCS preparedness measures, and implementation of anticipatory actions, ensuring complementarity of interventions and strengthened Movement-wide readiness and response.

Following the flooding, the International Committee of the Red Cross and IFRC supported affected communities in surrounding areas of Abs district through the distribution of NFIs, food parcels and implementation of health-related interventions, complementing the anticipatory actions implemented under the sEAP.

Overview of non Red Cross Red Crescent actors in country

Following the activation of the anticipatory action trigger, YRCS, with support from IFRC, coordinated closely with UNOCHA, the CCCM and Shelter/NFI Clusters, relevant local authorities, and operational partners in the targeted areas, including the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Danish Refugee Council. Coordination efforts focused on aligning Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA), shelter, and flood mitigation interventions, validating target locations, harmonizing beneficiary selection, and avoiding duplication while maximizing assistance coverage for the most vulnerable populations.

YRCS actively participated in coordination meetings and maintained regular bilateral engagement with humanitarian partners, camp management actors, and community committees throughout the implementation period. This coordination supported complementarity between interventions, efficient use of resources, and timely implementation of early actions in the targeted IDP sites.

Coordination was also maintained with the National Meteorological Center and Civil Aviation and Meteorology Authority, which provided weather forecasts and technical information that informed the activation of the trigger mechanism and overall operational planning. In parallel, YRCS coordinated with Supreme Council for the Management and Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and International Cooperation to facilitate local approvals and operational access.

Overall, the strong coordination with humanitarian partners, technical institutions, and local authorities contributed to the timely, coherent, and effective implementation of anticipatory actions and strengthened collective preparedness for the forecasted flooding in the targeted areas.

CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

Brief overview on the trigger, monitoring and activation process:

The second rainy season (summer/monsoon rains) in Yemen had started in July 2025 and continued till September 2025 as per the regular span of the second rainy season in Yemen, with the start of the second rainy season, the rains began across western and southern governorates of Yemen in July 2025. Since beginning of this rainy season, the IFRC/YRCS together with Civil aviation and metrology authority (CAMA)/ Civil defence in Sana'a has been closely & regularly monitoring the forecast. The ECMWF forecast (18 to 25 Aug 2025) indicated that in Hajjah governorate (Targeted under this sEAP) the rainfall accumulation analysis (18/8/2025 – 25/8/2025), total expected rainfall 95–120 mm during this period, and from Thursday, 21/8/2025 between 21st Aug to 25th Aug the rainfall accumulation expected was: 25–35 mm in 24 hours of window (ECMWF model), YRCS coordinated with CAMA Sana'a and they have confirmed the same, as the actual trigger (24-hour rainfall totals will be 20mm or above across western Yemen (including Hajjah Governorate)) was met, therefore the sEAP was activated on 21st Aug 2025. The early actions under this sEAP will be implemented in two IDP sites Al-Mithaq and Mushta in Abs district of Hajjah governorate in Yemen. The early actions timeframe/lead time was 7 days and overall operation timeframe was 3 month, and early actions included flood mitigations activities, cash distribution, distribution of emergency shelter kits, first aid kits and information dissemination in the 2 targeted locations. Based on the challenges faced and learning from the current sEAP, as some final flood mitigation work was done at the time the rain/floods have started therefore for future sEAP in Hajjah governorate to slightly lower down the trigger threshold, also to increase the lead time for readiness trigger from 7 to 10 days and activation trigger from 3 to 5 days to ensure more timely activation and implementation of early actions.

In Nov 2025, the Yemen Red Crescent Society organized the Lessons Learned Workshop on the Simplified Early Action protocol implemented in August 2025, with close coordination between the Disaster Management Department, the Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER) Department of YRCS, the IFRC Yemen country office, and the IFRC Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa (MENA).

The Lessons Learned Workshop (LLW) was organized to systematically evaluate the implementation of the Simplified Early Action Protocol (sEAP) for floods in Yemen. This involved analyzing the interventions carried out in Hajjah Governorate and assessing their effectiveness in reducing flood-related risks. The workshop aimed to identify successes, challenges, and lessons learned from this experience to develop practical and actionable recommendations for enhancing anticipatory measures and early response in the future. Additionally, it sought to strengthen coordination and collaboration among stakeholders, ensuring shared ownership of plans, which would improve the collective capacity to address floods and mitigate their humanitarian and economic impacts. Below is a brief summary of the outcome of this LLW.

Key Successes and Good Practices

The operation demonstrated the effectiveness of forecast-based anticipatory action in reducing flood impacts through timely activation of the sEAP based on meteorological forecasts and risk analysis. Strong coordination between YRCS, IFRC, government authorities, camp management, and humanitarian partners enabled targeted and timely implementation of early actions in high-risk IDP sites. Pre-positioning of relief items and early readiness activities facilitated rapid implementation of interventions before the floods occurred.

Cash assistance was identified as one of the most successful interventions, with rapid distribution completed within three days, high beneficiary satisfaction (98.4%), and strong flexibility allowing households to prioritize urgent needs and take preventive actions before flooding. Community engagement through volunteers and community committees significantly enhanced operational effectiveness, local acceptance, awareness dissemination, and identification of vulnerable households. Flood mitigation measures, including flood barriers and awareness activities, successfully reduced water inflow in some targeted locations and mitigated the impact of flooding. The operation also demonstrated strong commitment to accountability and learning through Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM), beneficiary feedback mechanisms, and integration of gender and diversity considerations.

Key Learnings and Takeaways for Future AA/sEAP

The operation highlighted the importance of early activation, pre-positioning, and early readiness in enabling timely and effective anticipatory action. Strong community presence, local volunteer networks, and engagement with community committees proved essential for rapid mobilization, beneficiary verification, and dissemination of early warning messages. Coordination with meteorological authorities and government agencies strengthened situational awareness and risk-informed decision-making.

Flexible cash assistance demonstrated high relevance and effectiveness as an anticipatory action modality, enabling households to take preventive measures and address priority needs based on their own context. The operation also reinforced the importance of integrating accountability, monitoring, and learning components throughout implementation to capture real-time feedback and improve operational quality.

Areas for Improvement and Recommendations for Future Anticipatory Action Interventions

For future sEAP in Hajjah governorate to slightly lower down the trigger threshold, also to increase the lead time for readiness trigger from 7 to 10 days and activation trigger from 3 to 5 days to ensure more timely activation and implementation of early actions, this is based on the learning from the implementation of some early actions, e.g. as some final flood mitigation work was done at the time the rain/floods have started.

Also, future anticipatory action interventions would benefit from strengthening beneficiary registration and data management systems, including the establishment of standardized household identification and improved verification processes to minimize exclusion and duplication risks. Shelter repair kits should be reviewed and adapted to better reflect community priorities and contextual needs, while technical supervision and maintenance planning for flood mitigation infrastructure should be strengthened to improve sustainability and effectiveness.

There is also a need to enhance real-time monitoring, complaints and feedback mechanisms, and community engagement during implementation, particularly at cash distribution and service delivery points. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for cash assistance, logistics, beneficiary verification, and emergency response should be further standardized and contextualized for anticipatory action operations. Procurement and readiness processes at branch level specifically for flood mitigation should be accelerated to minimize delays during activation periods.

In addition, future operations would benefit from increased investment in volunteer capacity building, safety and security support, and training on anticipatory action, community engagement, and accountability approaches. Expanding coordination with clusters and humanitarian partners to harmonize assistance values and approaches would further reduce community confusion and improve equity, for example to review and increase the amount value as per the value of one-off cash according to Yemen cash and market working group. Finally, increased and more flexible funding is required to scale up anticipatory actions, expand coverage to larger at-risk populations, and strengthen multi-sector early action interventions.

PLANNED OPERATIONS

 Shelter, Housing and Settlements	CHF budget: 50,023	CHF actual: 50,417
	People targeted:	People reached:
	Female > 18: 3776	Female < 18: 4534
	Male > 18: 3860	Male < 18: 4686
Indicator:	1.1- # of systems drained Planned: 2 sites, Achieved: 2 sites 1.2- # of cleaning tools procured Planned: 6, Achieved: 6 1.3- # of emergency shelter/repair kits pre-positioned Planned: 250, Achieved: 100 ¹ 1.4- # of people reached with shelter, housing and settlement interventions in advance of a hazard Planned: 15,785, Achieved: 16,856	
Early actions:	Planned early actions: - Cleaning of drainage system inside and surroundings of the camps/sites - Provision to communities and IDP site sandbags, and other flood mitigation solutions. - Distribution of emergency shelter/repair kits for households with extremely poor shelter.	

¹ Total 250 kits were procured/pre-positioned, based on the need 100 emergency shelter repair kits were distributed, remaining 150 are in YRCS warehouse and can be used for future sEAP with addition of some items.

Narrative description of achievements

Under this sector, following activities were implemented as an early action.

Cleaning of drainage system inside and surroundings of the camps/sites:

Following the activation of the anticipatory action trigger for forecasted heavy rainfall, cleaning of drainage systems was carried out within and around targeted IDP sites to reduce the risk of flooding. The intervention focused on clearing blocked drainage channels and removing accumulated waste and debris to facilitate proper water flow and minimize surface runoff and water stagnation. Cleaning tools were pre-positioned and provided to support timely implementation prior to the onset of heavy rain. The activity was implemented in close coordination with Camp Management actors, the CCCM and Shelter/NFI clusters, community committees, and other partners operating in the sites, ensuring alignment and community engagement. As a result, drainage capacity in the targeted locations was improved, contributing to reduced flood impact, including decreased risk of damage to shelters and improved living conditions for affected populations.

2. Provision of sandbags, and other flood mitigation solutions.

Following the activation of the anticipatory action trigger for forecasted flooding, flood mitigation measures were implemented in Bani Al-Mashṭā' and Al-Mithaq IDP sites in Abs district, Hajjah Governorate, to reduce exposure to wadi overflows and localized inundation. This included the provision and strategic placement of sandbags in high-risk areas, particularly around vulnerable shelters and key infrastructure, to reinforce protection against water ingress. In addition, stone gabions and earthen embankments were constructed to serve as protective barriers and redirect wadi flows away from the camps. The intervention was implemented in close coordination with Camp Management actors, the CCCM and Shelter/NFI clusters, and community committees, ensuring appropriate site selection and strong community participation. As a result, these measures contributed to reducing the impact of floodwater, minimizing damage to shelters and infrastructure, and enhancing the overall resilience of the targeted sites against anticipated flooding.

3. Distribution of emergency shelter/repair kits for households with extremely poor shelter.

Following the activation of the anticipatory action trigger for forecasted flooding, 100 emergency shelter and repair kits were rapidly distributed to the most vulnerable households in Bani Al-Mashṭā' and Al-Mithaq IDP sites in Abs district, Hajjah Governorate, with priority given to families living in extremely degraded and high-risk shelters. The intervention was designed to enable timely, household-level reinforcement and minor repairs ahead of the anticipated heavy rains, including strengthening roofing, fixing structural gaps, and improving protection against water ingress and wind damage.

The distribution was implemented in close coordination with Camp Management, the CCCM and Shelter/NFI clusters, and community committees, ensuring transparent, needs-based targeting, avoidance of duplication, and strong community engagement. Technical guidance on the appropriate use of materials was also provided to maximize the effectiveness of the support.

As a result, targeted households were able to proactively strengthen their shelters prior to the shock, contributing to reduced vulnerability to flooding, minimizing damage to shelter structures and household assets, and improved safety and dignity of affected populations. This early action significantly enhanced the overall preparedness and resilience of at-risk communities in the targeted sites.

Key achievements against planned readiness and Prepositioning activities:

Readiness activities:

1. Coordination with community committees and local authorities to define the list of tools needed for the cleaning activity: As part of the readiness activities, coordination and consultation were done with 2 community committees, also with CCCM, shelter/NFIs cluster to discuss the list of items for cleaning kit and it was finalized.

2. Identify potential local suppliers to provide sandbags for the protection of sites and sign a framework agreement: An assessment to identify the scope and volume of work for flood mitigation work for the 2 targeted IDPs sites was done and BOQs were prepared accordingly. Also, the Hajjah branch have identified suppliers to do the flood mitigation works as part of early actions.

3. Prepare a list of people who will be engaged in cash for work activities:

In consultation with community committees, in two targeted sites, people were identified and list of people who will participate in the cash for work activities was finalized as part of readiness activities prior to the activation of sEAP.

4. Finalize list of HHs who will receive emergency shelter repair kit:

Similar to the above, as part of readiness activities, together with community committees in two targeted sites, the list of people who was eligible for the emergency shelter kits assistance was prepared and finalized prior to the sEAP activation.

Prepositioning activities:

1.Pre-positioning of emergency shelter/repair kits for households with extremely poor shelter.

In close consultation with shelter/NFIs cluster, the BOQ for the emergency shelter kit was finalized and also the procurement/pre-positioning of 250 emergency shelter kits was completed prior to the sEAP activation.

2. Procurement of cleaning tools.

In close consultation with community committees, also with CCCM, shelter/NFIs cluster the list of items for cleaning kit was finalized, also the procurement/pre-positioning of 6 cleaning kits/tools (3 per site) was completed.

 Multi-purpose Cash	CHF budget: 89,000	CHF actual: 79,127
	People targeted:	People reached:
	Female > 18: 1098	Female < 18: 1318
	Male > 18: 1122	Male < 18: 1362
Indicator:	2.1- # of people reached with multi-purpose cash in advance of a hazard. Planned: 2800, Achieved: 4900 2.2- # of Volunteers/staffs trained on CVA tools and processes Planned: 10, Achieved: 10	
Early actions:	Planned early actions: 1. Coordination with Cash and Market working group (CMWG), UNOCHA, CCCM and other actors operating in the area 2. Preparation and issuance of Purchase Order for the FSPs 3. Distribution of cash 4. Post distribution monitoring	
Narrative description of achievements		

Under this sector, following activities were implemented as an early action.

1. Coordination with UNOCHA, CCCM and other actors

Following the activation of the anticipatory action trigger, YRCS, with IFRC support, immediately engaged in coordination with UNOCHA, the cash and market Working Group (CMWG), the CCCM Cluster, and other operational partners in the targeted areas e.g. Danish refugee council and ICRC. These coordination efforts focused on aligning Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) interventions, validating target locations, and harmonizing beneficiary selection to avoid duplication and maximizing coverage. Through active participation in coordination platforms and bilateral engagements, the intervention ensured complementarity with ongoing responses, efficient use of resources, and strengthened collective preparedness. This timely coordination contributed to a more coherent and effective anticipatory response, enhancing overall impact for at-risk communities.

2. Preparation and issuance of Purchase Orders for Financial Service Providers (FSPs)

Upon activation of the early action trigger, Purchase Orders (POs) were timely prepared and issued to Financial Service Providers (FSPs) approximately three days prior to the expected flooding, alongside the finalized and verified beneficiary lists. This enabled FSPs to initiate disbursement arrangements in advance, ensuring readiness for rapid cash distribution. In parallel, targeted beneficiaries were proactively informed 24–48 hours prior to distribution regarding the time and location of cash collection, enhancing accessibility and preparedness. This early administrative and operational readiness ensured a smooth, timely, and accountable disbursement process, aligned with anticipatory action timelines.

3. Distribution of cash assistance

Following the activation of the trigger, cash assistance was distributed to targeted 700 vulnerable households 2–3 days ahead of the forecasted peak flooding, in line with anticipatory action protocols. This timely intervention enabled households in Bani Al-Mashṭā' and Al-Mithaq IDP sites in Abs district, Hajjah Governorate, to take proactive measures to mitigate flood impacts, including reinforcing and protecting their shelters, evacuating or temporarily relocating to safer areas, and safeguarding essential household assets. In addition, the flexibility of cash allowed beneficiaries to address their most urgent needs, such as food, household items, hygiene supplies, and rental support.

The intervention was implemented in coordination with relevant clusters and community structures, ensuring transparent targeting, accountability, and community engagement (CEA/AAP). As a result, the early provision of cash assistance significantly contributed to reducing exposure to flood risks, minimizing potential losses and damages, and enhancing the dignity, preparedness, and resilience of affected households.

Post-Distribution Monitoring:

A comprehensive PDM was conducted to evaluate the operation's effectiveness of the cash distribution as an early action in anticipation of the floods. The survey covered 249 household heads (204 male-headed and 45 female-headed households), representing a total of 1,876 household members, including 888 women, 817 men, 190 elderly people, and 62 people with disabilities. Out of targeted HHs, 91% were IDPs, 4% returnees and 5% venerable host communities.

Given a total beneficiary population of 700 households, a random sample of 249 households was selected for the PDM exercise. The sample size was determined by using standard statistical formulas to ensure representativeness with a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 5.

The sampling process employed a simple random sampling method, ensuring that every beneficiary household had an equal chance of being selected. This approach minimized selection bias and allowed for reliable generalization of the findings to the entire beneficiary population.

Below is the summary of the key findings of these PDMs:

Indicator	Result
Cash Assistance Receipt	100% of households confirmed that they received cash assistance
Perceived Impact on Disaster	85% of targeted HHs reported assistance provided have reduced disaster impact on their families; 15% stated it did not
Satisfaction with Distribution Process	98.4% satisfied; 1.6% dissatisfied (due to crowdedness)
Awareness of Assistance Provider	94.4% knew YRCS provided assistance; 5.6% did not know
Corruption/Informal Payments for registration	100% of the targeted households shared that they did not pay any money or incentives for registration.
Preference for Assistance Modality	100% recommended future assistance to be provided in cash form
Satisfaction with Amount	51% satisfied; 49% dissatisfied (citing that the amount was not sufficient for them)
Assistance Met Urgent Needs	40% stated cash met most urgent needs; 60% reported otherwise. The high percentage likely reflects the increasing cost of necessities, the presence of multiple competing needs (such as food, healthcare, rent, and debt repayment), and the vulnerability of the targeted households. While the assistance provided some level of support for a portion of beneficiaries, it was not adequate to fully address urgent needs for the majority, indicating a gap between assistance levels and actual household requirements.

Household Spending Priorities:

Beneficiaries allocated cash assistance as follows:

- **Food:** 44% of cash spending
- **Debt Repayment:** 25.6% of cash spending
- **Medical Treatments and Health Services:** 22% of cash spending
- **Other Items:** 6% (home repairs, tarpaulin purchases, clothing, livestock)

Key achievements against planned readiness and Prepositioning activities:

Readiness activities:

1. Meeting with and Orientation for pre-identified FSP teams: YRCS have finalized selection of FSPs for cash distributions including for Hajjah, and as part of the overall process a detailed orientation session was conducted by YRCS team with all the selected FSPs where they were oriented on the distribution methodology, code of conduct, data protection, RC principles and respect and dignity for beneficiaries, etc.

2. Review targeting criteria: The proposed selection criteria for CVA assistance was shared with CVA team in HQ and branch and further was reviewed during the training of CVA staff and volunteers from the Hajjah branch.

3. Training YRCS volunteers: A one-week training for CVA staff and volunteers from Hajjah branch was conducted and they were Trained on use of CVA Specific Tools, CVA checklist, Beneficiary Registration and Cash Distribution process, Key Messaging, Code of Conduct, etc. Total 10 staff and volunteers from Hajjah branch was trained which includes 5 male and 5 female.

4. Sensitization of community Committees and camp management: As part of the training, the community committees/camp management in two targeted sites were oriented on overall activities under this sEAP, also on the targeting criteria to ensure proper identification of vulnerable HHs for MPCA and shelter assistance.

5. Initial Beneficiary registration and selection: As a first step, meetings were conducted with community committees/camp management in two targeted sites, and the selection criteria were explained to them to further identify the list of households in targeted locations who are eligible for emergency shelter kits and CVA assistance. The initial list of beneficiaries for MPCA and shelter assistance was finalized.

No prepositioning activities under this sector.

 Health & Care	CHF budget: 5,997	CHF actual: 748
	People targeted:	People reached:
	Female > 18: 0	Female < 18: 0
	Male > 18: 60	Male < 18: 0
Indicator:	3.1- # of first aid kits and stretchers procured Planned: 30, Achieved: 30 3.2- # of first aid kits and stretchers distributed Planned: 30, Achieved: 30 3.3- # Number of people trained on first aid Planned: 50, Achieved: 60 3.4- # of community committees equipped with FA kits and stretchers Planned: 03, Achieved: 02	
Early actions:	1-Equipping community committees with first aid kits and stretchers	

Narrative description of achievements

Under this sector, following activities were implemented as an early action.

Equipping community committees with first aid kits and stretchers:

Following the activation of the anticipatory action trigger based on forecasted flood risk, life-saving equipment was pre-positioned and rapidly deployed to strengthen community-level early response capacity ahead of the shock. A total of 30 first aid kits and stretchers were provided to community committees in Bani Al-Mashṭā' and Al-Mithaq IDP sites in Abs district, Hajjah Governorate, as well as to relevant local authorities and civil defense actors. Community committees had been notified in advance at readiness stage, enabling swift mobilization and ensuring that equipment was available and accessible prior to the onset of heavy rains.

This early action was specifically designed to enable immediate, localized first aid and rescue support during the critical pre- and onset phases of flooding, when access by external responders is often constrained. By equipping trained community members and linking them with local authorities, the intervention strengthened frontline response capacity, rapid evacuation of injured individuals, and timely provision of basic life-saving care.

The activity was implemented in close coordination with community structures and local actors, reinforcing community ownership, preparedness, and operational readiness. As a result, at-risk communities were significantly better positioned to anticipate and respond to flood impacts, contributing to reduced morbidity and mortality risks, faster emergency response in the initial hours of the event, and overall enhanced resilience. This intervention highlights the effectiveness of anticipatory, community-based preparedness measures in saving lives and reducing disaster impacts before they occur.

Key achievements against planned readiness and Prepositioning activities:

Readiness activities:

1.Consultation with YRCS, IFRC health team to finalize the content, specifications etc. of first aid kit and stretcher: Consultation was done with IFRC and YRCS health team and the content, specifications of first aid kit and stretcher were finalized.

2.First aid training for community committees and local authorities/civil defense: This activity is linked with below activity under partnership and coordination section “Train community committees and local authorities engaged in emergency response and early actions” and was conducted accordingly. Two community committees from the targeted sites and civil defense staff were trained, each training was 6 days (5 days on disaster preparedness, response, and early actions and 1 day on basic first aid. Overall, 60 people from community committee, camp management and civil defense were trained.

Prepositioning activities:

1-Procurement of 30 first aid kit and stretchers: The content, specifications of first aid kit and stretcher were finalized, also procurement of 30 first aid kits² and stretchers was finalized, and these items were pre-positioned.

 Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery	CHF budget: 21,527	CHF actual: 0
	People targeted:	People reached:
	Female > 18: 3776	Female < 18: 4534
	Male > 18: 3860	Male < 18: 4686
Indicator:	4.1- # of early warning devices procured Planned: 6, Achieved: 10 4.2- # of people reached with IEC Material and key messages in advance of the hazard Planned: 15,785, Achieved: 16, 856 4.3- # of signposts installed near sites at risk Planned: 6, Achieved: 6	

² First aid kits pre-positioned under this sEAP was not procured and charged under this sEAP, they were procured through other YRCS funding sources and used for the activities under this sEAP.

Early actions:

- 1- Distribution of IEC Material (posters, brochures etc.) contain early warning messages including thematic posters and messages on shelter safety (basement protection, roof anchoring, sandbags etc) and hygiene messages upon activation of readiness trigger.
- 2- In collaboration with community committees and local authorities, dissemination of early warning messages to communities at risk of being affected by floods/Awareness campaigns by using local methods and means upon activation of early action trigger.

Narrative description of achievements

Under this sector, following activities were implemented as an early action.

1. Installation of flood risk signposts with mitigation messages

Following the activation of the anticipatory action trigger, a total 6 risk-informed signposts were installed in high-risk areas within and around Bani Al-Mashṭā' and Al-Mithaq IDP sites in Abs district, Hajjah Governorate, to provide clear, visible guidance on flood risks, mitigation measures, and safe practices. The signposts were strategically positioned in locations prone to water accumulation and along key access routes, ensuring maximum visibility for residents. This early action enabled communities to better anticipate potential hazards and take preventive measures, contributing to improved risk awareness and safer movement within the sites during periods of heavy rainfall.

2. Distribution of IEC materials on early warning, shelter safety, and hygiene

Upon activation of the readiness trigger, Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials including posters and brochures were distributed across targeted sites, providing communities with early warning information and practical guidance on risk reduction measures. The materials covered key themes such as shelter reinforcement (e.g., roof anchoring, use of sandbags, protection of basements), safety during thunder and lightning, and essential hygiene practices during flooding. The timely dissemination of these materials enhanced community awareness and encouraged households to take proactive measures prior to the anticipated flooding, thereby reducing exposure to risks and improving overall preparedness.

3. Provision of megaphones for early warning dissemination

To strengthen community-based early warning systems, 10 megaphones were distributed to community committees (5 per site) in Bani Al-Mashṭā' and Al-Mithaq IDP sites. These were provided ahead of the anticipated flooding to ensure rapid and wide dissemination of warning messages, particularly in areas with limited access to formal communication channels. The availability of megaphones significantly enhanced the ability of community committees to relay urgent information in real time, improving coverage and ensuring that vulnerable populations, including those with limited mobility or access to information, were reached promptly.

4. Community-based dissemination of early warning messages and awareness campaigns

Following activation of the early action trigger, early warning messages and awareness campaigns were actively disseminated through community committees, YRCS volunteers in collaboration with local authorities, using locally appropriate communication methods, including megaphones, community gatherings, and door-to-door outreach. The messaging focused on immediate preparedness actions, evacuation guidance, shelter safety, and personal protection measures.

This community-led approach ensured timely, trusted, and context-specific communication, enabling households to take informed, early actions to protect lives and assets before the onset of flooding. As a result, the intervention contributed to enhanced community awareness, improved preparedness behaviors, and reduced exposure to flood-related risks, demonstrating the critical role of anticipatory early warning and community engagement in minimizing disaster impacts.

Key achievements against planned readiness and Prepositioning activities:

Readiness activities:

1- Design early warning and mitigation and prevention messages in consultation with relevant branches including translation to relevant local languages: Consultation meetings were conducted with Civil defense by IFRC and YRCS teams to discuss early warning, mitigation and prevention messages, existing key messages were reviewed, and comments and thoughts were shared with Civil defense and YRCS DM, Comms team. Further the key messages were finalized and shared with branch teams.

2- Printing IEC Material (posters, brochures etc.) contain early warning messages including thematic posters and messages on shelter safety (basement protection, roof anchoring, sandbags etc) and hygiene messages: Same as explained above, during the meetings both existing key messages and IEC material were reviewed, and comments and thoughts were shared with Civil defense and YRCS DM, Comms team, further the IEC material along with the key messages were finalized.

3- Installation of signposts near the sites which are at high risk of flooding containing mitigation and prevention messages (6 signposts)

Reported under early actions, as this was an early action and not readiness activity.

Prepositioning activities:

1.Procurement of early warning devices (megaphones etc.)

In consultation with YRCS DM team and IFRC logistic team, the specifications for the megaphone were finalized. And further procurement of megaphone was completed prior to the activation of sEAP.

2.Printing IEC materials

The IEC material including posters and brochures was finalized; the IEC material includes early warning information and practical guidance on risk reduction measures for at risk communities. Also, the materials covered key themes such as shelter reinforcement (e.g., roof anchoring, use of sandbags, protection of basements), safety during thunder and lightning, and essential hygiene practices during flooding.

Note/explanation:

The activities reported under Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery were implemented as integral components of the anticipatory action approach and contributed directly to readiness, early warning and community-level flood risk reduction. However, the associated expenditures were recorded under the Shelter sector in the financial report, as the activities primarily supported shelter safety, protection of IDP sites and flood-related camp protection measures, also some NS expenditures related to volunteer's incentives were recorded under the volunteer's incentives as they are relevant to the volunteers. Accordingly, no expenditure is reflected under the Risk Reduction section. This represents a difference between the programmatic reporting of results and the financial classification of costs, rather than non-implementation or underachievement. All associated expenditures have been reported once under Shelter, ensuring alignment with the financial records and preventing double counting. This classification has no impact on the delivery of the planned activities or results; the readiness and anticipatory action objectives were fully achieved.



Community Engagement and Accountability

CHF budget: 4500

CHF actual: 0

People targeted:

People reached:

Female > 18: N/A

Female < 18: N/A

Male > 18: N/A

Male < 18: N/A

Indicator:	5.1- % Of HHs reporting the cash support provided to them met their immediate needs and minimized the impact of the hazard on their family Planned: 80%, Achieved: 85% 5.2- # of collected feedback and % of the feedback that has been acted on (closing the loop) Planned: 80%, Achieved: >90%
Early actions:	1. Monitoring, evaluation, accountability, and Learning: 2. Post distribution monitoring (PDM) for cash

Narrative description of achievements

Under this sector, following activities were implemented as an early action.

Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL)

In line with anticipatory action principles and following the activation of the trigger, YRCS, with IFRC support, activated its PMER (Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting) mechanisms to ensure real-time oversight, quality assurance, and accountability throughout the early action implementation phase. The YRCS PMER team conducted regular field monitoring visits during key interventions, including cash assistance and emergency shelter/repair kit distributions in Bani Al-Mashṭā' and Al-Mithaq IDP sites in Abs district, Hajjah Governorate, to verify that activities were implemented in accordance with established standards, targeting criteria, and operational timelines.

Simultaneously, accountability to affected populations (CEA/AAP) was systematically integrated across all interventions. This included the establishment of accessible complaints and feedback mechanisms, such as help desks and feedback/complaints boxes at distribution sites, ensuring that communities could raise concerns, provide feedback, and seek clarification in a safe and timely manner. Community members were also informed about available feedback channels and their rights to assistance, promoting transparency and trust.

These measures enabled continuous monitoring of implementation quality, timely identification and resolution of issues, and incorporation of community feedback into ongoing actions, thereby strengthening the relevance, effectiveness, and accountability of the response. Overall, the MEAL approach contributed to enhanced operational performance, improved beneficiary satisfaction, and evidence-based learning to inform future anticipatory action interventions.

Post-Distribution Monitoring:

A comprehensive PDM was conducted to evaluate the operation's effectiveness of the cash distribution as an early action in anticipation of the floods. The survey covered 249 household heads (204 male-headed and 45 female-headed households), representing a total of 1,876 household members, including 888 women, 817 men, 190 elderly people, and 62 people with disabilities. Out of targeted HHs, 91% were IDPs, 4% returnees and 5% venerable host communities.

Given a total beneficiary population of 700 households, a random sample of 249 households was selected for the PDM exercise. The sample size was determined by using standard statistical formulas to ensure representativeness with a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 5.

The sampling process employed a simple random sampling method, ensuring that every beneficiary household had an equal chance of being selected. This approach minimized selection bias and allowed for reliable generalization of the findings to the entire beneficiary population.

Below is the summary of the key findings of these PDMs

Key PDM Findings:

Indicator	Result
Cash Assistance Receipt	100% of households confirmed that they received cash assistance
Perceived Impact on Disaster	85% of targeted HHs reported assistance provided have reduced disaster impact on their families; 15% stated it did not

Satisfaction with Distribution Process	98.4% satisfied; 1.6% dissatisfied (due to crowdedness)
Awareness of Assistance Provider	94.4% knew YRCS provided assistance; 5.6% did not know
Corruption/Informal Payments for registration	100% of the targeted households shared that they did not pay any money or incentives for registration.
Preference for Assistance Modality	100% recommended future assistance to be provided in cash form
Satisfaction with Amount	51% satisfied; 49% dissatisfied (citing that the amount was not sufficient for them)
Assistance Met Urgent Needs	40% stated cash met most urgent needs; 60% reported otherwise. The high percentage likely reflects the increasing cost of necessities, the presence of multiple competing needs (such as food, healthcare, rent, and debt repayment), and the vulnerability of the targeted households. While the assistance provided some level of support for a portion of beneficiaries, it was not adequate to fully address urgent needs for the majority, indicating a gap between assistance levels and actual household requirements.

Household Spending Priorities:

Beneficiaries allocated cash assistance as follows:

- **Food:** 44% of cash spending
- **Debt Repayment:** 25.6% of cash spending
- **Medical Treatments and Health Services:** 22% of cash spending
- **Other Items:** 6% (home repairs, tarpaulin purchases, clothing, livestock)

Key achievements against planned readiness and Prepositioning activities:

Readiness activities:

1.Preparation of PDM tools and guidelines (No budget required for this activity):

The PDM tool for Cash activities was finalized and further used as part of early action.

No prepositioning activities under this sector.

Enabling approaches

 Coordination and Partnerships	Female > 18: 0	Female < 18: 0	0 CHF
	Male > 18: 60	Male < 18: 0	AP Code: 118, 119, 127, 128
Early actions:	1.Support by community committees, civil defense/local authorities to YRCS during anticipatory action activities in their relevant targeted communities.		
Narrative description of achievements Under this sector, following activities were implemented as an early action. The 2 community committees, civil defense/local authorities were engaged and have provided support to YRCS Hajjah branch teams during the early action activities in the two targeted communities/locations. The activities			

were implemented closely with these entities and all the actors operating in the targeted locations including UNOCHA, local and international organizations etc.

Key achievements against planned readiness and Prepositioning activities:

Readiness activities:

1. Train community committees and local authorities engaged in emergency response and early actions e.g., civil defense etc. on disaster management and response and first aid:

This activity is linked with above activity under health and care section "First aid training for community committees and local authorities/civil defense" and was conducted accordingly. Two community committees from the targeted sites and civil defense staff were trained, the training was 6 days (5 days on disaster preparedness, response, and early actions and 1 day on basic first aid. Overall, 60 people from community committee, camp management and civil defense were trained.

Prepositioning activities: No prepositioning activities in this sector.

 Secretariat Services	Female > 18: 0	Female < 18: 0	12,150 CHF
	Male > 18: 01	Male < 18: 0	AP Code: 122
Early actions:	1. IFRC Delegation team Monitoring and evaluation visits 2. IFRC Delegation cost including DRM-WASH Co HR and travel cost to support YRCS in sEAP activation and early actions		

Narrative description of achievements

Early actions:

1. IFRC Delegation team Monitoring and evaluation visits:

IFRC Yemen delegation team visited the two targeted sites after the implementation of the early actions, met with community committees members and targeted communities, also with the Hajjah branch team who was involved in the activities under this sEAP and overall received very positive feedback about the activities implemented under this sEAP.

2. IFRC Delegation cost including DRM-WASH Co HR and travel cost to support YRCS in sEAP activation and early actions.

IFRC DRM-WASH Co, who was the focal point at delegation level and fully supported this early action protocols, his partial HR cost was charged under this early action protocols.

Key achievements against planned readiness and Prepositioning activities:

Readiness activities:

1. IFRC Delegation cost including DRM-WASH Co HR and travel cost to support YRCS in Readiness and prepositioning activities.

IFRC DRM-WASH Co cost was not charged during 2024 and was charged in 2025.

Prepositioning activities: No prepositioning activities in this sector.

 National Society Strengthening	Female > 18: 10	Female < 18: 0	18,653 CHF
	Male > 18: 20	Male < 18: 0	AP Code: 124,125,126
Early actions:	1. The trained volunteers and staff will be engaged in anticipatory action activities including cash distribution, awareness raising, emergency shelter/repair kit distribution etc. 2. Branches (Monitoring & Supervision visits, support visits etc.)		

3. YRCS HQ DM team (Monitoring & Supervision visits, support visits etc.)
4. Lesson learned workshop will be conducted after completion of the early action activities by engaging community committees, local authorities, YRCS branch and HQ staff, IFRC staff who were engaged in the overall activities and process.

Narrative description of achievements

Early actions:

1. The trained volunteers and staff were engaged in anticipatory action activities including cash distribution, awareness raising, emergency shelter/repair kit distribution etc.: Overall, more than 30 volunteers from YRCS Hajjah branch were engaged in the early actions upon activation of the triggers, roles and responsibilities among the volunteers were divided, around 10 volunteers who were already trained on cash, they were engaged in cash distributions, and other were engaged in early warning campaigns, shelter and other activities.

2. Branches (Monitoring & Supervision visits, support visits etc.)

The YRCS Hajjah branch teams including branch management, DM staff, finance, logs, PMER and Comms staff have paid regular visits to the targeted sites to support and monitor the early action interventions, also to ensure coordination with local authorities and other humanitarian actors.

3. YRCS HQ DM team (Monitoring & Supervision visits, support visits etc.)

Similar to the above, the YRCS HQ teams including DM staff, finance, PMER and Comms staff were deployed to Hajjah governorate upon activation of the trigger and have paid regular visits to the targeted sites to support and monitor branch teams in the early action interventions, also to ensure coordination with local authorities and other humanitarian actors.

4. Lesson learned workshop:

In Nov 2025, the Yemen Red Crescent Society organized the Lessons Learned Workshop on the Simplified Early Action protocol implemented in August 2025, with close coordination between the Disaster Management Department, the Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER) Department of YRCS, the IFRC Yemen country office, and the IFRC Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa (MENA).

The Lessons Learned Workshop (LLW) was organized to systematically evaluate the implementation of the Simplified Early Action Protocol (sEAP) for floods in Yemen. This involved analyzing the interventions carried out in Hajjah Governorate and assessing their effectiveness in reducing flood-related risks. The workshop aimed to identify successes, challenges, and lessons learned from this experience to develop practical and actionable recommendations for enhancing anticipatory measures and early response in the future. Additionally, it sought to strengthen coordination and collaboration among stakeholders, ensuring shared ownership of plans, which would improve the collective capacity to address floods and mitigate their humanitarian and economic impacts. Below is a brief summary of the outcome of this LLW.

Key Successes and Good Practices

The operation demonstrated the effectiveness of forecast-based anticipatory action in reducing flood impacts through timely activation of the sEAP based on meteorological forecasts and risk analysis. Strong coordination between YRCS, IFRC, government authorities, camp management, and humanitarian partners enabled targeted and timely implementation of early actions with some slight delays on implementation of flood mitigation activities in high-risk IDP sites. Pre-positioning of relief items and early readiness activities facilitated rapid implementation of interventions before the floods occurred.

Cash assistance was identified as one of the most successful interventions, with rapid distribution completed within three days, high beneficiary satisfaction (98.4%), and strong flexibility allowing households to prioritize urgent needs and take preventive actions before flooding. Community engagement through volunteers and community committees significantly enhanced operational effectiveness, local acceptance, and identification of vulnerable households. Flood mitigation measures, including flood barriers and awareness activities, successfully reduced water inflow in some targeted locations and mitigated the impact of flooding. The operation also demonstrated strong commitment to accountability and learning through Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM), beneficiary feedback mechanisms, and integration of gender and diversity considerations.

Key Learnings and Takeaways for Future AA/sEAP

The operation highlighted the importance of early activation, pre-positioning, and early readiness in enabling timely and effective anticipatory action. Strong community presence, local volunteer networks, and engagement with community committees proved essential for rapid mobilization, beneficiary verification, and dissemination of early warning messages. Coordination with meteorological authorities and government agencies strengthened situational awareness and risk-informed decision-making.

Flexible cash assistance demonstrated high relevance and effectiveness as an anticipatory action modality, enabling households to take preventive measures and address priority needs based on their own context. The operation also reinforced the importance of integrating accountability, monitoring, and learning components throughout implementation to capture real-time feedback and improve operational quality.

Areas for Improvement and Recommendations for Future Anticipatory Action Interventions

For future sEAP in Hajjah governorate to slightly lower down the trigger threshold, also to increase the lead time for readiness trigger from 7 to 10 days and activation trigger from 3 to 5 days to ensure more timely activation and implementation of early actions.

Also, future anticipatory action interventions would benefit from strengthening beneficiary registration and data management systems, including the establishment of standardized household identification and improved verification processes to minimize exclusion and duplication risks. Shelter repair kits should be reviewed and adapted to better reflect community priorities and contextual needs, while technical supervision and maintenance planning for flood mitigation infrastructure should be strengthened to improve sustainability and effectiveness.

There is also a need to enhance real-time monitoring, complaints and feedback mechanisms, and community engagement during implementation, particularly at cash distribution and service delivery points. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for cash assistance, logistics, beneficiary verification, and emergency response should be further standardized and contextualized for anticipatory action operations. Procurement and readiness processes at branch level specifically for flood mitigation should be accelerated to minimize delays during activation periods.

In addition, future operations would benefit from increased investment in volunteer capacity building, safety and security support, and training on anticipatory action, community engagement, and accountability approaches. Expanding coordination with clusters and humanitarian partners to harmonize assistance values and approaches would further reduce community confusion and improve equity, for example to review and increase the amount value as per the value of one-off cash according to Yemen cash and market working group. Finally, increased and more flexible funding is required to scale up anticipatory actions, expand coverage to larger at-risk populations, and strengthen multi-sector early action interventions.

Key achievements against planned readiness and Prepositioning activities:

Readiness activities:

1.Orientation/planning session with Branch DM teams and disaster response team on Anticipatory and planned actions in Hajjah This session will be conducted in advance after approval of the sEAP:

Two separate orientation sessions were conducted, first orientation session on anticipatory action, planned activities under the sEAP was conducted for YRCS HQ program and business support staff including DM, Logistic, Finance, and Communication staff and a second orientation on anticipatory action, planned activities under the sEAP was conducted for the targeted branch (Hajjah) and overall more than 20 staff/volunteers have participated in these sessions.

2.Cost of Branch support (Monitoring & Supervision visits, support visits etc.)/for readiness activities:

3. Cost of YRCS HQ (Monitoring & Supervision visits, support visits etc.)/for early readiness:

YRCS HQ DM staff have paid visits to the targeted branch (Hajjah) for orientation and to the targeted sites in Abs district to meet the community committees and civil defense staff, similarly the branch staff have paid visits to targeted sites and costs were charged accordingly

4. Simulation exercise to test the feasibility of the sEAP

Consultation meetings were conducted with YRCS team and Civil defense teams to discuss the agenda/activities and the plan for simulation exercise. The simulation exercise was conducted as part of year 2 readiness activities in close collaboration with IFRC team, Hajjah branch team, Civil defense at HQ and Hajjah branch level. The simulation exercise was designed and conducted closely with the above key relevant stakeholders prior to the activation of sEAP and it provided good learning experience and opportunity for the YRCS HQ team, also Hajjah branch team and the relevant stakeholders, which further helped during the activation and early action phase.

Prepositioning activities: No prepositioning activities in this sector

MDRYE015 - Yemen - Floods EAP

Operating timeframe: *Start date: 23-Jul-2024 End date: 30-Nov-2025*

Appeal launch date: *25-Jul-2024*

I. Summary

	Actual (CHF)
Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	220,000
DREF Response Pillar	220,000
Expenditure	-154,970
Closing Balance	65,030

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	50,023	50,417	-394
PO02 - Livelihoods			
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	89,000	79,127	9,873
PO04 - Health	5,997	748	5,249
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene			
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion			
PO07 - Education			
PO08 - Migration			
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	21,527	-6,126	27,653
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	4,500		4,500
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			
Planned Operations Total	171,047	124,167	46,881
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	12,000		12,000
EA02 - Secretariat Services	14,659	12,150	2,509
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	22,294	18,653	3,641
Enabling Approaches Total	48,953	30,804	18,150
Total	220,000	154,970	65,031

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Date from: 1 Jul 2024 to 30 Jun 2026

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Stock variation accounts		0	0
Administration items	0	258	-258
Housing items	18,273		18,273
Information Technology items	700		700
Kits, Modules and Sets items	28,280	25,146	3,134
Medical Equipment and Instruments items	1,467	775	692
Services items		595	-595
Transport items	0		0
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	48,720	26,774	21,946
Distribution & Monitoring	0		0
Logistics, Transport & Storage	0		0
International Staff	9,680	11,409	-1,729
Personnel	9,680	11,409	-1,729
Workshops & Training	4,000		4,000
Workshops & Training	4,000		4,000
Travel	2,279		2,279
Information & Public Relations	2,100		2,100
Office Costs	0		0
Financial Charges		-2,334	2,334
General Expenditure	4,379	-2,334	6,713
National Society Expenditure	137,094	109,664	27,430
Contributions & Transfers	137,094	109,664	27,430
Programme & Services Support Recovery	13,427	9,458	3,969
Indirect Costs	13,427	9,458	3,969
Pledge Reporting Fees	0		0
Pledge Specific Costs	0		0
Shared Office and Services Costs	2,700		2,700
SOSC Allocations	2,700		2,700
Total	220,000	154,970	65,029

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Reference



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