

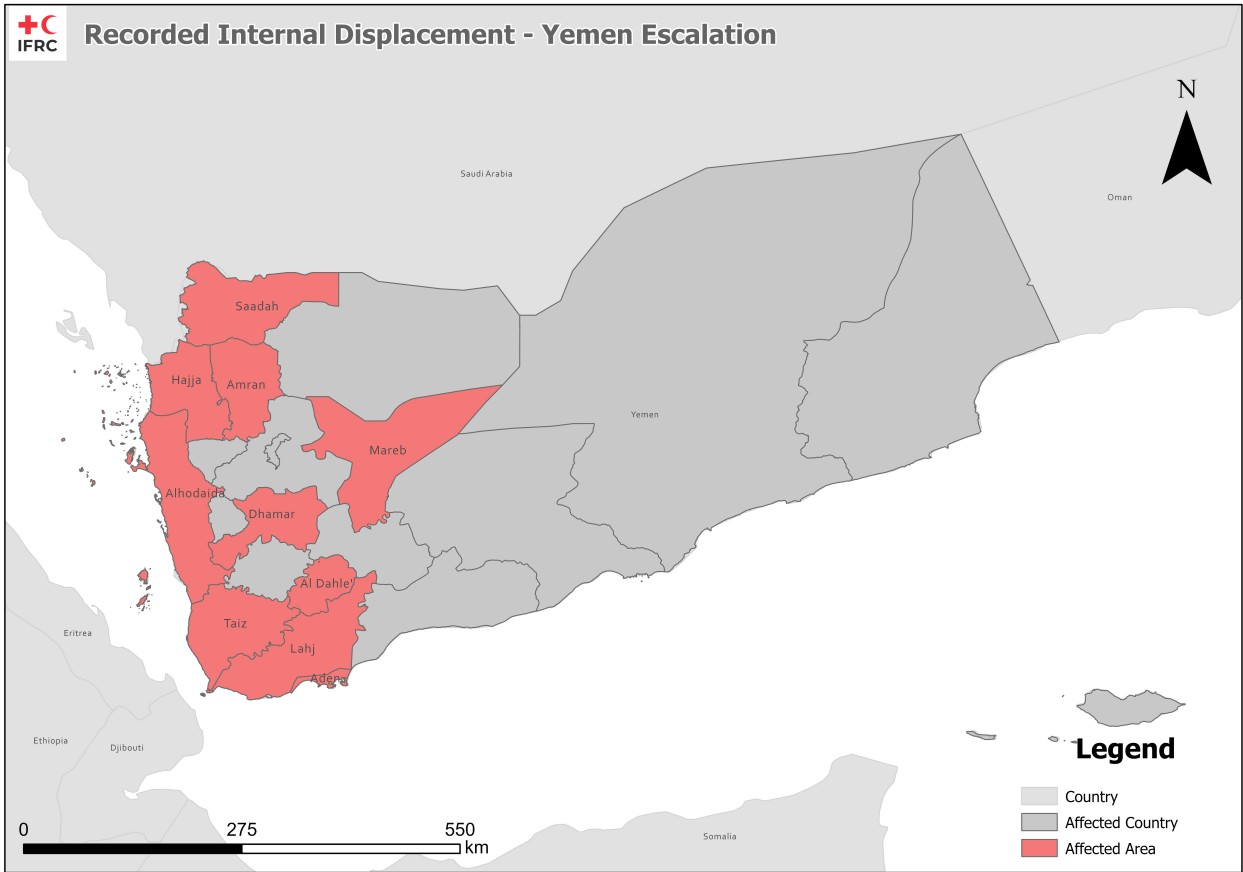
Yemen Population Movement 2026

Appeal: MDRYE018	Hazard: Population Movement	Country: Yemen	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Orange	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 1,000,000	
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 1,237,717 people	People Targeted: 32,000 people	
Operation Start Date: 16-09-2026	Operation Timeframe: 6 months	Operation End Date: 31-03-2027	DREF Published: -
Targeted Regions: Taiz, Hajja, Al-Hodeida, Dhamar, Sa'ada, Aden, Lahj, Mareb, Amran, Al-Dhale'			

Description of the Event

Date of event

03-09-2026



Targeted govenorates

What happened, where and when?

On 3 September 2026, armed hostilities escalated along frontline areas in Taiz Governorate, resulting in significant new population displacement. By 5 September, the escalation had extended towards Yemen’s West Coast, particularly areas of Al Hodeidah Governorate. Continued shelling, insecurity, rapidly changing frontlines, movement restrictions and disruptions to telecommunications forced families to leave their homes, often at short notice and with few or no essential belongings. UNFPA reported that nearly 40,000 people had been displaced by 7 September, with population movements continuing.

IOM’s Rapid Displacement Tracking also recorded a sharp increase in displacement during this period. Between 30 August and 5 September 2026, IOM tracked 2,250 newly displaced households, equivalent to approximately 13,500 people, compared with significantly lower displacement levels in preceding weeks. Most newly recorded movements occurred within or towards Taiz, Al Hodeidah and Lahj. In Taiz, IOM recorded 1,936 displaced households, particularly in Maqbanah, Mawza and Jabal Habashi; in Al Hodeidah, 247 households were recorded, primarily in Al Khukhah and Hays; and in Lahj, 55 households were recorded in Al Musaymir.

Subsequent registration undertaken by the Executive Unit for IDP Camp Management indicates a wider displacement footprint. As of 8 September, the Executive Unit had registered 6,269 newly displaced households, representing approximately 44,149 people, across Taiz, Al Hodeidah, Lahj, Aden and Abyan. Taiz accounted for the largest registered caseload, with 4,492 households / 31,444 people, followed by Al Hodeidah with 1,471 households / 10,297 people. Smaller but significant movements were recorded in Lahj, Aden and Abyan.

The differences between IOM, UNFPA and Executive Unit figures reflect different reporting periods, geographic coverage and data-collection methodologies. IOM’s Rapid Displacement Tracking provides rapid and partial displacement monitoring, while the Executive Unit consolidates registration data from affected governorates. The figures should therefore be considered complementary rather than directly comparable. IOM notes that rapid displacement data require ongoing verification as movements remain fluid.



In addition to displacement captured through available external datasets, YRCS branch monitoring and operational information indicate a broader geographical impact of the escalation. YRCS has identified current response requirements in Taiz, Al-Dhale', Al Hodeidah, Al Jawf, Marib, Sa'ada and Lahj. Amran, Dhamar and Aden have also been identified as frontline/receiving areas and confirmed destinations of population movements, prompting YRCS to mobilize response resources towards reception points. These branch-level observations are being continuously verified as movements remain fluid and available displacement datasets do not yet provide comprehensive coverage of all affected locations. These movements are increasing pressure on already overstretched shelter, water, sanitation, health and basic service capacity in affected and receiving areas.

Scope and Scale

The escalation since 3 September has generated one of the most significant recent waves of conflict-related displacement in western and south-western Yemen. The Executive Unit registered more than 44,000 displaced people by 8 September, while IOM and UNFPA reported rapidly increasing displacement during the first days of the crisis.

The largest concentration of newly displaced households has been recorded in Taiz, particularly in Al Ma'afer, Jabal Habashi, Al Wazi'iyah, Al Makha, Maqbanah and Mawza and other receiving districts. In Al Hodeidah, displacement is concentrated particularly in Hays and Al Khukhah. Lahj and Aden are also receiving families displaced from conflict-affected areas in Taiz and Al Hodeidah.

Many affected families have experienced displacement previously and entered the current crisis with already weakened coping capacities. Families have left homes, assets, livelihoods and income sources behind and are arriving in receiving communities with limited access to shelter, essential household items, food, safe water, sanitation, healthcare and financial resources.

The Executive Unit reports that displacement needs are multi-sectoral and include emergency shelter, food, safe water, sanitation and hygiene, healthcare, protection, essential household items and cash assistance.

Host communities are also increasingly affected. Newly displaced households are frequently staying with relatives or host families already experiencing significant economic pressure, while others are using rented accommodation, temporary shelters, tents and informal living arrangements. The rapid arrival of displaced populations is increasing demand on water systems, sanitation services, markets and health facilities.

The population groups facing the greatest vulnerability include households experiencing repeated displacement, female-headed households, pregnant and lactating women, children, older people, people with disabilities, chronically ill people and households with limited or no income. UNFPA has specifically highlighted heightened health and protection risks among displaced women, children and adolescent girls.

Population movements remain fluid and may continue depending on developments in hostilities. The operation will therefore maintain flexible geographical targeting and beneficiary prioritization based on verified displacement data, humanitarian access and evolving unmet needs.

The operational scope extends beyond the locations recording the largest immediate displacement from the September escalation. Based on updated information from YRCS branches and operational teams, the response covers ten governorates reflecting current and evolving population movement patterns. Taiz, Al-Dhale', Al Hodeidah, Al Jawf, Marib, Sa'ada and Lahj have been identified for current response based on reported population movements and associated humanitarian needs. Amran, Dhamar and Aden have been identified as frontline/receiving governorates with confirmed movement destinations, and YRCS is mobilizing resources towards reception points to respond to arriving displaced households. Yemen's conflict environment remains fluid, with the potential for population movements towards or within other frontline and receiving governorates. Based on its branch presence, operational access, existing displacement caseloads and assessment of potential response requirements, YRCS has identified ten priority governorates for the response.

Source Name	Source Link
1. IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Yemen — Rapid Displacement Tracking	https://dtm.iom.int/reports/yemen-rapid-displacement-tracking-update-30-august-5-september-2026
2. Flash Update on the Hostilities in Yemen (3-8 September 2026)	https://www.unfpa.org/resources/flash-update-hostilities-yemen-3-8-september-2026?page=4

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
--	-----



Did it affect the same population group?	Yes
Did the National Society respond?	Yes
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	No
If yes, please specify which operation	-

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

-

Lessons learned:

Conflict-related displacement has repeatedly affected Taiz, Al Hodeidah and neighbouring governorates during Yemen's protracted armed conflict. However, the current operation responds to a new and sudden escalation beginning on 3 September 2026, which generated substantial new displacement over a short period and produced additional humanitarian needs among newly displaced households and receiving communities.

Some communities have experienced previous displacement, and a proportion of newly displaced households may have been displaced multiple times. However, the current caseload represents households newly displaced or newly affected by the September 2026 escalation.

The scale and speed of the displacement have exceeded existing response capacities and available emergency stocks, creating immediate humanitarian gaps requiring additional emergency financing.

Drawing on previous emergency operations in Yemen, several key lessons have emerged that should inform the design and implementation of future responses:

- Maintain strong coordination with authorities at all levels. Continuous engagement with relevant authorities is critical to facilitate timely access to affected populations, secure operational permissions, and ensure the smooth movement of staff, volunteers, and relief items. Given Yemen's complex administrative environment and the presence of different authorities across geographical areas, early and sustained coordination remains essential to avoid delays and operational constraints.
- Invest in local capacities and resources. Yemen's highly challenging operational context, characterized by restricted international access, logistical constraints, and periodic disruptions to supply chains, reinforces the importance of strengthening local capacities. Investing in local staff, volunteers, suppliers, and community networks enhances response readiness, promotes operational continuity, and allows assistance to reach affected communities more quickly and efficiently when external support is limited.
- Strengthen coordination with humanitarian partners. Close collaboration with Movement partners, UN agencies, NGOs, and relevant coordination mechanisms is essential to avoid duplication of assistance, identify unmet needs, and maximize the impact of available resources. This is particularly important in Yemen, where humanitarian needs continue to outpace available funding and resources.
- Prioritize rapid assessments while maintaining flexibility. The context in Yemen can evolve quickly due to displacement, conflict dynamics, weather events, and access constraints. Previous operations demonstrated the importance of conducting timely needs assessments and regularly updating operational plans to ensure assistance remains aligned with changing priorities on the ground.
- Pre-position relief supplies where feasible. Past operations highlighted the value of maintaining contingency stocks and pre-positioning relief items in strategic locations. This can significantly reduce response times, particularly when access routes are disrupted or procurement processes face delays. This was taken into consideration before the rapid escalation as the YRCS reached out to partners with realistic overview of available stocks and projected needs. Partners supported the NS preposition some essential items that were mobilized immediately during the displacement.
- Plan for procurement and supply chain challenges. Market fluctuations, import restrictions, transportation constraints, and fuel shortages can affect the timely delivery of assistance. Early procurement planning, framework agreements with suppliers, and regular market monitoring can help mitigate these risks and ensure operational continuity.
- Adopt realistic and prioritized response objectives. Given the scale of humanitarian needs and the ongoing funding shortfalls in Yemen, emergency operations should focus on addressing the most urgent life-saving needs while coordinating with other actors to cover gaps beyond the scope of the operation. Clear prioritization helps maximize the humanitarian impact of limited resources and strengthens complementarity across the response.

Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in	No
--	----

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

03-09-2026

Health	24/7 referral ambulances in frontline/contact areas, mobile health clinics in Marib and Al Jawf, and support for the safe and dignified transportation of human remains.
Coordination	coordination with authorities and humanitarian partners.
Assessment	YRCS branches and volunteers are monitoring new population movements and conducting or supporting rapid assessments, beneficiary identification and verification in coordination with local authorities and relevant humanitarian actors.
National Society EOC	activation of branch emergency operations rooms and the YRCS Emergency Operations Centre on a 24/7 basis to monitor developments and coordinate the response.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	The IFRC has an established Country Delegation in Yemen, based in Sana'a, which supports the Yemen Red Crescent Society (YRCS) with coordination, technical and operational support. For the current response, IFRC is supporting YRCS in consolidating and validating operational information and maintaining an updated common operational picture to inform response planning, prioritisation and decision-making. IFRC is also supporting YRCS with the provision of essential non-food items (NFIs) to affected and displaced households, based on identified needs and operational priorities.
-------------	--

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is supporting YRCS through contributions towards emergency operational and fleet-related costs. ICRC is also providing body bags to support the safe and dignified management of human remains, contributing to YRCS operational capacity during the current escalation.



Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	Yes
National authorities	The Executive Unit for IDP Camp Management is registering and monitoring newly displaced households, consolidating displacement information, conducting initial needs assessments and identifying response gaps. As of 8 September, it had registered 6,269 households / 44,149 people displaced across Taiz, Al Hodeidah, Lahj, Aden and Abyan. Health authorities are supporting emergency health readiness, ambulance deployment, referral arrangements and coordination with health facilities.
UN or other actors	IOM is monitoring population movements through its DTM Rapid Displacement Tracking mechanism. Between 30 August and 5 September, it recorded 2,250 displaced households / 13,500 people. UNFPA and partners have activated emergency response mechanisms and reported that nearly 40,000 people had been displaced as of 7 September. The UNFPA-led Inter-Agency Rapid Response Mechanism had delivered emergency relief kits to nearly 13,000 people by that date. YRCS and IFRC will continue coordination with relevant authorities, UN agencies, sector partners and humanitarian organisations to identify remaining gaps and avoid duplication.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

The rapid displacement has forced thousands of households to leave their homes with limited belongings. Many newly displaced families are staying with host communities, in rented accommodation, temporary shelters, tents or informal locations.

The Executive Unit identifies emergency shelter and essential household items as priority needs across affected and receiving areas. In Aden, for example, most registered households were being hosted by other families, placing additional pressure on already vulnerable host households.

Newly displaced households require immediate access to essential household items, particularly mattresses and blankets, to establish minimum living conditions and preserve dignity.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Conflict-induced displacement has disrupted household livelihood activities and access to markets, while many families left their homes without food stocks or financial resources. Newly displaced households are increasingly dependent on assistance and host community support. The ongoing insecurity and repeated cycles of displacement have further reduced coping capacities and increased food insecurity among affected populations. Humanitarian partners report significant shortages of food assistance stocks available for immediate distribution.



Health

The escalation has resulted in civilian casualties and injuries while simultaneously disrupting access to health services. Several health facilities in affected areas have reportedly been damaged, become non-functional, or face operational constraints due to insecurity. Displaced populations face increased health risks resulting from overcrowded living conditions, inadequate shelter, limited access to medicines, and interrupted healthcare services. Access to emergency referral services and treatment for conflict-related injuries remains a critical concern. Health needs will primarily be addressed through existing YRCS services and coordination with health authorities and humanitarian health partners rather than through the main DREF relief package.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Large-scale population movements into host communities and displacement sites are placing additional pressure on already overstretched water and sanitation infrastructure. Reports indicate challenges in accessing safe drinking water and hygiene services in reception sites and affected communities. Overcrowded living conditions increase the risk of waterborne diseases and other public health concerns, particularly among vulnerable groups such as children, older persons, and people with disabilities.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

New displacement increases protection risks associated with family separation, inadequate shelter, restricted mobility and limited access to essential services.

Women, children, adolescent girls, older people, persons with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women and households experiencing repeated displacement may face particularly significant barriers.

UNFPA has specifically highlighted heightened health and protection risks for displaced women, children and adolescent girls.

YRCS will integrate PGI considerations into targeting, distributions, community engagement and referral mechanisms.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

Available information remains preliminary and continues to evolve as displacement movements and security conditions change.

Different displacement datasets currently produce different totals because of variations in geographical coverage, reporting periods and methodologies. For example, IOM's rapid tracking recorded 13,500 individuals displaced between 30 August and 5 September, while the Executive Unit had registered more than 44,000 displaced people across five governorates by 8 September.

Security constraints, changing frontlines, telecommunications disruptions and restricted access may delay registration, assessments and verification in some affected areas.

Disaggregated information on age, gender, disability and other vulnerabilities remains incomplete in some locations.

YRCS will therefore continue assessments and beneficiary verification throughout implementation and adapt geographical targeting based on verified needs and humanitarian access.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The operation aims to meet the immediate needs of vulnerable households newly displaced or affected by the September 2026 escalation through the provision of essential household items and WASH assistance, while protecting dignity, reducing immediate health risks and supporting minimum living conditions.

The operation will target up to 8,000 households / 32,000 people in 10 governorates over a six-month implementation period.



Operation strategy rationale

Based on the identified needs, the operation will focus on the provision of emergency shelter and household items, including blankets and mattresses, alongside hygiene kits and buckets for the most vulnerable displaced households. These interventions were prioritized because they directly address the immediate consequences of displacement and are among the most frequently reported needs by newly displaced families. Access to basic household and hygiene items is essential to support safer and more dignified living conditions, reduce exposure to health risks associated with overcrowding and poor hygiene conditions, and strengthen the ability of households to cope during the initial phase of displacement. Priority will be given to the most vulnerable households, including female-headed households, households with young children, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, and households that have experienced multiple displacements.

The response will build on the existing operational presence, volunteer network and preparedness capacities of the Yemen Red Crescent Society (YRCS). The operation aims to support 8,000 households (32,000 people) through shelter and WASH assistance. YRCS has existing response capacities, including pre-positioned relief stocks and branch-level warehousing arrangements, which will facilitate the rapid delivery of assistance to affected populations. Current response planning foresees the ability to support approximately 4,500 households through direct assistance activities and 3,500 households through available pre-positioned stocks, which will be replenished through this DREF operation.

Given the scale of displacement and humanitarian needs, this operation is intended to contribute to only part of the overall response required. While shelter, household items and WASH support have been identified as immediate priorities, significant needs remain across food security, health, protection, livelihoods and other sectors. Recognizing these limitations, YRCS is coordinating closely with Movement partners, including the IFRC and ICRC, as well as local authorities, UN agencies and non-Movement humanitarian organizations to ensure that unmet needs are addressed through complementary interventions. This coordination will support harmonized targeting, reduce duplication of assistance, strengthen information sharing and maximize the overall humanitarian impact of the response.

Several contextual factors have informed the operational strategy. The security situation remains volatile, with ongoing hostilities, continued population movements and restrictions on humanitarian access affecting parts of the targeted areas. In addition, relief stocks available across the humanitarian response have been reduced due to previous emergencies, while host communities are experiencing increasing pressure from the influx of displaced families. The operation has therefore been designed with sufficient flexibility to adapt to changing needs and access conditions. Beneficiary targeting, distribution plans and operational priorities will be continuously informed by ongoing assessments, coordination mechanisms and displacement monitoring.

Through the provision of emergency shelter, household items and WASH assistance, the operation aims to alleviate immediate suffering, improve living conditions for displaced households and ensure that affected populations are able to meet their most urgent basic needs in a safe, dignified and equitable manner, while contributing to the broader humanitarian response to the crisis.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The operation will target up to 8,000 households (32,000 people) newly displaced or directly affected by the escalation of hostilities that began on 3 September 2026 across ten priority governorates. Geographic targeting reflects the evolving population movement patterns identified through YRCS branch monitoring, rapid assessments, available displacement data, and coordination with local authorities and humanitarian partners.

While the largest documented concentrations of newly displaced households have been reported in Taiz and Al Hodeidah, YRCS operational monitoring indicates a broader geographical impact. Taiz, Al-Dhale', Al Hodeidah, Al Jawf, Marib, Sa'ada and Lahj are currently identified for response based on reported population movements and associated humanitarian needs. Amran, Dhamar and Aden have been identified as frontline and receiving locations with confirmed movement destinations, and YRCS is mobilizing resources towards reception points to enable timely assistance to newly arriving displaced households.

The 8,000-household target will not be divided equally or fixed in advance across the ten governorates. Assistance will be prioritized and geographically adjusted according to verified displacement, assessed vulnerability and unmet needs, humanitarian access, availability of assistance from other actors, and evolving population movements. This flexible approach will allow YRCS to respond to both current needs and further or secondary displacement associated with the ongoing escalation.

Priority will be given to households that have been forced to flee their homes and are residing with host communities, in collective centres, informal settlements, temporary shelters, or other displacement locations with limited access to essential household items and hygiene materials. Rapid assessments and operational information indicate that many displaced families have fled with few belongings



and face urgent shelter, household item and WASH needs.

Beneficiary selection will be undertaken by the Yemen Red Crescent Society (YRCS) in coordination with local authorities, community leaders, displacement management structures, and humanitarian partners. Verification and deduplication processes will be applied to ensure that assistance reaches households with the highest levels of unmet need while minimizing duplication with support provided by other actors. Given the scale of the displacement and available resources, this operation will focus on a prioritized caseload of the most vulnerable households, while YRCS continues to coordinate with IFRC, ICRC, UN agencies, and non-Movement partners to advocate for and facilitate complementary assistance for remaining affected populations whose needs extend beyond the scope and capacity of this DREF operation.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The operation will specifically prioritize vulnerable groups that face additional risks during displacement, including:

- Female-headed households.
- Pregnant and lactating women.
- Households with children under five years of age.
- Older persons living alone or with limited family support.
- Persons with disabilities and households caring for persons with disabilities.
- Chronically ill individuals.
- Households experiencing multiple displacements.
- Unaccompanied or separated children, where identified and referred through appropriate protection mechanisms.

These groups are being prioritized because they often face greater barriers in accessing assistance, reduced mobility, increased protection risks, and lower economic and social coping capacities during emergencies.

The operation will also ensure that assistance is provided without discrimination and based solely on humanitarian need. Where present in the affected locations, vulnerable internally displaced persons (IDPs), migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, and marginalized populations will be eligible for assistance according to the same vulnerability criteria. Targeting will be guided by the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, ensuring impartiality and equitable access to assistance regardless of nationality, legal status, ethnicity, religion, gender, or social background.

Beneficiary identification and verification will be conducted by the Yemen Red Crescent Society (YRCS) in coordination with local authorities, community representatives, displacement management structures, and humanitarian partners. The process will include vulnerability screening, verification of displacement status where relevant, and coordination with other actors to avoid duplication and maximize the impact of available resources. Given that the identified humanitarian needs significantly exceed the scope of this operation, the targeting approach is designed to ensure that the limited assistance available reaches those households with the most urgent shelter and WASH needs while complementary support is sought through coordination with IFRC, ICRC, UN agencies, and other humanitarian partners.

Total Targeted Population

Women	9,664	Rural	-
Girls (under 18)	6,112	Urban	-
Men	9,856	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Boys (under 18)	6,368		
Total targeted population	32,000		



Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	Yes
Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.	
Risk	Mitigation action
Security and access constraints- Ongoing hostilities, shelling, insecurity along access routes, movement restrictions, and disruptions to telecommunications may limit access to affected communities and delay assessments and distributions.	Continuous security monitoring; adherence to YRCS, IFRC, and ICRC security protocols; regular access assessments; flexible planning and scheduling; use of local branches and volunteers with established community acceptance; close coordination with authorities and humanitarian partners.
Further displacement and changing population movements- Continued conflict may trigger additional displacement or secondary displacement, resulting in changing beneficiary numbers and locations.	Conduct ongoing assessments and beneficiary verification; maintain flexible targeting and distribution plans; update beneficiary lists regularly through community networks and coordination mechanisms.
Supply chain and logistics delays- Limited availability of shelter and WASH items, transportation disruptions, fuel shortages, road closures, and increased demand for relief supplies may delay procurement and distributions	Early procurement planning; utilize pre-positioned stocks where available; identify multiple suppliers; maintain contingency stocks; closely monitor market conditions and transport routes.
Coordination gaps and response overlap- The scale of the crisis requires multiple actors to respond simultaneously, which may result in duplication, gaps in coverage, or inconsistent information.	Maintain active coordination with IFRC, ICRC, UN agencies, local authorities, and non-Movement partners; participate in relevant sector coordination mechanisms; regularly share operational plans and assessment findings.
Health and safety risk for volunteers and staff- Volunteers and staff may be exposed to conflict-related hazards, long travel distances, difficult operating conditions, and increased stress during implementation.	Provide safety briefings and personal protective equipment as needed; ensure compliance with security procedures; monitor staff welfare; provide appropriate supervision and duty-of-care measures.



Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:

The operation will be implemented in a highly volatile and complex environment affected by ongoing armed conflict and population displacement. The primary security concern is the continuation of hostilities in Taiz and Al Hodeidah governorates, including shelling, armed clashes, insecurity along access routes, and rapidly changing front-line dynamics. These conditions may restrict humanitarian access, delay distributions, and pose risks to the safety of YRCS staff, volunteers, and affected communities. Disruptions to telecommunications networks and road access have also been reported in affected districts, limiting communication and movement and potentially affecting operational oversight and coordination.

In addition to conflict-related risks, operational safety concerns include long travel distances, movement through insecure areas, damaged infrastructure, overcrowded displacement sites, and exposure of staff and volunteers to physically demanding working conditions during assessments, transportation, and distributions. Beneficiaries may also face protection and safety risks when travelling to distribution points or residing in overcrowded temporary displacement sites with limited services. The ongoing displacement situation may further increase tension within host communities where competition for limited resources exists.

To mitigate these risks, the Yemen Red Crescent Society (YRCS) will implement the operation in accordance with established Movement security frameworks, policies, and procedures. Security conditions will be continuously monitored through coordination with local authorities, communities, the ICRC, the IFRC, and other humanitarian partners. Field movements will be subject to ongoing security assessment and clearance procedures, and operational plans will remain flexible to accommodate changes in access or security conditions. Distributions and field activities will be conducted through YRCS branches and volunteers with strong community acceptance and local context knowledge, helping to reduce security risks and facilitate safe access to affected populations.

The operation will also apply appropriate duty-of-care measures for staff and volunteers, including security briefings, communication protocols, movement tracking, incident reporting procedures, and regular monitoring of staff and volunteer well-being. Beneficiary safety and protection considerations will be incorporated into all operational activities through safe distribution arrangements, community engagement, and feedback mechanisms. Continuous coordination with Movement and non-Movement partners will further support information sharing on security developments and contribute to a safe and effective implementation of the operation.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 709,953

Targeted Persons: 32,000

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of households receiving emergency shelter and household items	8,000
Number of blankets distributed	32,000
Number of mattresses distributed	32,000



Priority Actions

Distribute 32,000 blankets (4 per household) to 8,000 households.
Distribute 32,000 mattresses (4 per household) to 8,000 households.
Mobilize volunteers to support registration, verification and distributions.
Conduct monitoring and post-distribution monitoring (PDM).



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 195,960

Targeted Persons: -

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of households receiving hygiene kits	8,000
Number of hygiene kits distributed	8,000
Number of buckets distributed	16,000

Priority Actions

- Distribute 8,000 hygiene kits (one kit per household).
- Distribute 16,000 plastic buckets (20 litres) (two buckets per household).



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Budget: CHF 24,495

Targeted Persons: 32,000

Indicators

Title	Target
-------	--------

Priority Actions

- Ensuring assistance to people affected through the provision of support for the transportation, storage and handling of items



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 20,871

Targeted Persons: -

Indicators

Title	Target
-------	--------

Priority Actions

- Ensure support of IFRC delegation to the operation



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 48,721

Targeted Persons: -

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of lessons learned workshops conducted	1
	-

Priority Actions

- Mobilize and support volunteers for assessments, verification, distributions and community engagement.
- Storage and warehousing of relief items at HQ and branch level.
- Conduct monitoring, post-distribution monitoring and reporting.
- Carry out communication and visibility activities.
- Conduct a lessons learned workshop at the end of the operation.

About Support Services

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

140 volunteers across the affected branches will be engaged in this operation with the support of the HQ staff

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

The Yemen Red Crescent Society (YRCS) has an extensive volunteer network across the targeted governorates, including both male and female volunteers from the local communities where the operation will be implemented. This local presence helps ensure that the response is culturally appropriate, accepted by communities, and sensitive to local social norms and practices. The volunteer network includes individuals from different age groups and backgrounds, allowing YRCS to engage effectively with a diverse range of affected populations.



Recognizing that women, female-headed households, older persons, persons with disabilities, and households with young children have been identified among the most vulnerable groups affected by the displacement crisis, YRCS will ensure the active participation of female volunteers in beneficiary registration, community engagement, distribution activities, and feedback collection. The involvement of female volunteers is particularly important to facilitate communication with women and girls, identify specific vulnerabilities, and ensure that assistance is delivered in a safe, dignified, and culturally appropriate manner.

While YRCS maintains a diverse volunteer base, challenges remain in achieving full representation of all groups, particularly in terms of female volunteer participation in some locations, as well as specialized capacities related to disability inclusion and protection. To address these gaps, YRCS will seek to mobilize an appropriate balance of male and female volunteers from branches supporting the operation and will provide orientation on Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), community engagement, and accountability to affected populations. Where needed, volunteers with relevant language skills, local knowledge, and community connections will be prioritized to support outreach and communication with vulnerable groups.

During beneficiary targeting and distributions, YRCS will take measures to ensure that vulnerable and potentially marginalized groups, including internally displaced persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, and female-headed households, can access assistance safely and equitably. Feedback mechanisms and community consultations will also be used to identify any barriers to participation and to ensure that the composition of response teams remains appropriate to the needs of affected communities.

Through these measures, YRCS aims to ensure that the volunteer workforce reflects the diversity of the communities served and that assistance is delivered in an inclusive, respectful, and culturally appropriate manner consistent with the Movement's Protection, Gender and Inclusion commitments.

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

Procurement of relief items will be led by the IFRC through local procurement mechanisms and a network of qualified suppliers in Yemen. The procured items will support the planned response to 8,000 households affected by the recent escalation of hostilities. The YRCS will be responsible for transportation, warehousing, handling, inventory management, and distribution of relief items. The National Society will utilize both direct response distributions and pre-positioned stock arrangements to facilitate timely assistance. According to current response planning, the overall NFI response capacity is 8,000 households, including 4,500 households through direct assistance and 3,500 households through pre-positioned stocks intended to enable rapid response in frontline and newly affected areas.

How will this operation be monitored?

The operation will be monitored through the established monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning (MEAL) systems of the Yemen Red Crescent Society (YRCS), with technical support from the IFRC. Monitoring will be integrated throughout the implementation period to ensure that activities are delivered according to plan, assistance reaches the intended beneficiaries, and any operational challenges are identified and addressed in a timely manner.

Progress will be tracked through routine field monitoring conducted by YRCS branch staff and volunteers during beneficiary registration, distributions, and post-distribution follow-up activities. Distribution records, beneficiary lists, waybills, stock reports, monitoring checklists, and field reports will be used to monitor implementation progress against planned targets. Regular operational reviews will be conducted between YRCS headquarters, branches, and IFRC to assess progress, identify bottlenecks, and make any necessary adjustments to implementation plans.

Monitoring findings will be complemented by beneficiary feedback and community engagement mechanisms to ensure accountability to affected populations and to identify any concerns related to targeting, distribution processes, or the quality and appropriateness of assistance. Information collected through these mechanisms will be regularly reviewed and incorporated into operational decision-making.

The IFRC Country Cluster Delegation and regional technical teams will provide remote and in-country monitoring support throughout the operation. Joint monitoring visits may be conducted by YRCS and IFRC, subject to security and access conditions, to verify implementation progress, review compliance with DREF requirements, and provide technical guidance where needed. Regular coordination meetings, operational updates, and financial monitoring will further support oversight of the operation.

At the end of the operation, a post-distribution monitoring exercise and operational review will be conducted to assess the effectiveness, timeliness, relevance, and quality of the response. Lessons learned will be documented and integrated into future emergency operations and preparedness planning, contributing to continuous learning and improvement within YRCS and the Movement.



Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

The Yemen Red Crescent Society (YRCS) will implement a communication strategy that supports operational visibility, accountability, community engagement, and coordination with Movement and external partners throughout the operation. Building on approaches used in previous YRCS and IFRC-supported emergency operations, communication activities will focus on ensuring timely information sharing, promoting transparency with affected populations, highlighting humanitarian needs, and documenting the impact of the response.

Internally, YRCS will utilize existing coordination and reporting mechanisms between headquarters, branches, volunteers, and operational teams to facilitate timely information exchange and operational decision-making. Regular situation updates, distribution reports, beneficiary feedback, and monitoring findings will be shared through established communication channels, including operational meetings, email communications, and coordination platforms involving YRCS, the IFRC, and the ICRC. This will support effective coordination and ensure that emerging issues are identified and addressed promptly.

Externally, YRCS will communicate with affected communities through direct community engagement conducted by volunteers during assessments, registration, and distributions. Information on selection criteria, distribution schedules, entitlements, complaint and feedback mechanisms, and available support will be communicated in a clear, accessible, and culturally appropriate manner. Community feedback mechanisms will be maintained throughout the operation to ensure two-way communication, strengthen accountability to affected populations, and enable the operation to adapt to community needs and concerns.

The operation will also include external visibility and media activities to raise awareness of humanitarian needs and the response being provided. YRCS will share key updates through its official communication channels, including social media platforms, website content, beneficiary stories, photographs, and operational updates, while respecting data protection, dignity, and consent requirements. Media engagement, where appropriate, may include press releases, human-interest stories, and visibility materials highlighting the humanitarian impact of the operation and the role of Red Cross Red Crescent partners in supporting affected communities.

The IFRC will support communication and visibility efforts through technical guidance, review of communication products, coordination of regional and global visibility opportunities, and support for donor visibility and reporting requirements. Communications products developed during the operation will be coordinated between YRCS and IFRC to ensure consistent messaging, adherence to Movement branding requirements, and amplification of key humanitarian messages. The operation will prioritize communication that promotes transparency, accountability, community trust, and the humanitarian principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRYE018 - Yemen Red Crescent Society Yemen-population movement 2026

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	930,408
Shelter and Basic Household Items	709,953
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	195,960
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	24,495
Community Engagement and Accountability	0
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	69,592
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	20,871
National Society Strengthening	48,721
TOTAL BUDGET	1,000,000

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

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

National Society contact: Abdullah Al Azab, Executive director- YRCS, a.azap@yemenredcrescent.org

IFRC Appeal Manager: Nino BURTIKASHVILI, Head of IFRC delegation- Yemen, NINO.BURTIKASHVILI@ifrc.org

IFRC Project Manager: Muhammad Bilal, Operations coordinator, muhammad.bilal@ifrc.org

IFRC focal point for the emergency: Raja Assaf, Head of DCC-MENA, raja.assaf@ifrc.org

[Click here for the reference](#)

