

# Operation Update Report

## Yemen: Sanaa Floods

<b>DREF n°</b> MDRYE011	<b>GLIDE n°</b> <a href="#">FL-2022-000265-YEM</a>
<b>Operation update n° 1:</b> 03 October 2022	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 29 July 2022 to 15 September 2022
<b>Operation start date:</b> 29 July 2022	<b>Operation timeframe:</b> 6 months and end date 31 January 2023
<b>Funding requirements:</b> CHF 749,840	<b>DREF amount initially allocated:</b> CHF 452,156
<b>N° of people being assisted:</b> 31, 815 people / 4,545 households (2,787 HHs existing caseload & 1,758 HHs new caseload)	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross (NorCross), Swedish Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent Society, Qatar Red Crescent Society (QRCS).	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> Danish Refugee Council, Norwegian Refugee Council, UN organizations including UNHCR, UNICEF, and OCHA, and other NGOs and organizations coordinated through the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster.	

### Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

The Yemen Red Crescent Society (YRCS) has continued responding to the flood-affected communities in 16 affected governorates during August and September 2022, with support from IFRC, ICRC, NorCross and QRCS and has assisted more than 6,900 households from the start of the response. However, substantial response gaps remain high as emergency response supplies are depleted due to a lack of funding to the overall humanitarian partners in Yemen. YRCS pre-positioned and recently purchased emergency stocks are also depleted, and the needs and gaps in the targeted affected communities remain high and unmet. The scale-up of the DREF operation will help YRCS to meet the immediate unmet needs of the 1,758 affected households in Ad Dali, Al Bayda, Amran, Hajjah, Ibb, and Sana'a governorates through the replenishment of already distributed NFIs (Mattress, Blankets, Kitchen sets, Hygiene kits & Jerry cans). Below outlined major changes are made to the original DREF operation:

- **Caseload/Target:** The number of people being assisted increased from 2,787 HHs (19,509 people) to 4,545 HHs (31,815 people). [A total number of 1,758 HHs (12,306 people) additional caseload].
- **Budget:** Budget has been increased from 452,156 CHF to 749,840 CHF (297,685 CHF additional budget).
- **Targeted locations:** The number of targeted governorates has increased from 6 to 10 governorates (Al Hodaidah, Hajjah Hadramout, Al-Mahra, Marib, Sana'a, Ad Dali, Al Bayda, Amran, & Ibb). The scale-up covers a total of 6 governorates, 2 already targeted governorates under the existing DREF operation (Hajjah, Sana'a governorate) and 4 new governorates (Ad Dali, Al Bayda, Amran, & Ibb).

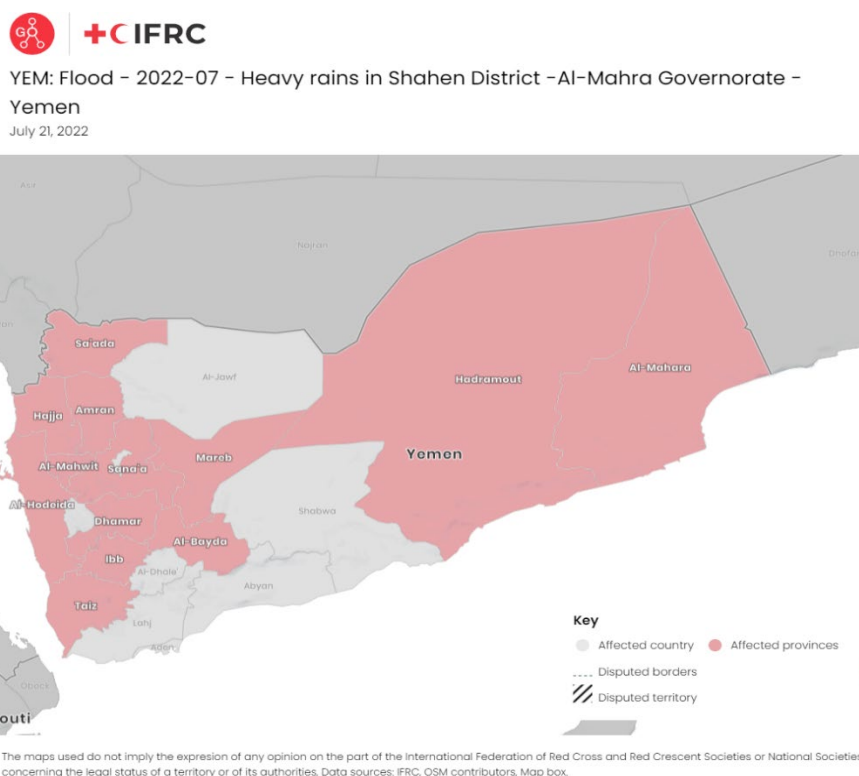
No changes were made to the time frame of the DREF operation and the type of assistance.

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

On Saturday, 23 July 2022, in Sana'a governorate, heavy rains led to floods causing extensive damage to public infrastructure, shelters for displaced people, and other private property. Three people died and two people were injured due to the heavy rain that led to the collapse of their house which consist of three floors and 3 families. the heavy rains affected 56 families in Al-Khamis camp, 137 families at IDPs camp in Al-Hasaba, 116 families at Aser camp in addition to 63 families at Al-Tahreer Square. In Sa'adah Governorate, 299 families were affected by heavy rains, and approximately 50 families of them were affected by heavy rains in the districts of Sa'adah, Sahara, and Majaz.

Yemen's annual rainy season starts in May and normally goes until August-September 2022. This year, however, Yemen witnessed heavier than normal rains, ranging in intensity accompanied by thunderstorms starting in May 2022. On 8 June, based on increased rainfall, flood alerts were issued in various governorates including Ibb, Amran, Hodaidah, Hajjah, Hadramout, and Al Mahrah Governorates'. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Agrometeorological Early Warning Bulletin, the forecasts covering until 31 July favour the formation of heavy rains, especially affecting areas to the north of Ibb and central Hadramawt.<sup>1</sup>



Since the start of the rainy season, floods were reported in Ma'rib, Al Mahwit, Taiz, Ibb, Hadramawt, Al Bayda, Amran, Sada'a, Dhamar Al Hodeidah Sana'a, Hajjah, and Almahra governorates, causing losses of life and property.

### Update to the Description of the Disaster:

Heavy rains and flooding continued across Yemen into the third week of August 2022. At least 18 governorates have been affected by flash floods and flooding, resulting in loss of lives, destruction of property and livelihoods, and damage to critical infrastructure such as roads. According to the UNOCHA Yemen Floods situation update issued on 24 August 2022, more than 51,000 households have been affected across the country since mid-April – an increase of 16,000 households since 10 August 2022, [Yemen: Situation Update - Humanitarian Impact of](#)

<sup>1</sup> [Agrometeorological Early Warning Bulletin \(18-31 July 2022\) \[EN/AR\] - Yemen | ReliefWeb](#)

[Flooding | As of 24 August 2022 \[EN/AR\] - Yemen | ReliefWeb](#). According to YRCS's recent assessment reports based on information collected from the affected communities, humanitarian organizations, and local authorities, more than 40,000 households across 16 governorates were affected by the recent floods until mid-September 2022.

Heavy rains and widespread flooding plagued Yemen from mid-July to mid-September 2022. The vast majority of those affected live in displacement camps and settlements where shelters, livelihoods, and water sources were damaged.

Despite funding constraints, relief organizations moved quickly to provide immediate assistance to affected families. However, significant gaps remain as emergency response supplies deplete. Assessments were also ongoing in many affected areas, while humanitarian partners, including national and international NGOs, UN agencies, and Red Crescent partners, continued to respond to affected and displaced people's immediate needs.

The breakdown of people affected by floods, response, and gap analysis by governorate since the start of the recent floods is shown in the table below, based on YRCS assessments and reports:

Governorate	Total affected HHs since the start of the 2022 floods	Total HHs reached by YRCS since the start of the 2022 flood	Gaps	To be covered under DREF scale up
Ad Dali'	647	647	0	Yes
Al Bayda	839	448	391	Yes
Al Hodeidah	1,031	634	397	No
Al Jawf	4,291	250	4,041	No
Al Maharah	53	53	0	No
Al Mahwit	162	79	83	No
Amran	2,688	497	2,191	Yes
Dhamar	520	69	451	No
Hadramawt	1,112	112	1,000	No
Hajjah	1,936	1031	905	Yes
Ibb	719	210	509	Yes
Ma'rib	23,731	1,750	21,981	No
Sa'dah	229	170	59	No
Sana'a City	783	555	228	No
Sana'a Governorate	1,121	407	714	Yes
Shabwah	392	1	391	No
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,254</b>	<b>6,913</b>	<b>33,341</b>	<b>1,758</b>

An estimated 17,000 people across affected IDPs sites have suffered total damage to tents and other belongings, out of the total number of people affected. Floods and storms have destroyed or partially destroyed tents, resulting in the loss of personal belongings, food, and essential household items, as well as damage to water tanks and sewage networks. Shelter and essential household items (such as tarpaulins and tents), food and clean water, sewage network repair, health services and medicines, and protection assistance are all urgent needs.

Forecasts indicate a high likelihood of continued heavier-than-normal rainstorms in Yemen's southwestern regions during July, August, and September.

This DREF scale up request is intended to replenish the stocks for 1,758 HH used in the previous flood response from the end of July, August, and September 2022 in order to meet the unmet needs of those affected and to assist YRCS in responding to the anticipated floods in the coming period as the rainy season continues towards the end of September 2022. Furthermore, according to the IFRC internal drought monthly forecast report issued on September 15th, 2022, unexpected exceptional wet conditions are forecasted in Yemen and other countries. These exceptionally wet conditions will produce unusual flood events, including high risks to human life, damage to buildings and infrastructure, and crop and livestock losses.



Figure 1: A shelter suffering total damage due to heavy rains and floods affecting Sana'a on 23 July 2022. ©YRCS

## Summary of current response

### Overview of Host National Society

Yemen Red Crescent Society (YRCS) has a nationwide presence in Yemen, with 22 branches in different governorates across the country. Disaster Management (DM) services are a priority for YRCS including disaster and crisis preparedness and response. With more than 8,000 volunteers throughout the territory, YRCS has the capacity to reach most of the territories and engage in first response actions such as evacuations, first aid, and supporting distributions of essential items.

YRCS activated its national emergency protocol for coordination with those branches in the affected areas during the recent floods since May 2022, mobilizing up to 300 volunteers to date. These volunteers carried out activities such as rapid assessment, First Aid, evacuation, ambulance service, and psychosocial support, with deployments and assessments supported by the IFRC, NRC, and ICRC, as well as the YRCS's own Emergency Response Fund (ERF), and supplemented by prepositioned relief items held at branches and YRCS regional warehouses.



Figure 2: During the distribution of household items to IDP affected by floods in Hadramout in June 2022. ©YRCS

Based on updates and requests from Shelter/NFI Cluster, YRCS branches in 16 flood-affected governorates conducted rapid assessments throughout July-September 2022. YRCS distributed food parcels, household essential items including mattresses, blankets, kitchen sets, jerry cans, and hygiene kits to the flood-affected people in the targeted governorates. This was done based on the results of the assessments.

**The YRCS response since the start of the most recent floods is summarized below:**



Governorate	Total HHs reached by YRCS since the start of the 2022 flood	To be covered under DREF scale up
Ad Dali'	647	Yes, partially
Al Bayda	448	Yes, partially
Al Hodeidah	634	No
Al Jawf	250	No
Al Maharah	53	No
Al Mahwit	79	No
Amran	497	Yes, partially
Dhamar	69	No
Hadramawt	112	No
Hajjah	1,031	Yes, partially
Ibb	210	Yes
Ma'rib	1,750	No
Sa'dah	170	No
Sana'a City	555	No
Sana'a Governorate	407	Yes
Shabwah	1	No
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,913</b>	<b>1,758</b>

In addition to facilitating the evacuation of IDPs and distributing the aforementioned food parcels, household items, and hygiene kits, YRCS also offered first aid and psychosocial services to the affected population.



Figure 3: YRCS emergency team providing first aid to affected people. © YRCS

According to a recent YRCS stock report, the emergency stock for the majority of the Branches is depleted, and a quick replenishment is needed for the recently distributed stocks in order to continue distributing to the remaining affected families. When necessary, YRCS will mobilize remaining stocks to at-risk areas, continue to monitor the forecasts, and continue to take part in internal and external coordination meetings with government agencies and

NGOs to discuss and plan any planned response.



*Figure 4: YRCS team evacuates the tents of IDPs to safe areas.© YRCS*

### **Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country**

Given the ongoing conflict in the country since 2014, there is a limited but solid presence of Movement partners in Yemen. IFRC has a legal status and has been present in-country since 2003. Key areas of support from IFRC include disaster management, health and care, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), national society development (NSD), logistics, and planning, monitoring, evaluations and reporting (PMER). IFRC is actively supporting the YRCS in operational planning and coordination among partners for setting up this emergency response.

The ICRC has an agreement with the authorities in Yemen and has presence in-country since 1968. Currently, Yemen is one of the ICRCs' top ten priority operations globally and is engaged across different governorates, especially those on the frontline, with a focus on humanitarian interventions in health, Restoring Family Links, economic security, water and habitat, protection, and dead body management. ICRC also supports and coordinates with YRCS in the prepositioning of relief stocks (both food and non-food), as well as technical capacities including Safer Access and Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA), and complementary to IFRC technical support.

There are four Participating National Societies present in Yemen and supporting YRCS bilaterally. Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, and Qatar Red Crescent Society. They are specialized in health but also emergency response and contribute to the Movement emergency operation with specific resources, such as shelter and household items and additional technical support where needed.

During the 2022 flood response, YRCS received support from the Norwegian red cross (NRC) for 2,000 HHs (including 8,000 Mattresses, 8,000 blankets, 2,000 kitchen sets, 2,000 dignity kits (April to September 2022) in Hadramout, Maarib, Aljauf, Saada, and Dhamar governorate. In addition, ICRC supported a total number of 2,000 HHs with household items (blankets-5 per HH, solar lights-1 per HH, sleeping mats-3 per HH, kitchen sets-1 per HH, mosquito net- 3 per HH, and plastic buckets- 1 per HH. Qatar Red Crescent provided 480 blankets and mattresses and, planning to distribute 561 NFI kits (mattresses, blankets, and kitchen sets, among others) in the Marib governorate.

## Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

In coordination with Shelter Cluster, OCHA, the CCCM Cluster is working with the authorities to assess the needs and mobilize an immediate preparedness and response at IDP sites. The Shelter/Household items, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health and Protection and the Food Security and Agriculture (FSAC) clusters are working to respond to immediate needs in all the areas affected.

YRCS is an active member of the Shelter/NFIs/CCCM cluster in Yemen and regularly attends the meetings and coordinates the operation with the Shelter cluster in Yemen. As the majority of active humanitarian actors operating in Yemen, including the UN, INGOs, and NGOs, have very limited resources available for this flood response, all clusters support YRCS in terms of response planning, needs assessment, information sharing, and coordination. Since YRCS is regarded as the primary partner in the response to natural disasters, including floods, resources from YRCS must be coordinated, scaled up, and fully staffed to meet the needs of the affected population.

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

### Needs analysis

According to CCCM cluster master lists, there are 2,286 IDP sites in Yemen that are home to 1,861,615 people living (265,945 households), 1,562,281 of whom reside in flood-prone areas. Additionally, host communities that reside in coastal areas are vulnerable to floods. Most impacted are a mix of recent and long-term IDPs who are residing in camps. Many of these vulnerable people reside in improvised structures made of regional materials that are unfit for even mild flooding events like these annual rainy seasons. Shelters in IDP sites are therefore susceptible to damage (either partially or completely) and need to be completely replaced or maintained and upgraded. Household items, such as kitchen sets, mattresses, blankets, and food rations, as well as identification and important documents, are damaged or destroyed. Flood-affected communities no longer have access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities. Flood water, even if it recedes, raises the risk of water-borne diseases and other problems. When there is a continuing threat of flooding, these conditions worsen and community resilience suffers.

Flooding and heavy rains continued in Yemen into the third week of August 2022. Flash floods and flooding have affected at least 18 governorates, resulting in the loss of people's lives, destruction of property and livelihoods, and damage to critical infrastructure such as roads. According to the UNOCHA Yemen Floods Situation Update issued on the 24th of August 2022, more than 51,000 households have been affected across the country since mid-April –an increase of 16,000 households since 10 August 2022, [Yemen: Situation Update – Humanitarian Impact of Flooding | As of 24 August 2022 \[EN/AR\] – Yemen | ReliefWeb](#).

According to YRCS's recent assessment reports based on information collected from the affected communities, humanitarian organizations, and local authorities more than 40,000 households were affected till mid-September 2022 by the floods across 16 governorates affected by the recent floods. Below is the breakdown of the affected population due to recent floods based on YRCS assessments:

Governorate	Total Affected HHs since start of 2022 floods (YRCS report)
Ad Dali'	647
Al Bayda	839
Al Hodeidah	1,031
Al Jawf	4,291
Al Maharah	53
Al Mahwit	162

Governorate	Total Affected HHs since start of 2022 floods (YRCS report)
Amran	2,688
Dhamar	520
Hadramawt	1,112
Hajjah	1,936
Ibb	719
Ma'rib	23,731
Sa'dah	229
Sana'a City	783
Sana'a Governorate	1,121
Shabwah	392
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,254</b>

The period between mid-July and mid-September 2022 was characterized by heavy rains and widespread flooding across Yemen. The majority of those affected are in displacements sites and settlements where shelters, livelihoods, and water sources were damaged.

#### Targeting:

Communities will be targeted based on YRCS' selection criteria, which prioritize vulnerabilities in collaboration with local authorities, Shelter Cluster, and other organizations on the ground. YRCS mobilizes volunteers and staff for rapid needs assessments in order to gather information from local community leaders and affected communities. In response to the recent floods, YRCS has reached out to approximately 6913 HH (48,391 people). Priority is given to the severely affected population in the targeted area who have not yet received any assistance. Based on the assessment data, female-headed households, heads of households with disabilities, minor-headed households, and large families will be prioritized in the response.

In collaboration with other agencies, this operation's support will be used to replenish stocks distributed in the governorates of Hajjah, Alhodaydah, Hadramout, Al Mahra, Marib, and Sana'a. The roundup of stocks to be replenished for a minimum total of 2,787 households takes into account ongoing verification of needs (as assessments continue at the time of writing), as well as anticipated rainfall and subsequent floods as the rainy season continues towards the end of September 2022. Furthermore, according to the IFRC internal drought monthly forecast report issued on 15 September 2022, unexpected exceptional wet conditions are forecasted in Yemen and other countries. These exceptional wet conditions will result in exceptional flood events, including high risks to human life, damage to buildings and infrastructure, and loss of crops and livestock. This DREF operation will also support the costs of volunteer mobilization for those mobilized from June 2022 onwards, which is approximately 300 volunteers.

The scale-up of this DREF operation will cover the replenishment of stocks distributed in 1,758 HH in six governorates (Ad Dali, Al Bayda, Amran, Hajjah, Ibb, and Sana'a) as well as the costs of volunteer mobilization for those mobilized in July, August, and September 2022 and beyond.

#### Scenario planning

Based on the current situation, in which continuous rains over the past months caused major flash floods during the recent rainy season in Yemen, YRCS is planning three potential scenarios:

- 1) In the best-case scenario, the situation would stabilize, and further rains would take place with a low percentage of waterfalls, allowing humanitarian actors and national authorities to respond within their capacity accordingly to reach the affected population.



- 2) In the most likely scenario, above-average rains continue to exacerbate the needs and increase the vulnerability of the affected population in terms of shelter, health, hygiene, food, water and sanitation. An increase in the number of people will be affected by the floods and will require emergency support. This is the most likely scenario that will be faced, given that currently, it is the middle of the rainy season in the north of Yemen, and Cyclone season starts at end of September, which can impact the coastal areas of Yemen, such as Socotra, Al Mahra, Hadramaut and Shabwa, Taiz and Al Hodaidah governorates. The estimated number of people affected by this scenario would reach 53,000 households. Evacuation centers could be set up in public buildings, including schools, in the case of emergency flood situations, where accommodation can be provided between 10 to 30 days, however, schools are expected to reopen in the coming weeks, coinciding with the peak of the rainy season.
- 3) Worst-case scenario, the increasingly heavy rains, combined with sudden conflict resumption where rainfall is most likely to increase by 50% leading to severe damage to dams, which lack maintenance, particularly those located in areas surrounded by mountainous areas. Inadequate drainage systems inside and around cities might exacerbate flooding conditions, with IDP sites being particularly vulnerable since they have no flood mitigation measures and substandard shelters. A total of 31,333 people in 128 IDP sites in Hajjah, Hadramout, and Al Hodaidah governorates HHs are expected to be severely affected under this scenario.

Depending on each scenario, YRCS with support from Movement partners, will adapt and mobilize the necessary resources to meet the humanitarian needs. Currently, this operation is considering the most likely scenario (scenario 2), and the number of staff and volunteers mobilized, aiming to respond to a small-medium scale emergency. YRCS will continue to monitor the situation closely, focusing on flood risks, and revise accordingly based on the evolving situation, including operational challenges which could include physical access to the affected population because of floods, the availability of relief items and procurement issues, and movement of YRCS volunteers and staff as well as international staff.

## **Operation Risk Assessment**

### **Security**

Given the current truce in effect, the overall outlook for intervention is positive; however in case the truce is breached, and the conflict resumes or even escalates in some areas including, Taizz, Marib, Alhodaydah, Hajjah, Aljawf and Shabwah, the intervention will be impacted. YRCS has widespread acceptance in the community and has no impediments to reaching all vulnerable areas. YRCS will coordinate staff and cargo movement clearances in advance with the relevant authorities. The ICRC is the lead agency in terms of security, and the IFRC has a Movement Coordination Agreement (MCA) with the ICRC under which all goods and personnel movement is coordinated under the security umbrella of the ICRC.

### **Access to the affected area/population:**

Given the damage to the road infrastructure caused by recent heavy rains, one of the main risks and challenges is limited access to the affected areas. The authorities attempted to restore the main roads so that all affected areas could be easily and quickly accessed in order to respond in the targeted areas. YRCS will continue to coordinate the response with local authorities and communities, and will use any alternate routes available to reach the affected areas and people.

### **Logistics restrictions**

Another challenge and risk is the transportation of relief materials within the country, especially in governorates near conflict zones. Since 2020, the IFRC/YRCS has conducted local procurement of essential relief items whenever possible and when items are available in local markets, in order to reduce the lengthy delays that plague international procurements. For this operation, the IFRC delegation will assist YRCS with local procurement of relief items and will ensure that items are delivered within the timeframe of the operation. Additionally, the IFRC regional office GHS&SCM will provide technical validation and support to the delegation and the NS as needed.

One of the main risks is currency inflation, which occurs when the local currency exchange rate rises against the USD, raising the prices of locally purchased goods and the cost of transportation. To mitigate any effects, YRCS will pay all costs in USD currency. Furthermore, to mitigate the impact of local currency inflation, the IFRC will sign all agreements with suppliers for the provision of NFIs, among others in USD.

Another high-risk factor is the scarcity of fuel in the local market, as well as the constant rise in fuel prices, which causes delays in responding rapidly. If necessary, the budget will be adjusted to include a small buffer to account for these fluctuations.

The extent of the rainfall and flooding has caused and continues to cause severe damage to dams, particularly those that are neglected and located in the mountains surrounding cities and populated areas. Inadequate drainage systems within and around cities may result in a disastrous situation. IDP sites would be affected again because some are located near water streams, putting them in a high-risk situation, especially since there are no flood mitigation measures in place and inadequate shelters. To mitigate the impact of this, early warning will be issued to the population, in collaboration with local authorities and communities, for safe and timely relocation from high-risk areas.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Proposed strategy

#### Overall Operational objective:

The overall objective of this operation is to replenish YRCS stocks to meet the immediate needs of 4,545 households (up to 31, 815 people) affected by heavy rain and floods in Hajjah, Hodaidah, Hadramout, Al Mahra Marib, Ad Dali, Al Bayda, Amran, Ibb and Sana'a governorates.

The operation will focus on the following activities:

- 1. Replenishment of costs for the assessments** carried out by YRCS in May, June, July, August & September 2022 in the aftermath of the floods, both rapid and detailed.
- 2. Replenishment of Shelter-related household items (HHIs):** YRCS is focusing on the replenishment of immediate household items distributed to 5,138 most affected households by the floods including:

#### Existing DREF Target:

- Replenishment of 11,148 blankets (4 per household)
- Replenishment of 11,148 mattresses (4 per household)
- Replenishment of 2,787 kitchen sets (1 per household).

#### Scale up Target:

- Replenishment of 7,032 blankets (4 per household)
- Replenishment of 7,032 mattresses (4 per household)
- Replenishment of 1,758 kitchen sets (1 per household).

#### Total target/Caseload:

- Replenishment of 18,180 blankets (4 per household)
- Replenishment of 18,180 mattresses (4 per household)

- Replenishment of 4,545 kitchen sets (1 per household)

**3. Replenishment of WASH-related household items:** Also, in addition to the shelter items YRCS is focusing on the replenishment of 4,545 hygiene kits and 9,090 Jerry cans (2 per household) distributed to the most affected households.

**The distribution per governorate is as follows:**

<b>Hajjah</b>	800 HHs
<b>Al Hudaydah</b>	300 HHs
<b>Hadramout</b>	300 HHs
<b>Al Mahrah</b>	53 HHs
<b>Marib</b>	618 HHs
<b>Sana'a</b>	264 HHs
<b>Ad Dali</b>	400 HHs
<b>Al Bayda</b>	400 HHs
<b>Amran</b>	200 HHs
<b>Ibb</b>	210 HHs

This DREF operation will ensure the replenishment of household and hygiene items. The distribution is still ongoing in different affected areas by the latest floods in Yemen and will continue in September 2022.


**Operational Support Services**

- 1. Human resources:** YRCS has mobilized over 20 staff and over 300 volunteers to support this operation in the affected branches. Moreover, they have been participating in the emergency phase during evacuation and relief activities. This operation will count on YRCS operational structure in the branches through the existing Disaster Management focal point and at least 30 volunteers per branch for assessment, targeting, distribution and monitoring of the activities. IFRC will support YRCS with the DM capacities in the country. All active volunteers including those deployed in this operation have already been insured as part of the annual support provided by IFRC in Yemen on annual basis.
- 2. Logistics and procurement:** the logistic services in the current operation, will be managed under IFRC procedures in close coordination with YRCS to ensure standards, timeliness, relevance, transparency and accountability; where appropriate, with a strong joint monitoring mechanism of YRCS and the IFRC. The procurement of goods in this plan of action is in accordance with the IFRC standard procurement procedures. Technical support will be provided by the regional office as appropriate. Warehousing: Warehousing plays a significant role in this operation. The National Society will use its national warehouse to store items and then dispatch them to the branches' warehouses in advance of distribution. However, in some locations, due to distance from the branch warehouse, additional temporary warehousing may be sourced and rented to meet operational needs.
- 3. Communication and Visibility:** To support volunteers in their mission as well as increase the visibility of Red Crescent actions on the ground, response staff and volunteers will ensure visibility of YRCS, by wearing RC vests at distribution/ activities sites, as well as including visibility items in distribution materials under shelter/ HH support items. Coordination will continue with the ICRC and local authorities for their safety and security. When possible, and if no security risks are taken, the volunteers will take photos and videos of their activities to be published on YRCS and IFRC social media platforms.
- 4. Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and reporting (PMER):** The IFRC team in Yemen will continue providing YRCS with necessary monitoring and reporting support for this operation. Field visits are conductible for the time being. Operation Updates will be issued in case of modification of objectives, timeframe, or budget as per DREF guidelines. A participatory lesson learned workshop will be conducted at the end of the operation to

review the implementation and best practices followed by YRCS in its work with the communities affected. A report will be produced for learning and improving future operations. The Regional Health, Disaster Climate and Crisis unit and Programme and Quality Assurance department will be involved in the technical aspects of the formulation of the report.

- 5. Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):** CEA will be mainstreamed throughout the intervention to guarantee maximum and meaningful participation of the affected communities. Participation of beneficiaries and community leaders will be ensured from the beneficiary selection, needs assessment and distribution of relief materials. The beneficiary selection process will be communicated to all affected; the assistance items and quantities will be presented in vouchers individually signed by beneficiaries and during the distribution. Operation room numbers will be disseminated on a standing banner at the distribution locations. All activities will engage a Do No Harm approach. All efforts will be made to respond to the concerns of affected people, with corrective measures put in place immediately.
- 6. Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI):** The operation considers the diverse and special needs of women, girls, men and boys with diverse ages, disabilities, and backgrounds across the different phases of the operation from the assessment. Specific measures will be taken to reduce the risk of violence and increase access to shelter and WASH support for persons with disabilities.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<p><b>Shelter</b>  <b>People targeted: 31, 815</b>  Male: 16, 226  Female: 15, 589  <b>Requirements (CHF): 513, 585</b></p>		
<b>Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions</b>			
<b>Indicators:</b>		<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of household items provided for settlement assistance		4,545	2,787
<b>Output 1.1: Short-term settlement assistance is provided to affected households</b>			
<b>Indicators:</b>		<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of household items provided for settlement assistance		4,545	2,787
<b>Progress towards outcomes:</b>			
Procurement of Kits for 2,787 HHs (including mattresses, blankets, and kitchen sets) is almost at the final stage, items will be delivered by end of September to the start of October 2022.			
<b>Needs analysis:</b> According to YRCS reports, the recent floods have affected 40,254 families. The most pressing need identified by humanitarian actors in their report is for shelter and household items. Those living in IDP camps, where people have been living in extremely vulnerable conditions since the conflict began, are particularly affected. In addition to the shelter items that will be provided by other shelter partners such as UNHCR in Yemen in response to the needs of the affected people, essential household items such as kitchen sets, blankets, and mattresses are prioritized, as the population has lost their belongings such as kitchen sets, blankets, and mattresses. Shelter Cluster partners also reported casualties, house damage, and urgent needs in the governorates of Ma'rib, Al Mahwit, Taiz, Ibb, Hadramawt, Al Bayda, Amran, Sadaa, Dhamar Al Hodeidah, Sana'a, and Hajjah. The total number of families directly impacted by the flood is growing even as the rains keep falling and assessments keep taking place. Due to a lack of funding, the region's emergency shelter and household supply stocks are at dangerously low levels. As a result, due to a lack of funding diverted to address the humanitarian effects of the Ukraine conflict, the Shelter Cluster is currently unable to meet the reported needs. As a result, the most vulnerable IDPs who			




have been displaced by the conflict will be compelled to live in shoddy, temporary housing. The poor living conditions of the 77% of IDPs—who lack even plastic sheeting to shield themselves from the rain and other elements—will also significantly raise the risk of contracting water-borne diseases.

The Shelter Cluster, in collaboration with REACH-Impact Initiatives, conducted additional analysis on flood susceptibility to identify the sites and paths most at risk for a potential flash flood while verifying and assigning referrals to partners. The proposed item for distribution is based on the YRCS's capacity and mandate in providing emergency lifesaving assistance and is intended to supplement the actions of other actors present and responding in the respective areas.

**Challenges:**

Given the damage to the road infrastructure caused by recent heavy rains, one of the main risks and challenges is limited access to the affected areas. The authorities attempted to restore the main roads so that all affected areas could be easily and quickly accessed in order to respond in the targeted areas. YRCS is continuing to coordinate the response with local authorities and communities, and is using/will use alternative routes to reach the affected areas and population.

Response gaps have been reported as a result of funding shortages, with limited or exhausted resources and relief supplies. More support is required to address medium to long-term needs and rehabilitation. With the rains and floods, explosive remnants of war threats to civilians reportedly increased, and partners emphasized the importance of mine action and awareness in flood-affected areas.

	<p><b>Water, sanitation and hygiene</b>  <b>People targeted: 31, 815</b>  Male: 16, 226  Female: 15, 589  <b>Requirements (CHF): 132,049</b></p>		
<p><b>Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities.</b></p>			
<b>Indicators:</b>		<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items		4,545	2,787
<p><b>Output 1.1: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population</b></p>			
<b>Indicators:</b>		<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items		4,545	2,787
<p><b>Progress towards outcomes:</b>  The procurement of hygiene and jerry can kits for 2,787 HHs is nearing completion; items will be delivered between the end of September and the beginning of October 2022.</p>			
<p><b>Needs analysis:</b> Floods have caused significant damage to water and sanitation infrastructure and services, as well as contaminated water sources. The impact of the flood may result in an increase in the number of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) cases in the targeted governorates. IDPs in camps require hygiene supplies. YRCS has WASH programs in place in all of the governorates targeted in this operation, which is currently focusing on epidemic awareness and campaigns.</p>			
<p><b>Challenges:</b>  Given the damage to the road infrastructure caused by recent heavy rains, one of the main risks and challenges is limited access to the affected areas. The authorities attempted to restore the main roads so that all affected areas could be easily and quickly accessed in order to respond in the targeted areas. YRCS is continuing to coordinate the response with local authorities and communities and is using/will use alternative</p>			

routes to reach the affected areas and population.

Response gaps have been reported as a result of funding shortages, with limited or exhausted resources and relief supplies. More support is required to address medium to long-term needs and rehabilitation. With the rains and floods, explosive remnants of war threats to civilians reportedly increased, and partners emphasized the importance of mine action and awareness in flood-affected areas.

## Strengthen National Society

Requirements (CHF): 4,260

**S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers safely deployed for this emergency	300	300

**Output 1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers equipped with PPEs for this response operation	N/A	

### Progress towards outcomes:

YRCS activated its national emergency protocol for coordination with those branches in the affected areas during the recent floods from May to September 2022, mobilizing up to 300 volunteers to date. With deployments and assessments supported by the IFRC and other RCRC movement partners, these volunteers carried out activities such as rapid assessment, First Aid, evacuation, ambulance service, and psychosocial support.

## Effective, credible and accountable IFRC

Requirements (CHF): 4,260

**Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of accountability tools adopted by the NS	2	-

**Output 3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of engagement exercises conducted for this operation	2	3

### Progress towards outcomes:

Throughout the flood response, YRCS engaged and involved all relevant stakeholders at the community, district/governorate, and national levels. The activities, including assessments and distributions, were coordinated with local communities, local authorities at the district/governorate level, shelter/NFI and CCCM clusters at the subnational level, and where necessary, shelter/NFI clusters at the national level.

## D. Updated Budget

all amounts  
in Swiss  
Francs (CHF)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

### DREF OPERATION

MDRYE011-Yemen-Floods

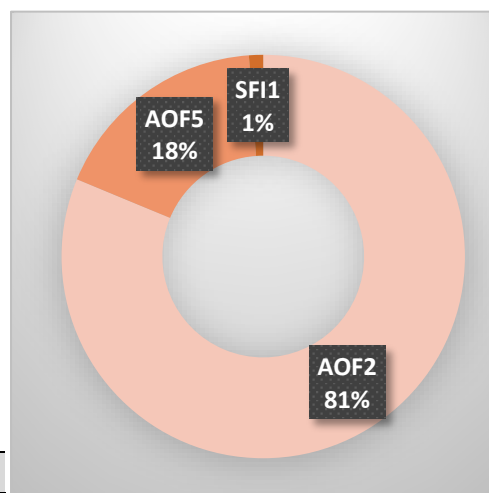
19/9/2022

#### Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Clothing & Textiles	399,960
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	77,265
Utensils & Tools	136,350
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>613,575</b>
Distribution & Monitoring	24,000
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>24,000</b>
Volunteers	22,500
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>22,500</b>
Travel	40,000
Communications	4,000
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>44,000</b>
DIRECT COSTS	704,075
INDIRECT COSTS	45,765
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>749,840</b>

#### Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	
AOF2	Shelter	609,271
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	
AOF4	Health	
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	132,049
AOF6	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	
AOF7	Migration	
SFI1	Strengthen National Societies	8,520
SFI2	Effective International Disaster Management	
SFI3	Influence others as leading strategic partners	
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>749,840</b>



## Contact information

### Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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

#### **In the Yemen Red Crescent Society**

- Fuad Al-Makhethi, Secretary General, Email: [f.almakhathy@gmail.com](mailto:f.almakhathy@gmail.com)
- Rosly Al-Hmati, Executive Director, Email: [executive-director@yemenredcrescent.org](mailto:executive-director@yemenredcrescent.org)
- Abdullah Saleh Alazap, National Disaster & Crisis Management Coordinator; phone: +967 777 188863, Email: [a.azap@yemenredcrescent.org](mailto:a.azap@yemenredcrescent.org)

#### **In the IFRC**

- **IFRC MENA Regional Delegation:** Dr. Hosam Faysal, Head of Health, Disaster, Climate and Crisis (HDCC); phone: +961 71 802 916; email: [hosam.faysal@ifrc.org](mailto:hosam.faysal@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC MENA Regional Delegation:** Nader Bin Shamlan, Operations Coordinator; phone: +961 81 131 074; email: [Nader.BINSHAMLAN@ifrc.org](mailto:Nader.BINSHAMLAN@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Yemen Country Delegation:** Sami Fakhouri, Head of IFRC Country Delegation in Yemen; phone: +967 730 400 110; email: [sami.fakhouri@ifrc.org](mailto:sami.fakhouri@ifrc.org)
- Muhammad Bilal, Acting DM and WASH Delegate; phone: +967 776 801 912; email: [Muhammad.bilal@ifrc.org](mailto:Muhammad.bilal@ifrc.org)

#### **In IFRC Geneva**

- **Eszter Matyeka**, Senior Officer, DREF; phone: +41 754198604; email: [eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org](mailto:eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org)

#### **For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:**

- **Luca Peciarolo**, MENA Acting Regional Head, Strategic Engagement and Partnerships; phone: +961 81311918; email: [Luca.PECIAROLO@ifrc.org](mailto:Luca.PECIAROLO@ifrc.org)

#### **For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:**

- **IFRC MENA Regional Delegation:** Goran Boljanovic, Head of Global Humanitarian Services & Supply Chain Management (GHS & SCM), email: [goran.boljanovic@ifrc.org](mailto:goran.boljanovic@ifrc.org)

#### **For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)**

- **IFRC MENA Regional Delegation:** Nadine Haddad, Regional PMER Manager; phone +961 71 802 775; email: [Nadine.haddad@ifrc.org](mailto:Nadine.haddad@ifrc.org)

## How we work

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