

<b>Emergency appeal №: MDRYE014</b> <b>Emergency appeal launched:</b> August 2024 <b>Operational Strategy published:</b> September 2024	<b>Glide №: FL-2024-000147-YEM</b>
<b>Operation update #1</b> <b>Date of issue:</b> 13/11/2024	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> From 03/05/2024 to 15/10/2024
<b>Operation timeframe:</b> 13 months (03/05/2024 - 30/06/2025)	<b>Number of people being assisted: 600 000</b>
<b>Funding requirements (CHF):</b> CHF 16 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 20 million Federation-wide	<b>DREF amount initially allocated:</b> CHF 1000 000

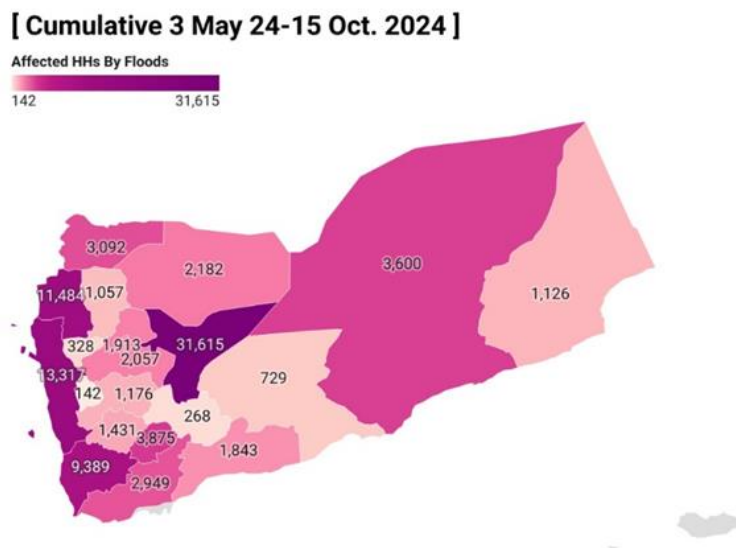
*To date, this Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 20,000,000, is only 2.6% funded. Further funding contributions are highly needed to enable the Yemen Red Crescent society, with the support of the IFRC and membership, to continue with the preparedness efforts and provide humanitarian assistance and protection to people affected by the floods*



*Distribution of NFIs Items to affected families in Zabid district, Al-Hodiedah Governorate.*

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the crisis



Yemen's rainy season in 2024 has witnessed unprecedented rainfall causing severe flooding leading to destruction and displacement in Yemen, exacerbating an already dire humanitarian situation in the country due to the protracted conflict, disasters and disease outbreaks. Yemen experienced two main rainy seasons, one in April and May and the other from July until end of September which was particularly devastating this year due to unusual weather patterns and prolonged heavy rain across the country. According to initial assessments by the Yemen Red Crescent Society (YRCS), 655,011 people from 93,573 HH are affected by the heavy rains and flooding that recently hit the country resulting in the death of 240 people and injuring 635. Twenty out of 22 Governorates were affected by the floods: Abyan, Ad Dali', Al Bayada, Al Hodeidah, Al Jawf, Al Maharah, Al Mahwit, Amran, Dhamar, Hadramawt, Hajjah, Ibb, Lahj, Ma'rib, Raymah, Sa'dah, Sana'a, Sana's City, Shabwah and Ta'iz ( Sa'dah, Al Jawf, Hajjah, Marib, Taiz, Al Hodaidah, Al Mahwit are the most/highly affected governorates). UNFPA reports the displacement of around 500,000 people due to the rains<sup>1</sup>. The floods have led to the destruction of a large number of mud houses and displaced persons' tents, destroyed numerous water sources, and roads, disrupted livelihoods, submerged agricultural lands, caused severe damage to livestock, threatened food security, and moved unexploded ordinances into residential areas causing a high risk to people and humanitarian workers responding on the ground.

**Shelter Damage:** The floods also caused significant damage to residents and internally Displaced Persons' sites, their homes, temporary shelters, and infrastructure, impacting thousands of families, many of whom have been displaced for years. According to Yemen national shelter/NFIs cluster recent updates, 34,709 shelters were damaged, out of this 12,837 were partially damage and 21,872 completely damage. According to the IOM in Marib, the floods damaged critical infrastructure, including the destruction of electrical systems, leading to power outages that have disrupted healthcare delivery. The situation is particularly dire in the camps and internally displaced persons (IDP) sites, where the destruction of shelters and contamination of water sources have created a health emergency, exacerbating the challenges faced by displaced populations.

**Health:** On September 7<sup>th</sup>, 2024, data from the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MoPHP) reports a cumulative total of over 186,000 suspected cases of AWD/cholera across all 22 governorates since mid-March, and associated deaths have reached more than 680. The highest caseloads have been reported in the western highland governorates,

<sup>1</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/yemen/unfpa-yemen-situation-update-3-humanitarian-crisis-yemen-enar>

with the latest data reporting hotspots in Ad Dhale', Al Bayda, Al Hodeidah, Al Jawf, Amran, Hajjah, Marib and Raymah governorates<sup>2</sup>. In the next six months, partners anticipate the outbreak to continue with internally displaced households being at high risk of transmission. The outbreak is unique, in that it is being driven by both water and food contamination. At its peak, daily, between 1,050 and 1,800 new cases were being reported. Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD)/ cholera continues to spread across Yemen, with children under five years and the elderly accounting for a quarter of all cases. It has been six months since the latest outbreak began.

In addition, the floods have caused damage to health facilities; according to Yemen national Health cluster recent updates 126 health facilities impacted by the floods, the level of damage varies. Noting that the affected governorates already have confirmed cases of Cholera and other waterborne diseases which is worsening the situation.

**Livelihoods:** According to a rapid assessment conducted by FAO in August-September 2024, around 99,000 hectares (ha) of farmland have been impacted by the floods. Most of this impacted farmland was in Al Hodeida (77,362 ha) and Hajjah (20,717 ha), representing approximately 12 percent and 9 percent, respectively, of the total farmland. Meanwhile, around 279,000 sheep and goats were potentially impacted, according to the same FAO assessment. Al Hodeida, Hajjah, and Al Jawf were the most affected, with an estimated 6 percent of sheep and goats impacted Al Hodeida (106,361), followed by 4 percent Al Jawf (50,664) and 4 percent in Hajjah (46,424). These areas are important livestock suppliers and pastoralism is an important livelihood system, particularly in Al Jawf, where an estimated 20 percent of households considered livestock to be their primary source of income. Due to losses of key sources of food and income amid the ongoing assistance pause, some worst-affected households in severely affected areas have likely experienced losses of livestock assets and damage to livelihoods. Households worst affected by flooding in both pastoralist and agropastoral areas are likely unable to meet their minimum food needs in the absence of assistance. As the rain season concludes, Yemen will face a transition into a drier period where water resources are scarce, adding challenges to the agricultural sector and threatening the food security of the affected population.

According to YRCS and other humanitarian actors' reports, critical and urgent needs in flood affected areas include emergency shelter, food, non-food items, water and sanitation, clothing, protection, multi-purpose cash assistance and medical supplies to ensure continuity and functionality of health care facilities.

## Summary of response

### Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

The Yemen Red Crescent Society (YRCS) is a key humanitarian actor in Yemen, with a well-recognized presence throughout the country. YRCS now has branches in all 22 Yemeni governorates with some 818 staff in the headquarters, Branches, and Health facilities and over 6,734 active volunteers. It is one of the very few organizations with access to deliver humanitarian support throughout the territory of Yemen. In its auxiliary role to the Yemeni government, YRCS regularly supports the authorities in responding to emergencies such as floods, droughts, and outbreaks and transporting injured people.

Under the regular annual/unified plan, the National Society has ongoing programs in Health, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), food security and livelihoods, disaster preparedness & response, disaster risk reduction, Climate & Environment, Cash and Voucher assistance, and Anticipatory Actions (AA). It also provides humanitarian relief to the most vulnerable, especially those affected by conflict and natural disasters.

Since the onset of the floods, the YRCS has been responding on the ground with acceptance and access in areas with restricted or limited presence of other humanitarian actors. The Yemen Government has mandated the YRCS to be a part of this national response, and the access to the north including the national authority's agreement to allow YRCS to conduct assessments which isn't possible for other organizations. With support from Red Cross Red Crescent

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<sup>2</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/yemen/yemen-humanitarian-update-issue-6-augustseptember-2024-enar>

Movement partners, the YRCS has deployed 30 staff and 600 volunteers in 20 Branches to respond to the recent floods.

Since the onset of the disaster, YRCS has assisted 13,414 families by providing essential household items such as mattresses, blankets, kitchen sets, buckets, and hygiene kits. Additionally, the YRCS has distributed 7,950 food parcels, 806 tarpaulin sheets, mosquito nets, and 90 tents to the affected families. Together with civil defense, the YRCS has conducted continuing search and rescue activities in the flood-affected areas.

## Needs analysis

Yemen is facing one of the world's worst humanitarian crises. Nine years of continuous conflict, large-scale displacement, and recurring climate shocks have left its people highly vulnerable and dependent on international aid. Around 18.2 million people, including 4.5 million displaced, and more than 60,000 refugees and asylum seekers (mainly from Somalia and Ethiopia) are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. The recent floods have further exacerbated these humanitarian conditions. The main areas of impact include:

### 1. Impact on accessibility, availability, quality, use, and awareness of goods and services.

#### a. Inadequate shelter conditions:

Many of the impacted locations include informal camps and inadequate shelters including makeshift shelters and mud houses. These shelters lack privacy, and appropriate drainage channels, <sup>2</sup> suffer from insufficient space, and lack of heating, lighting, and WASH facilities. Due to the floods, many IDP sites were completely destroyed, <sup>3</sup> with reports indicating significant structural damage to buildings, causing partial collapse in some cases. Residents of these shelters have either been left homeless or forced to relocate. People residing in inadequate shelters are also at risk of further impacts due to the anticipated floods in the coming weeks. It is important to note that many of the IDP sites are located in flood-prone areas.

Shelter Damage: According to Yemen national shelter/NFI cluster recent updates, 34,709 shelters were damaged due to recent floods, out of this 12,837 were partially damaged, and 21,872 were completely damaged.

#### b. Protection and documentation needs:

IDPs and migrants have been facing challenges due to the loss of essential documentation. Yemen has over 4.5 million IDPs, many of whom face challenges in meeting their basic needs and lack access to basic services due to the absence of proper identification. <sup>4</sup> The floods have damaged shelters and belongings, including crucial documentation, further deteriorating the ability of those affected to access essential services and assistance.

### 2. Impact on physical and mental well-being

#### a. Mental health

Challenging living conditions, prolonged conflict and displacement, a declining economic situation, and the loss of family members have affected the mental health of the affected population.

#### b. Physical health effects

The recent floods have caused a total of 240 deaths and 635 injuries. The flooding in Yemen has severely impacted public health infrastructure, creating urgent needs for essential medical supplies, clean water, and electricity for hospitals. The destruction of health facilities and equipment has hindered the delivery of essential health services to affected populations. Stagnant water caused by flooding poses a significant risk of disease outbreaks, such as dengue, malaria, and cholera, further straining the already burdened healthcare system. To address these pressing issues, a multi-sectoral approach is necessary, including immediate humanitarian aid, rebuilding infrastructure, restoring traditional water management systems, and enhancing community resilience to future climate shocks. The lack of adequate WASH services and rainwater drainage has also

contributed to the challenges with many health facilities reported as damaged, or their services having been disrupted due to the floods.

Health: According to the Yemen national Health cluster recent updates 126 health facilities were impacted by the floods, and the level of damage varies. Noting that the affected governorates already have confirmed cases of Cholera and other waterborne diseases which is worsening the situation.

### 3. Risks and vulnerabilities

#### a. Displacement

An estimated 4.5 million people are displaced across the country, some of whom have been displaced for years and have been forced to move several times due to the conflict. Extreme weather conditions have caused further displacement, with the recent floods displacing thousands more. [5.6.7](#) These people are facing significant vulnerabilities and suffer from a lack of access to adequate shelter, sustained livelihoods and employment opportunities, legal documentation, and limited access to essential services, including health and WASH services.

#### b. Access to essential services

The damage to critical infrastructure in the affected areas includes the closure of major roads, power outages, the closure of several health facilities, disruptions to markets, and buried water wells. Many entities have reported access limitations in the affected areas, resulting in disruptions to the population's access to essential services and the responders' access to deliver aid to those in need. The affected areas have also reported having remnants of war, such as unexploded ordnances (UXOs). The floods have displaced these UXOs, moving some closer to residential areas and agricultural lands, further restricting people's access to their main sources of livelihood and some locations.

#### c. Water accessibility, sanitation, and hygiene

The recent floods in Yemen, exacerbated by the ongoing humanitarian crisis, have severely impacted water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services, compounding existing vulnerabilities, and worsening public health and living conditions.

##### ➤ **Water supply**

- ✓ **Contamination of Water Sources:** The flooding has resulted in widespread contamination of water sources, including wells and surface water, which are now polluted with debris, sewage, and waste. This has drastically reduced access to safe drinking water.
- ✓ **Disruption of Water Infrastructure:** According to reports, over **50 percent of water infrastructure** in flood-affected areas has been damaged or destroyed, affecting millions of people who already rely on humanitarian assistance for clean water.
- ✓ **Population Affected:** An estimated **15.4 million people** in Yemen already lacked access to safe water before the floods. The situation is now critical in the affected areas, leading to increased water scarcity and a reliance on contaminated sources

##### ➤ **Sanitation**

- ✓ **Damage to Sanitation Facilities:** Flooding has damaged latrines, sewage systems, and other sanitation facilities, especially in displacement camps and urban areas. This has left large numbers of people, including 4.5 million internally displaced people (IDPs), without adequate sanitation.
- ✓ **Open Defecation and Overflowing Sewage:** The breakdown of sanitation systems has led to increased open defecation and the overflowing of sewage in populated areas, heightening the risk of disease outbreaks.
- ✓ **Cholera and Diarrheal Disease Risks:** The floods have raised concerns about the resurgence of cholera, a disease Yemen has struggled to contain. In 2024, over 186,000 suspected cholera cases were reported, and the current situation could lead to a spike in waterborne diseases.



- ✓ **Limited Access to Hygiene Supplies:** The disruption caused by the floods has made it difficult for communities to access basic hygiene items like soap, handwashing stations, and clean water, particularly for rural and displaced populations.
- ✓ **Increased Vulnerability to Disease:** Poor hygiene conditions, combined with the destruction of WASH facilities, have heightened the risk of communicable diseases like cholera, acute watery diarrhoea, and skin infections, especially among children and vulnerable populations.

d. Food security and livelihoods:

According to humanitarian reports, the floods have submerged farmland, destroyed crops, and killed livestock, leaving many families without their primary source of income. This loss has increased the dependency on humanitarian aid, with food shortages becoming more acute in the most affected regions. Furthermore, according to the IPC (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification) analysis from October 2023 to February 2024, approximately 4.56 million people in Yemen-controlled areas are projected to experience high levels of acute food insecurity, classified as Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4). The latest IPC Acute Malnutrition Analysis (August 2024) shows that acute malnutrition is rapidly increasing in the Government of Yemen-controlled areas. The number of children under the age of five suffering acute malnutrition, or wasting, has risen by 34 percent compared to the previous year, affecting over 600,000 children, including 120,000 who are severely malnourished. In addition, around 223,000 pregnant and lactating women were also found to be acutely malnourished.

The situation is extremely critical along the West Coast. Two districts in Al Hodeidah governorate and one in Taiz are classified in IPC AMN Phase 5 (Extremely Critical) for the current period (from November 2023 to June 2024). This classification is projected to expand to four other districts by October 2024: Mawza and Al Makha in the Taiz lowlands, and Hays and Al Khawkhah in the Al Hodeidah lowlands.

## Operational risk assessment

### Security:

The ongoing complex and protracted conflict since 2014 has severely impacted on the country's stability and security leading to a devastating humanitarian crisis and security remains one of the major challenges and constraints in delivering humanitarian assistance. The clashes between the two sides continue in the front lines in Marib, Taiz, Al Jawf and Al Hodeida and these areas remain disputed and partially controlled by the internationally recognized government (IRG) and the Sana'a based authorities (SBA). The escalation and attacks in the Red Sea continue and as a result there are continuous new airstrikes on Hodeida, Sana'a, Saada and Hajjah governorates posing significant risks to both civilians and humanitarian workers. One of the dangerous impacts of the floods is the movement of unexploded ordnances (UXOs) and remnants of the ongoing conflict into residential areas, significantly heightening the risks to civilians, and humanitarian responders who must navigate these hazardous environments while providing aid, this remains one of the major risks to the civilian population and humanitarian actors in the flood affected areas.

### Risk of disease spread/outbreaks:

Moreover, the floods have increased the potential spread of waterborne diseases, straining an already overwhelmed healthcare system that has been crippled by years of conflict. Health facilities, many of which have been damaged or are operating at limited capacity, are struggling to cope with the influx of patients, further complicating efforts to address both immediate injuries from UXOs and longer-term health concerns.

### Access:

Access to recently affected areas in remote locations remains a challenge due to the damaged roads and infrastructure, and it takes a long time and requires more resources to respond in the remote areas affected by the recent floods.

## Duplicate set of authorities:

Some of the affected governorates along the front lines and disputed areas such as Al Jawf, Marib, Taiz and Hodeida are under the control of two different authorities, part of these governorates are under the control of the internationally recognized government (IRG) and partially under the Sana'a based authorities (SBA), which makes it complicated and challenging as the YRCS and all humanitarian actors have to get permissions and approvals from both authorities which is time taking and complicate and delays the response.

## High needs Vs lack of funding and resources for Humanitarian/emergency response:

Even before the current floods, the humanitarian funding for Yemen has decreased, the majority of the humanitarian actors including YRCS are having funding shortages which are hindering the emergency response and the lifesaving assistance to the flood-affected and displaced population. To meet the immediate lifesaving needs of the affected population, there is a dire need for immediate and more humanitarian funding.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY


### Update on the strategy

There are no updates/changes to the Operation Strategy, the operation strategy can be reached via the below link [Appeals | IFRC](#)

Initially, the response started as a small operation with a Disaster Emergency Funds mechanism. A first allocation was granted in May 2024 and a second grant was approved in August 2024. Due to the unprecedented floods that hit Yemen, exceeding national response capacities causing extensive infrastructure damage and the loss of lives and livelihoods, the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation issued an urgent request to international humanitarian organizations for support on 7 August 2024. This allowed the IFRC to launch an Emergency Appeal for CHF 20,000,000 in August the same month and its Operational strategy was published in September 2024. For the IFRC's Surge Capacity alerts requesting issued on August 2024 for the Need Assessment, PMER, finance, and SPRM capacity, a PMER Coordinator has been mandated to this operation for three months starting in October 2024.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

### STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION


	<b>Shelter, Housing and Settlements</b>	Female > 18: <b>24,040</b>	Female < 18: <b>25,043</b>
		Male > 18: <b>24,642</b>	Male < 18: 26,445
<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, wellbeing and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	% of targeted households who report that the NFIs assistance provided to them was relevant, and met their immediate needs	To be reported later, as PDMS are in process	75%

	Number of households provided with emergency shelter and NFIs assistance	13414	16000
	Number of shelter damage assessments conducted in highly affected areas.	0	1
	Number of households provided with durable shelters	0	2500
	Number of staff/volunteers trained on PASSA (Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter and settlement awareness)	0	40

The YRCS have prioritized and continued the emergency relief efforts and with support from movement partners have distributed 13,414 NFIs sets (Mattress-4 per HH, blankets- 4 per HH, kitchen set, 1 per HH) in 13, 414 flood affected families, also 806 tarpaulin sheets, 572 mosquito nets, and 90 tents in the families who have lost their houses and shelters. This means 13 ,414 HH have received the NFIs kit ((4blankets/HH, 4 mattresses/HH, 1 kitchen set) and 896 HH have been assisted with shelter activities

Under the 2nd DREF allocation, IFRC/YRCS have started the procurement of 3000 NFIs sets (12000 mattresses, 12000 blankets, 3000 kitchen sets) which are planned to be distributed in highly affected areas where there are gaps.

Also, the PNSs in country, DRC is in process of procuring 1200 NFIs kits through IFRC in country framework agreement, similarly GRC plans to procure around 2500 NFI kits through IFRC in country framework agreement and NRC plan to procure around 1000 NFI kits and to support YRCS flood's response.

	<b>Livelihoods</b>	Female > 18: <b>13,356</b>	Female < 18: <b>13,912</b>
		Male > 18: <b>13,690</b>	Male < 18: 14,692


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


Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	% of targeted households reporting food assistance provided to them was relevant, and met their immediate needs	To be reported later, as PDMs are in process	75%
	Number of households provided with emergency food assistance	7,950	16,000
	Number of people participating in CFW/FFA activities.	0	5600
	Number of recovery plans developed based on the MSNA	0	1

During this reporting period YRCS with support from movement partners have distributed 7,950 food parcels in 7,950 flood affected families.



Through IFRC support YRCS is planning to distribute 1950 food parcels (1500 in Hodeida and 450 in Al Jawf governorate) in flood affected communities, the procurement has been completed during this period, registration of beneficiaries has been completed and the verification process is ongoing which will be completed in upcoming week, further YRCS will do the distribution of these food parcels by end of Oct-start of Nov 2024

	<b>Multi-purpose Cash</b>	Female > 18:	Female < 18:
		Male > 18:	Male < 18:
<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	% of households reporting that the cash assistance met immediate needs.	To be reported later with data from PDM	75%
	Number of households provided with emergency cash assistance	0	2800
	Number of staff and volunteers trained on the CVA	0	25
<i>Nothing to report, as with the limited funding support received under the emergency appeal, YRCS have prioritized emergency relief activities at this stage.</i>			

	<b>Health &amp; Care</b> <i>(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)</i>	Female > 18:	Female < 18:
		Male > 18:	Male < 18:
<b>Objective:</b>	<i>Strengthening holistic individual and community health of the population impacted through community level interventions and health system strengthening</i>		
<b>Key indicators:</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Target</b>
	% of people reporting that the assistance met their needs and was provided in a timely manner	To be reported later with data from survey	75%
	Number of staff and volunteers trained on epidemic preparedness, response, and MHPSS	0	300
	Number of first aid kits distributed	0	200
	Number of mobile health clinics operated	0	5
	Number of ambulances supported with medical supplies	0	5

	Number of People Reached with Emergency Health Assistance/Services	0	120,330
Nothing to report, as with the limited funding support received under the emergency appeal, YRCS have prioritized emergency relief activities at this stage.			

	<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</b>	Female > 18: <b>21,981</b>	Female < 18: <b>22,897</b>
		Male > 18: <b>22,531</b>	Male < 18: 24,179

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

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of people reached with emergency water, sanitation and hygiene assistance	91,588	600,000
	Number of critical water points provided with Quick fixes, repair including disinfection, chlorination etc.	0	10
	Number of emergency latrines/sanitation facilities installed	0	350
	Number of hygiene kits including buckets & jerry cans procured and distributed	13,084	16,000
	Number of water supply schemes rehabilitated and upgraded	0	5
	Number of schools provided with water and sanitation services	0	8

The YRCS have prioritized and continued the emergency relief efforts and together with shelter/NFIs items have distributed 13,084 hygiene kits and buckets in 13,084 flood affected families. Also, YRCS volunteers have conducted hygiene promotion sessions at the time of distribution to educate people on the use of the hygiene items, personal hygiene, safe water chain, food hygiene, and safe excreta disposal with the aim to reduce public health risks in the targeted population.

Under the 2nd DREF allocation, IFRC/YRCS have started the procurement of 3000 hygiene kits, 3000 jerry cans and 3000 buckets) which are planned to be distributed in highly affected areas where there are gaps. Also, the PNSs in country, DRC is in process of procuring 1200 Hygiene kits, jerry cans and buckets through IFRC in country framework agreement, similarly GRC plans to procure around 2500 Hygiene kits, jerry cans & buckets through IFRC in country framework agreement and NRC plan to procure around 1000 Hygiene kits, jerry cans & buckets and support YRCS flood's response.

	<b>Protection, Gender and Inclusion</b>	Female > 18:	Female < 18:
		Male > 18:	Male < 18:

**Objective:** *Communities identify the needs of the most at risk and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, due to inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of safe spaces established for women and children to access specialized healthcare	0	8
	Number of dignity kits distributed	0	1500
	Number of PGI sessions for staff and volunteers conducted	0	8

Nothing to report, as with the limited funding support received under the emergency appeal, YRCS have prioritized emergency relief activities at this stage.



## Community Engagement and Accountability

**Objective:**

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of feedback mechanisms established and operational.	0	TBD
	Percentage of affected community members who feel informed about services, rights, and entitlements.	0	TBD
	Number of key staff and volunteers who are involved in the response reached with CEA trainings and briefings, including on the Code of Conduct and PSEA	0	100
	Number of Multi sector needs assessment conducted in highly affected governorates	0	1

The establishment of a hotline unit at the HQ of YRCS is currently in progress. It is anticipated that the unit will be operational within a couple of months, with a target completion date at the beginning of 2025, assuming that developments proceed as planned. Additionally, the hotline should be operational to enhance communication and accessibility for feedback.

The YRCS has commenced the development of a policy and SOPs for CFM, which are expected to be finalized by the beginning of the year 2025.

The YRCS volunteers have also explained the targeting/selection criteria to the affected communities and how HHs are selected for assistance.



## Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery

Female > 18:	Female < 18:
Male > 18:	Male < 18:

Objective:			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of flood mitigation projects/activities implemented in high-risk locations.	0	6
	Number of people reached with DRR and early warning interventions	0	600000
	Number of BDRT teams equipped with search & rescue equipment and survival kits	0	10
	Number of hazard and risk assessment conducted in highly affected areas	0	1

Nothing to report, as with the limited funding support received under the emergency appeal, YRCS have prioritized emergency relief activities at this stage.

## Enabling approaches

Objective:			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of emergency response, EOC SOPs, procedures updated and in place.	0	2
	Number of YRCS staff and volunteers trained as per updated PER plan of action	0	100
	Number of Humanitarian Diplomacy - Linkage development events/meetings conducted with local authorities at Branches	0	20
	Number of local initiatives carried out at the Branches/governorate level	0	10
	Number of Branches with active RMS	0	10

The YRCS conducted an initial rapid assessment which is still on going in affected areas to identify highly affected areas and priority needs and target population. There are significant gaps in the available information on the situation in Yemen, including incomplete data on affected families and a lack of specific information for certain districts and areas, making it challenging to fully assess the impact of current events. Access issues and security concerns further complicated data collection. In its planned response, the YRCS plans to carry out a Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment MSNA to guide its response and specifically recovery activities and priorities. In total 600 trained YRCS volunteers including branch disaster response teams are aligned and involved in the response.

Further, with the limited funding support received under the emergency appeal, YRCS have prioritized emergency relief activities at this stage.



## Coordination and Partnerships

### Objective:

### Key indicators:

#### Indicator

#### Actual

#### Target

Number of internal coordination meetings held.

5

12

Number of partnerships with local stakeholders such as Civil Defense etc. established or strengthened

1

1

With the support of IFRC, the YRCS is maintaining coordination with the different international actors and movement partners in Yemen. An emergency working group under the movement operation coordination group (MOCG) was activated and a meeting was conducted where all the movement partners in Yemen (IFRC, ICRC, GRC, DRC, NRC, QRCS) and IFRC regional office have participated in this meeting, these meetings will be conducted periodically. Also, before activating the emergency working group, a MOCG specifically for the emergency response and several Disaster and crisis management technical working group meeting were conducted.

Also, YRCS have been closely coordinating with the shelter/NFIs, CCCM, Food security, WASH clusters and UNOCHA, and local authorities e.g. Civil defense, SCMCHA in the north and the IDPs executive unit in the south of Yemen.

A Joint Task Force (JTF) meeting was set up between the IFRC Yemen delegation, the regional office, and the headquarters to ensure close coordination and support throughout the action. JTF and RTF were held for this response, now onwards the RTF meeting will be held periodically.

To enhance collaboration between YRCS and CAMA/Civil Defense, A formal MOU has been signed between both entities and started further collaboration during the recent rainy/flood season and response, YRCS is regularly receiving weather forecasts and alerts from CAMA in Sana'a, also YRCS is sharing information with CAMA related to the alerts received from YRCS branches and different sources. Also, with civil defense YRCS have worked closely during the recent flood's response for search and rescue and emergency response in several governorates.



## Secretariat Services

### Objective:

### Key indicators:

#### Indicator

#### Actual

#### Target

Number Surge deployed

1

4

A PMER surge is onboard and further working to develop indicator tracking table and the Monitoring plan for the emergency operations and supporting the emergency operations in PMER related work. Assessment Coordinator and SPRM coordinator (surge) were stood down due to non-availability of relevant profiles and other factors,



alternate options are explored and will be opted accordingly, also instead of finance officer (surge), a national finance officer position will be recruited.

## **D. FUNDING**

With only 2% of the required funding received by the Yemen Red Crescent Society (YRCS) under this emergency appeal, and considering the high level of needs in flood-affected areas, YRCS will be unable to sustain its response to the life-saving needs of vulnerable communities impacted by the floods. Additionally, as the winter season approaches, these families face prolonged exposure to harsh weather conditions. Without further support, many will remain vulnerable, and their urgent, life-saving needs will go unmet, potentially worsening the already fragile situation in flood-affected areas.

## Contact information

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

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

### **At the Yemen Red Crescent National Society:**

- **Secretary General** (or equivalent); Muhammad Hassan Al Faqeeh, Acting Executive Director; email: [fakeehmo@yemenredcrescent.org](mailto:fakeehmo@yemenredcrescent.org), phone: +967 771444902
- **Operational Coordination:** Abdullah Saleh Ali Al-Azap, National Disaster and Crisis Management Coordinator; email: [a.azap@yemenredcrescent.org](mailto:a.azap@yemenredcrescent.org), phone: +967 733998300

### **At the IFRC:**

- **IFRC Regional Office:** Dr. Hosam Faysal, Regional Head of Health, Disasters, Climate & Crises (HDCC) Unit - MENA; email: [hosam.faysal@ifrc.org](mailto:hosam.faysal@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Regional Officer:** Nader Bin Shamlan, Thematic Lead Operations Coordination; email: [Nader.BINSHAMLAN@ifrc.org](mailto:Nader.BINSHAMLAN@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Country Delegation:** Dr. Tamer Ramadan, Head of IFRC country Delegation; email: [Tamer.Ramadan@ifrc.org](mailto:Tamer.Ramadan@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Geneva:** Lea Christensen Nielsen, Senior Officer Operations Coordination; email: [lea.nielsen@ifrc.org](mailto:lea.nielsen@ifrc.org)

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

- **IFRC Regional Office:** Yara Yassine, Regional Head, Strategic Partnerships and Resource Mobilisation; email: [Yara.Yassine@ifrc.org](mailto:Yara.Yassine@ifrc.org)

### **For In-Kind donations and Mobilisation, table support:**

- **Global Humanitarian Services and Supply Chain Management** - Cornelis Jan Dees, Regional Head of GHS and SCM; email: [cornelis.dees@ifrc.org](mailto:cornelis.dees@ifrc.org)

#### **Reference documents**



Click [here](#) for:

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

## How we work

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