

# Operations update



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Yemen: Flash Floods

Emergency appeal n° MDRYE002  
GLIDE n° FL-2008-000201-YEM  
Operations update n° 1  
20 January 2009

**Period covered by this Ops Update:** 10 November 2008 to 31 December 2008;

**Appeal target (current):** CHF 1,997,283 (USD 1,643,435 or EUR 1,300,875)

**Appeal coverage:** 50% [<click here to go directly to the interim financial report, or here to link to contact details >](#)

### Appeal history:

- The Preliminary Emergency Appeal was launched on 10 November 2008 for CHF 1,754,011 (USD 1,493,155 or EUR 1,160,465) to assist 4,900 beneficiaries over a period of 12 months.
- The Revised Emergency Appeal was launched on 5 December 2008 for CHF 1,997,283 (USD 1,643,435 or EUR 1,300,875) to assist 10,500 beneficiaries (1,500 families) over a period of 12 months.
- **Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF):** CHF 270,067 (USD 229,975 or EUR 178,660) was initially allocated from the International Federation's DREF to support the Yemen Red Crescent (Yemen RC) to help the most affected among the displaced people in Hadramout following the severe flash floods at the end of October 2008. The DREF was reimbursed in December 2008.



Red Crescent volunteers carrying out a distribution of non-food items in the city of Tarim, south eastern Yemen. Photo: International Federation.

### Summary:

On 24 October 2008, rains brought by a tropical storm that lasted for about 36 hours resulted in flash floods throughout south eastern and south western Yemen. Based on the situation at that time, a Preliminary Emergency Appeal was launched on 10 November in order to respond to a request from the Yemen RC, and focused on providing support to take an appropriate and timely response in delivering relief, psycho-social support, health, water and sanitation, shelter, and recovery assistance.

From the launch of the Preliminary Emergency Appeal to the beginning of December 2008, the deployed Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) further assessed the situation which formed the basis of a revised plan of action. This Revised Emergency Appeal was developed in coordination with the International Federation's FACT team, which during December has finished its mission, and the Yemen RC branch. The Revised Emergency Appeal covers activities under relief, recovery, risk reduction, health and care (including water and sanitation), shelter and capacity building needs of the National Society.

The overall situation in the disaster affected areas has stabilized since the early days of the response and the Yemen RC has strengthened its branch in Seyoun. The Yemen RC is now one of the most important response agencies operating in Wadi Hadramout. Nevertheless, to date, the Appeal is covered only 50% and funds are urgently needed to continue to support the Yemen RC to accomplish the necessary tasks.

This operation is expected to be implemented over 12 months, and will therefore be completed by the end of November 2009; a Final Report will be made available by the end of February 2010 (three months after the end of the operation).

## The situation

On 24 October 2008, a level three tropical storm that lasted for about 36 hours in south eastern and south western Yemen resulted in flash floods throughout Hadramout governorate. The governorate of Al-Mahara was also affected. The most affected areas in Hadramout were Sah, Som, Tarim, Qatan and Hawra. In Al Mahara, the affected areas included Al-Masila, Saihout, Al-Gaida and Hawf. In Hadramout, 67 people were killed, and 57 people were injured. The total number of destroyed houses was close to 3,500 and the agricultural sector was heavily hit resulting in farmers being affected in many areas.

As of date, the infrastructure has been repaired and most roads, communication facilities and power networks are currently fully functioning. The water and sanitation networks are also recovering but still providing sporadic service in some of the affected areas.

In the early days of the disaster, a large number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) were sheltered in 45 schools. This figure continues to decrease significantly, but there are still areas and schools in which people are residing. Most of the affected persons do not prefer to stay in tents thus some local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have begun to support affected families by paying for rent. Some schools have also set up temporary classrooms.

The government of Yemen is now looking at how to recover livelihoods including farming and livestock. The local and national authorities also consider how to recover some of the small business activities that were in the region before the flooding, including bee keeping and date farming. Resettlement of the displaced population, land allocation and housing assistance are issues the local governments are still trying to resolve.

The health system continues to recover, as most of the hospitals in the affected area are now reported as functioning although there are still some health needs being reported in remote areas.

## Coordination and partnerships

The joint efforts by the Yemen RC and the International Federation had a great impact on emergency response. In addition to the appeal-based multilateral contributions by and through the Italian government, Netherlands Red Cross, Swedish government and Red Cross, Canadian government and Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Libyan Red Crescent and United Arab Emirates (UAE) Red Crescent, the neighbouring National Societies of Iran, Kuwait and Turkey have bilaterally contributed to the operation providing different relief items including food, medicines and shelter material. The German Red Cross is mobilizing assistance to provide hygiene kits coupled with a process of health education to ensure effective use. The French Red Cross has provided support through local expertise in water and sanitation. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has also contributed providing support in terms of water purification and mosquito nets. However, the fact that some of the National Societies from the region were not willing to work either bilaterally or through the International Federation Appeal was a major obstacle in ensuring effective coordination of the contribution through the Movement.

The International Federation and Yemen RC responded to the needs of the population affected by the floods through partnerships created at national and provincial levels. Yemen RC took a lead role in local response activities and twice a week the National Society attends the inter-agency coordination meetings in Seyoun where the operational partners report on their day-to-day activities and prioritize the needs. In addition, the Yemen RC has agreed to lead the shelter and non-food items (NFIs) meetings with further analysis and evaluation. The operation has also benefited from an effective coordination with different United Nations agencies such as United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP), World Health

Organisation (WHO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Office for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Ration definitions have been developed to be complementary and distribution plans are shared to avoid duplication. The Yemen RC also participated in an in-depth sector programme evaluation by the government and the World Bank and the results of the evaluation are expected to be finalized soon providing the basis for the government to launch a comprehensive recovery and rehabilitation plan.

### **National Society Capacity Building**

In response to the historical and emerging challenges facing the country, the Yemen RC has been consistently playing its auxiliary role in the alleviation of human suffering. Throughout the years, the National Society has improved its capacity to a certain extent in terms of disaster management including preparedness and rehabilitation.

Based on its strategy for 2007-2011, the Yemen RC strives to build capacities and scale up services including disaster management, health and care and promotion of the Fundamental Principles and Values. The National Society also implements community based health development as a flagship programme based on the new operating model of operational alliance established with the National Societies of Denmark, Norway, Sweden and the International Federation. As a pilot initiative in Hajja and Hoidedah governorates, the programme aims to serve up to 10,000 people addressing essential community needs including mother and child health, water and sanitation, malaria prevention, health education, literacy and food security

The Yemen RC delivers its services through a network of branches covering 16 out of 22 governorates. To scale up its services with increased capacities at the local level, the National Society is extending its outreach including establishment of sub-branches through using the intensified capacity building mechanism of the International Federation as a vehicle for scaling up services in line with the National Society's strategy and the Global Agenda Goals of the International Federation.

The branch in Seyoun was established in November 2007. Since its activities during the previous year were very limited, the operation has enabled it to mobilize resources and improve its capacities. Since the beginning of the disaster, the branch in Seyoun has been able to take full advantage of the International Federation supported operation to develop into a fully functioning branch. An office has been identified, staff is in place, volunteer policies are used following Yemen RC's country wide standards and several trainings have been conducted involving volunteers. A warehouse with large capacity has also been rented and is now properly managed by the branch using the International Federation's logistics standards.

## **Red Cross and Red Crescent action**



**Participatory planning has been conducted with the beneficiaries to identify the key priorities**

### **Overview**

Since the early days of the operation, the Yemen RC and the International Federation have played active roles providing coordination support to the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners interested in supporting the operation. The International Federation's RC office in Yemen activated the standard response tools such as the DREF, FACT, and launch of Preliminary and Revised Emergency Appeals. Standard logistics coordination tools such as the mobilisation table have also been used in order to coordinate the efforts of the National Societies interested in providing in-kind donations.

The plan of action, developed with direct beneficiary input, envisages the employment of an operation coordinator. The position has been advertised and recruitment will depend on the identification of a suitable candidate and improved funding of the Appeal. In the mean time, following

the conclusion of the FACT mission in mid-December, the programme coordinator under the International Federation office in Yemen is coordinating the operation together with Yemen RC staff and volunteers.

### Progress towards objectives

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)	
Objective: 1,500 most vulnerable flood affected families in Tarim and Hawra district have benefited from the provision of essential food and non-food items to recover from the effects of the emergency.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The 300 most affected families in the target areas have received complementary food parcels.</li> <li>The 1,500 most affected families in the target areas have received sufficient kitchen utensils to prepare their meals.</li> <li>The women, men and children of the 1,500 most affected families in the selected target areas have received sufficient clothing to provide them with protection for the winter season (including an extra set of clothing to maintain personal hygiene and emotional wellbeing).</li> <li>The ongoing distributions of Yemen RC, the government of Yemen, and aid agencies are complemented.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Select and register beneficiaries (including the same beneficiary group as for health activities).</li> <li>Train 60 branch and community volunteers (40 in Tarim and 20 in Hawra) in distribution activities (including the same volunteers involved in distribution of health and recovery materials).</li> <li>Purchase and distribute 1,500 kitchen sets.</li> <li>Combine food distributions of the National Societies and International Federation – United Arab Emirates RC is currently running various food distributions. An in-kind donation of food kits by the Turkish RC will be distributed to the most vulnerable families with the support of the Appeal (300 food kits).</li> <li>Purchase and restock 1,500 kitchen sets for Yemen RC warehouses.</li> <li>Purchase and distribute 1,500 clothes kits for women, children and men.</li> <li>Replenish and develop a contingency stock of relief supplies in Yemen RC.</li> <li>Distribute 2,000 plastic sheeting.</li> </ul>

#### Progress:

About 3,000 targeted families (around 21,000 beneficiaries) have received food and NFIs from the Yemen RC until the end of the reporting period. The number of beneficiaries exceeds the initial target because of the additional distribution of the in-kind donations bilaterally received from the neighboring National Societies. Beneficiary registration is well organized, records are complete, and the volunteers are actively working in the distribution, having established smooth working relations with the affected communities.

The purchasing for the restocking of kitchen sets in the Yemen RC warehouse has not yet begun. The pre-positioned kitchen sets mobilized from the Yemen RC warehouse in Sana'a, were combined with the locally procured, culturally appropriate kitchen sets.

In addition to the relief items received or purchased locally through the International Federation/Yemen RC Appeal, the branch in Seyoun has also distributed many food and NFIs received from several neighboring National Societies. After one week of customs clearance in Sana'a, 3,000 plastic sheeting from the Netherlands RC arrived in Seyoun on 26 December 2008 and will be distributed to the most affected families still living in schools in Hawra and Tarim.

4,987 hygiene parcels from the Netherlands RC arrived from Sana'a to Seyoun on 29 December. The following day, the Seyoun branch carried out the distribution of 1,695 of these kits to the targeted population in Tarim.

1,500 kits of the remaining will replenish the disaster preparedness stock moved from Yemen RC headquarters at the beginning of the operation and the other 1,792 hygiene kits will be distributed in Seyoun in January 2009.

From the beginning of October to the end of December 2008, the food and NFIs distributed to the targeted population in floods-affected areas are as following:

**Table 1: Food and non-food relief items distributed to flood-affected population between October and December 2008**

Nr	Item Description	Unit	Donor	Quantity Distributed so far	Area of Distribution	Number of Households Assisted
1	Blankets	Pcs	International Federation/ Yemen RC	753	Tarim, Shibam	753
2	Blankets	Pcs	UAE RC	1,276	Tarim, Shibam	1,276
3	Blankets	Pcs	Iran RC	1,549	Hawra, Tarim	774
4	Carpets	Pcs	International Federation	390	Hawra, Tarim	390
5	Carpets	Pcs	Iran RC	970	Hawra, Tarim	970
6	Full clothing kits	Kit	International Federation	1,675	Hawra, Tarim	1,675
7	Light clothing kits	Kit	International Federation	283	Hawra, Tarim	283
8	Diapers	Pcs	Yemen RC	580	Hawra, Tarim	580
9	Food (dates)	Pack	UAE RC	140	Tarim	140
10	Food (different items)	Pack	Turkish RC	500	Tarim, Som, Hawra	500
11	Food (different items)	Sac	UAE RC	120	Tarim	120
12	Food (wheat flour)	Sac	UAE RC	53	Tarim	53
13	Food (sugar)	Bag	Iran RC	120	Tarim	120
14	Hygienic kits (7 pers.)	Kit	International Federation	1,500	Hawra, Tarim	1,500
15	Hygienic kits (5 pers.)	Kit	Netherlands RC	1,695	Tarim	565
16	Kitchen sets (7 pers.)	Set	International Federation -purchased locally	1,250	Hawra, Tarim	1,250
17	Kitchen sets (5 pers.)	Set	International Federation/ Yemen RC-mobilised From HQ stock in Sana'a	1,658	Hawra, Tarim	1,658
18	Kitchen set (5 pers.)	Set	Iran RC	100	Hawra, Tarim	100
19	Mattresses	Pcs	Yemen RC	391	Tarim	391
20	Medical supplies	In bulk	UAE and Kuwait RC	N/A	Sayun, Tarim, Sah	N/A
21	Mosquito nets	Pcs	ICRC	4,568	Hawra, Tarim	913
22	Plastic sheeting	Pcs	Netherlands RC	3,000	Hawra, Tarim	1,500
23	Gas stoves	Pcs	Yemen RC	148	Tarim	148
24	Water filters	Pcs	ICRC	499	Tarim	499
25	Tents (multi-purpose)	Pcs	UAE RC	6	Tarim	6 schools
Average number of population assisted so far (seven persons per family)						3,000 families (21,000 people)

### Challenges:

There was a brief pause in the operation due to the Eid holidays from 5 to 12 December. However the branch continued to distribute relief items up to and including 7 December.

Uncoordinated and unexpected shipments of relief goods from several neighbouring National Societies, without any financial assistance for transport, handling and further distributions, represent on-going challenges for the International Federation/Yemen RC especially in terms of planning and budgeting. This has also increased the problem of keeping the target according to the Appeal related to the strict criteria of beneficiary selection.

### Recovery

<b>Objective: Early recovery needs are assessed and planned, and activities are implemented together with the affected communities and key local, national and international stakeholders.</b>	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recovery plan has indicators that are measurable and being met.</li> <li>• 4,500 school children in the most affected families in the selected target areas have received sufficient school equipment for the children to attend school.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carry out assessments and develop a recovery plan.</li> <li>• Identify the affected families in the target districts.</li> <li>• Select and register beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Distribute 4,500 school kits for children.</li> </ul>
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#### Progress:

An assessment was conducted by the FACT and the results show that a real in-depth assessment is needed in the recovery area. Children have started to go back to school, so school kits will be necessary. The selection of schools is already in progress. Local procurement of school kits will start in January 2009 in Sana'a and the content of the kit will be discussed with UNICEF.

The government of Yemen has announced a cash distribution plan for 2,500 families. The amount to be distributed is not specified.

#### Challenges:

In kind donations of recovery items, including school kits, are still being sought. Local procurement will start in the coming weeks if in kind donations cannot be made available in due course.

#### Risk Reduction

<b>Objective: A risk reduction action plan is in place to strengthen the populations' present and future safety and resilience; and early warning systems are explored.</b>	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support is mobilized from the Yemen RC and International Federation's zone.</li> <li>• Standard VCA indicators (vulnerability maps, and population figures) exist.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct VCA studies for most vulnerable through the zone disaster management department and resources in the National Societies of Syria, Jordan, Morocco and Egypt.</li> <li>• Establish a Yemen RC/International Federation team in the 6+ months of the operation to identify possible areas of intervention of micro community based risk reduction projects – either through establishing an early warning system or through other specific community-based preparedness initiatives which would help reduce the impact of disasters and save lives.</li> </ul>

#### Progress:

The Yemen RC participated in a multi-sectoral assessment in the floods affected areas coordinated by the government with the World Bank. The possible involvement of the National Society in long term disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities will be determined in coordination with the efforts of the government and other actors working towards the same objective. The multi-sectoral assessment report is expected to be issued soon providing the basis for the government to launch a comprehensive plan on DRR in the flood affected areas.

The branch in Seyoun has recently established a working group on vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) and hazard mapping. The group will work on a plan of action for DRR activities.

#### Challenges:

The branch does not have prior experience in VCA and needs continued support and supervision from the headquarters. The DRR activities require long term commitment in terms of follow up and financing.

### Health and Care (including water and sanitation)

**Objective: 1,500 of the most vulnerable flood affected families in Tarim and Hawra district are provided with hygiene promotion and materials, psycho-social support and small scale water and sanitation intervention to maintain the affected people's dignity, quality of life and wellbeing.**

Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The flood affected families in Tarim and Hawra district have received a three months supply of culturally appropriate hygiene articles for women, children and men.</li> <li>• 20 locations have been identified to carry out psycho-social activities for women and children.</li> <li>• Psycho-social activity material has been distributed to the activity locations.</li> <li>• Families in Tarim and Hawra district have improved access to primary health care (PHC) services including family planning and basic medicines.</li> <li>• 300 of the beneficiary families living in high risk malaria areas have received mosquito nets.</li> <li>• Eight water supply systems have been restored.</li> <li>• The quality of drinking water supplied is in conformity with WHO standards.</li> <li>• 40 latrines have been constructed in camps and schools of the two directorates of Hawra and Tarim where needs have been identified as more important.</li> <li>• Children and teachers have received and understood basic hygiene practices, and the importance of keeping the latrines clean and maintenance of the latrines.</li> <li>• The identified beneficiary group has received and understood the health promotion information.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify the most affected families in the target districts.</li> <li>• Select and register beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Conduct trainings and refresher trainings in relief activities for 60 branch and community volunteers (40 in Tarim and 20 in Hawra).</li> <li>• Purchase basic equipments and materials for mobile health units, and recruit the necessary staff to run these units.</li> <li>• Train 60 community volunteers on health promotion activities (same volunteers as for relief and recovery activities).</li> <li>• Train 40 female community volunteers on psycho-social interventions (25 in Tarim and 15 in Hawra) for activities with women and children.</li> <li>• Identify locations (community centres/tents etc.) for psycho-social activities and commence the activities with special focus on IDPs living in temporary public locations.</li> <li>• Distribute 4,500 mosquito nets to 1,500 families living in the most malaria infected areas of the two target locations, outside of the large government mosquito net distributions or for those whom have not received sufficient amounts (the government of Yemen was planning a malaria campaign before the onset of the flooding and has a stock of mosquito nets available for a larger distribution. In addition, ICRC is sending in 1,500 nets for the operation).</li> <li>• Distribute standard hygiene kits (thrice) and culturally appropriate locally purchased hygiene items (once).</li> <li>• Restock and pre position 2,000 hygiene kits in the Yemen RC warehouses.</li> <li>• Mobilise 20 psycho-social kits.</li> <li>• Conduct needs assessment and baseline study for water and sanitation.</li> <li>• Conduct technical studies and scope of specifications for the water network design and latrines in each site.</li> <li>• Design the water networks (by an International Federation water engineer) in coordination with the local water authorities.</li> <li>• Procure supplies.</li> <li>• Execute civil works and install water networks pipes and latrines.</li> <li>• Monitor the construction.</li> <li>• Prepare a final survey.</li> </ul>

#### Progress:

The most affected families in Tarim and Hawra have been identified. There has also been some more identification of affected families in the farther outskirts of Hawra. A basic health plan has been established by the Yemen RC, approved by the upper management and reviewed by the Health Unit of the International Federation's Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Zone. Plans for implementation will start in the coming weeks. A local health coordinator has been identified in Seyoun branch to supervise implementation of the health activities and hygiene promotion in the most affected areas with additional distribution of 6,000 hygiene parcels which will be

locally procured by the German RC. Thirty Yemen RC volunteers have been trained on community based first aid (CBFA) modules in December and plans are under way to train another 30 volunteers in psycho-social support (PSP) and related issues.

As stated in table 1, 4,568 mosquito nets and 499 water filters were provided by the ICRC and 1,500 locally procured hygiene kits have been distributed in November 2008 (source: International Federation/Yemen RC). It is expected that the local procurement of 6,000 hygienic parcels will be bilaterally carried out by the German RC in January-February 2009. The local procurement of PSP kits are aimed to be started in January 2009. Water and sanitation technical baseline studies, including beneficiary identification, have been completed and water and sanitation programming has been very closely coordinated with the local water board.

In Hawra district, the first school-shelter site of Fadh accommodating some of the most affected people is having high quality water latrines installed. The system will support approximately 100 persons living in the site and will also be used by 300 students who are now returning to school. The construction is approximately 80% complete and will be finalized by mid-January 2009. The second shelter site of Fadh will have two latrines installed by the Yemen RC. These latrines will be used by approximately 50 persons accommodated nearby. The construction is approximately 40% complete and will be finalized by mid-January 2009 as well.

In Tarim district, the following water and sanitation projects are close to completion:

- In Al-Keria: Two water storage tanks have been installed in a school. The school has been used by 250 displaced persons, and approximately 950 students now starting to return to class will benefit from the tanks.
- In the city of Tarim, the Yemen RC is currently supporting the rehabilitation of 10 school latrines and showers which will benefit 1,500 students and 350 people physically accommodated at the school. The rehabilitation of the latrines will be finalized by the end of January 2009.
- Two latrines will be installed at the Algooz shelter (school) by the end of January 2009. The school will be used by 150 students.

A full time water and sanitation engineer has been hired by the Yemen RC (Seyoun branch) to ensure the quality of the water sanitation projects and three water sanitation teams are working in the field.

Due to the low coverage of the appeal, the water sanitation activities are currently under revision. The focus will be on finalization of projects already started and development of new ones depending on availability of further funding.

### Challenges:

The preoccupation of the Yemen RC health personnel in other priorities has contributed to the delay in the implementation of the planned health activities as part of the emergency operation. It is expected that the hiring of a local health staff in Seyoun in coordination with the German RC will facilitate the implementation of the planned health activities.

The FACT have proposed a psycho-social kit from previous operational experience, but the procurement of these kits will not start until a PSP professional has more precisely defined the need and the nature of the programme to be implemented.

The water and sanitation engineer hired by the Seyoun branch has taken over the planning and coordination of related activities with necessary transition from the previous engineer who was seconded by the French RC to work with the FACT. The progress in implementation will, however, depend on how fast the funding situation improves in the coming period.

Shelter	
Objective: The shelter needs of the target population in Tarim and Hawra, who are currently in temporary shelters, are met.	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The target population is accommodated in safe and adequate shelters.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify target shelters</li> <li>• Coordinate with beneficiary groups</li> <li>• Provide 10 large tents in order to function as either temporary</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beneficiaries are involved in the implementation.</li> <li>• Procured or in-kind large tents are installed and being used as community centers or schoolrooms.</li> <li>• Carpets are being used in households and shelters.</li> </ul>	<p>classrooms or community centers, while the schools remain temporary shelters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribute and install tents.</li> <li>• Review to consider expansion of programme to beyond the planned number of shelters.</li> <li>• Supply plastic sheeting to a small amount of communities that have expressed an interest in fabricating community centers and temporary schools that are not supported by other agencies in hard to access areas.</li> <li>• Procure locally appropriate carpets and flooring materials for home distribution.</li> </ul>
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#### Progress:

390 carpets procured by the International Federation and 970 delivered by the Iranian RC have been distributed to 1,360 targeted families. Due to the fact that the emergency phase is winding down, the distribution of 1,000 tents delivered by the Iranian RC is postponed. The branch expects to use them as a disaster preparedness stock.

United Nations agencies have announced plans to mobilize 140 large tents for schools. The Yemen RC is waiting to see if there will still be unmet needs in this respect. In the meantime, the distribution of large multi-purpose tents, received from the UAE RC, is postponed.

#### Challenges:

The main needs in shelter are related to new house construction and rent support. Currently, the International Federation/Yemen RC plan does not consider either of these options.

#### Capacity Building

<b>Objective: Yemen RC has increased its response capacity through trainings, workshops, materials and other support, including national intervention teams (NITs) and response.</b>	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 40 volunteers are trained.</li> <li>• Ongoing coordination meetings with government and other organizations are established.</li> <li>• The capacity of the Seyoun branch is increased in human and material resources.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review the response capacity of Yemen RC.</li> <li>• Identify training requirements.</li> <li>• Conduct workshops.</li> <li>• Purchase equipment.</li> <li>• Upgrade equipment in the Seyoun branch.</li> </ul>

#### Progress:

40 volunteers of the Seyoun branch were trained on how to conduct a needs assessment in a participatory approach. 30 volunteers and staff of the branch were trained on the project planning process (PPP) to enable them to plan, implement, and report on Red Crescent activities in line with the Yemen RC strategy for 2007-2011. Another 30 volunteers were also trained on CBFA and preparations are under way to train other volunteers on psycho-social support at the beginning of 2009.

The Seyoun branch has now been fully established. Equipment has been purchased, installed and programmed. The branch is active on all days and the International Federation standards are being implemented in terms of logistics, finance, reporting, and etc.

#### Challenges:

The branch has been going through a process of intensified capacity building. While this is necessary to ensure adequate capacity for the operation, the process has also been one that can create a level of strain on the

volunteers and staff who have to maintain the critical balance in the management of their time between the field operational requirements and the capacity building needs.

<b>Logistics</b>	
<b>Objective: The local logistics capacity is assessed and reinforced.</b>	
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilization of relief goods is coordinated, including reception of all incoming goods, warehousing and the efficient dispatch of goods to the final distribution points.</li> <li>• The International Federation worked with the Yemen RC to support and build the logistics capacity through training and workshops.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support any required procurement against the budgeted relief items through the Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) in Dubai.</li> <li>• Coordinate mobilisation of relief goods, including in-kind donations, through the RLU.</li> <li>• Support the distribution of incoming goods to affected individuals and communities to address identified needs.</li> <li>• Maintain a resource mobilisation table and share with the relevant parties as required through the RLU.</li> <li>• Conduct relief and logistic workshops for the Yemen RC staff and volunteers.</li> </ul>

### **Progress:**

Two regional logistics staff were mobilized during the FACT phase of the operation, one from the International Federation's Lebanon representation and another from its Jordan representation. The logistics mobilization provided excellent support to ensure the International Federation's systems and move the operation. A mobilization table is posted on the International Federation's disaster management information systems (DMIS) and donors are utilizing from it.

Yemen RC (Seyoun branch) employees have been trained on warehouse management with a focus on International Federation requirements for warehousing and reporting. Warehousing management has been established on the basis of the standards in logistics including bin and stock cards, goods delivery notes, waybills, and etc.

Regular inventory mechanisms have been established and warehousing data base has been created. Contracts with truck companies have been drafted and signed.

Local procurement of relief items has been done in a proper way on the basis of the International Federation's standard procurement procedures, along with the distributions of relief items in the field.

### **Challenges:**

The goods clearance process in Yemen is complicated and takes a lot of time. Uncoordinated and unexpected deliveries from the neighbouring National Societies have increased the pressure not only in terms of storage but also in terms of distribution.

Some of the affected areas are not still accessible to big trucks and lorries.

### **Communications – Advocacy and Public information**

The Yemen RC has effectively promoted the operation with extensive use of the local press. Eight newspaper articles have been published and many live radio interviews have been recorded since the beginning of the operation. The FACT has also done some local interviews, though interpreters, to promote the work and activities of the International Federation and the Yemen RC in relation to the flood operation. The communications department of the International Federation in Geneva has also developed and posted press releases and web stories promoting the operation at a global level.

Continuing efforts in promotion and advocacy will go a long way in improving the funding prospect in order to ensure that the objectives of the operation are fully implemented according to the plan.

## How we work

*All International Federation 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 is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.*

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

### Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

## Contact information

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

- In Yemen: Abbas Zabarah, Secretary General, Yemen Red Crescent, Sana'a; email: [abbaszabarah@yahoo.com](mailto:abbaszabarah@yahoo.com); phone: +967 1298615; and fax: +967 1283131.
- In Yemen: Mr. Tenna Mengistu; Country Representative, Yemen Representation, Sana'a; e-mail: [tenna.mengistu@ifrc.org](mailto:tenna.mengistu@ifrc.org); phone: +967 71196006; and fax: +967 1481871.
- In MENA Zone: Mr. Eduard Tschan, Deputy Head of Zone Office; email: [eduard.tschan@ifrc.org](mailto:eduard.tschan@ifrc.org); phone: +962 79 504 29 22; and fax: +962 6 569 45 56.
- In Geneva: Pablo Medina, Operations Coordinator, Operations Coordination Team; phone: +41 22 730 4381; fax: +41 22 730 0395; email: [pablo.medina@ifrc.org](mailto:pablo.medina@ifrc.org)

**[<Interim financial report below; click here to return to the title page>](#)**

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRYE002 - Yemen - Flash Floods

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/10-2008/12
Budget Timeframe	2008/11-2009/10
Appeal	MDRYE002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>1,997,283</b>					<b>1,997,283</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>Income</b>						
<b><u>Cash contributions</u></b>						
<i>Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)</i>	93,635					93,635
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	24,275					24,275
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	62,276					62,276
<i>Italian Govt Bilateral Emergency Fund</i>	222,222					222,222
<i>Libyan Red Crescent</i>	5,000					5,000
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	164,372					164,372
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	149,557					149,557
<i>Switzerland - Private Donors</i>	200					200
<i>United Arab Emirates Red Crescent</i>	5,501					5,501
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>727,039</b>					<b>727,039</b>
<b><u>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</u></b>						
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	272,948					272,948
<b>C3. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>	<b>272,948</b>					<b>272,948</b>
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)</b>	<b>999,987</b>					<b>999,987</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>999,987</b>					<b>999,987</b>
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>	<b>50%</b>					<b>50%</b>

## II. Balance of Funds

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>					<b>0</b>
<b>C. Income</b>	<b>999,987</b>					<b>999,987</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	<b>-980,452</b>					<b>-980,452</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>19,535</b>					<b>19,535</b>

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRYE002 - Yemen - Flash Floods

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/10-2008/12
Budget Timeframe	2008/11-2009/10
Appeal	MDRYE002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>1,997,283</b>					<b>1,997,283</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	114,600	71,122				71,122	43,478	
Clothing & textiles	210,000	214,729				214,729	-4,729	
Water & Sanitation	110,360	14,337				14,337	96,023	
Teaching Materials	135,000						135,000	
Utensils & Tools	120,000	46,411				46,411	73,589	
Other Supplies & Services	515,000	295,384				295,384	219,616	
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>1,204,960</b>	<b>641,983</b>				<b>641,983</b>	<b>562,977</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	30,000						30,000	
Computers & Telecom		1,771				1,771	-1,771	
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	20,000	5,917				5,917	14,083	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>7,688</b>				<b>7,688</b>	<b>42,312</b>	
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage		6,413				6,413	-6,413	
Distribution & Monitoring		117,271				117,271	-117,271	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	130,000	10,741				10,741	119,259	
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>130,000</b>	<b>134,424</b>				<b>134,424</b>	<b>-4,424</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	160,000	289				289	159,711	
National Staff	9,600	703				703	8,897	
National Society Staff	45,900	25,776				25,776	20,124	
Consultants		7,957				7,957	-7,957	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>215,500</b>	<b>34,725</b>				<b>34,725</b>	<b>180,775</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	110,000	11,843				11,843	98,157	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>110,000</b>	<b>11,843</b>				<b>11,843</b>	<b>98,157</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	40,000	8,518				8,518	31,482	
Information & Public Relation	29,000	2,284				2,284	26,716	
Office Costs	30,000	7,181				7,181	22,819	
Communications	30,000	1,579				1,579	28,421	
Professional Fees	10,000						10,000	
Financial Charges	1,000	43,855				43,855	-42,855	
Other General Expenses	17,000	497				497	16,503	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>157,000</b>	<b>63,914</b>				<b>63,914</b>	<b>93,086</b>	
<b>Programme Support</b>								
Program Support	129,823	56,606				56,606	73,217	
<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>129,823</b>	<b>56,606</b>				<b>56,606</b>	<b>73,217</b>	
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		29,268				29,268	-29,268	
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>29,268</b>				<b>29,268</b>	<b>-29,268</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>1,997,283</b>	<b>980,452</b>				<b>980,452</b>	<b>1,016,831</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>1,016,831</b>				<b>1,016,831</b>		