

# Appeal 2004



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Yemen

### Appeal no. 01.87/2004

*The International Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. The Federation is the world's largest humanitarian organization, and its millions of volunteers are active in over 180 countries. All international assistance to support vulnerable communities seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response, according to the SPHERE Project.*

*This document reflects a range of programmes and activities to be implemented in 2004, and the related funding requirements. These are based upon the broader, multi-year framework of the Federation's Project Planning Process (PPP). The PPP products are either available through hyperlinks in the text<sup>1</sup>, or can be requested through the respective regional department. For further information concerning programmes or operations in this or other countries or regions, please also access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>  
Click on programme title or figures to go to the text or budget*

Programme title	2004 in CHF
<b>Strengthening the National Society</b>	
<a href="#">Health and Care</a>	150,802
<a href="#">Disaster Management</a>	174,627
<a href="#">Humanitarian Values</a>	22,246
<a href="#">Organizational Development.</a>	182,133
<b>Coordination, Cooperation, and Strategic Partnerships</b>	
<a href="#">Coordination and Implementation</a>	19,251
<b>Total</b>	<b>549,039<sup>2</sup></b>

<sup>1</sup> Identified by blue in the text.

<sup>2</sup> USD 412,346 or EUR 353,420

## National Context

After more than a decade of crisis Yemen, one of the poorest countries in the Arab world, is undergoing a recovery process impeded by the complexity of the economic transition.

Unification of the former Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in 1990 raised expectations of economic growth in the newly established Republic of Yemen. This anticipated development was largely based on the expected advantages of collaboration in oil prospecting and a privatization programme. Development plans of the 1990s were disrupted by the Yemen stance on the Gulf War. This resulted in substantial financial assistance - mainly from the Gulf States and western countries - being cut off and over one million migrant workers who had been making an important contribution to Yemen's economy through remittances being expelled from neighboring countries.

The situation deteriorated further in 1994 when a three-month civil war broke out between the two former states, causing massive destruction of services and infrastructure and loss of life. The estimated cost of this conflict amounted to 5.5 billion US dollars.

The following parameters illustrate the economic decline registered in Yemen between 1990 and 1998:

- The value of the national currency - the Yemen rial – fell to one tenth of its 1990 value against the US dollar,
- GNP per capita fell from 701US\$ to 275 US\$;
- Exports fell from 1.400 Million US\$ to 1.300 million US\$;
- The price of a 50kg bag of rice increased by 575%.<sup>3</sup>

## Yemen at a Glance<sup>4</sup>

According to the 2003 *UNDP Human development index*, Yemen is ranked 148th among 175 countries thus achieving low human development objectives<sup>5</sup>.

More than fifty percent of the population of Yemen is under the age of fifteen and the annual birth rate is one of the highest in the world standing at 3.4 percent. If such a trend continues, the population of Yemen will double within the next 20 years.

The statistics also show that one out of four households live below the poverty line.

Whilst up to 75 per cent of the population depends on agriculture, the scarcity of ground water resources results in low productivity and low incomes for the rural population whose income is as much as 65 percent lower than those living in the cities. An estimated 40,000 migrate to towns every year.

Tuberculosis - often resistant to a standard drug treatment - is a major health problem in the country. Tropical diseases such as malaria, amoebiasis, schistosomiasis and onchocerciasis are common. In 1987 the first case of AIDS was diagnosed in Yemen, by mid-2000 the number of documented cases had reached 1,500. An estimated 150,000 persons are likely to be infected annually by sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)<sup>6</sup>.

<b>Surface Area (sq.km)</b>	528.000
<b>Population (million)</b>	18.6
<b>Population growth annual (%)</b>	3.0
<b>Urban Population (% of total pop.)</b>	25
<b>Life expectancy (years)</b>	57.4
<b>Language</b>	Arabic
<b>Religion</b>	Islam
<b>GDP (USD) million</b>	3.100
<b>Adult Literacy Total</b>	51.0
<b>Adult Literacy Female</b>	71.5
<b>Unemployment rate</b>	
<b>Infant Mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</b>	81
<b>People with HIV \AIDS (2000 estimate)</b>	1.500 prs.
<b>Education (primary enrollment (% of school age population))</b>	79
<b>Refugees (estimate)</b>	120.000

<sup>3</sup> Central Statistical Organization: *1998 Statistical Yearbook*

<sup>4</sup> [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org) Country indicators

<sup>5</sup> *Human Development Index (HDI) is a simple summary measure of three dimensions of a human development concept living a long and a healthy life, being educated and having a decent standard of living. Thus it combines measures of life expectancy, school enrolment, literacy and income to allow a border view of a country's development than using income alone which is too often equated with well-being. Global Human Development Report 2003, July 2003*

<sup>6</sup> UN report 2001

## **Yemen; Annual Appeal no.01.87/2004**

Between 1990 and 1998 the capacity of the health care system decreased by 50% together with the quality of services. An estimate of only 25% of the rural population has access to primary health care services. With 1,000 to 1,400 maternal mortality cases per 100,000 births, Yemen has one of the highest rates in the world.

In addition to approximately one million returnees living in very poor socioeconomic conditions, the country is host to more than 120,000 of refugees mainly from the African continent with little or no access to economic benefits or social services - including health and education.

Although the frequency of natural disasters is low, the impact can be serious due to lack of preventive measures and a limited response capacity. The settlement pattern, with villages traditionally located on rocky steep mountain tops, makes it especially vulnerable to the earthquakes. Floods, drought and emergencies related to internal tensions also pose a real threat.

Despite such a bleak overall picture, some of the economic indicators are encouraging. According to 1999 statistics external debt decreased from US\$ 9.9 billion to US\$ 4.9 billion and oil production increased from 182,000 barrels per day to 409,000.

The recent policy shift towards privatization and free market operation has undermined the role played by the public sector in the provision of humanitarian and social services. This adversely impacts on the welfare of the most vulnerable who used to depend on these services - including access to health and education.

In view of the deteriorating socioeconomic situation of the poor, most of the charities in Yemen, including the Yemen Red Crescent Society (YRCS) are struggling and stretching their meager capacities to the limit in a bid to fill this gap.

Due to the multiplicity of the humanitarian challenges the country faces, the Federation's Secretariat has identified Yemen as one of its priority countries for assistance.

## **Red Cross and Red Crescent Priorities**

### **Movement<sup>7</sup> Context**

The support the YRCS receives from the various Movement components is critical - especially as assistance from other sources, including the government, is diminishing.

The YRCS works closely with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in the field of dissemination of international humanitarian law (IHL) and psychiatric projects for women prisoners. The ICRC also supports the national society in enhancing its activities through various promotional means including a bi-monthly magazine "*Ithar*" (Unselfishness) with a circulation of 5,000 distributed throughout the branches and to relevant organisations and ministries.

Several national societies have been assisting the capacity building efforts of the YRCS by responding to annual Federation appeals as well as providing core cost support to fill the gaps created by the withdrawal of government subsidies. As a result, the YRCS is gradually building its capacities in health, disaster management, organizational and branch development

Based on an assessment of external factors of change and internal analysis of strengths and challenges, the YRCS has developed a five-year strategic plan (2001-2005) paving the way for the Country Agreement Strategy (CAS) process which is a coordination tool enabling the priorities of a national society, as expressed in its strategic/development plan, to be fully supported by partners (both Red Cross/Red Crescent and external sources).

### **National Society Strategy/Programme Priorities:**

Since the adoption of the five-year strategic plan in 2001, the National Society had witnessed a period of internal changes. Stability was gradually regained in 2003 with the General Assembly held in January and the election of a

---

<sup>7</sup> "Movement" refers to the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

new governance and appointment of the management. The new YRCS team has ambitions to build a strong national society with improved, well coordinated services from its headquarters and branches.

The key priorities identified in the strategic plan of the YRCS encompass the areas of disaster management, health, organizational development and promotion of humanitarian values and the fundamental principles of the RC/RC Movement. Internally, the National Society has realized the need to improve communication between the branches and headquarters based on defined structures, systems and procedures. The need to improve programming was recognized to achieve its priorities in relation to changing community needs and the available and potential capacities the National Society. Moreover, as a result of the move towards privatization the Yemeni Red Crescent no longer receives subsidies from the government. Even though the implementation of the strategic plan was not systematically followed-up, many of its objectives were achieved and others remain relevant. The plan will therefore be reviewed in 2004.

In an attempt to respond to increasing community needs, the national society - consisting of a headquarters in Sana'a, twelve branches and three sub branches - is mainly involved in curative health and social services. However the future strategy of the society is designed to pursue a community-based approach in line with the emphasis made in the Federation's *Strategy 2010*. The purpose is to promote health and social services which – with limited investment – can have a longer term preventive impact and avoid the danger of dependency on external sources.

Based on lessons learned, the existing and potential capacity, the society is committed to building a minimum disaster preparedness/management capacity to be able to assist at least 1,500 beneficiaries in times of disaster. The strategy focuses on community-based approaches in which the disaster preparedness priorities and response modes can be determined through more effective community consultation and participation thus promoting ownership of the process and sustainability of results.

The society's commitment to the promotion of humanitarian values and the fundamental Principles of the Movement will include increased advocacy efforts, development/implementation of comprehensive and large-scale dissemination programmes and networking /relationship building with other organizations both within and outside the Movement.

However, the lack of adequate capacity in relation to increasing community needs is the main limiting factor in terms of the degree to which the national society can contribute to the improvement of the quality of life of the most vulnerable in Yemen.

## **Strengthening the National Society**

The Secretariat's assistance to the YRCS focuses on the overall capacity building, including organizational development, to enable the society to play its role more effectively in the implementation of *Strategy 2010* core areas in line with local/national priorities identified in its strategic plan.

## **Health and Care** [<Click here to return to the title page>](#)

### **Background and lessons to date**

Health and Care with a strong emphasis on the curative component, has traditionally been a core programme of the Yemen Red Crescent Society (YRCS). The services are provided through a network of fifteen clinics based in the branches and sub-branches. The clinics that offer primary health services with a focus on mother and child care are managed fairly autonomously by the branches/sub-branches in which they are located. Two additional clinics in Mukallah and Lahje will be operational at the beginning of 2004 to extend services to these remote communities. While support is still provided to the maintenance of YRCS Health centres, the society is gradually shifting its focus towards Community Based First Aid (CBFA) and prevention. Increased alignment of the national society health and care activities with the *Strategy 2010* also requires a substantial transfer of knowledge in areas such as first aid, HIV/AIDS and psychosocial support.

A set of new priorities defined by the national society has been based on the Federation 2001 assessment of the health facilities and the 2003 "health strategy consensus" meeting. These priorities include the need to improve the impact and sustainability of the health and care programme, coordination and cooperation with the Ministry of

Health, WHO and specialized national and international NGOs, raising public awareness of community based first aid (CBFA) and other prevention activities, and promoting first aid both as a service and a revenue generating activity, since the Yemen Red Crescent is the only organization in the country providing this type of training.

During the past year, a number of key activities contributed to improving the provision of services and increasing the knowledge and skills of the YRCS's personnel. Following the regional training of trainers (ToT) workshop in psychosocial support, the YRCS organized a national workshop in psychological support gathering twenty six participants (volunteers and staff members) from all governorates. The workshop was facilitated by a newly trained YRCS trainer. Community based first aid (CBFA) training for thirty one participants from the YRCS's headquarters and branches was held in Sana'a with the aim of introducing new training techniques thus improving the quality of future training. Subsequently, these techniques and training methodology were incorporated into two first aid workshops held in two governorates. The readiness of the YRCS to increase awareness and knowledge on HIV/AIDS issues resulted in the participation of two society's representatives in the regional training of trainers' (ToT) workshop on HIV/AIDS prevention. All branch clinics received support in the form of medical equipment (i.e. microscopes and autoclaves etc.) and three ambulance vehicles in two branches were upgraded.

### **Goal**

**Vulnerable communities are empowered to cope with and respond to priority public health needs and crises following a shift of focus on disease prevention, health promotion and psychological support.**

### **Prevention of HIV/AIDS, STI and hepatitis**

#### **Objective**

Prevention of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases is upgraded through outreach programmes carried out by the network of YRCS clinics and volunteers.

#### **Expected programme result(s); and related projects for this objective:**

- Sixteen social/health workers involved in the management of the YRCS clinics/ health posts have been trained in counseling on STIs and HIV/AIDS and subsequently have improved services to the community;
- A pilot HIV/AIDS youth peer education workshop for 40 participants has been conducted;
- YRCS leadership and health professionals have participated in one national and two regional fora on HIV/AIDS, STIs, and other priority infectious diseases;
- YRCS has an increasingly important advocacy role at the community level in fighting stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV/AIDS;
- YRCS has established working partnerships with national AIDS authorities as well as UN agencies and NGOs working in the field of HIV/AIDS;
- Youth and women groups and organizations have actively participated in awareness campaigns on HIV/AIDS and other STIs issues;
- Training on STI has been formally integrated into disaster preparedness/response, organizational development, and community based first aid training programmes.

### **Community Based First Aid**

#### **Objective**

Services of the YRCS's clinics and health education programmes including community based first aid networks are upgraded and increasingly integrated with disaster preparedness and response services.

#### **Expected programme result(s); and related projects for this objective:**

- Four clinics have been rehabilitated in terms of physical rehabilitation of facilities and provision of equipment and upgraded in terms of integration into their curative services of health prevention activities and dissemination of humanitarian values;
- Six clinics have been offering health education campaigns specifically targeting health and nutrition of a mother and child;
- Forty volunteers and staff members who were trained in hygiene education and vaccination campaigns have been actively participating in implementing associated programmes;
- For a moderate fee four first aid courses have been offered by YRCS;

- A standardized CBFA curriculum has been systematically used by the society for training organized at both headquarters and in the branches;
- Thirty volunteers and health workers from the branches have actively participated in the prevention/control of vector borne diseases such as malaria, and other communicable diseases;
- Critical gaps in the provision of health services for targeted communities have been assessed and appropriate projects developed.

### **Relief Health and Public Health Crises**

#### **Objective**

Teams composed of YRCS staff and volunteers offer effective and timely response to public health crises through its network of 15 clinics.

#### **Expected programme result(s); and related projects for this objective:**

- A decentralized branch level network of 24 trained professional and volunteers has been established to respond to public health crisis;
- Eighty volunteers have been trained in basic first aid, search and rescue, and rapid damage assessment (for details please refer to the disaster management section of the Appeal);
- Sixteen staff and volunteers have been trained in health management and service provision in temporary shelters.

**Support documentation is available upon request from the Regional Department and/or the Country Delegation**

### **Disaster Management (DM)** [<Click here to return to the title page>](#)

#### **Background and lessons to date**

Yemen is exposed to an array of natural and man made disasters. In spite of the meagre resources of the national society and a lack of clarity in relation to its mandate within the national emergency response plan, over the years the YRCS had assisted thousands of victims affected by floods, droughts, earthquakes and epidemics.

The limited capacity of the national society in terms of skilled human resources, financial resources and organizational structures reduced the effectiveness of its response to the disasters.

Since the government took an initiative in 2003 to regulate the area of disaster management and develop a national emergency plan, the Yemen Red Crescent has been actively participating and contributing to the process especially by introducing a strategic and integrated approach to reflect the role it aims to play in disaster preparedness, response and rehabilitation. Internally, the national society has been introducing appropriate systems and mechanisms to support this future role. A disaster management working group consisting of representatives of eleven active branches was established to manage DM programmes and activities. A disaster management unit was set up - currently staffed by one DM coordinator responsible for monitoring the implementation of the plan of action and conducting the activities in cooperation with the Federation, ICRC, local NGOs and governmental bodies. Coordination - which has not so far been an issue due to the absence of a national response plan - is likely to become an increasingly important activity once the plan is adopted.

According to the annual plan of action, the YRCS has been implementing risk reduction projects focusing on road safety in two governorates. It has formed a National Intervention Team<sup>8</sup> and conducted training of trainers in disaster preparedness for 30 volunteers. Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (VCA) were carried out in six disaster prone governorates. In addition, an evaluation of YRCS's disaster preparedness stocks and its logistics system will have taken place before the end of 2003.

Volunteers with their sound knowledge of local needs and capacities, continued to play a valuable role in the implementation of the society's disaster preparedness and response activities. Retention of the volunteers and further investment in building their skills and competencies will depend on sound volunteer management which has yet to be developed.

---

<sup>8</sup> National Intervention Team consists of staff and volunteers, the team represent a tool for rapid response in case of disasters at national or local level. The Team members will be distributed in branches and coordinated from Headquarters Disaster Management Units. The team will be trained on camp management, water and sanitation, relief distribution, relief health and conflict preparedness

The national society depends largely on external Movement support which remains critical in building on the positive trends and achievements of 2003.

### **Goal**

**Yemen Red Crescent Society has well functioning disaster management capacities enabling it to respond to disasters within the scope of its mandate.**

### **Objective**

YRCS develops disaster management programmes and capacities based on sound planning, appropriate logistical systems, upgraded knowledge on relief operations and smooth flow of information.

#### **Expected programme result(s); and related projects for this objective:**

- Recommendations from the VCA studies have been used to create partnerships with national and international organizations;
- VCA studies have been launched in four governorates;
- YRCS's emergency plan of action has been updated through a participatory process to include branches and volunteers;
- The national society has a clear, complementary role as per the national disaster response plan;
- YRCS's ambulances and water truck have been renovated;
- Thirty volunteers and staff members became trainers in DM and have further trained 150 volunteers and staff from 11 branches;
- Evaluation of the two pilot risk reduction projects on road safety has been carried out;
- Projects focusing on the reduction of road accidents among school children have been designed and expanded into three other governorates/branches;
- The national society's logistical system has been upgraded to handle relief for 1,500 victims of disasters;
- Forty-five participants have taken part in the workshop which integrated topics on community based disaster management with basic health issues and sanitation;
- Disaster preparedness/response activities have been coordinated with conflict preparedness programmes of the ICRC;
- The national intervention team has been equipped with 125 survival kits;
- Awareness activities on risks and hazards have been conducted in the communities of three governorates/branches.

**Support documentation is available upon request from the Regional Department and/or the Country Delegation**

### **Humanitarian Values** [<Click here to return to the title page>](#)

#### **Background and lessons to date**

Historically, the scope of Yemen Red Crescent Society's activities associated with communication - to include advocacy and information - has been limited due to a lack of experience, resources and partnerships with the media. As a result, the National Society's visibility among the general public is low and consequently mobilization of local/national resources is difficult.

Realizing the need for more visibility, since 2000 and with the support of the ICRC, the YRCS has been publishing a bi-monthly magazine "*Ithar*" with a circulation of approximately 5000 copies distributed to the branches, sub-branches, relevant organisations and ministries. During 2003 several events were organised by the YRCS such as a seminar on "*Women Facing War*", the 8<sup>th</sup> May celebration and those related to International first aid day thus raising media interest resulting in fairly good coverage in both newspapers and on major TV channels. In mid 2003 the "*Yemen Observer*", the largest English weekly magazine, published a major article on the changes in the YRCS, describing in a very positive tone the future plans and strategies of the national society.

A "Working with Media" workshop for selected communication professionals from the YRCS and journalists from national media was planned for December 2003 but it had to be postponed for January 2004.

The focus in 2004 will be on developing a comprehensive humanitarian advocacy strategy and related plan of action thus ensuring the inclusion of key aspects of humanitarian values and principles into all programmes and services of the national society. Present contacts with local and international media will be further strengthened through regular press briefings and news flashes. Training of *Ithar*'s writers and editors will improve the quality of published articles and news enabling local media to use it as a source.

More time and effort needs to be invested in initiating the dissemination of the Movement's Principles and Values to schools, universities and local media.

### **Goal**

**Decision makers and the public at large understand and respect RC/RC fundamental principles and values.**

### **Objective**

The YRCS has an improved capacity to both promote the humanitarian values and fundamental principles of the Movement and increase visibility among the public at large.

### **Expected programme result(s); and related projects for this objective:**

- *Ithar's* editor and writers as well as YRCS's staff and volunteers have been trained thus improving the overall communication capacities of the society;
- The YRCS has developed good working relations and partnerships with local and national media thus ensuring improved coverage of events organized by the national society;
- YRCS staff and volunteers have been trained in techniques of dissemination of the Movement's values and principles in cooperation with the Federation and the ICRC;
- Overall community awareness and knowledge about the RC/RC Movement and the humanitarian activities of the YRCS have increased.

**Support documentation is available upon request from the Regional Department and/or the Country Delegation**

## **Organizational Development** [<Click here to return to the title page>](#)

### **Background and lessons to date**

Through its network of twelve branches and three sub branches, the Yemen Red Crescent Society renders valuable services in the areas of health, disaster response and dissemination of humanitarian values. The overall human resource mobilization and utilization capacity of the society is often defined in terms of the level of volunteers numbering up to 3,500 and staff consisting of some 300.

In recent years, several assessments have been conducted with the aim of reshaping the society and its services. In relation to the *organizational development* these indicated the need to:

- develop clearer role and related responsibilities highlighting those of governance and management as well as instigating well-defined procedures and financial systems;
- improve coordination and communication between the headquarters and branches;
- increase community participation in the planning and implementation of the national society's services.

In relation to *services*, the vulnerability capacity assessment (VCA) conducted in Hajar and Hudeidah indicated the need to strengthen disaster management capability whilst the assessment in the area of health showed the necessity of directing services towards prevention.

Based on the recommendations of these assessments and additional input from volunteers and staff the society has developed a five-year strategic plan (2001-2005). Implementation of the elements of the plan was not consistently carried out due to a range of internal and external factors among which the most critical is the ownership of the plan. Changes which occurred during 2003 including the election of a new YRCS board and president and the appointment of a new secretary general renewed the commitment to address institutional and operational challenges which have accumulated over the years. In order of priority, the new leadership has taken steps to amending the society's statutes and will be reviewing the strategic plan. A disaster management unit was established at headquarters staffed by a disaster management coordinator. Initial training has been organised at country and/or regional level including a leadership orientation workshop for the new board and middle management training on project planning, monitoring and evaluation, financial management as well as computer literacy training. Plans for 2004 build on achievements from the previous year, commitment of the newly elected leadership and the continued momentum of positive changes recently adopted by the national society.

### **Goal**

**The Yemen Red Crescent Society is a well functioning national society with a range of focused and quality programmes serving the most vulnerable segments of the population.**

### **Objectives**

The YRCS has skilled human resources, effective systems and procedures and an improved financial/material resource base.

#### **Expected programme result(s); and related projects for this objective:**

- Composition, services and systems of the YRCS have become more efficient to meet the expectations of beneficiaries and other stakeholders;
- The national society has explored opportunities to diversify its financial/material resource base;
- The YRCS has well-trained and committed leaders and middle-managers at the headquarters and in the branches;
- Staff members and volunteers have been using process planning tools to design and implement their activities thus ensuring wider community participation and accountability;
- Amended statutes provide an improved base for YRCS services;

**Support documentation is available upon request from the Regional Department and/or the Country Delegation**

## **Cooperation, Coordination, and Strategic Partnerships**

Representation, Management and Implementation [<Click here to return to the title page>](#)

### **Background and lessons to date**

The change in the YRCS leadership has resulted in a gradual shift in focus from curative health activities towards more community based activities with the emphasis on prevention and volunteerism. When established the Yemen Red Crescent clinics played a significant role in the provision of health services to the population but today they are increasingly seen as a duplication of existing government activities. In looking for new outlets for its services the YRCS has acknowledged the need to direct its efforts towards priority vulnerable groups - particularly women and children. The transition requires substantial support from the Federation in terms of skills, technical expertise, mobilization and coordination of international support.

The national society has a good relationship with the Ministry of Health and other governmental bodies and institutions - predominantly on operational matters. Cooperation with other local and international agencies which has so far been rather limited is showing signs of improvement following the direction taken by the new leadership with meetings with NGOs and international organisations being resumed.

Close cooperation within the Movement has continued through regular tri-partite meetings and joint initiatives such as the publication of a magazine *Ithar* and risk reduction projects with special emphasis on the road safety of the school children.

Whilst substantial support for the national society will continue to be provided through regional programmes and technical assistance by the Middle East regional office in Amman, the Federation has assigned its representative to work directly with the Yemen Red Crescent society to facilitate its capacity building efforts. This representative also plays a pivotal role in expediting the development of a Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS), consolidating existing cooperation and coordination between the Movement components and other national, governmental and non-governmental organizations.

In late 2003, the Government of Yemen signed a Status agreement with the International Federation thus granting a legal base for Federation presence in Yemen and its work with the Yemen Red Crescent Society.

### **Goal**

**The YRCS has a stronger role in the communities based on effective cooperation and partnerships with the government and humanitarian organisations thus contributing to the well being of the most vulnerable.**

### **Objective**

Strategies and programmes of the YRCS aimed at expanding its support and assistance to the communities are increasingly known and endorsed by national and international stakeholders enabling it to make the best use of the available resources.

#### **Expected programme result(s); and related projects for this objective:**

- The performance of the national society in terms of service delivery and advocacy has improved, with a shift in focus towards community support and assistance;

**Yemen; Annual Appeal no.01.87/2004**

- National and international organizations, as well as the general public, have increased knowledge and understanding of the achievements and challenges faced by the YRCS and by the Movement as a whole;
- YRCS membership increased by 20%;
- One new international partner at least has been identified;
- A reviewed strategic plan has been used for initiating the CAS process.

**Support documentation is available upon request from the Regional Department and/or the Country Delegation**

***For further information please contact:***

- *Yemen Red Crescent Society: Dr. Abbas Zabarah, Secretary General  
e-mail : [yemenrc@yahoo.com](mailto:yemenrc@yahoo.com) ; phone, + 9671298615 ;fax+9671283131:*
- *Delegation: Mr. Peter Kurlandsky, Federation representative  
e-mail : [ifrcye02@ifrc.org](mailto:ifrcye02@ifrc.org); phone: +9671293226; +9671283133*
- *Regional Department: Mr. Evgeni Parfenov; Senior Regional Officer, MENA department  
e-mail: [evgeni.parfenov@ifrc.org](mailto:evgeni.parfenov@ifrc.org); phone:+ 41 22 7304325; fax:+ 41 22 7330395.*

[<Budget below-Click here to return to page title>](#)

# BUDGET 2004

## PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 01.87/2004

Name: Yemen

PROGRAMME:

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	Emergency	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter & construction	0	16,000	0	0	0	0	16,000
Clothing & textiles	0	7,500	0	0	0	0	7,500
Food	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seeds & plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water & Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical & first aid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teaching materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utensils & tools	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	4,000
Other relief supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SUPPLIES</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27,500</b>
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Computers & telecom	0	0	0	36,000	0	0	36,000
Medical equipment	22,000	0	0	0	0	0	22,000
Other capital exp.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>CAPITAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>58,000</b>
Warehouse & Distribution	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport & Vehicules	6,000	26,000	4,000	6,000	2,000	0	44,000
<b>TRANSPORT &amp; STORAGE</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44,000</b>
Programme Support	9,802	11,351	1,446	11,837	1,251	0	35,687
<b>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</b>	<b>9,802</b>	<b>11,351</b>	<b>1,446</b>	<b>11,837</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35,687</b>
Personnel-delegates	15,000	15,000	3,000	87,000	2,000	0	122,000
Personnel-national staff	5,000	8,276	4,800	8,276	0	0	26,352
Consultants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>PERSONNEL</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>23,276</b>	<b>7,800</b>	<b>95,276</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>148,352</b>
W/shops & Training	23,000	71,000	6,000	26,000	6,000	0	132,000
<b>WORKSHOPS &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>71,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>132,000</b>
Travel & related expenses	2,000	2,000	0	2,000	6,000	0	12,000
Information	3,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	8,000
Other General costs	65,000	10,500	2,000	4,000	2,000	0	83,500
<b>GENERAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>103,500</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET:</b>	<b>150,802</b>	<b>174,627</b>	<b>22,246</b>	<b>182,113</b>	<b>19,251</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>549,039</b>