

Annual Results Report

2024

Yemen

Acknowledgements

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Note:

The baseline values presented in this document reflect previous year's progress when available. If such data is not available, strategy baseline values are used instead.

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- 4.1 - Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

Yemen remains one of the world's most protracted and complex humanitarian and protection crises, with climate-related disasters overtaking conflict as the primary driver of new displacement. While large-scale hostilities did not resume, landmines, sporadic clashes, and localized insecurity continued to endanger civilians. Political deadlock persisted, Red Sea tensions further disrupted trade, aid delivery, and economic stability. The designation of Ansar Allah as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist Group (SDGT) in early 2024 introduced additional operational challenges, particularly in DFA-controlled areas. The detention of humanitarian workers, bureaucratic restrictions, and movement limitations, including Mahram requirements, continued to impede humanitarian access, particularly in hard-to-reach areas.

For the first time, climate shocks displaced more people than conflict, with heavy seasonal floods driving new displacement, particularly in Hudaydah, Al Mahweet, and Marib governorates. 4.5 million IDPs remain displaced, with many unable to return due to damaged homes, insecurity or lack of livelihoods. Yemen also hosts 60,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, primarily from the Horn of Africa, who continue to face barriers to legal documentation and limited opportunities for self-reliance. Women and children remain disproportionately affected, struggling with restricted access to education, livelihoods and protection services.

A mid-year funding shortfall required prioritization of assistance, reducing support in some areas. Economic decline, inflation and currency depreciation worsened living conditions, increasing the need for cash-based assistance, legal aid, and shelter support. The USD liquidity crisis further strained humanitarian operations, limiting the availability of funds for response. UNHCR continues to work closely with authorities, donors and partners to sustain critical protection and assistance efforts for displaced and stateless populations in Yemen.

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

By 2025, People of concern in Yemen will be able to enjoy improved protection conditions and access to basic rights including the right to asylum, and documentation for persons in need of international protection.

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2024)
1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	73.26%	42.32%
1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%

In 2024, UNHCR's collaboration with de facto authorities (DFA) and the internationally recognized government (IRG) to support protection and durable solutions for forcibly displaced individuals has advanced significantly. In DFA-controlled areas, UNHCR's partnership with the Immigration, Passports, and Nationality Authority (IPNA)/Bureau of Refugee Affairs (BRA) has expanded protection space, resuming new and continuous registration services for asylum-seekers and refugees. This includes issuing and renewing documentation, which is key to accessing services and ensuring freedom of movement. Although the number of new asylum-seekers able to register remains modest, this marks progress compared to the suspension of new registrations from 2016 to 2023.

In 2024, mandate Refugee Status Determination (RSD) was strategically re-initiated in coordination with DFA authorities to support a small number of particularly vulnerable asylum-seekers in need of durable solutions. UNHCR's mandate RSD decisions for those identified for resettlement were formally recognized by DFA/IPNA, granting them refugee status in Yemen. UNHCR also maintained close engagement with the National Committee for Refugee Affairs (NACRA), which facilitated UNHCR and partner operations throughout the year. In collaboration with NACRA, UNHCR launched consultations on a new Joint Vision for Protection and Solutions for 2025-2026, which will replace the 2022-2024 joint program. The draft is pending NACRA's approval in early 2025.

UNHCR continues supporting the Civil Registration Authority (CRA) to expand access to civil registration and identity documents for IDPs under the Joint UNHCR/CRA Action Plan on Civil Documentation. UNHCR also works with CRA to facilitate identity documents and birth registration for asylum-seeker and refugee children. Meanwhile, the Joint UNHCR and IOM Strategy on Responding to Mixed Movements is being implemented, in coordination with the Mixed Movement Working Group.

2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

By 2025, the living conditions of the most vulnerable people of concern have improved through expansion of basic services and support for self-reliance.

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2024)
2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities		
IDPs	26.87%	1.72%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6.00%	9.32%
2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%

In 2024, UNHCR conducted protection monitoring and socio-economic assessments for 123,339 refugee and internally displaced (IDP) households (712,461 individuals). This was followed by cash assistance to 474,368 individuals, representing a 55 per cent decrease compared to 2023. Despite the reduction, this support remained critical in facilitating access to shelter and services, mitigating protection risks, preserving dignity, and enhancing resilience among forcibly displaced communities in Yemen.

To safeguard fundamental rights and ensure access to dispute resolution, UNHCR provided legal assistance to 4,372 refugees and asylum seekers, and 11,540 IDPs. These services included legal advice, representation, and mediation, particularly in housing, land, and property disputes. Medical care was provided to 4,087 refugees through public and private hospitals, a 28 per cent decrease from 2023, due to resource optimization and advocacy to sustain urgent medical support.

CCCM activities reached 28,193 individuals, an 89 per cent reduction from 2023 due to resource constraints and a strategic shift toward area-based and mobile monitoring. This transition prioritized targeted infrastructure improvements through Quick Impact Projects (QIPs), which expanded by 111 per cent, benefiting 44 per cent more individuals than in 2023.

For shelter assistance, UNHCR supported 17,136 IDP households (112,429 individuals), marking a 4 per cent increase from 2023. Durable shelter solutions were provided to 3,388 returnee households, a 34 per cent increase, reinforcing long-term housing solutions.

The distribution of non-food items (NFIs) reached 19,444 IDP households (135,301 individuals), a 29 per cent decline from 2023 due to stock shortages.

Prioritization ensured assistance for the most vulnerable, including flood-affected families. Enhanced coordination helped reduce duplication and ensured aid reached those in need.

3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

People of Concern are actively engaged in decision-making processes that affect and shape their lives and strengthen their self-reliance.

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2024)
3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	53.29%	82.86%
3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	73.46%	73.48%
3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	23.85%	42.63%
3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		98.14%

In 2024, Community-Based Protection Networks (CBPNs) and community representation committees played a critical role in ensuring access to protection and strengthening the protection capacity of forcibly displaced communities in Yemen. These structures were essential in disseminating information, raising awareness, facilitating referrals for vulnerable individuals, and gathering community feedback on protection and assistance needs. UNHCR ensured diverse representation within these institutions, engaging women, men, youth, and persons with disabilities to strengthen community participation and inclusivity.

Efforts to enhance gender balance in community structures continued, with 46 per cent of refugee women in urban areas and camps and 38 per cent of IDP women actively participating in decision-making.

To enhance self-reliance and peaceful coexistence, UNHCR significantly expanded its support for economic empowerment initiatives through 130 Quick Impact Projects (QIPs)—a 110 per cent increase from 2023, when 60 projects were implemented. These initiatives targeted 335,000 IDPs (53 per cent of whom were women and girls), marking a 45 per cent increase from 2023. Additionally, 260 refugees and asylum seekers were enrolled in vocational education programmes, with 60 per cent being women—a 100 per cent increase from 2023.

Ensuring access to education remained a priority, with 9,300 asylum-seeker and refugee children enrolled in primary and secondary education. UNHCR worked closely with education authorities and partners to improve inclusion by supporting school infrastructure, training teachers, and expanding access to alternative learning opportunities. Special efforts were made to ensure that displaced children, including those with disabilities, could access both formal and non-formal education.

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

By 2025, durable solutions for all people of concern to UNHCR are available and supported.

Population Type	Indicator	
	Baseline	Actual (2024)
4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,422	1,422
4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	8	41
4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		12
4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		995

In 2024, 1,120 Somali asylum-seekers and refugees were supported through the Assisted Spontaneous Return (ASR) programme, enabling their voluntary return by boat from Aden to Berbera, followed by onward travel to their areas of return within Somalia. Returnees received reintegration assistance, including financial support, to help them re-establish themselves in their communities.

During the same period, 2,570 Somali asylum-seekers and refugees received return counselling to ensure their decisions to return were fully informed and voluntary. To enhance programme integrity and mitigate fraud risks, Biometric Identity Management System (BIMS) verification was conducted for 1,380 returnees.

Recognizing the vulnerability of returnees traveling to Central and Southern Somalia, UNHCR is seeking additional donor funding to expand the ASR programme by introducing flights from Aden to Mogadishu, facilitating safer and more direct returns for those unable to undertake the long overland journey.

As part of the Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR) programme, 300 asylum-seekers and refugees received counselling to ensure informed and voluntary decision-making regarding return. In 2024, 120 individuals returned to Ethiopia and Iraq through IOM-supported charter flights.

Despite the absence of an allocated resettlement quota for UNHCR Yemen in 2024, resettlement remained a key protection tool. UNHCR set an internal target to refer 100 refugees to the MENA Protection Service (MPS) and ultimately exceeded this goal by referring 160 individuals. A total of 240 refugees were interviewed, leading to 75 resettlement submissions, while 80 cases remain under review by MPS, pending identification and submission to resettlement states.

Departures for resettlement increased in 2024, with 65 refugees successfully resettled. Among them, 40 refugees traveled directly to their resettlement destinations, while 25 transited through the Emergency Transit Centre (ETC) in Romania.

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

A decade of conflict, Yemen remains one of the world's most severe humanitarian crises, driven by insecurity, climate shocks, economic collapse, and the breakdown of public services. According to the 2024 Humanitarian Needs Overview, over 18 million people—more than half the population—require humanitarian assistance, including 4.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and over 60,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, primarily from Somalia and Ethiopia.

The division between the Internationally Recognized Government (IRG) in the south and de facto authorities (DFA) in the north poses challenges for humanitarian efforts. UNHCR and partners coordinate separately with both, navigating bureaucratic processes to maintain access. While the IRG allows more flexibility, governance remains fragmented, with local authorities exercising more control than the central government, creating inconsistencies.

Although the April 2022 UN-brokered truce has not been formally extended, its de facto continuation has reduced large-scale hostilities. However, security remains fragile, with periodic front-line incidents and no long-term political resolution. Meanwhile, regional developments in the Middle East and Red Sea continue to impact Yemen's security, economy, and humanitarian situation, worsening conditions for displaced populations.

Yemen's economic crisis has left many displaced families in substandard conditions with limited access to services. Inadequate water and sanitation have caused cholera outbreaks, while malnutrition worsens risks. Over 80 per cent of the population lives below the poverty line, and opportunities remain scarce. Many IDP and host community households assessed in 2024 reported earning under 50 USD per month, while others had no income. These hardships have forced families to skip meals, pull children from school, take on debt, and face exploitation.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

As lead of the Protection, CCCM, and Shelter/NFI Clusters, UNHCR coordinated the Tri-Cluster response, bringing together 126 humanitarian organizations to address the urgent needs of displaced and vulnerable communities. UNHCR also co-led key working groups, including the Mixed Migration Working Group (MMWG) with IOM, the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Working Group with UNICEF, and the Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) and Durable Solutions Working Group with NRC.

UNHCR worked to ensure that protection remains central to Yemen's humanitarian response, advocating for greater accountability, stronger coordination, and systematic protection monitoring. Through engagement with OCHA, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), and inter-cluster mechanisms, UNHCR advanced efforts to harmonize civil documentation processes, integrate protection risk analysis into response planning, and promote the inclusion of protection indicators in funding allocations.

Through protection monitoring, UNHCR tracked displacement trends, access to services, and emerging risks to inform evidence-based decision-making and ensure humanitarian interventions effectively address protection needs.

UNHCR's Tri-Cluster leadership strengthened access to essential services, enhanced inter-agency coordination, and reinforced advocacy for humanitarian access and adherence to international humanitarian and human rights law. UNHCR also played a key role in delivering emergency protection assistance, improving response coordination, and securing funding to sustain critical protection activities.

Additionally, UNHCR and IOM co-led the Refugee and Migrant Multi-Sector (RMMS) mechanism, engaging 20 humanitarian actors in the Yemen Humanitarian Fund (YHF) and Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO)/Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) process. The Joint Strategy on Mixed Movement and its Action Plan, developed with IOM, is guiding a more coordinated and effective response.

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

1. Outcome Area: Access to Territory, Reg. and Documentation

Forcibly displaced people enjoy non-discriminatory access to asylum in Yemen through identification, registration, and timely issuance of documentation by UNHCR or when in charge, the authorities are supported in this regard.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	85.00%	87.10%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	15.95%	25.00%	36.01%
1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials			
IDPs	98.91%	70.00%	69.39%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	63.12%	90.00%	87.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
01.1.1 Number of people registered on an individual basis	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3,648
01.2.1 Number of people supported to obtain civil status, identity or legal status documentation	
IDPs	14,445
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	13,965

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR continues to strengthen registration and documentation services for asylum-seekers, refugees, and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Yemen through collaboration with authorities and humanitarian partners.

In areas under the Sana'a-based de facto authorities (DFA), UNHCR worked with IPNA/BRA to resume new and continuous registration services. In 2024, 6,620 individuals were registered, while 25,000 individuals had their documents issued or renewed in Sana'a by BRA or in Aden by IPNA (south) and UNHCR. To extend services beyond these locations, UNHCR conducted joint registration missions in Al Hodeidah, Marib, and Mukalla, facilitating new or renewed documentation for 230 asylum-seekers and refugees.

To enhance national registration capacity, UNHCR trained 90 IPNA staff on the UNHCR Code of Conduct,

registration procedures, fraud prevention, and proGres database management. UNHCR also advocated with DFA authorities to facilitate greater access to registration and document renewal, resulting in exemptions for certain fees and residency conditions for vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers.

UNHCR supports the Civil Registration Authority (CRA) in both DFA- and IRG-controlled areas to expand civil documentation for IDPs through the Joint UNHCR/CRA Action Plan. In 2024, UNHCR supported CRA centers in Al Hodeidah, Hajjah, Al-Jawf, Sa'ada, and Ta'iz with solarization, ICT equipment, and infrastructure rehabilitation. This contributed to 14,450 identity documents issued for forcibly displaced persons and 770 birth registrations for asylum-seeker and refugee children.

In areas under the Internationally Recognized Government (IRG), UNHCR collaborates with IPNA (south) to ensure registration services remain accessible. Somali nationals continue to be registered under prima facie refugee status by IPNA (south), while UNHCR registers non-Somali asylum-seekers. To enhance national capacity, UNHCR has engaged with the IRG Ministry of Interior to propose the transfer of non-Somali registration responsibilities from UNHCR to the authorities.

UNHCR also co-chairs the Legal Aid Technical Working Group (LATWG) under the Protection Cluster, coordinating efforts to improve access to civil documentation and harmonize legal assistance provided by humanitarian actors.

Despite ongoing advocacy and monitoring, access to asylum territory remains a challenge. In August 2023, IRG authorities launched a joint military campaign targeting irregular migration along the Lahj coastline, leading to increased detentions of smugglers and a reduction in new arrivals. This has shifted migration routes, increasing arrivals in Shabwa. The resulting higher costs and risks have made access to asylum even more difficult for those in need of international protection.

To address these challenges, UNHCR and IOM are implementing the Joint Strategy on Responding to Mixed Movements.

2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

Asylum-seekers and refugees have access to an efficient Refugee Status Determination process and where in charge authorities are supported in building capacity and conducting the process.

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	498.00	300.00	759.00
2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
2.3 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
02.1.1 UNHCR has provided capacity development support to strengthen the national status determination system(s), in accordance with international standards	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, UNHCR Yemen made significant progress in improving access to Refugee Status Determination (RSD) for the most vulnerable asylum-seekers and refugees, in line with UNHCR's Strategic Direction on Individual RSD Processing. The operation successfully transitioned to a new case-processing strategy, prioritizing the early identification of individuals in need of third-country resettlement, while fast-tracking manifestly unfounded claims for expedited review. This approach integrates protection needs assessments with enhanced procedures at the point of initial registration, ensuring that limited RSD resources are allocated to cases where status determination provides significant additional protection value.

As a key milestone, and following an agreement with IPNA (north), UNHCR resumed mandate RSD in Sana'a for asylum-seekers in need of resettlement. This marks a major shift, as RSD had been suspended in the north since 2016.

As part of the transition to this new approach, UNHCR conducted first-instance RSD procedures for 180 asylum-seekers, of whom 90 were recognized as refugees and 90 cases were rejected. Additionally, 9 asylum-seekers were granted derivative refugee status. UNHCR also processed 5 reopening interviews and assessments, ensuring compliance with UNHCR procedural safeguards for fair case reviews.

UNHCR maintained strict adherence to procedural standards for mandate RSD, ensuring due process and fair treatment. This included the right of appeal for individuals who were not initially granted refugee status. To support this process, UNHCR worked closely with IPNA (north) to update cases in proGres—which is managed by IPNA in the north—and to ensure that asylum-seeker and refugee documentation was issued as needed.

To strengthen awareness and understanding of RSD and durable solutions, UNHCR conducted workshops for 50 IPNA staff in Sana'a and Aden. These sessions enhanced stakeholder knowledge of refugee protection, UNHCR's mandate, and the role of RSD in achieving durable solutions.

Through strategic case prioritization, procedural safeguards, and strengthened coordination with national authorities, UNHCR has significantly improved the efficiency and accessibility of the RSD process in Yemen, contributing to stronger protection outcomes for asylum-seekers and refugees.

3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

Coordination with the relevant authorities is enhanced and support provided to build capacity as well as develop and put into practice inclusive and rights-based policies, legislation, and services that are in line with international standards.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol			
None	Not yet aligned	Not yet aligned	Not yet aligned
3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness			
None	Not yet aligned	Not yet aligned	Not yet aligned

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
03.1.1 UNHCR has engaged in legislative and judicial processes to strengthen laws and policies for the protection of refugees, IDPs, returnees and stateless people and/or the reduction and prevention of statelessness	
IDPs	Yes
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, UNHCR continued working with authorities across Yemen to improve the protection environment and enhance access to basic rights for asylum-seekers and refugees. This included engagement with the National Committee for Refugee Affairs (NACRA) in Sana'a and IPNA (north and south) to strengthen protection frameworks and ensure coordinated responses.

UNHCR and NACRA jointly oversaw the implementation of the 2022-2024 Joint Vision on Refugee Protection and Solutions, fostering stronger collaboration with the Bureau of Refugee Affairs (BRA), IPNA (north), and academic institutions. A key component of this partnership was capacity-building and public education, conducted with the Migrant, Refugee, IDP and Statelessness Study Centre (MRISC) at the University of Sana'a. In October 2024, UNHCR and NACRA convened a joint workshop to review progress and establish a framework for the 2025-2026 Joint Vision.

In IRG-controlled areas, UNHCR supported the Global Refugee Forum workshop, held under the auspices of the Prime Minister and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This two-day event brought together government ministries, national and local authorities, UN agencies, and donors to reaffirm Yemen's commitments to refugee protection. By the workshop's conclusion, Yemen finalized nine pledges addressing key areas such as refugee integration in education, health, and the labor market, durable solutions, statelessness, and recommendations for a national legal framework.

UNHCR also conducted over 24 advocacy interventions and capacity-building initiatives, reaching 570 government officials from institutions including the Civil Registration Authority (CRA), Ministry of Education, Ministry of Interior, Bar Council, and judiciary. These efforts focused on refugee and IDP protection, civil documentation, and statelessness prevention. UNHCR secured the acceptance of asylum IDs issued in the south by northern authorities, ensuring the release and non-transfer of registered refugees and asylum-seekers.

UNHCR's legal team in IRG-controlled areas engaged with the CRA to resolve the suspension of birth certificate issuance for refugees, strengthening communication and partnership. Training sessions were conducted for Ministry of Interior personnel, security and CRA officers, and Executive Unit staff in Taiz and Lahj, focusing on refugee and IDP protection. These sessions identified challenges and proposed solutions to enhance access to rights.

Additionally, UNHCR's academic partner in Sana'a and Al Hodeidah conducted an advanced legal workshop for 70 law students on the 1951 Refugee Convention.

4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

Forcibly displaced people and authorities are better aware of the risk of Gender-based Violence, effective measures are in place to mitigate Gender-based Violence risk, and survivors of Gender-based Violence have adequate and timely access to quality services.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1.50%	1.59%	1.45%
4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services			
IDPs			98.03%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	97.54%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2024)
04.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from specialized GBV programmes	
IDPs	7,093
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,167

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, UNHCR Yemen remained committed to addressing gender-based violence (GBV) among refugees, asylum-seekers, and internally displaced persons (IDPs), working closely with authorities, partners, and affected communities to ensure a survivor-centered and community-driven approach. Through its partners, UNHCR provided specialized support to 340 GBV survivors, including 205 newly identified cases. Survivors received psychosocial support and at least one legal or medical intervention, ensuring tailored assistance. Additionally, 25 survivors received emergency cash assistance for urgent protection needs.

To reduce GBV risks, UNHCR and partners reached 880 refugees and asylum-seekers through awareness-raising activities. In IRG areas, survivors had access to post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) kits, with five individuals receiving treatment, while 15 survivors received non-food items (NFIs). In collaboration with UNFPA, 35 refugee women participated in livelihood training and received toolkits, supporting economic independence and reducing vulnerability to GBV.

Recognizing Yemen's complex political and social environment, UNHCR worked with authorities and partners to adapt GBV programming based on regional needs. In IRG areas, 350 IDP GBV survivors were supported with social and legal assistance, cash support, and referrals to health services, in line with GBV Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). In DFA areas, 560 IDP survivors were referred to specialized service providers after self-disclosing their experiences. Across Yemen, UNHCR and partners facilitated GBV prevention and empowerment sessions for 5,300 IDPs, while 4,600 IDPs participated in GBV risk mitigation awareness sessions.

UNHCR also reinforced community-based GBV prevention and response mechanisms. In IRG areas, trained Community-Based Protection Networks (CBPNs) facilitated safe-space sessions, ensuring that women, men, boys, and girls could engage in inclusive discussions. UNHCR and partners implemented six livelihood activities to empower IDP women, reducing GBV exposure, while another six activities focused on awareness-raising. In DFA areas, 1,650 women and girls participated in 40 social activities.

To strengthen local capacity, UNHCR provided GBV prevention and mitigation training to 70 UNHCR and partner staff, incorporating the GBV Pocket Guide and Messaging Package. Additionally, partners facilitated three training sessions, reaching 290 staff and local authorities. To reinforce community-based protection, four UNHCR partners trained 340 CBPN members and site leaders (190 men and 145 women), equipping them with skills to support survivors and strengthen GBV response mechanisms.

As part of the 16 Days of Activism campaign, 2,110 refugees and IDPs participated in events under the theme “Invest to Prevent Violence Against Women and Girls”, engaging women, men, boys, girls, and children with disabilities. UNHCR also played an active role in the GBV Area of Responsibility.

5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

Children's social emotional well-being is promoted and assured through protection from violence, abuse, exploitation and discrimination and improved access to child-friendly procedures, services, and social protection

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes			
IDPs	9.00%		0.35%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	9.67%	25.00%	9.38%
5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
05.1.1 Number of children and caregivers who received child protection services	
IDPs	0
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,160

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, amid ongoing economic instability and limited access to basic services, UNHCR Yemen continued prioritizing child protection (CP) interventions to support refugees, asylum-seekers. Many children remained exposed to violence, psychosocial distress, and poverty, underscoring the urgent need for targeted protection services. UNHCR and its partners worked to respond to these challenges, ensuring that vulnerable children could access specialized services where available.

Over the year, 970 at-risk refugee and asylum-seeker children received specialized child protection assistance, including 590 Best Interest Assessments and 10 Best Interest Determination. In addition, alternative care arrangements were made for 310 unaccompanied children (UACs), while 180 non-food items (NFIs) were provided to children in need. Psychosocial support and referrals for specialized healthcare services were also facilitated through UNHCR partners. In Sana'a, UNHCR ensured access to child-specific legal aid for 245 children at heightened risk, including those in conflict with the law.

The overall number of children assisted decreased by 35 percent compared to 2023 due to prioritization measures introduced by a partner in Sana'a. However, the 2024 target was still exceeded by four percent countrywide, reflecting efforts to maximize available resources and prioritize urgent cases.

The response to internally displaced children remained constrained by limited partner capacity, a lack of specialized service providers, and gaps in national child protection support systems. Despite these challenges, UNHCR and partners identified and referred 2,820 children at risk, with prioritization criteria established for urgent cases. Protection monitors received specialized training on identifying at-risk children during field assessments, while Community-Based Protection Networks were trained to provide Psychological First Aid to children in distress.

While recreational activities were difficult to implement in some locations due to local restrictions, UNHCR and partners successfully carried out small-scale activities in Ibb and Al Jawf governorates. In southern Yemen, Community-Based Protection Networks played a critical role in identifying children at risk, and the operational environment allowed for greater flexibility in implementing child protection activities.

At the inter-agency level, UNHCR and UNICEF country offices in Yemen, together with their regional bureaus in Amman, engaged in discussions to strengthen coordination on child protection. This collaboration led to the drafting of a Letter of Understanding with an action plan, under the UNICEF-UNHCR Strategic Collaboration Framework. This agreement, set to be formalized in 2025, will enhance joint child protection activities and ensure a more coordinated response for vulnerable children across Yemen.

6. Outcome Area: Safety and Access to Justice

Forcibly displaced people are better aware of their rights and obligations and have access to legal assistance and remedies including in the context of immigration detention.

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
06.1.1 Number of people who received legal assistance	
IDPs	16,036
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4,372

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, UNHCR, in collaboration with its partners, expanded access to legal assistance for refugees, refugees, asylum-seekers and internally displaced persons (IDPs) across Yemen. Through counseling, mediation, and representation, UNHCR-supported legal teams provided services to 4,380 refugees and asylum-seekers, both within and outside detention facilities, addressing civil and criminal matters. Legal aid for detained refugees focused on criminal or immigration-related offenses, while other cases involved forced evictions, civil documentation, and employment disputes.

Additionally, 12,110 IDPs and IDP returnees received legal aid, focusing on civil documentation, family law

(marriage, divorce, custody, and alimony), and Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) rights. UNHCR's legal assistance programmes also strengthened national NGOs, expanding their legal expertise and networks.

To improve legal literacy, UNHCR conducted 230 legal awareness sessions for 2,420 refugees and asylum-seekers, covering criminal, civil, and family law, local norms, and civil documentation. Additionally, 415 sessions benefited 4,500 IDPs and returnees, focusing on family law and HLP issues.

The demand for legal aid in 2024 surpassed initial targets. Rising economic hardships led to more landlord-tenant disputes, unpaid rent, and forced evictions. UNHCR's legal partners observed that worsening economic conditions exacerbated housing insecurity, driving a greater reliance on legal aid services.

In IRG-controlled areas, UNHCR's legal partner conducted 835 monitoring visits to police stations, prisons, and detention centers across southern governorates, including Aden, Lahj, Al Dhale, Taiz, Hadramout, Al Mahrah, Shabwa, and Marib. In DFA-controlled areas the UNHCR legal partner regularly attended detention sites to ensure the identification and release of detained asylum-seekers and refugees. These visits provided legal support to 578 detained asylum-seekers and refugees. . The increase in support provided in this area can be seen against a backdrop of increased immigration enforcement measures, particularly in DFA-controlled governorates, where large-scale detention campaigns targeting foreign nationals were routinely conducted during 2024. UNHCR monitored the forced transfer of over 200 groups from DFA-controlled areas in the north to IRG-controlled areas in the south who were detained pursuant to these enforcement measures.

To improve law enforcement's understanding of refugee rights, UNHCR and partners trained police officers in Aden, Al Dhale, and Lahj, on legal protections, screening procedures, and available support mechanisms. These efforts aimed to enhance refugee protection in detention and reduce arbitrary arrests. UNHCR also continued to provide legal assistance to refugee and asylum-seeker children, particularly those in conflict with the law or involved in family law disputes.

7. Outcome Area: Community Engagement and Women's Empowerment

Community-based mechanisms are supported promoting increased inclusive engagement, dialogue, access to information and community feedback mechanisms, participation in leadership and decision-making.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.			
IDPs	Moderate	Extensive	Moderate
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Moderate	Extensive	Moderate
7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms			
IDPs	82.59%	95.00%	95.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	92.54%	100.00%	92.94%
7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures			
IDPs	38.38%	45.00%	37.53%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	33.65%	65.00%	46.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
07.1.1 Number of people consulted through Participatory Assessments	
IDPs	0

Refugees and Asylum-seekers	871
07.2.1 Number of people who used UNHCR- supported feedback & response mechanisms to voice their needs/ concerns/feedback	
IDPs	47,428
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	10,591
07.3.1 Number of people who received protection services	
IDPs	686,243
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	26,394

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, UNHCR continued strengthening two-way communication and engagement with refugees, asylum-seekers, and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Yemen. Participatory assessments were conducted in Sana'a, Aden, Kharaz Camp, and Al Mukalla, gathering community insights that informed program planning. These efforts ensured the meaningful participation of displaced populations in decisions affecting their protection and assistance.

UNHCR supported six refugee committees, 35 outreach volunteers, and two self-organized groups, prioritizing age, gender, and diversity (AGD) considerations. Among refugee leadership structures, women's participation reached 50 per cent, reinforcing inclusive decision-making and stronger community engagement. These initiatives enhanced coordination between UNHCR, its partners, and refugee communities, ensuring a more effective protection response.

In IDP communities, 480 Community-Based Protection Network members were supported to facilitate information-sharing, identify risks, and connect vulnerable individuals to services, particularly in hard-to-reach areas. Women comprised 40 per cent of Community-Based Protection Network members, reflecting efforts to ensure diverse representation, including marginalized groups. In 2024, CBPNs referred 40,000 individuals to UNHCR protection services and conducted 2,760 awareness sessions across urban and rural communities.

Community-Based Protection Networks played a key role in protection monitoring, identifying vulnerable individuals through household visits and referring persons with specific needs, child protection cases, and survivors of gender-based violence to appropriate services. They also organized recreational activities for children and led awareness sessions on protection concerns, fostering community resilience.

In areas of the de facto authorities, UNHCR engaged with refugee leadership structures, including community leaders, persons with disabilities, and women-led groups. These meetings provided a platform for refugees to voice protection concerns and receive updates on UNHCR services.

To enhance accountability, UNHCR improved its Complaints and Feedback Mechanism, ensuring that refugees, asylum-seekers, and IDPs have accessible channels to report concerns and seek assistance. UNHCR now operates email and telephone hotlines in both Internationally Recognized Government- and de facto authorities-controlled areas, along with complaint boxes for written submissions. Complaints and Feedback Mechanism staff ensure confidentiality and timely follow-up.

In 2024, the majority of CFM communications related to service inquiries, particularly requests for protection assessments, legal aid, and cash support. UNHCR recorded 60,000 communications from asylum-seekers and refugees and 82,100 from IDPs.

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

The vulnerabilities and specific needs of people of concern are adequately identified, assessed, analysed, and timely addressed through provision of cash assistance, Shelter and general house-hold non-Food Items and quick impact projects.

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items			
IDPs	17.69%	35.00%	13.27%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	33.12%	70.00%	21.17%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
08.1.1 Number of people who received cash assistance	
IDPs	438,081
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	23,616
08.2.1 Number of people who received non-food items	
IDPs	99,384

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, UNHCR and partners enhanced protection interventions for refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and host communities in Yemen. Protection assessments covered 26,218 refugees and asylum-seekers, identifying vulnerabilities and risks. Using the Protection Monitoring Tool and Initial Needs Assessment, UNHCR informed assistance for 686,243 individuals, ensuring access to services, cash assistance, and referrals. Psychosocial First Aid and Psychosocial Support reached 11,238 individuals.

To mitigate socio-economic vulnerabilities, UNHCR provided multi-purpose cash assistance to 89,545 households, including 13,151 refugees and 76,394 IDP and host community households. Among these, Emergency cash assistance supported 7,446 individuals facing critical protection risks. UNHCR also introduced a case management system to identify and respond to urgent needs, assisting 3,135 asylum-seekers and refugees with targeted cash assistance.

UNHCR expanded its community-based protection approach, empowering Community-Based Protection Networks and Community-Based Outreach Volunteers. These networks identified and referred 7,702 IDPs to essential services, ensuring psychosocial support and specialized referrals for persons with disabilities.

With seasonal flooding increasing needs, UNHCR distributed 16,564 Non-Food Item (NFI) kits, prioritizing the most vulnerable. As the lead of the Shelter/NFI Cluster, UNHCR coordinated with partners to ensure effective distributions.

Quick Impact Projects improved livelihoods and services for displaced communities, benefitting 334,630 individuals. These initiatives enhanced infrastructure resilience, supported local economies, and improved safety in IDP sites.

UNHCR launched a long-term multi-purpose cash assistance program, supporting 204 refugee households (131 male-headed and 73 female-headed) over 12 months to meet basic needs. Cash assistance reached 60,630 households, including 428,927 IDPs and host community members (224,127 males and 204,800

females) and 16,243 refugees (7,174 males and 9,069 females). IDPs received one-time support, with ongoing assistance for the most vulnerable 20%. Refugees and asylum-seekers received cash in three instalments, ensuring sustained support.

UNHCR remains committed to supporting displaced communities in Yemen, strengthening resilience, and enabling families to meet urgent needs with dignity. Through robust assessments and tailored case management, UNHCR continues addressing the evolving challenges facing displaced populations.

9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

Forcibly displaced people have improved access to sustainable shelter and basic service infrastructure in urban areas or in settlements.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing			
IDPs			17.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6.79%	7.00%	7.00%
9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90.01%	90.00%	90.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
09.1.1 Number of people who received shelter and housing assistance	
IDPs	68,452

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, UNHCR's shelter interventions have been instrumental in improving living conditions for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees in Yemen. Through a comprehensive shelter strategy, UNHCR has addressed critical housing needs and enhanced resilience among displaced populations, focusing on both IDP sites and return areas.

To provide sustainable housing solutions, UNHCR has constructed transitional shelters designed to withstand Yemen's harsh climate. These shelters incorporate locally sourced materials to improve insulation, ventilation, and durability, thereby enhancing sustainability while also supporting local economies through the creation of jobs and demand for construction materials.

As part of its Durable Solutions strategy, UNHCR has focused on home rehabilitation for returnees, enabling families to repair and maintain their homes. This initiative, implemented through external contractors selected via transparent public tenders, aligns with Shelter/NFI Cluster guidelines, ensuring adherence to quality standards and community needs.

In response to emergency shelter needs, UNHCR has provided both in-kind and cash-based assistance, addressing immediate housing challenges in areas where direct cash support was not feasible. During seasonal floods, UNHCR delivered cash assistance to enable affected families and host communities to refurbish their homes, restoring safe and dignified living conditions. These interventions were accompanied by accountability measures to ensure proper utilization of funds.

The shelter interventions have significantly improved access to safe and sustainable housing, reducing

protection risks and fostering dignified living conditions for IDPs, returnees, and host communities. The provision of stable housing has strengthened social cohesion, built community resilience, and supported self-reliance, contributing to long-term stability in areas affected by displacement.

UNHCR remains committed to working closely with partners, drawing on technical expertise and available resources to ensure that shelter solutions are effectively implemented and integrated with broader humanitarian efforts.

10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

Forcibly displaced people are included in the national health system and have adequate access to basic health services.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	57.18%	100.00%	12.01%
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	99.02%	100.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator		Actual (2024)
Population Type		
10.1.1 Number of individual consultations in UNHCR supported health care services		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		99,331
10.2.1 Number of consultations in UNHCR supported mental health and psychosocial support services		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers		7,560

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, UNHCR Yemen continued efforts to strengthen access to essential healthcare services for refugees, asylum-seekers, and host communities, in line with the UNHCR Global and Operational Health Strategy (2022–2025). To support the inclusion of refugees and asylum-seekers into the national health system, UNHCR facilitated healthcare services through five primary health centers in Sana'a, Aden, and Lahj, areas hosting high concentrations of displaced populations.

A total of 170,000 health consultations were provided, with 100,000 consultations benefiting refugees and asylum-seekers and 70,000 consultations for host community members. Crude and under-five mortality rates remained within expected levels (0.4 and 0.3, respectively). Additionally, 140 refugees and asylum-seekers and 30 host community members diagnosed with tuberculosis were enrolled in the national treatment program, ensuring lifesaving medical care.

While childhood immunization services under the Expanded Programme on Immunization are available at no cost, measles vaccination uptake remains low (12 per cent) due to inconsistent reporting.

Antenatal care was provided to 3,020 refugee and asylum-seeker women and 4,670 host community women, ensuring safe pregnancy monitoring and medical support. A total of 930 live births were attended

by trained medical professionals. In Sana'a and Basateen, 370 pregnant women were referred to hospitals, while 250 refugees and 120 host community members were referred to Kharaz Refugee Camp Clinic for delivery. Additionally, 450 refugee and asylum-seeker women received Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission services, and 460 individuals received voluntary HIV counseling and testing services.

Community Health Workers played a key role in sexual and reproductive health awareness, reaching 46,000 refugees, asylum-seekers, and Yemenis through sensitization sessions.

Under UNHCR's health mainstreaming strategy, 4,100 asylum-seekers and refugees were referred to public and private hospitals for emergency and lifesaving medical services. UNHCR also facilitated 22,400 consultations for non-communicable diseases management (17,000 in Sana'a, 5,430 in Basateen and Kharaz) and 7,560 individuals received psychiatric counseling and treatment (2,720 in Sana'a, 4,610 in Basateen and Kharaz) through specialized staff.

A total of 115,000 courses of treatment were provided (84,704 for refugees and asylum-seekers; 30,296 for Yemenis), while 1,400 asylum-seekers and refugees and 1,060 host community members with disabilities accessed healthcare, physiotherapy, and assistive devices.

UNHCR facilitated refugee and asylum-seeker access to preventative and curative nutrition services provided by the Ministry of Public Health and Population. A total of 410 severely malnourished refugee and asylum-seeker children under five were admitted to the Community Management of Acute Malnutrition program, receiving therapeutic food supplements.

11. Outcome Area: Education

Children of concern have improved access to formal and informal education on a non-discriminatory basis through enhanced engagement by relevant public education stakeholders.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.71%	10.00%	6.00%
11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	64.80%	60.00%	68.00%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2024)
11.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from education programming	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	9,883

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, UNHCR, in collaboration with partners, continued efforts to facilitate access to education for refugee and asylum-seeking children and youth across Yemen. A total of 9,338 refugee and asylum-seeking students were enrolled in primary and secondary education, ensuring continuity of learning despite economic challenges and barriers to education.

To support students facing financial hardship, UNHCR distributed school kits to 3,000 refugee and asylum-seeking students in Sana'a, 2,368 students in Kharaz Camp, and 1,737 students in Basateen, Aden. These kits have become increasingly essential as many families struggle to afford basic school supplies, contributing to a rising risk of school dropouts. To address this, UNHCR, through local case management partners, provided individualized interventions to ensure at-risk children and youth could access and remain in education.

In the south of Yemen, UNHCR expanded its support beyond individual assistance, ensuring continued education in Kharaz Refugee Camp and urban areas in Aden. UNHCR provided monthly incentives to 238 teachers and service staff across six schools, reinforcing educational continuity and teacher retention. In addition, nine schools (three in Kharaz Camp, three in Basateen, and three in Mukalla) received teaching materials through UNHCR's education partners, ensuring adequate learning resources for students.

To expand education opportunities beyond traditional schooling, UNHCR supported non-formal education programs, benefiting 894 adults, children, and young refugees in the south and 281 children in Sana'a. These programs contributed to life skills development and provided an entry point into formal education for students from non-traditional backgrounds. In Kharaz Camp, the refugee committee facilitated pre-school language classes, English lessons, and adult literacy programs, further enhancing learning opportunities within the refugee community.

Despite a global funding shortfall affecting the DAFI scholarship program in 2024, 70 continuing university students received tuition fee support and academic performance monitoring, enabling them to continue their higher education.

UNHCR remains engaged with key local stakeholders, including the Ministry of Education, local schools, and NGO partners, who play a critical role in implementing educational programs and maintaining safe learning environments for refugee and asylum-seeking students.

At the inter-agency level, UNHCR and UNICEF Yemen Country Offices are finalizing a Letter of Understanding (LoU) under the global UNICEF-UNHCR Strategic Collaboration Framework. This agreement, expected to be signed in early 2025, will strengthen joint education initiatives, ensuring sustained support for refugee and asylum-seeking children in Yemen.

13. Outcome Area: Self Reliance, Economic Inclusion and Livelihoods

Dependence on humanitarian assistance is reduced and self-reliance improved for Populations of Concern, particularly the most vulnerable through access to income generation opportunities.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1.96%	2.00%	2.00%
13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4.08%	4.00%	4.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
13.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	929

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR prioritized self-reliance, economic inclusion, and livelihood opportunities for internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, and asylum-seekers in 2024 through Quick Impact Projects (QIPs), vocational training, and business development programs. These initiatives enabled displaced individuals to gain market-driven skills, enhance employability, and establish small businesses, reducing aid dependency and fostering long-term economic resilience.

In 2024, UNHCR supported 1,930 displaced individuals, including 947 women and 983 men, through vocational training, apprenticeships, and business development programs. Among them, 1,508 refugees and asylum-seekers (716 women, 792 men) acquired technical and practical skills in trades such as tailoring, welding, confectionery, beautification, and solar panel maintenance. On-the-job training further strengthened their job market competitiveness in fields such as automotive mechanics, electrical maintenance, and executive secretarial work. Additionally, entrepreneurship support—including business training, financial literacy workshops, and start-up kits—helped establish small businesses such as tailoring shops, beauty salons, and confectionery stores.

For IDPs, 422 individuals benefited from vocational training, micro-enterprise support, and agricultural livelihood programs. Participants gained expertise in motorcycle mechanics, civil and automotive electricity, photography, weaving, and business management. UNHCR facilitated start-up grants, essential equipment, and training to support small businesses in IDP-hosting areas, contributing to local economic revitalization. Sustainable livelihood initiatives, including livestock farming and beekeeping, provided stable income sources, while women-led entrepreneurship programs enhanced financial independence and market access.

UNHCR's market-driven approach ensured that vocational training, business support, and agricultural initiatives aligned with labor market demands, maximizing impact. These efforts strengthened local economies, empowered displaced populations, and improved economic stability for host communities. Moving forward, scaling successful models and enhancing financial inclusion will remain key priorities to build self-reliant and economically empowered communities.

Other stakeholders played a crucial role in these achievements. Government entities facilitated policy dialogue on economic inclusion, while private sector partners contributed to training programs and apprenticeships. NGOs and community-based organizations supported implementation, outreach, and mentoring. Strengthened coordination with financial institutions also improved refugees' access to credit and banking services, further enhancing their economic integration.

14. Outcome Area: Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

Forcibly displaced people willing to return to their place of origin are assisted to return in safety and with dignity.

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
14.1.1 Number of people who received counselling and/or information on voluntary repatriation	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,855

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, UNHCR Yemen strengthened efforts to support safe and dignified returns for forcibly displaced individuals wishing to return to their countries of origin. Through the Assisted Spontaneous Return (ASR) programme for Somali refugees and the Voluntary Humanitarian Return (VHR) programme for asylum-seekers and refugees from Ethiopia and Iraq, UNHCR ensured that returns were voluntary, informed, and supported with essential assistance.

Under the ASR programme, 2,570 Somali refugees received return counselling, ensuring they were fully informed of conditions in Somalia and that their decision to return was voluntary. Between September and December 2024, 1,120 Somali refugees safely returned from Aden to Berbera by boat, with onward travel support provided within Somalia. Among them, 290 individuals were identified as particularly vulnerable, including persons with specific needs and refugees facing destitution.

To uphold programme integrity and fraud prevention, biometric verification was conducted for 1,380 returnees before departure. UNHCR ensured that returnees were fit to travel, facilitating medical fitness examinations and providing essential medications for chronic conditions. Additionally, UNHCR assisted Somali returnees in obtaining valid travel documents, in coordination with the Somali Embassy in Aden, to ensure smooth entry upon arrival in Somalia.

To facilitate legal and protected movement, UNHCR supported ASR returnees in obtaining exit visas and travel permits. For those departing from Sana'a, UNHCR arranged land transportation to Aden, provided temporary accommodation, and covered daily subsistence allowances while awaiting departure.

At Aden seaport, UNHCR implemented protective measures to ensure a safe and dignified departure process. A help desk was established to provide legal assistance, including mediation for resolving disputes such as debt settlements. Child-friendly materials were distributed to refugee children, ensuring they had age-appropriate guidance before embarkation. To support reintegration in Somalia, returnees received financial assistance of \$ 250 per person, with an additional \$100 provided to 60 individuals with specific needs.

Under the VHR programme, 300 asylum-seekers and refugees received counselling to confirm that their return to Ethiopia and Iraq was voluntary and well-informed.

15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

Resettlement is strategically used as an effective protection tool and a durable solution for an increased number of refugees with compelling needs.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	178	220	72

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
15.1.1 Country issues machine-readable travel documents	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	No

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, UNHCR Yemen continued using resettlement as a strategic protection tool despite operational constraints and no allocated resettlement quota. Recognizing the limited resettlement opportunities, UNHCR also worked to expand complementary pathways as durable solutions for refugees.

Although no quota was allocated to Yemen in 2024, UNHCR set an internal target to refer 100 refugees to the MENA Protection Service (MPS) for global unallocated priority resettlement slots. This target was exceeded, with 153 refugees referred to the UNHCR Regional Bureau for MENA (a 153 per cent achievement rate). A total of 235 resettlement interviews were conducted, leading to 72 submissions, while 81 cases remain under review.

Departures for resettlement increased in 2024, with 41 refugees successfully traveling to resettlement countries, including Australia, Canada, Finland, and New Zealand. 23 other individuals travelled to the Emergency Transit Centre (ETC) in Romania, in anticipation of resettlement to the United States. UNHCR provided cash grants of \$100 per person to assist with travel preparations and arranged transportation from Sana'a to Aden, accommodation, and daily subsistence allowances until departure.

To enhance processing efficiency and fraud prevention, UNHCR introduced biometric verification and audio recording for resettlement interviews. Remote conferencing facilities in Sana'a and Aden enabled interviews with resettlement countries unable to conduct in-person assessments.

Recognizing limited resettlement opportunities, UNHCR expanded complementary pathways, supporting 12 refugees through family reunification, education scholarships, and private sponsorship programs. These individuals traveled to Canada, Belgium, Kenya, and the United Kingdom through legal and sustainable pathways.

UNHCR provided technical and logistical support, including remote interviews, document verification, exit visa letters, and travel arrangements. A major milestone in 2024 was Yemen's first complementary pathways departure in a decade, allowing a 9-year-old Somali child to reunite with family in Belgium under a family reunification program.

UNHCR's resettlement and complementary pathways efforts were strengthened through coordination with resettlement countries, national authorities, and operational partners, ensuring effective case processing, exit formalities, and travel logistics.

Through procedural safeguards, expanded processing, and strengthened partnerships, UNHCR Yemen continued to use resettlement as a critical protection tool while promoting complementary pathways as alternative solutions for refugees in need.

16. Outcome Area: Integration and other Local Solutions

Internally Displaced Persons are able to secure a sustainable and adequate solution that guarantees their rights and allows them to realize their potential.

Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2024)	Actual (2024)
16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land			
IDPs			40.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers			3.00%
16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems			
IDPs			6.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2024)
16.1.1.Government Social protection system is inclusive of forcibly displaced and stateless people	
IDPs	Partially
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Partially

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2024, UNHCR made significant progress in supporting the local integration of internally displaced persons (IDPs) by enhancing access to sustainable housing solutions, improving access to basic services, and fostering social cohesion within host communities.

UNHCR facilitated legal assistance to address land disputes, mediate landlord-tenant conflicts, and support the establishment of land registries, helping IDPs secure housing, land, and property rights. Through the Housing, Land and Property Working Group (HLP-WG) and the Protection Cluster, a case management coordination forum was established to address land claims, protect HLP rights, and advocate for strengthened legal frameworks supporting IDPs.

To ensure IDPs have legal proof of ownership or tenancy, UNHCR supported documentation and registration efforts, strengthening land tenure security and preventing forced evictions. Local conflict resolution mechanisms were also established and reinforced to address disputes over land and property, promoting peaceful coexistence between IDPs and host communities.

To facilitate long-term integration, UNHCR implemented livelihood programs aimed at enhancing economic self-reliance among IDPs. These included vocational training, microfinance opportunities, and small business development, enabling displaced families to rebuild their lives and contribute to local economies.

UNHCR also provided training to local authorities on HLP rights, conflict resolution, and community engagement, ensuring that IDPs’ rights were upheld while also supporting effective integration strategies within local governance structures.

UNHCR worked closely with local authorities and host communities to integrate HLP rights into broader development plans, ensuring that IDPs had access to legal documentation and secure housing solutions. Awareness-raising campaigns helped inform IDPs and host communities about HLP rights, legal protections, and the importance of documentation, reinforcing their ability to claim and protect their housing and land rights.

A robust monitoring and evaluation framework was established under the HLP-WG, allowing for progress tracking, accountability, and data-driven decision-making to further improve IDP integration efforts.

Through legal support, livelihoods programming, and strengthened coordination mechanisms, UNHCR has advanced durable solutions for IDPs, ensuring greater stability, economic resilience, and legal protections. Continued efforts will focus on expanding access to legal documentation, strengthening land tenure security, and promoting sustainable integration strategies to enhance long-term protection and stability for displaced communities in Yemen.

Other Core Outcome Indicators

Population Type	Baseline	Target(2024)	Actual(2024)
12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services			
IDPs	Unknown		71.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	69.73%	71.00%
12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet			
IDPs	Unknown		95.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	7.00%	98.00%

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

All data collected by UNHCR is disaggregated by AGD, including disability and specific needs, ensuring evidence-based programming. The RAIS system was fully implemented, providing sex- and age-disaggregated data for all registered individuals. Data quality improvements are planned for 2025.

UNHCR's CFM and CwC systems were strengthened through multilingual information materials raising awareness on fraud prevention, exploitation risks and access to services. In 2024, the HELP website was launched, providing accessible protection information for displaced communities.

UNHCR enhanced engagement with RAS and IDPs, including persons with disabilities and individuals with specific needs. A CBP model was adopted in southern Yemen, expanding CBPNs while phasing out direct case management roles and developing new CBPN SOPs.

In Sana'a, nearly 140 older persons and refugees with disabilities (57% women) participated in recreational and skill-building activities at elder- and disability-friendly space.

UNHCR supported refugee youth through education, community initiatives, including DAFI. Youth-led projects in Sana'a, Aden, and Kharaz focused on leadership development, GBV awareness, disability inclusion, and legal rights education. PSEA and SH remain key priorities. In 2024, UNHCR integrated PSEA and AGD-sensitive language into all partnership agreements, introducing specific indicators for persons with disabilities and other diversity dimensions.

UNHCR conducted PSEA capacity assessments for 21 partners. ToT session was held for PSEA and SH focal points, who then trained 250 UNHCR staff, 160 contractors and 1,250 partner staff. Context-specific materials were developed and distributed.

UNHCR updated GBV Prevention, Risk Mitigation, and Response SOPs, aligning them with institutional standards and reinforcing a survivor-centred approach and GBVIMS SOPs were introduced to guide partners ensuring protection services remain accessible and responsive to forcibly displaced communities.

Section 3: Resources

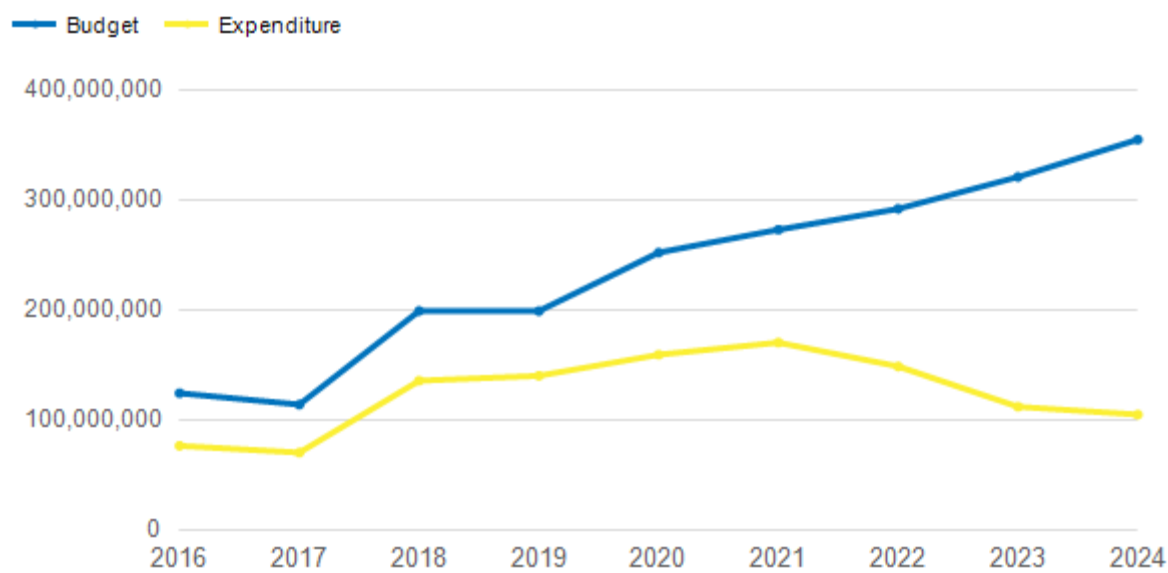
3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

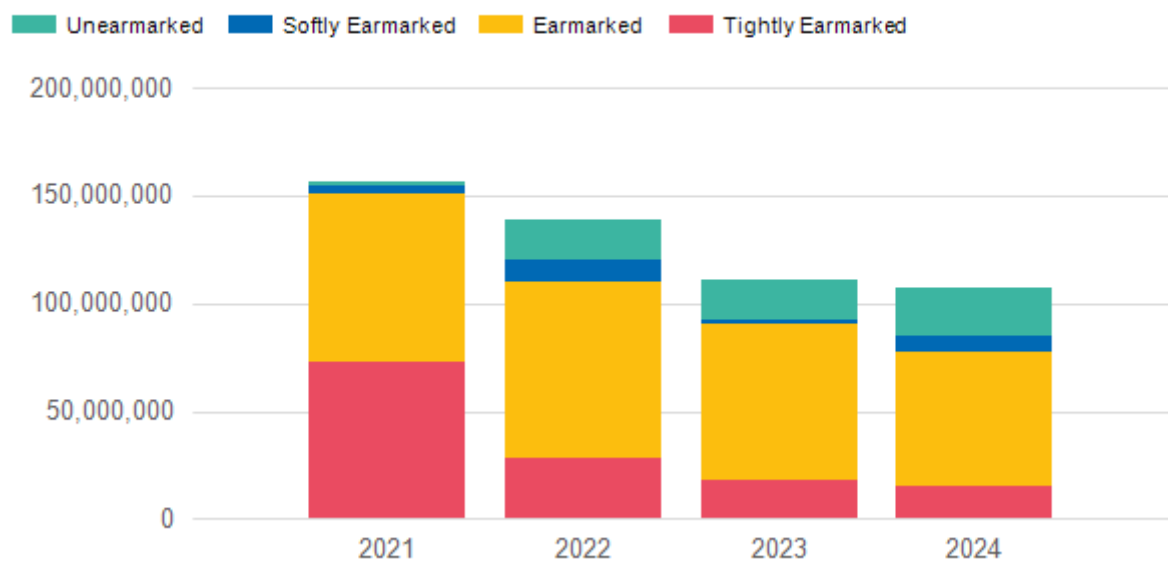
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	20,212,974	13,870,383	68.62%	13,870,383	100.00%
IA2: Assist	306,060,420	79,181,935	25.87%	77,961,128	98.46%
IA3: Empower	16,887,107	7,606,691	45.04%	7,606,691	100.00%
IA4: Solve	11,267,588	5,206,407	46.21%	5,206,407	100.00%
All Impact Areas		390,728			
Total	354,428,089	106,256,144	29.98%	104,644,609	98.48%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	7,181,968	7,038,937	98.01%	7,038,937	100.00%
OA2: Status	1,542,988	887,822	57.54%	887,822	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	5,254,810	3,450,922	65.67%	3,450,922	100.00%
OA4: GBV	7,567,204	1,763,115	23.30%	1,763,115	100.00%
OA5: Children	7,362,647	2,195,376	29.82%	2,195,376	100.00%
OA6: Justice	6,233,208	2,492,702	39.99%	2,492,702	100.00%
OA7: Community	8,198,549	5,321,075	64.90%	5,321,075	100.00%
OA8: Well-being	192,049,672	43,909,502	22.86%	42,961,144	97.84%
OA9: Housing	89,676,701	25,605,973	28.55%	25,333,524	98.94%
OA10: Health	6,448,389	3,421,478	53.06%	3,421,478	100.00%
OA11: Education	2,955,807	2,286,492	77.36%	2,286,492	100.00%
OA13: Livelihood	8,688,558	2,285,616	26.31%	2,285,616	100.00%
OA14: Return	5,361,475	1,499,507	27.97%	1,499,507	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	1,993,918	1,402,601	70.34%	1,402,601	100.00%
OA16: Integrate	1,737,438	824,139	47.43%	824,139	100.00%
EA20: External	2,174,758	1,480,160	68.06%	1,480,160	100.00%
All Outcome Areas		390,728			
Total	354,428,089	106,256,144	29.98%	104,644,609	98.48%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

UNHCR faced significant funding challenges in its efforts to deliver crucial protection services and assistance to vulnerable populations in Yemen. With only 29 percent of the required funds received against the \$354.4 million needed, UNHCR implemented life-saving activities valued at \$103.2 million, addressing urgent needs despite a critical funding gap of \$206.3 million for essential cash programs and shelter assistance.

To address these funding constraints, UNHCR prioritized activities based on available earmarked contributions while maintaining partners' response capacity to scale up operations with additional funding.

Funding for refugee and asylum-seeker programs was evenly distributed between the North and South.

Despite efforts to mobilize resources to meet growing needs, the overall humanitarian response in Yemen continued to suffer from funding shortfalls. While the operation gained support from two new donors, it also experienced the loss of several key donors due to donor fatigue, competing crises, and reduced humanitarian budgets. However, with the absence of a renewed truce and the country existing in a state of "no war, no peace," opportunities emerged to re-engage donors on durable solutions for the ongoing crisis.

UNHCR remains committed to transitioning from emergency response to focusing on the most vulnerable refugees, enhancing existing services, and expanding outreach to those most in need while advocating for protection space and access to rights. Despite the funding challenges, UNHCR continues to work tirelessly to address the humanitarian crisis in Yemen, recognizing the importance of sustained support from the international community to meet the pressing needs of displaced persons and refugees in the country.

Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

Yemen remains the only country in the Arabian Peninsula to have acceded to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol. However, protracted crises and the absence of a national asylum framework continue to challenge the country's ability to fulfill its international commitments. In 2024, UNHCR continued its advocacy to preserve asylum space, ensuring that refugees had access to territory, protection, and basic rights. The Internationally Recognized Government made ten pledges at the Global Refugee Forum, including a commitment to developing a national asylum framework, while the de facto authorities expressed readiness to draft a Refugee Protection Strategic Vision for 2025–26.

Despite protection efforts, refugees, asylum-seekers, and IDPs remain heavily reliant on humanitarian aid, particularly women at risk, children, older persons, and people with disabilities. Yemen's socioeconomic deterioration and climate-related disasters have exacerbated humanitarian needs, impacting millions across the country.

To adapt to operational constraints, UNHCR reprioritized its refugee and IDP programming in mid-2024, focusing on life-saving and life-sustaining interventions, including case management, legal aid, cash assistance, emergency healthcare, and education support. These adjustments aligned with available funding, operational capacity, and strategic guidance from the UN Country Team. Humanitarian access challenges persist, including security concerns and the detention of aid workers in June 2024, which have hindered humanitarian and protection activities. UNHCR continues to engage with authorities and advocate for the safe delivery of assistance.

Building on lessons from 2024, UNHCR remains committed to sustaining protection space, strengthening engagement with national authorities, and advocating for durable solutions. With a continued focus on inclusion, community-based protection, and legal advocacy, UNHCR will work to address displacement challenges in Yemen.



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