

Annual Results Report

2025

Yemen

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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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Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

Yemen remains one of the world's most protracted and complex humanitarian crises, with conditions further deteriorating in 2025. The country continued to face compounded impacts of conflict, climate shocks, economic decline, and weakened public services. Regional spillover linked to Red Sea tensions and continued airstrikes further disrupted security and economic stability. The designation of Ansar Allah as a Foreign Terrorist Organization introduced additional legal and compliance constraints, particularly in areas under de facto authorities, contributing to reduced funding flows and more risk-averse engagement. The detention of humanitarian personnel, with 73 UN staff in detention as of January 2026, alongside movement restrictions and constraints affecting female aid workers, further limited humanitarian access. The temporary pause of UN activities in these areas significantly reduced operational reach.

Displacement remained predominantly protracted but was increasingly driven by localized insecurity and worsening living conditions. New displacement in late 2025, including around 6,000 people in Hadramawt and Al-Mahrah, added pressure on already overstretched areas such as Marib. Climate shocks and economic deterioration continued to drive repeated displacement and limit prospects for sustainable returns. Yemen hosts 4.8 million internally displaced people (IDPs) and over 63,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, primarily from the Horn of Africa. Refugees and asylum-seekers continue to face barriers to documentation and self-reliance. Women and children remain disproportionately affected, with heightened risks for those lacking civil documentation, increasing exposure to exclusion and statelessness. Prospects for safe, voluntary and sustainable return for IDPs remain limited. Many areas of origin continue to be affected by insecurity, damaged or destroyed housing, land and property (HLP) disputes, and a lack of basic services and livelihood opportunities.

Funding constraints and reduced access required further prioritization of assistance, with a sharper focus on critical protection and life-saving interventions. Reduced operational capacity and constrained access led to widening assistance gaps, while protection risks increased as needs continued to rise.

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 (2025)
1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	42.32%	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%

Refugees and asylum-seekers in IRG-controlled areas continued to access asylum procedures and documentation, contributing to improved access to legal status and protection. In 2025, 3,704 new arrivals, mainly from Ethiopia and Somalia, were registered (3,119 individuals registered in the South and 585 in the North), supporting inclusion in national systems. Progress towards strengthening government ownership of asylum procedures advanced, although at a gradual pace.

Freedom of movement for registered refugees remained largely respected, enabling access to services and livelihoods. While some documentation-related barriers persisted, engagement with local authorities supported their resolution and reinforced recognition of refugee documentation.

The mixed movements involving unregistered individuals continued to pose protection risks, underscoring the need for sustained monitoring and engagement along key routes.

Progress remained uneven across the country. In DFA-controlled areas, access to asylum and civil documentation remained constrained, limiting improvements in protection outcomes. However, remote modalities and partner engagement supported continued monitoring and assistance to vulnerable individuals.

For internally displaced persons, collaboration with civil authorities contributed to improved access to civil documentation in IRG-controlled areas, supporting access to basic services and rights.

Overall, progress towards a more favorable protection environment was observed in areas where access and engagement with national authorities were sustained, despite ongoing constraints.

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 (2025)
2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities		
IDPs	1.72%	1.53%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	9.32%	9.32%
2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%

In 2025, despite significant funding constraints, UNHCR's interventions contributed to maintaining critical life-saving support for the most vulnerable refugees and internally displaced people, though at reduced scale. Protection monitoring and socio-economic assessments reached over 202,300 individuals, strengthening evidence-based targeting and prioritization of assistance.

Cash assistance remained a key modality to support basic needs and mitigate protection risks, despite a sharp reduction in reach compared to 2024 (127,800 individuals compared to 307,400). Legal assistance supported over 8,100 refugees, asylum-seekers and IDPs, contributing to dispute resolution and improved access to justice, particularly in housing, land and property cases.

Site management support reached over 33,100 individuals. Despite a reduction in operational capacity, adjusted delivery approaches enabled continued monitoring and service coordination in key displacement areas. Community-based interventions, including Quick Impact Projects, expanded compared to 2024, improving access to basic services and contributing to more stable living conditions in targeted locations.

Shelter and core relief item assistance remained critical but declined significantly due to funding limitations. Shelter support reached over 51,800 individuals, while distributions of essential household items reached over 34,200 individuals, both representing a reduction of more than half compared to 2024. Durable shelter solutions for returnees also decreased.

Despite these constraints, prioritization and coordination ensured that assistance reached the most vulnerable households, including those affected by climate shocks, contributing to the prevention of further deterioration in living conditions.

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 (2025)
3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	82.86%	74.41%
3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	73.48%	59.87%
3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	42.63%	53.84%

Efforts to strengthen inclusion and self-reliance contributed to gradual improvements in participation and access to opportunities for forcibly displaced populations in 2025. Women's representation in community structures reached 36 per cent among refugees and 50.6 per cent among internally displaced persons (IDPs), supporting more inclusive decision-making and community engagement.

Economic empowerment initiatives contributed to improved access to livelihoods and basic services. Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) reached over 105,900 IDPs, supporting income-generating opportunities and community infrastructure, despite a reduced scale compared to 2024 due to funding constraints. Investments in solar-powered infrastructure strengthened public service delivery, including civil documentation services benefiting approximately 90,000 individuals annually.

Access to sustainable livelihoods remained constrained. In IRG-controlled areas, progress was made towards enabling lawful employment for refugees through engagement with national authorities, although implementation is pending. In DFA-controlled areas, limited access and security constraints continued to restrict formal livelihood opportunities, with refugees relying on informal and community-based coping mechanisms.

Access to education supported participation and longer-term self-reliance. Over 8,300 refugee and asylum-seeker children were enrolled in primary and secondary education, contributing to improved inclusion. At post-secondary level, enrolment in technical education programmes increased, with strong female participation, and new pathways to higher education were established through partnerships with national institutions.

Community-based protection mechanisms contributed to strengthened engagement, identification of protection risks, and accountability, supporting displaced populations to participate in decisions affecting their lives.

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 (2025)
4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,422	1,000
4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	41	64
4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways		
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	12	9

Access to durable solutions remained limited but showed targeted progress in 2025. The Assisted Spontaneous Return (ASR) programme continued as the primary organized pathway for Somali refugees, with 957 individuals returning voluntarily in safety and dignity. The introduction of charter flights alongside boat movements expanded access to return options and reduced risks for vulnerable individuals, contributing to more predictable and safer return modalities.

Voluntary returns through other pathways also continued, including IOM-supported returns and self-organized departures. In total, over 1,100 refugees and asylum-seekers returned to their countries of origin through a combination of organized, assisted and independent modalities, reflecting continued access to voluntary return solutions despite a constrained environment.

Resettlement remained a critical protection tool for the most vulnerable, although opportunities were limited due to the absence of allocated quotas for Yemen. During the year, 64 refugees were resettled, while

additional cases were submitted and remained under consideration, highlighting both progress and continued gaps in access to third-country solutions.

Complementary pathways contributed to expanding legal avenues for solutions. A small number of refugees accessed family reunification, scholarships and private sponsorship opportunities, enabling safe and regular pathways to third countries.

Overall, while access to solutions remained constrained, the diversification of return modalities and continued use of resettlement and complementary pathways contributed to incremental progress towards durable solutions for refugees.

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

Yemen remains one of the world's most severe humanitarian crises, with structural and operational barriers continuing to constrain progress towards protection and solutions. Protracted displacement, economic collapse, climate shocks, and weakened public services have left displaced populations in highly vulnerable conditions, with limited access to basic services and livelihoods. Widespread poverty and deteriorating living conditions continue to drive negative coping mechanisms, increasing protection risks.

The fragmented governance structure, with separate administrative systems under the Internationally Recognized Government (IRG) and de facto authorities (DFA), remains a key operational barrier. Humanitarian actors are required to navigate parallel coordination systems, shifting administrative requirements, and inconsistent procedures, limiting the predictability and scale of response.

In DFA-controlled areas, humanitarian access remained significantly constrained due to security restrictions, reduced operational presence, and evolving administrative structures. The designation of Ansar Allah as a Foreign Terrorist Organization introduced additional compliance and risk management constraints, further limiting engagement and operational flexibility. The detention of UN personnel and interference in humanitarian operations, including the occupation of UN premises, further restricted access and led to the temporary pause of activities in some locations.

Severe funding shortfalls significantly affected the scale and continuity of assistance, requiring reprioritization towards life-saving interventions and reducing coverage across sectors. This constrained progress towards longer-term solutions, including self-reliance and durable solutions.

Despite these challenges, prospects remain for gradual progress. Continued engagement with national and local authorities, adaptation of delivery modalities, and strengthened partnerships provide opportunities to sustain critical assistance and expand access where conditions allow. However, progress will depend on improved humanitarian access, increased and flexible funding, and a more stable operating environment.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

In 2025, UNHCR's leadership of the Protection, Shelter and CCCM Clusters strengthened coordinated, evidence-based responses through partnerships with national NGOs, community-based and women-led organizations, UN agencies, and local authorities. In Shelter and CCCM, approximately 70 partners contributed to assistance reaching over 300,000 internally displaced people (IDPs), with local NGOs representing around two-thirds of operational actors. These partnerships were critical in sustaining service delivery and adapting responses amid funding constraints and a challenging operational environment.

Partnerships with UN agencies and operational consortia, including through collaboration with REACH and the Yemen Displacement Response Consortium, strengthened joint analysis and informed prioritization of responses in areas affected by funding cuts, climate shocks and deteriorating living conditions. Emergency responses for flood-affected and vulnerable populations were enabled through coordinated action, contributing to improved living conditions and reduced exposure to risks.

Inter-sector collaboration across Protection, Shelter and CCCM enhanced coherence in addressing housing, land and property challenges and displacement risks. Joint approaches supported eviction prevention, access to civil documentation, and more stable living conditions, demonstrating the value of integrated, multi-sector responses.

Progress towards localization was evident through the central role of national partners in implementation and coordination, including at sub-national level. However, the decline in local partner participation due to reliance on international funding channels highlighted ongoing structural challenges and the need for more sustainable and direct financing mechanisms.

Aligned with the Global Compact on Refugees, partnerships advanced responsibility-sharing, inclusion and national ownership. While coordination and collective advocacy strengthened the overall response, sustained progress will depend on reinforcing nationally anchored systems and ensuring predictable funding to maintain and expand partnerships.

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

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	87.10%	100.00%	67.36%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	36.01%	30.00%	11.63%
1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials			
IDPs	69.39%	70.00%	34.08%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	87.00%	90.00%	90.94%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
01.1.1 Number of people registered on an individual basis	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3,704
01.2.1 Number of people supported to obtain civil status, identity or legal status documentation	
IDPs	7,156
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	27,086

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Access to registration and civil documentation improved for asylum-seekers, refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs), contributing to stronger legal identity, access to services, and freedom of movement. In 2025, over 3,704 individuals were newly registered, while more than 27,000 refugees and asylum-seekers had documentation issued or renewed across Sana'a and Aden. Targeted efforts, including mobile registration missions in underserved areas such as Al-Mahra, supported access for populations on the move and those previously unreached. e-registration services also enabled continuity of documentation for individuals relocating between governorates. As a significant achievement, UNHCR transitioned to the cloud-based proGres v4 platform in the South, enhancing data security, interoperability, and case management functionalities.

Access to birth registration improved, with 840 refugee and asylum-seeking children obtaining birth certificates, contributing to reduced risks of statelessness and improved access to basic rights, particularly for children at heightened risk.

For IDPs, access to civil documentation expanded through collaboration with national authorities and partners. Outreach and targeted support enabled vulnerable individuals, including women, older persons and persons with disabilities, to obtain documentation and access essential services. These efforts contributed to reducing protection risks linked to lack of legal identity.

Progress was enabled through collaboration between national authorities, humanitarian partners and UN agencies, which supported the continuity of services, strengthened national systems and improved coordination. Joint efforts to harmonize approaches to legal assistance and civil documentation enhanced consistency and access across locations. The prioritization of legal identity as a cross-sectoral issue further strengthened inclusion and access to services.

Overall, despite operational constraints, these collective efforts contributed to improved access to documentation and strengthened protection outcomes for displaced populations in Yemen.

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

Population Type	Indicator		
	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	759.00	280.00	1,023.00
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

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
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 2025, a more targeted approach to Refugee Status Determination (RSD) contributed to strengthening

access to protection and advancing pathways to solutions for asylum-seekers in Yemen. RSD processing was prioritized for individuals with potential protection needs linked to durable solutions, ensuring that limited resources were directed towards cases where recognition could facilitate resettlement or other pathways.

During the year, 85 asylum-seekers underwent first-instance and appeal procedures, resulting in 34 individuals being recognized as refugees. This approach supported timely decision-making and strengthened the link between refugee recognition and access to solutions, particularly for those with heightened vulnerabilities.

Efficiency and integrity of asylum procedures were reinforced through the introduction of accelerated processing for manifestly unfounded claims. This enabled more focused use of resources while ensuring that all applicants received an individual and reasoned assessment, contributing to the credibility and fairness of the process.

Improvements in data management and case processing systems supported more consistent and reliable decision-making, while enhanced procedural guidance strengthened the quality and predictability of outcomes. These efforts contributed to a more coherent and transparent RSD framework.

Progress was enabled through collaboration between UNHCR, regional support structures and partners, which contributed to strengthening technical capacity, improving case management and aligning procedures with global standards. This collective effort supported the delivery of more effective and targeted protection responses.

Overall, these developments contributed to a more strategic use of RSD in Yemen, strengthening protection outcomes and supporting access to durable solutions for asylum-seekers and refugees in a constrained operational environment.

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 (2025)	Actual (2025)
3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol			
None	Not yet aligned	Progressing toward alignment	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	Progressing toward alignment	Not yet aligned

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
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

Despite a more restrictive operational environment, protection space for refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs) was largely maintained in 2025. Sustained engagement with national and de facto authorities helped limit the impact of a deteriorating context on access to protection, documentation and assistance.

In areas under de facto authorities, engagement with institutions responsible for refugees and IDP affairs contributed to maintaining continuity of assistance and recognition of documentation. Refugees and asylum-seekers were able to continue accessing services, and recognition of documentation issued in other parts of the country supported freedom of movement and reduced protection risks.

In areas under the internationally recognized government, engagement focused on addressing emerging protection gaps while advancing dialogue on longer-term legal and policy frameworks. Discussions with national institutions contributed to increased recognition of challenges faced by specific groups, including refugees encountering barriers to civil documentation. Ongoing dialogue also supported consideration of legal pathways to strengthen documentation processes and broader protection frameworks.

Efforts linked to Global Refugee Forum commitments supported engagement with national stakeholders on legal identity, protection from detention, and access to services. Collaboration with judicial and administrative institutions contributed to more timely responses in individual protection cases and supported progress in addressing documentation gaps for refugee children.

Capacity strengthening and awareness efforts with national stakeholders contributed to improved understanding of refugee protection principles and access to services, including in border and law enforcement contexts. These efforts supported more consistent application of protection standards and reduced risks for refugees and asylum-seekers.

Overall, sustained engagement with authorities, combined with collaboration with partners, contributed to preserving protection space and maintaining access to key services for displaced populations despite a challenging and evolving environment.

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 (2025)	Actual (2025)
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	97.54%	100.00%	88.24%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
04.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from specialized GBV programmes	
IDPs	309
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	299

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Access to gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response services improved for refugees, asylum-seekers and internally displaced persons (IDPs), contributing to safer environments and strengthened support systems for survivors. In 2025, 255 GBV incidents were disclosed among refugees and asylum-seekers out of a total of 299 cases reported, representing 85%, with sustained follow-up ensuring continuity of survivor-centred care. Survivors accessed comprehensive services, including psychosocial support, legal counselling and medical assistance, alongside targeted emergency support where required.

Among IDPs, 286 survivors received integrated assistance, including psychosocial, legal and cash-based support. These interventions contributed to mitigating immediate protection risks and supporting recovery in a context of limited services.

Community-based prevention efforts expanded, increasing awareness of risks, available services and referral pathways. Awareness activities reached over 1,400 refugees and asylum-seekers and more than 3,600 IDPs, contributing to improved knowledge and earlier identification of risks. Programmes targeting adolescent girls and caregivers strengthened life skills, psychosocial wellbeing and awareness of rights, supporting longer-term resilience and risk prevention.

Efforts to address underlying risk factors also contributed to improved outcomes. Livelihood activities supported over 100 women, helping reduce reliance on harmful coping mechanisms and strengthening self-reliance. Environmental improvements, including enhanced lighting in displacement settings, contributed to safer mobility for women and girls.

Capacity strengthening of frontline actors and engagement with local authorities contributed to improved quality and consistency of GBV response services, reinforcing survivor-centred approaches and accountability mechanisms. Inclusive approaches also ensured access for persons with disabilities and other groups at heightened risk.

These results were achieved through collaboration between UNHCR, national partners, community networks and service providers, which enabled the delivery of integrated and coordinated GBV services despite funding and operational constraints.

Overall, these combined efforts contributed to strengthened GBV prevention and response systems, improved access to services, and reduced exposure to risks for women and girls in displacement settings.

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 (2025)	Actual (2025)
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	7.27%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	9.38%	30.00%	11.50%
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

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
05.1.1 Number of children and caregivers who received child protection services	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,430

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Access to child protection services for refugee and asylum-seeking (RAS) children was maintained and targeted towards those at highest risk, contributing to improved identification and support for vulnerable cases. In 2025, 1,400 children were supported through Best Interests Procedures (BIP), representing a significant increase compared to 2024. This reflected a rise in vulnerabilities rather than expanded capacity, with children increasingly exposed to poverty, child labour, family separation and gender-based violence.

All identified unaccompanied and separated refugee children were supported through alternative care arrangements, ensuring continuity of care and protection. Targeted interventions, including case management, cash assistance and legal support, contributed to stabilizing caregiving environments and mitigating immediate risks, including harmful coping mechanisms such as child labour and early marriage.

Participation of RAS children in community-based child protection programmes increased to 11 per cent, reflecting strengthened outreach and engagement. These programmes contributed to improved awareness, early identification of risks and access to support services.

For internally displaced children, progress remained limited. Participation in community-based child protection programmes decreased, reflecting reduced coverage and capacity constraints. While community-based mechanisms supported identification and referral of children at risk in some areas, access to specialized services remained insufficient.

In northern governorates, the absence of dedicated child protection interventions for IDPs resulted in significant gaps in case management, alternative care and referral pathways. In southern areas, limited services were provided through community-based approaches, but overall coverage remained low relative to needs.

These results reflect a divergence in outcomes between population groups. While targeted interventions contributed to maintaining protection outcomes for RAS children, structural and capacity constraints limited progress for IDP children, resulting in continued gaps in access to child protection services.

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 (2025)
06.1.1 Number of people who received legal assistance	
IDPs	3,869
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4,312

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, access to legal assistance remained a critical protection intervention for forcibly displaced populations amid increasing legal needs. A total of 8,181 individuals received legal support, including 3,869 IDPs and 4,312 refugees and asylum-seekers (RAS), with higher demand observed among RAS compared to initial planning figures.

For IDPs, legal assistance focused primarily on civil documentation, family law, and housing, land and property (HLP) issues. Legal counselling and mediation contributed to addressing disputes and mitigating eviction risks, supporting more secure living conditions for displaced families.

For RAS, legal support included counselling, mediation, and representation, including in detention settings. Outside detention, legal needs were largely related to civil matters, including documentation, labour disputes, and family law. Mediation remained the most frequently applied mechanism, particularly in eviction-related cases. In detention, legal representation was prioritized to support access to justice, ensure procedural safeguards, and facilitate engagement with authorities in cases related to immigration enforcement and criminal charges.

UNHCR contributed through the provision of legal assistance services, detention monitoring, and engagement with national institutions. In IRG-controlled areas, 929 monitoring visits to police stations and detention facilities enabled follow-up on 642 detained asylum-seekers and refugees, supporting access to legal procedures and communication with authorities.

Legal awareness activities complemented individual case support. In 2025, 6,115 individuals participated in 563 sessions covering civil and criminal law, documentation requirements, and movement regulations, supporting improved understanding of rights and available services.

Partnerships with national actors remained central. Engagement with the Ministry of Justice contributed to addressing documentation-related challenges affecting refugees, including complex cases requiring judicial pathways, such as children born of rape.

Overall, legal assistance contributed to maintaining access to rights, supporting dispute resolution, and strengthening procedural safeguards for forcibly displaced populations, in coordination with national institutions and partners.

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 (2025)	Actual (2025)
7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.			
IDPs	Moderate	Moderate	Limited
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Moderate	Extensive	Extensive
7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms			
IDPs	95.00%	95.00%	94.33%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	92.94%	100.00%	92.19%
7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures			
IDPs	37.53%	45.00%	36.36%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	46.00%	70.00%	50.61%

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
07.1.1 Number of people consulted through Participatory Assessments	
IDPs	0
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7,732
07.2.1 Number of people who used UNHCR- supported feedback & response mechanisms to voice their needs/ concerns/feedback	
IDPs	18,176
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	8,053
07.3.1 Number of people who received protection services	
IDPs	202,316
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	26,675

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In IRG-controlled areas, UNHCR sustained structured community engagement for refugees, asylum-seekers, and IDPs through outreach and community-based protection networks. These mechanisms facilitated two-way communication, identification of protection risks, service mapping, and referrals. Community leadership structures functioned with greater consistency, supported by UNHCR guidance on roles and accountability, enabling regular dialogue with partners and authorities and strengthening community-level protection responses, including for women and children. Refugee community leadership elections were conducted, reinforcing continuity and legitimacy of representation and enabling more

structured engagement.

For IDPs, Community-Based Protection Networks (CBPNs) facilitated access to services for 15,552 IDPs across Marib, Lahj, Aden, Taiz and Hodeida governorates through structured referral pathways, strengthening linkages between communities, partners, and service providers.

In DFA-controlled areas, progress toward community engagement outcomes remained severely constrained. Community networks further deteriorated due to limited capacity and the security environment, weakening communities' ability to support themselves and others. No CBPNs or similar engagement structures for IDPs were operational in 2025.

UNHCR maintained communication with long-standing refugee community leaders while also engaging leaders endorsed by authorities, who supported liaison, mediation, information dissemination, and facilitation of documentation. From mid-2025, direct engagement with previously elected or self-appointed leaders became increasingly restricted due to security concerns and authorization requirements.

Women's participation in community leadership structures remained low nationwide, reflecting restrictive social norms and heightened protection and mobility risks, particularly in the North. Standard Participatory Assessment methodologies could not be fully implemented; no focus group discussions were feasible in the North, and community fatigue was observed countrywide.

UNHCR therefore adopted alternative participation approaches, drawing on desk reviews of partner reports, CMR and CFM records, and available community leader inputs for January-September 2025. While this enabled continued inclusion of community perspectives under constrained conditions, it also reflected frustration over limited programmatic changes linked to feedback.

Community engagement remained largely humanitarian, with limited scope for longer-term empowerment due to funding, access, and operational constraints. Overall, UNHCR focused on maintaining minimum engagement channels and supporting partner coordination with communities and authorities.

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 (2025)	Actual (2025)
8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items			
IDPs	13.27%	35.00%	33.63%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	21.17%	75.00%	73.17%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
08.1.1 Number of people who received cash assistance	
IDPs	109,029
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	18,747
08.2.1 Number of people who received non-food items	
IDPs	9,408

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR and partners maintained targeted support to address protection risks and basic needs among refugees, asylum-seekers, IDPs, and host communities, contributing to more informed assistance and prioritization of vulnerable households. A total of 37,062 households (211,739 individuals) were assessed through field monitoring, strengthening evidence-based targeting for multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) and referrals to essential services.

Mixed movement monitoring along coastal areas continued to inform protection responses. Over 1,000 newly arrived asylum-seekers were identified and assessed, enabling early identification of protection risks, improved understanding of movement trends, and referrals to registration and assistance, supporting a more consistent route-based protection approach.

Financial assistance remained a central tool to mitigate protection risks linked to extreme vulnerability. MPCA reached 62,369 IDPs and 9,960 refugees, contributing to improved access to basic needs and reducing reliance on negative coping mechanisms. Emergency cash assistance supported 1,540 households (6,801 individuals) facing acute risks, including eviction and urgent medical needs. Complementary support included 9,408 NFI kits distributed to IDP households (34,203 individuals), reinforcing basic living conditions.

Psychosocial support services reached 5,605 refugees and IDPs, contributing to improved well-being and stabilization for individuals facing distress. Case management for persons with specific needs was implemented using standardized approaches, supporting 3,622 individuals, including older persons and persons with disabilities, reflecting increased identification of complex vulnerabilities.

Community-based protection structures played a key role in sustaining outreach and referrals, particularly in IRG-controlled areas. Networks identified 2,509 IDPs with specific needs and facilitated access to services for persons with disabilities and older persons, including the provision of assistive devices.

Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) benefited 96,805 individuals, contributing to improved access to services and community infrastructure, and supporting localized responses to displacement-related needs.

These combined efforts, alongside contributions from national NGOs, community networks, and humanitarian partners, supported more targeted assistance and strengthened protection responses under constrained operational conditions.

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 (2025)	Actual (2025)
9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing			
IDPs	17.00%	70.00%	17.00%
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
09.1.1 Number of people who received shelter and housing assistance	
IDPs	56,238

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, shelter interventions supported improved safety, stability and protection outcomes for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees, particularly in flood-affected and high-risk locations. A total of 9,373 households (56,238 individuals) accessed shelter support across IDP sites and areas of return, contributing to reduced exposure to weather-related risks and more stable living conditions.

A shift toward more durable and resilient shelter solutions was reflected in the delivery of transitional shelters for 2,761 households (16,566 individuals), providing increased protection from recurrent flooding and environmental hazards. Combined shelter and cash modalities enabled households to contribute to construction and maintenance, supporting ownership while facilitating timely assistance in remote and hard-to-reach areas. Emergency shelter and maintenance support reached a further 5,874 households (35,244 individuals), helping families maintain minimum shelter standards and mitigate risks linked to seasonal shocks, including floods and fires.

Support to durable solutions remained a key outcome. Through home rehabilitation, 738 returnee households (4,428 individuals) were able to restore damaged homes, supporting sustainable return and reducing reliance on displacement sites. These interventions contributed to improved housing, land and property (HLP) outcomes and reduced the risk of secondary displacement.

UNHCR's contribution focused on prioritizing the most vulnerable households, including those in high-risk sites, and promoting shelter approaches that enhance resilience and sustainability. Technical oversight and partner engagement supported adherence to minimum standards and improved the quality and durability of shelter solutions over time.

Partners played a critical role in delivering shelter responses, including through technical implementation, community engagement, and site-level coordination. Cash-for-work components and local procurement approaches contributed to income-generating opportunities and strengthened local markets, while coordination within the Shelter Cluster ensured alignment with broader response priorities and targeting of the most vulnerable populations.

Overall, shelter support contributed to improved protection outcomes by enhancing safety, reducing exposure to hazards, and supporting pathways toward more stable and dignified living conditions for displaced and returning populations.

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 (2025)	Actual (2025)
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	12.01%	100.00%	100.00%
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
10.1.1 Number of individual consultations in UNHCR supported health care services	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	105,555
10.2.1 Number of consultations in UNHCR supported mental health and psychosocial support services	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6,123

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, access to essential healthcare services for refugees and asylum-seekers was maintained through support to public health systems and targeted interventions in areas hosting high concentrations of displaced populations. In line with the UNHCR Global Health Strategy (2022–2025), engagement with national systems remained central to ensuring continuity of care.

UNHCR supported five public primary health centers in Sana'a, Aden, and Kharaz camp, complemented by referral arrangements with public and specialized hospitals, including psychiatric facilities. This contributed to the delivery of 105,555 health consultations countrywide, ensuring access to primary healthcare services for refugees and asylum-seekers despite increasing pressure on public services.

Preventive care and health awareness remained key components of the response. A total of 39,838 awareness sessions on reproductive health and related conditions were conducted, supporting informed health-seeking behavior. In parallel, 559 births were attended by skilled personnel, and 3,468 referrals were facilitated for emergency and life-saving care, including access to secondary and tertiary services through public and private providers.

Operational continuity was challenged by supply chain disruptions affecting the import of medicines through Al Hudaydah Port. To mitigate the impact, UNHCR authorized local procurement of essential medicines through health partners. This measure enabled uninterrupted access to treatment for acute and chronic conditions and prevented deterioration of health outcomes among vulnerable individuals.

These efforts were implemented in collaboration with national health authorities, humanitarian partners, and service providers, whose contributions were critical in sustaining service delivery within an overstretched health system. Despite increasing demand and systemic constraints, the combined approach supported continued access to essential healthcare services for refugees and asylum-seekers in priority locations.

Additionally, UNHCR supported a range of MHPSS services through its health and protection partners. These include access to psychological and psychosocial support within primary health services, dedicated spaces offering adult- and child-focused psychosocial support, and referrals to specialized psychiatric care

when needed. UNHCR also maintained agreements with two psychiatric hospitals (one in the south and one in the north) to receive and manage severe mental-health cases requiring hospitalization, based on referrals made by UNHCR. Community-Based Protection Networks in the south also played a key role in identifying individuals with specific needs, providing psychological first aid, and referring them to appropriate services. UNHCR further supported clinics and partners by supplying essential psychiatric medications for refugees.

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

Indicator			
Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6.00%	15.00%	0.46%
11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	68.00%	70.00%	58.80%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
11.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from education programming	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	8,437

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, access to education for refugee and asylum-seeking children was sustained despite funding reductions, economic pressures, and population mobility. Across the country, 9,455 children were enrolled in formal primary and secondary education. In areas under IRG control, 5,414 students were supported across formal and accelerated learning programmes, with retention improving as dropout rates declined from 9 per cent in 2024 to 4.7 per cent in 2025. In other areas, 4,041 children accessed formal education, exceeding planned targets, reflecting continuity across academic semesters, and targeted measures to sustain attendance.

UNHCR contributed to these outcomes by prioritizing interventions that reduced barriers to access and increase retention. Targeted cash assistance, distribution of school kits, and engagement with schools helped address financial constraints, documentation challenges, and other access barriers. Remedial and literacy support enabled 581 children to strengthen foundational skills and transition into formal education, while assistive devices supported 103 children with specific needs to participate more fully in learning environments. Follow-up with families and students also contributed to improved attendance and reduced dropout.

Other stakeholders played a critical role in sustaining education access. Schools and local authorities facilitated enrolment and retention, including flexibility on documentation requirements, while partners

supported implementation of both formal and non-formal education activities. Community-based learning in Kharaz continued to provide alternatives for children unable to access formal schooling, ensuring continuity of learning under constrained conditions.

At tertiary level, opportunities remained limited due to unavailability of new DAFI scholarship allocations in 2025. A total of 52 students benefited from ongoing support, with 41 graduating and 11 continuing their studies. To expand access through national systems, UNHCR signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the University of Aden, securing 50 tuition-free placements for refugee students starting in 2026. This represents a shift toward inclusion in national education institutions at the tertiary level and contributes to longer-term pathways for self-reliance.

Overall, education outcomes were sustained through targeted prioritization and collaboration with partners, although coverage remained constrained relative to needs due to funding limitations and broader socioeconomic pressures.

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 Output Indicators

Indicator	
Population Type	Actual (2025)
13.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR supported access to skills development and technical education for refugees, asylum-seekers, and host community members. A total of 518 individuals, including 354 refugees and 164 Yemenis, participated in soft skills training covering English, computer literacy, Arabic, and graphic design. These activities contributed to strengthening basic competencies and supporting opportunities for engagement in local labour markets.

UNHCR also continued support for 20 refugee and asylum-seeker students enrolled in long-term technical education programmes in medical diploma specializations, including pharmacy, nursing, laboratory sciences, and physiotherapy. All students remained enrolled and advanced to their final academic year, with graduation expected in 2026.

Support was provided through partnerships with national institutions, including the International College for Health and Technical Sciences, ensuring access to accredited training programmes. UNHCR covered tuition, transportation, and essential academic costs to enable continued participation.

The inclusion of host community members in training activities supported engagement at community level and contributed to strengthening links between displaced populations and host communities.

Adjustments to financial support modalities were required during the year due to operational constraints, affecting monthly allowances for students. Despite this challenge, enrolment in technical education programmes was maintained.

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 (2025)
14.1.1 Number of people who received counselling and/or information on voluntary repatriation	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,386

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, the Assisted Spontaneous Return (ASR) programme remained the primary organized solution for Somali refugees in Yemen, with expanded modalities increasing access to voluntary return. The introduction of charter flights from Aden to Mogadishu complemented existing boat movements, enabling more efficient and accessible return options, particularly for individuals with specific needs. A total of 957 Somali refugees returned through organized movements, reflecting sustained access to safe and dignified return pathways.

Return counselling reached 1,386 individuals, supporting informed decision-making and reinforcing the voluntary nature of returns. Standardized procedures, including biometric verification and medical screening, contributed to consistent protection safeguards and operational integrity across all departures. The introduction of country-wide Standard Operating Procedures and the integration of return processing into proGres Cloud strengthened coherence and data management across locations.

UNHCR facilitated access to legal and administrative requirements for return, including documentation and exit procedures, while coordination with authorities supported the continuity of organized movements. Reintegration assistance provided in Somalia, including financial support, contributed to initial stabilization upon return.

Complementary return pathways for other nationalities also remained available. Under IOM-led Voluntary Humanitarian Return, 20 individuals received counselling prior to return, while additional refugees and asylum-seekers pursued self-organized returns. In total, over 1,000 individuals departed through a combination of organized, assisted, and self-organized modalities in 2025.

These efforts contributed to maintaining access to voluntary return as a key solution pathway, despite limited global opportunities and a constrained operational environment.

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 (2025)	Actual (2025)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement			
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	72	250	21

Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Indicator
	Actual (2025)
15.1.1 Country issues machine-readable travel documents	
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	No

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, resettlement remained a vital protection solution for refugees with urgent needs in Yemen. In the absence of a dedicated quota and amid limited global resettlement places, UNHCR engaged with resettlement countries to identify opportunities for refugees at heightened risk. A total of 21 refugees were submitted for resettlement, while advocacy efforts continued to expand available pathways.

During the year, 64 refugees departed for resettlement countries, including individuals who had transited through the Emergency Transit Centre in Romania in 2024. UNHCR supported refugees throughout the process, including counselling, documentation, and travel arrangements, helping ensure safe and dignified departures.

To maintain access to procedures, UNHCR facilitated remote interviews with resettlement countries and strengthened safeguards through biometric verification, enabling continued processing in a constrained operational environment.

Complementary pathways provided additional opportunities for refugees to move through safe and legal channels. Nine refugees accessed solutions through family reunification, scholarships, and private sponsorship programmes in Canada, Kenya, and France, with UNHCR support at different stages.

Engagement with national authorities continued on the issuance of Convention Travel Documents, which remain essential for enabling refugees to access resettlement and other pathways. Without these documents, many refugees face challenges in pursuing education, family reunification, and other opportunities abroad.

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 (2025)	Actual (2025)
16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land			
IDPs	40.00%	60.00%	42.21%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR contributed to advancing pathways toward durable solutions in Yemen through protection analysis, targeted legal support, and engagement with partners and authorities. Evidence generated through site-level intention surveys in southern governorates provided insight into IDPs' intentions regarding return, local integration, and relocation, while highlighting key structural barriers, including housing, land and property (HLP) constraints, limited access to services, and economic fragility. This analysis informed area-based dialogue with local authorities and partners, supporting more context-specific approaches to solutions.

Protection monitoring conducted across multiple governorates continued to inform understanding of evolving risks, including eviction, documentation gaps, and reduced access to basic services. These trends underscored the limited conditions for sustainable solutions in many locations, particularly in areas affected by economic decline and recurrent displacement.

Legal assistance and civil documentation support enabled displaced families to address key barriers linked to legal identity, tenure security, and access to rights. Interventions related to HLP disputes, documentation, and legal counselling contributed to reducing protection risks associated with eviction, exclusion from services, and secondary displacement.

Collaboration with partners, including IOM and UNDP, supported complementary approaches linking humanitarian action with early recovery and solutions-oriented programming. While opportunities for durable solutions remain constrained, these combined efforts contributed to preserving minimum conditions for solutions and strengthening the evidence base required to inform future engagement.

Other Core Output Indicators

Population Type	Actual (2025)
12.1.1 Number of people supported with access to water and/or sanitation services	
IDPs	8,774
Refugees and Asylum-seekers	9,859

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

In 2025, UNHCR Yemen continued to apply the Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) Policy to promote inclusive protection and equitable access to assistance for refugees, asylum-seekers and internally displaced people. Programming was informed by disaggregated data on age, sex, disability and specific needs, supporting more targeted responses to diverse protection risks.

Participation of women in community structures increased, with women representing 50.6 per cent of refugee participants and 36 per cent among internally displaced communities. Community-based protection networks and volunteers supported outreach, referrals and information sharing across several governorates, strengthening links between communities and service providers. In parallel, accountability to affected populations was maintained through hotlines, complaint and feedback mechanisms, counselling services and a protection helpdesk in Sana'a, enabling continued communication despite operational constraints.

Disability inclusion was strengthened through targeted case management and the provision of assistive

devices, alongside the establishment of a people with disabilities committee in Aden.

Efforts to support women and girls focused on community-based approaches, including safe spaces, life skills sessions and awareness activities on rights and available services. Capacity-building initiatives for frontline workers and community volunteers contributed to improving the quality and safety of gender-based violence prevention and response.

Child protection activities supported children at risk through psychosocial support, referrals, and structured activities that promote wellbeing and resilience.

Access and operational constraints limited the implementation of community-based structures in some areas, affecting participation and direct engagement. To address this, alternative approaches were used to capture community perspectives, including partner reporting and feedback data, ensuring continued inclusion in programme design.

Section 3: Resources

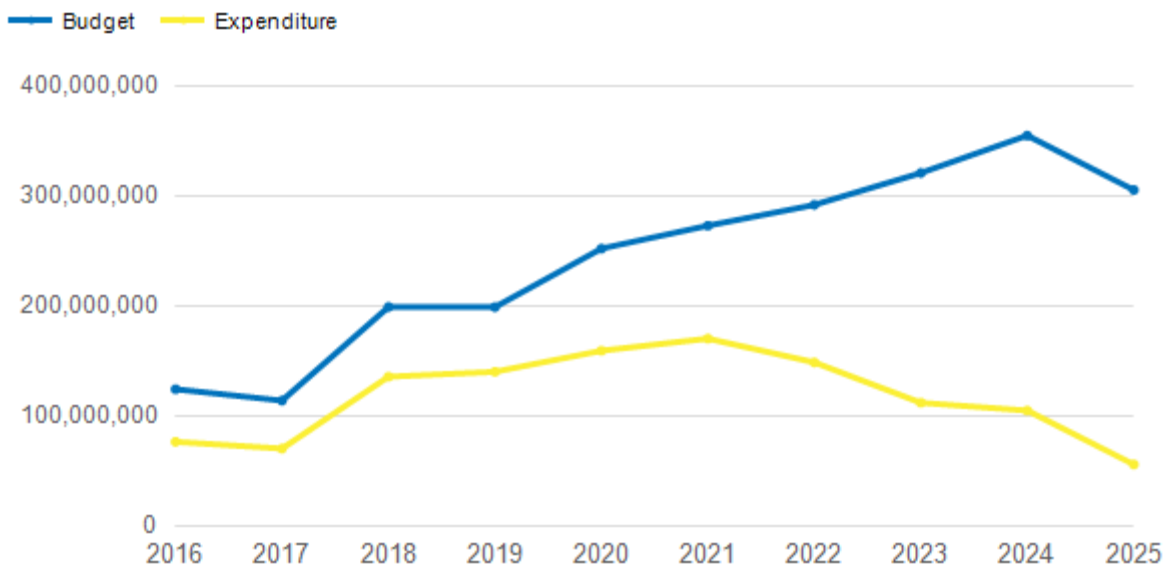
3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

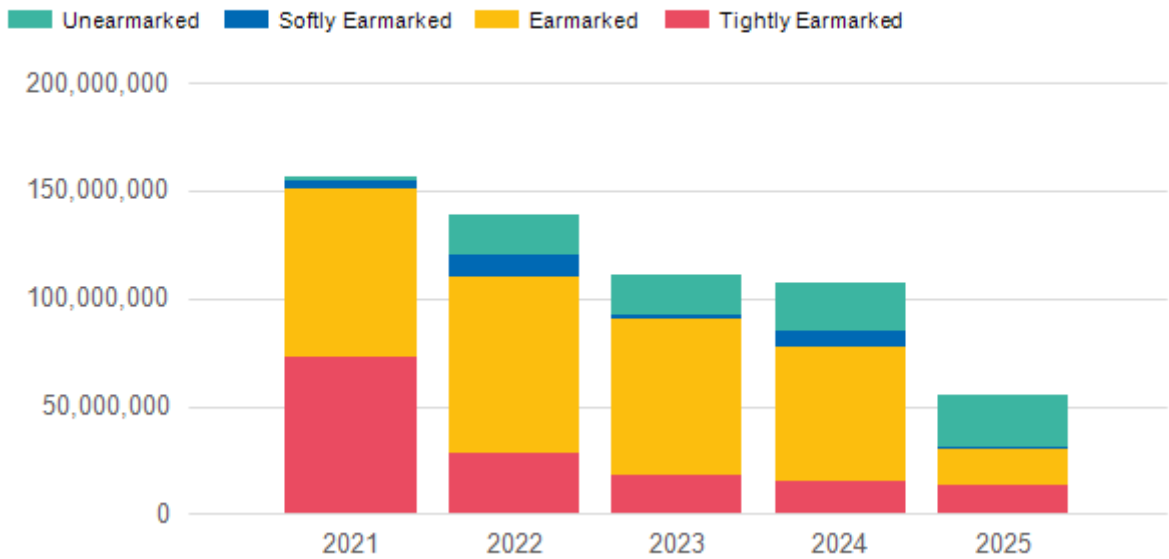
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	20,953,791	9,082,352	43.34%	9,082,352	100.00%
IA2: Respond	254,951,636	39,278,573	15.41%	39,177,155	99.74%
IA3: Empower	16,634,968	4,498,574	27.04%	4,498,574	100.00%
IA4: Solve	12,459,605	2,921,825	23.45%	2,921,825	100.00%
All Impact Areas		14,733			
Total	304,999,999	55,796,058	18.29%	55,679,907	99.79%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	7,815,741	4,302,704	55.05%	4,302,704	100.00%
OA2: Status	1,424,911	322,587	22.64%	322,587	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	5,251,139	1,809,860	34.47%	1,809,860	100.00%
OA4: GBV	7,884,646	1,695,872	21.51%	1,695,872	100.00%
OA5: Children	7,904,428	2,997,297	37.92%	2,997,297	100.00%
OA6: Justice	6,462,000	2,647,202	40.97%	2,647,202	100.00%
OA7: Community	9,264,496	2,960,596	31.96%	2,960,596	100.00%
OA8: Wellbeing	157,101,068	21,588,849	13.74%	21,524,468	99.70%
OA9: Housing	71,296,406	7,474,663	10.48%	7,437,626	99.50%
OA10: Health	7,404,193	3,335,301	45.05%	3,335,301	100.00%
OA11: Education	3,360,895	2,186,591	65.06%	2,186,591	100.00%
OA13: Livelihood	7,370,472	1,537,978	20.87%	1,537,978	100.00%
OA14: Return	6,214,638	800,741	12.88%	786,009	98.16%
OA15: Resettle	2,263,920	527,414	23.30%	527,414	100.00%
OA16: Integrate	1,730,086	769,539	44.48%	769,539	100.00%
EA20: External	2,250,961	838,864	37.27%	838,864	100.00%
Total	304,999,999	55,796,058	18.29%	55,679,907	99.79%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

In 2025, UNHCR’s operational presence in Yemen was adjusted in line with reduced funding and a constrained operating environment. The budget decreased from USD 71 million in 2024 to USD 31.8 million in 2025, significantly limiting the scope of planned interventions and requiring prioritization across all sectors.

Available resources were directed toward maintaining core protection and essential assistance for refugees, asylum-seekers, and internally displaced people. Activities related to livelihoods and self-reliance were discontinued, while assistance in areas such as shelter, cash, health, and education were reduced in scale.

Despite these constraints, UNHCR maintained a minimum level of support in critical sectors to ensure continued access to basic services for the most vulnerable.

The reduction in funding also affected implementation capacity, with a decreased number of partners from 18 to 9 (from 14 to 6 in the North and from 5 to 3 in the South) and a more limited operational footprint in some locations. UNHCR continued to work through partners to sustain programme delivery, mostly national NGOs, supporting continued access to affected populations.

Prioritization of resources was guided by protection needs, vulnerability, and the requirement to sustain life-saving interventions. Flexible funding enabled the continuation of key assistance, including cash-based support and protection services, and allowed adjustments in response to evolving needs, including those linked to climate-related impacts.

UNHCR pursued resource mobilization opportunities through engagement with a range of partners, including development actors and private sector initiatives, to support essential services and explore more sustainable approaches.

In addition to global austerity measures, the Operation also undertook significant cost optimization measures to stretch limited resources. For example, by negotiating a direct contracting arrangement for the warehouse rental in Sana'a, the Operation succeeded in reducing the monthly cost by half, generating important savings that could be redirected to priority protection and assistance activities. Several times throughout the year, the Operation reallocated funds from administrative to operations budget in order to cover the most urgent and lifesaving needs of refugees and IDPs. These internal reallocations were necessary stopgap measures to prevent critical assistance activities from stalling, particularly as overall operational funding continued to decline.

Despite these efforts, needs remained significantly higher than available resources. Reduced assistance affected coverage across sectors, highlighting the importance of predictable and flexible funding to sustain operations and maintain access to protection and basic services.

Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

The 2025 annual review reaffirmed the imperative of safeguarding core life-saving protection functions amid funding suspensions and operational volatility. The review underscored that protection systems remain highly vulnerable to sudden funding and access shocks, and that hard-won gains can rapidly erode without contingency planning, diversified funding streams, and strengthened national capacity.

The year further demonstrated that maintaining protection space in Yemen requires sustained engagement in a context of political fragmentation, institutional constraints, and economic decline. While advocacy for a national asylum framework remains central, practical cooperation with authorities enabled progress and preserved operational space. Economic deterioration increased risks of eviction, labour exploitation, GBV and child protection concerns, and detention. Legal assistance combined with targeted cash support proved effective in stabilizing households and preventing escalation.

UNHCR prioritized the continuity of core protection services in a highly constrained operational environment. Refugees and asylum-seekers in Yemen continued to face limited coping capacity and remained heavily reliant on humanitarian support to meet basic needs and access essential services.

Analysis of protection monitoring and case trends confirmed that legal identity and secure tenure are critical enablers, as documentation gaps and eviction risks directly increase exclusion from assistance, secondary displacement, and exposure to exploitation. Mixed movement monitoring reinforced the importance of field presence, early identification of new arrivals, and timely referrals. The annual reflection further demonstrated that real-time, disaggregated protection analysis is essential to shaping prioritization and advocacy, reinforcing that protection must inform response design rather than respond to its consequences.

At the same time, funding volatility showed how rapidly services can be disrupted. Investing in resilient community-based mechanisms and safeguarding core protection functions remain critical; yet humanitarian action alone cannot address structural gaps. Stronger institutional capacity, legislative clarity (replace with clear legal and policy frameworks), and expanded pathways to durable solutions are necessary to reduce long-term vulnerability and dependency.

These elements will inform implementation of the 2026-2029 strategy, with a continued focus on protection-led programming, prioritization of core services, and strengthened data-driven decision-making, alongside efforts to expand access to solutions and reduce long-term vulnerability.



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