

2024 UN in YEMEN

UN Country Team Report



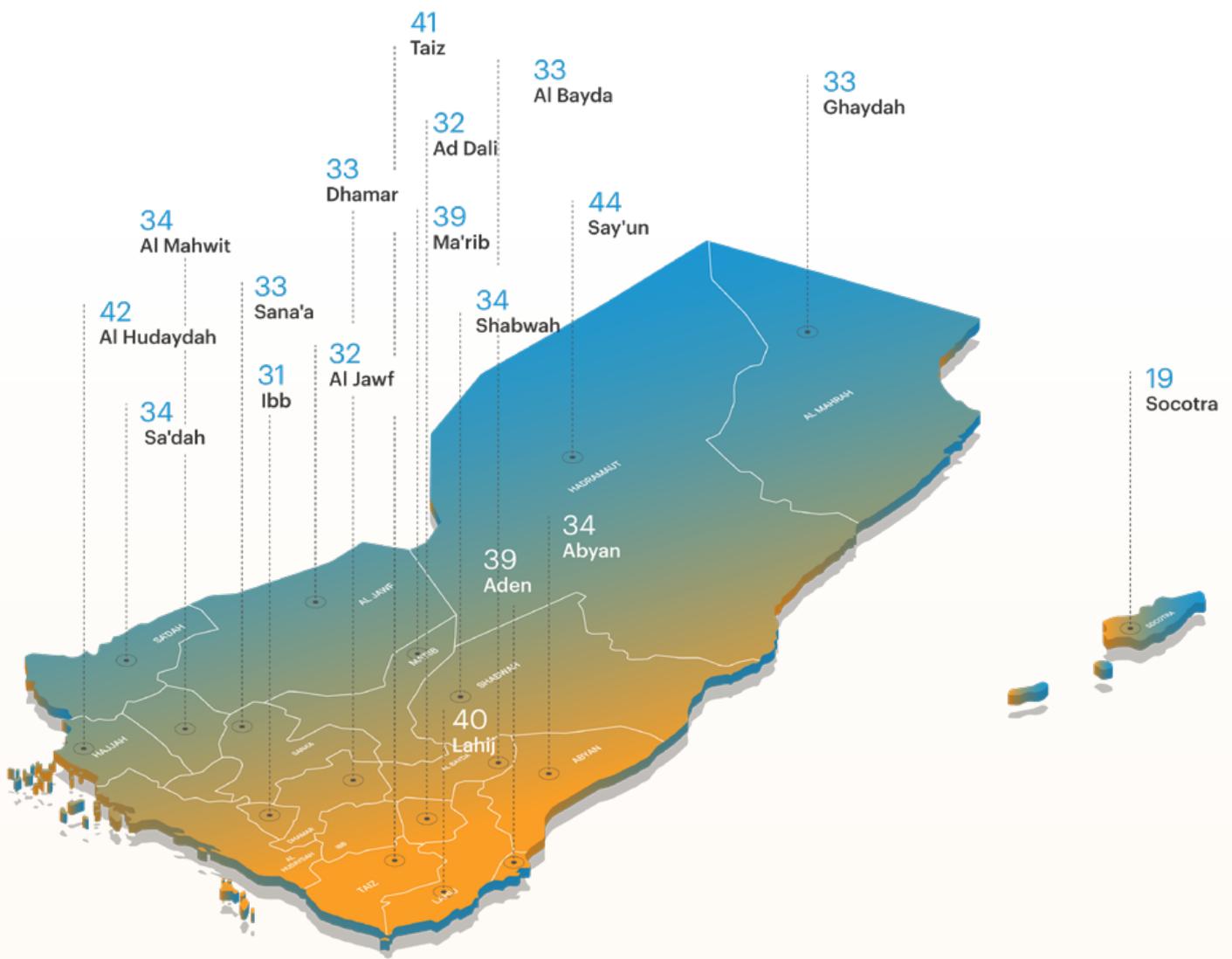
UNITED NATIONS
YEMEN



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MAP: UN Agency Activities Across Yemen: Implementation by Governorate



Foreword by the Resident Coordinator in Yemen

The resilience of the Yemeni people in the face of persistent challenges continues to inspire our collective commitment to peace, stability, and sustainable development.

Despite ongoing conflict, political fragmentation, and humanitarian crises, Yemenis remain steadfast in their aspirations for a better future. These complexities demand step further humanitarian relief - a long-term, integrated early recovery and development solutions that address the root causes of instability.

Over the past year, the United Nations Country Team in Yemen and its partners have worked tirelessly to deliver much-needed development support to the people of Yemen. Together, we have contributed to vital improvements in public services—expanding access to healthcare, improving water and sanitation infrastructure, and supporting livelihoods, especially among the most vulnerable groups. These achievements have been possible only through the unwavering commitment of our dedicated UN colleagues, partners, International NGOs and the generous support of our donors.

Yet despite these advancements, the environment in which we operate remains complex and fraught with challenges. We continue to advocate for the release of our detained colleagues, who have served the Yemeni people with loyalty and professionalism. Ensuring the safety and freedom of humanitarian and development workers is not just a matter of principle; it is a prerequisite for effective assistance to all communities in need.

A further concern is the recent decline in overall funding. While humanitarian needs remain acute, the importance of sustained and long-term development investments cannot be overstated. Only by strengthening Yemen's institutions and local capacities can we address the root causes of vulnerability and pave the way for lasting stability. This moment calls for recommitting our efforts: we must sustain hope, focusing on interventions that build resilience, spur economic recovery, and create a brighter future for all Yemenis.

I take this moment not only to thank, but also to appeal to our international partners, donors, and friends to continue their invaluable support. Every contribution—no matter the size—carries the promise of transforming a life, a family, or even an entire community. In the face of immense challenges, let us reaffirm our shared responsibility to invest in Yemen's development and stand with the people who aspire for a peaceful, prosperous tomorrow.



**JULIEN
HARNEIS**

Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator,
Designated Official

UNSDCF Implementing Agencies





01 CHAPTER

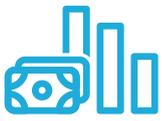
Strategic Shifts and Regional Dynamics: Key Developments Shaping the Future

Yemen's protracted crisis, now in its ninth year, continues to undermine the country's social fabric and development prospects. Fragile hopes for peace are threatened by regional dynamics, particularly the conflict in Gaza. Operational challenges, including security concerns and restrictions imposed by the De Facto Authority (DFA), further complicate the environment.

The Yemeni population, strained by conflict, economic collapse, climate-related disasters, and failing public services, faces increasing vulnerabilities. In 2024, over 21.6 million people – more than two-thirds of the population – require humanitarian assistance and protection. This crisis disproportionately affects women, children, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and marginalized communities, hindering progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the core ambition of Leave No One Behind (LNOB). Addressing this requires sustained humanitarian action and innovative development solutions that build resilience.



1.1 Emerging Trends, Challenges, and Opportunities for Development



Economic Deterioration

Yemen's crisis deepens with liquidity shortages, currency depreciation, and rising costs.

Inflation hit

↑40–50% in **2023**

GDP is projected to contract by

0.5% in **2024**.

Recovery depends on sustainable peace.



Humanitarian Crisis & Displacement

In 2024, **531,000** were newly displaced, mostly due to climate disasters, adding to

4.5 million internally displaced

(**80%** women and children).

A multi-cluster response prioritizes protection, coordination, and monitoring.



Vulnerability to Climate Change

Yemen faces worsening climate disasters impacting marginalized communities. Urgent adaptation is needed (SDG 13). Migrants face rising violence and trafficking risks. Water scarcity worsens due to groundwater depletion, requiring infrastructure planning.



Health Crisis

Malnutrition and preventable disease outbreaks persist. Women and girls face increased GBV risks and limited services. UN efforts focus on reproductive health, GBV prevention, and empowerment, but gaps remain (SDG 3, SDG 5).



Poverty & Deprivation

80% of Yemenis live below the poverty line; multidimensional poverty affects

50% of households, especially in rural areas. Structural vulnerabilities must be addressed (SDG 1, SDG 4).



Operational Challenges

Security risks, bureaucratic barriers, and governance complexities hinder aid. Dual authorities obstruct access, and geopolitical tensions threaten personnel. Strengthened coordination and unimpeded access are critical.

1.2 Shaping UN Support: Insights and Strategic Implications

The evolving and complex context in Yemen has significant implications for UN development support. The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) continues to implement the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) (2022-2025), a tailored strategy designed to address Yemen's unique challenges. To enhance the impact and sustainability of its interventions, the UN has forged essential collaborations with a diverse range of stakeholders, ensuring effective and coordinated responses.



◆ Adapting UN Support to Yemen's Changing Needs

In response to the ongoing conflict, economic crisis, and climate-related shocks, the UN has adopted a flexible and adaptive approach that balances immediate humanitarian needs with long-term development goals. This includes strengthening gender equality and women's empowerment initiatives, recognizing the disproportionate burden of the crisis on women and girls. By integrating humanitarian assistance with resilience-building efforts, the UN aims to provide sustainable solutions that address both urgent and structural challenges.

◆ Comprehensive and Integrated Support

Given Yemen's vulnerability to climate change, economic shocks, and long-standing structural fragilities, the UN remains committed to a holistic and integrated support framework. This approach focuses on strengthening sustainable livelihoods, promoting climate-smart agriculture, and expanding social protection systems. At the same time, the UN continues to address root causes of instability through interventions in peacebuilding, good governance, and inclusive economic development, while improving access to basic services. In addition, the UN emphasizes the importance of freedom of expression and the protection of journalists, recognizing their critical role in fostering transparency and accountability.

◆ Enhancing Partnerships for Greater Impact

Sustainable development in Yemen requires strong, inclusive, and locally driven partnerships. The UN is deepening its engagement with local authorities, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and the private sector to enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of its interventions. Particular emphasis is placed on supporting women-led organizations and youth groups, empowering them to participate in peacebuilding and development processes. These partnerships ensure that UN support is not only contextually relevant but also locally owned and driven by the needs of the Yemeni people.

1.3 Key Collaborators in Sustainable Development – UN's Approach in Yemen

The situation in Yemen remains critical, with multiple challenges hindering progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). To effectively address these complexities, the UN, in collaboration with its partners, remains committed to providing comprehensive support to the Yemeni people. This includes addressing immediate humanitarian needs, building resilience, promoting sustainable development, and fostering peace and stability.

In 2024, the UN strengthened its collaborations with a diverse array of actors, including bilateral and multilateral entities, local CSOs, international Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and government authorities. These partnerships play a pivotal role in delivering essential support across humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding efforts through a coordinated approach that ensures no one is left behind.

◆ Strategic Partners

Beyond financial contributions, the UN benefits from strategic partnerships that enhance the effectiveness of its programs. For example, the World Bank provides financial support and technical expertise, informing economic assessments and contributing to projects focused on economic recovery and social development. UN Women, in collaboration with the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen (OSESFY) and other UN agencies, promotes women's participation in peace processes and addresses gender-based violence. Specialized agencies also play a critical role within the UNCT:



Local NGOs are also crucial, ensuring community ownership and culturally appropriate program implementation. UNHCR's work with Yemeni authorities exemplifies this, including the revival of Refugee Status Determination in Sana'a and training for IPNA staff on refugee protection and durable solutions. These collaborations enable the UN to leverage a broad spectrum of knowledge, skills, and networks, enhancing the reach and impact of its initiatives.

Government Counterparts

The UN works closely with government institutions to align development efforts with national priorities and the UNSDCF's broader objectives. These collaborations focus on joint program coordination, institutional capacity-building, policy development, and progress monitoring. Key areas of engagement include strengthening governance and the rule of law, enhancing inclusive economic growth and employment opportunities, improving resilience to climate change and natural disasters, expanding access to essential services, and strengthening social protection systems for vulnerable populations. The UN engages with multiple government counterparts, including:

- ♦ Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, Fisheries, and Wealth
- ♦ Ministry of Education
- ♦ Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- ♦ Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research, and Vocational Training
- ♦ Ministry of Local Administration and Rural Development
- ♦ Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
- ♦ Ministry of Public Health and Population
- ♦ Ministry of Water and Environment
- ♦ Central Statistical Organization (CSO) – supporting data collection and analysis.
- ♦ Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour (MoSAL)

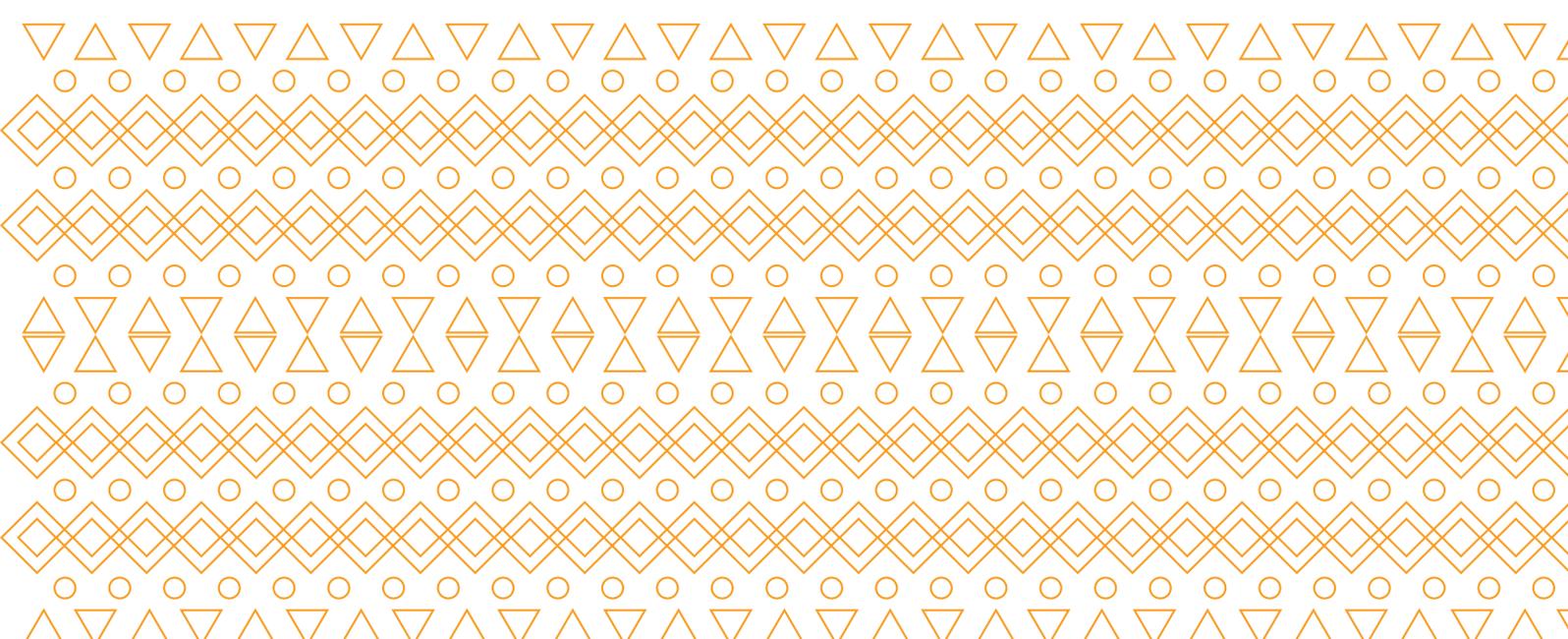


For example, agencies such as UNFPA support the government in gender-based violence (GBV) service provision, including the development of GBV standard operating procedures (SOPs) and capacity-building for government institutions. The UN also works with the Ministry of Interior and the Immigration, Passport, and Nationality Authority to strengthen border management through initiatives like the e-visa program at Aden Airport.

The UN also works with the Executive Unit for IDPs (ExU) to facilitate displacement response efforts, managing humanitarian assistance across displacement sites. The UN also collaborates with local authorities and CSOs to support the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), assisting with data collection and analysis to monitor population movements and humanitarian needs. The UN also works with local authorities to expand healthcare access for displaced populations and migrants, providing primary healthcare consultations and deploying mobile medical teams. These partnerships ensure national ownership of development initiatives and promote sustainability.

◆ Financial Partners

The UN's critical work in Yemen is made possible by the generous support of its financial partners. In 2024, contributions exceeding \$770 million played a crucial role in addressing crises across social service and protection sectors, in line with the UNSDCF's strategic priorities.



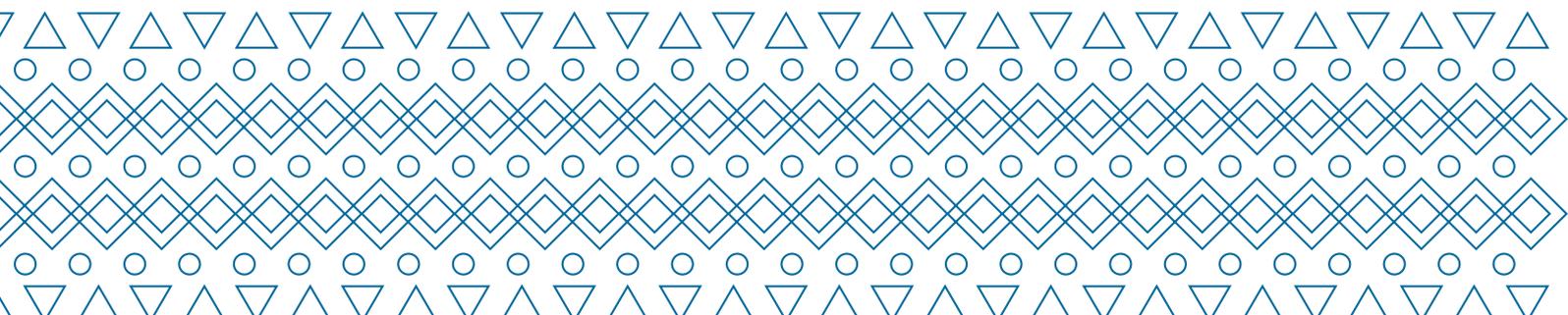
◆ Key financial contributors include

- ◆ BHA (Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance) & USAID
- ◆ Canada
- ◆ Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN)
- ◆ European Union
- ◆ FCDO (Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, UK)
- ◆ France
- ◆ GAVI (Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance)
- ◆ GCF (Green Climate Fund)
- ◆ GEF (Global Environment Facility)
- ◆ Germany (including KfW)
- ◆ GPE (Global Partnership for Education)
- ◆ IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development)
- ◆ Japan
- ◆ Kuwait
- ◆ Pandemic Fund
- ◆ Qatar Charity
- ◆ QFFD (Qatar Fund for Development)
- ◆ Saudi Arabia (including the Saudi Development and Reconstruction Program for Yemen and King Salman Center for Relief and Humanitarian Aid)
- ◆ South Korea
- ◆ Sweden
- ◆ World Bank

These financial contributions support essential services for the most vulnerable populations and advance critical initiatives, including women's peace and security, maternal and newborn health, and economic recovery.

◆ Commitment to Coordinated Action

Amid Yemen's ongoing challenges, the UNCT remains committed to a coordinated, multi-stakeholder approach that addresses immediate humanitarian needs while promoting long-term resilience and sustainable development. By tackling the root causes of instability, strengthening partnerships, and ensuring inclusive participation, the UN strives to foster peace and stability while leaving no one behind.



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02 CHAPTER

Driving Sustainable Development:
UNCT's Impact Through the
Cooperation Framework

2.1 2024 in Review: Key Achievements of the Cooperation Framework

In 2024, the UN made significant progress under the UNSDCF, adapting the Joint Work Plan to address critical needs in food security, livelihoods, health, education, and environmental sustainability.

Key Trends and Results

The UN's efforts in mitigating risks highlighted in the Common Country Analysis (CCA) led to improvements in food security, healthcare access, and climate resilience. Inter-agency collaboration proved essential in driving these positive changes.

Response to Emerging Challenges

In response to unforeseen events like the 2024 cholera outbreak and ongoing natural disasters, the UN scaled up emergency relief, strengthened early warning systems, and supported community resilience, helping to lay the groundwork for long-term recovery.

Alignment with Global Goals

The UN strengthened partnerships with international donors, local governments, and civil society, aligning Yemen's recovery with global climate action goals and the Sustainable Development Agenda. Key focus areas included integrating gender equality and youth participation into all initiatives.

Guiding Principles

The UN remained committed to the guiding principles of the Cooperation Framework, ensuring that no one is left behind, advancing gender equality, and enhancing national ownership. Efforts were focused on strengthening local governance, empowering women in peacebuilding, and supporting marginalized communities.

Reflections on "Leave No One Behind"

All initiatives were guided by the principle of "Leave No One Behind," with a focus on the most vulnerable populations, including women, youth, displaced persons, migrants (refugees and asylum-seekers), or people on the move and marginalized communities. Targeted support, including digital presence, ensured that underrepresented groups received the necessary assistance to overcome barriers to participation and development.

2.2 Delivering Impact: Progress on Cooperation Framework Goals and Results

The UN continued to be a vital lifeline in Yemen, balancing immediate relief with long-term recovery. The UN's strategic focus remained on four interconnected priorities, addressing both urgent humanitarian needs and creating a foundation for a stable and prosperous future.



Food Security and Livelihoods

Efforts were made to strengthen agricultural production, enhance access to nutritious food, and promote sustainable income-generating opportunities, empowering communities to withstand economic shocks.



Inclusive Governance

The UN worked to improve national and local development systems, focusing on responsive and accountable governance, and strengthening institutions to serve women, youth, and marginalized groups.



Economic Transformation

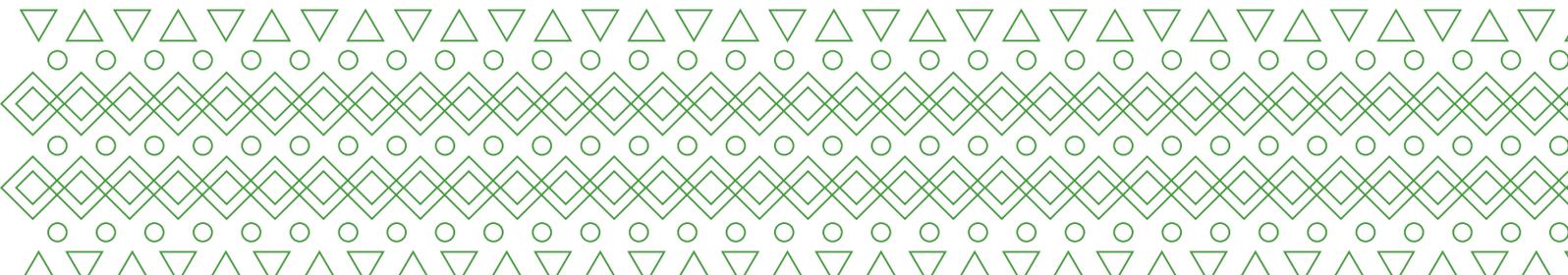
Initiatives were designed to create decent work opportunities, empower women, and support the growth of micro and small enterprises, driving inclusive and resilient economic growth.



Social Services and Protection

Strengthening healthcare, education, water and sanitation, and social safety nets ensured that vulnerable populations had access to essential services, while promoting inclusive policies for long-term social protection.

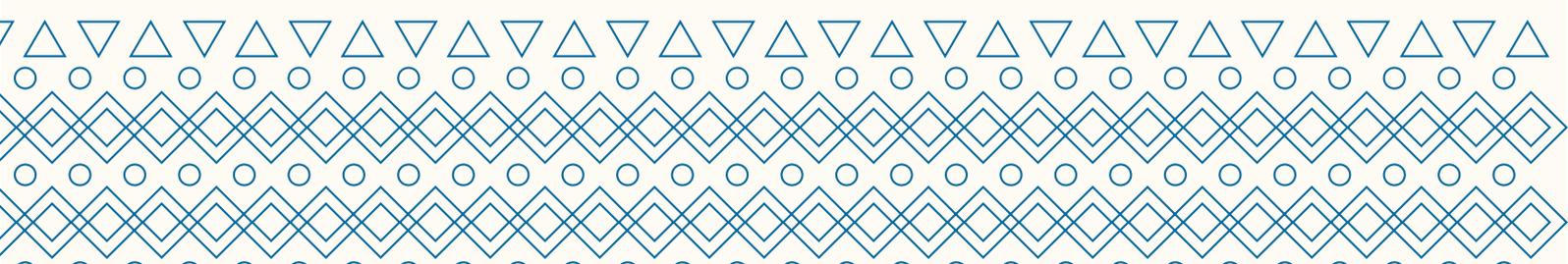
By prioritizing these strategic areas, the UN aimed to both alleviate immediate suffering and lay the groundwork for a more stable, prosperous, and equitable future for Yemen.





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2.2.1 Result 1: Increase food security, improving livelihood options and job creation





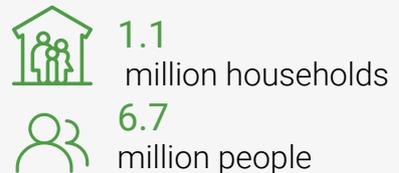
Outcome 1: Availability, sustainability and inclusive access to quality nutrition, food security, environment, and resilient livelihoods enhanced.

The UN’s efforts under this outcome have improved access for smallholder producers across the country to production inputs, assets, and skills, while also strengthening the enabling and regulatory environment through institutional capacity building.

The UN’s interventions have significantly improved food security and livelihoods across Yemen by:

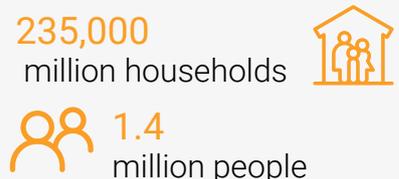
Empowering Smallholder Producers

Providing access to production inputs, assets, and skills, while strengthening the enabling environment through institutional capacity building. This has resulted in improved nutrition, higher incomes, and increased self-reliance for 1.1 million households (6.7 million people).



Boosting Employment and Incomes

Temporary wage labor, cash transfers, and grants have created employment opportunities and increased incomes for 235,000 households (1.4 million people), while improving community infrastructure management.



Strengthening Market Access

Expanding and improving transport, trade, and market infrastructure (roads, fish landing sites, labs) has strengthened access to markets and essential services for 3.3 million people, bolstering value chains and economic opportunities.

Supporting Vulnerable Populations through Infrastructure Development

Infrastructure projects have directly benefited 23,200 individuals and indirectly benefited 180,000 people by improving water security and reducing community conflicts. Cash-for-work activities created 491 job opportunities.



Alleviating Malnutrition

The MAM treatment program reached 1.5 million people, reducing the malnutrition burden among children and pregnant/breastfeeding women and girls.





Output 1.1: Effective gender-responsive food production, diversification, and nutrition including for the most vulnerable population groups promoted

Food Production and Resilient Rural Livelihoods

The food production capacity of 450,000 households was strengthened through the provision of agricultural, fisheries, and livestock assets, inputs, and training. This resulted in increased food availability for approximately 3.2 million individuals.

Infrastructure projects, such as water, irrigation, and land management systems, created temporary wage employment for 27,377 skilled and unskilled workers, benefiting 28,000 households. Additionally, 1,500 young female health educators were trained and employed on short-term contracts, contributing to community well-being.

Through Cash for Work (CfW) and community contracting schemes, 7,000 vulnerable individuals (27% female and 13.2% IDPs) accessed temporary employment, which supported their basic needs and improved their living conditions.



Story

In rural Yemen, life is harsh, especially for women. Limited resources and opportunities make starting a business nearly impossible. Entisar, a resident of a mountainous region, faced this struggle. She is passionate about sewing since childhood, and she turned that love to sewing into an income-generating business in her village ([Read more](#))

Cash grants and Cash-Based Transfers (CBTs) reached 195,780 households across 65 districts in 15 governorates, while 7,500 individuals received training, and 200 households benefited from assets like home gardens through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA). Moreover, 560 women received income/skill-generation training through Food Assistance for Training (FFT), and 1,900 fisheries SMEs received grants and technical assistance.



Video

In response to Yemen’s escalating Food Security crisis, the United Nations Development Programme is spearheading the Food Security Response and Resilience Project, alongside key partners like the World Food Programme, the Food & Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and national collaborators SFDYemen and PWPYEMEN. Watch how this initiative is making a real difference in Yemen’s fight for food security. [\(See more\)](#)

Nutrition

Nutrition interventions prevented malnutrition for **109,900** children aged **6-23** months



and **121,400** vulnerable women, including pregnant and lactating women and mothers of children under five or disabled children. These efforts targeted 42 food-insecure districts.



©WFP

Treatment for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) was provided to 915,735 children and 674,700 pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBWG) through 111 Therapeutic Feeding Centres (TFCs) and 4,320 health facilities. Additionally, 471,089 mothers received education on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) and malnutrition prevention.

Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening reached 4.8 million children under five (including 2.4 million girls), and 1.8 million children received micronutrient supplementation.

 **915,735**
children

 **674,700**
pregnant

 **111**
Therapeutic Feeding Centres

Infrastructure, Basic Services, Land Protection, and Water for Production

Over 85,000 cubic meters of water reservoir capacity were created, and 6,500 hectares of agricultural land were protected through the rehabilitation of 66 community assets, benefiting over 154,515 households.

Critical services were improved through an area-based approach that rehabilitated 161,401 meters of water networks and 97,533 meters of sanitation networks, benefiting over 1 million urban residents. Labor-intensive initiatives, including stone-paving of 296,000 m² of neighbourhood streets, rehabilitation of 4.3 km of rainwater drainage channels, and the restoration of 385 km of urban and rural roads, reached 2.3 million people.

Solar power systems were installed in 471 schools, health, and WASH facilities, generating over 65,000 MWh. Eleven health facilities were rehabilitated, and 14 others are under construction.

 **85,000**
cubic meters
of water reservoir

 **161,401** meters
of water networks

 **97,533** meters
of sanitation
networks

 Solar power
systems were
installed in

Capacity-Building, Information, and Coordination

National capacities for plant and animal disease control and extension services were strengthened with the rehabilitation and equipping of 5 Desert Locust Control Centres and 4 veterinary clinics, training 577 staff.

 **5**
Desert Locust
Control Centres



The disaster preparedness and response capacity of local authorities and communities in flood-prone areas was enhanced, particularly in the World Heritage Sites of Sana'a and Shibam-Hadhramaut. Over 71,000 residents benefited from disaster preparedness tools, early warning systems, and risk management skills, improving emergency preparedness and resilience.

Flood early warning systems were implemented in both cities, and a Flood Risk Management Information System (FRMIS) was established, improving risk monitoring and response. Over 60 professionals from disaster management institutions were trained to sustain these systems.

Community awareness campaigns, including radio broadcasts reaching 2.1 million people and social media engagement reaching 2.8 million, fostered a culture of disaster risk reduction.

In response to torrential rains in July and August 2024, 700 emergency kits were distributed to communities in the Old City of Sana'a and the Historic Town of Zabid, both UNESCO World Heritage sites. Emergency repairs to five historic buildings in the Old City of Sana'a were completed in 2024, ensuring their structural stability and safeguarding the livelihoods of local communities.

Support was also provided for the revision of the Multisectoral National Action Plan, co-leading the Nutrition Cluster, and offering training for healthcare providers.



Output 1.2: Evidence based, gender-responsive, inclusive mechanisms, policies and legislation for sustainable climate-sensitive environmental management promoted

Soil and Water Management and Biodiversity Conservation: Tuban

Climate change vulnerability and adaptation interventions in the Tuban Delta focused on building resilience and ensuring water security, including for Aden residents. This involved reducing reliance on unsustainable water sources through improved water use efficiency, conservation, and harvesting, flood risk reduction, and promoting drought- and salt-resistant crops. Government capacity for climate vulnerability assessments and hydrology studies was strengthened, with tools developed to assess climate change impacts in the water sector. Potential solutions like wastewater treatment, greywater reuse, and groundwater recharge were identified. 112 stakeholders were trained in climate assessments and adaptation planning.

Transforming Lives through Sustainable Solutions

The ERRY III Joint Programme (UNDP, FAO, ILO, WFP), supported by the EU and Sweden, is transforming lives by empowering women to generate income, rehabilitating community assets, improving access to basic services, and enhancing employability through skills development. This is paving the way for sustainable livelihoods and improved food security.

Video

ERRY III Joint Programme is creating lasting change in Yemen, from empowering women to improving access to services and building resilient communities.

[\(See more\)](#)

◆ Enhancing Environmental Resilience in Socotra Archipelago

In the Socotra Archipelago, a UNESCO World Heritage site, environmental resilience was bolstered through risk assessments and action plans communicated to local authorities. Key interventions included procuring oil spill response equipment, conducting advanced operational training, developing environmental sensitivity and socio-economic mapping, and formulating oil spill contingency plans. Capacity-building programs for oil spill response and sustainable tourism practices helped stakeholders implement strategies that protect biodiversity and cultural heritage. Additionally, water governance was improved with the establishment of Water User Associations (WUAs), the training of 290 members, and ongoing civil engineering projects aimed at rehabilitating infrastructure.

◆ Enhancing Climate Resilience and WASH Access

Climate adaptation and mitigation measures are being implemented to strengthen resilience in food security, water management, and disaster risk reduction. This includes:

- ◆ Deploying solar-powered systems to enhance access to reliable energy for critical infrastructure, particularly water supply networks.
- ◆ Promoting water-efficient irrigation techniques to improve agricultural productivity in the face of increasing water scarcity.
- ◆ Constructing flood protection infrastructure and implementing community awareness campaigns to reduce disaster risks.
- ◆ Expanding access to clean water and sanitation services, including the expansion of a major water supply network benefiting 120,000 individuals. Emergency sanitation solutions and infrastructure rehabilitation are ensuring long-term access to safe drinking water.

◆ Strengthening National Capacity for Food Security and Nutrition

National capacity for monitoring food security and nutrition has been enhanced through support to key technical secretariats and governorate-level units. Strategies and response systems have been updated to improve coordinated action and preparedness. Decision-making in the agriculture and food security sectors is being supported through the use of advanced tools and preparedness plans.

◆ Strengthening Yemen's Climate Action through Enhanced Reporting

The UN is supporting Yemen in meeting its climate reporting obligations to the UNFCCC, preparing the Fourth National Communication (NC4) and Second Biennial Update Report (BUR2). This will a) Assess national greenhouse gas emissions, b) Identify climate vulnerabilities for targeted adaptation and c) Develop mitigation and adaptation strategies for resilience. In 2024, the project secured approval for its implementation plan and budget. These steps are crucial for Yemen to address climate change and contribute to global action.

◆ Improving Plant and Animal Health Systems

Support is being provided to strengthen plant and animal health systems, seed certification processes, and trade facilitation. A comprehensive strategy and investment plan for animal health has been developed to guide future improvements in these critical sectors.

◆ Integrating Climate Change into Health and Food Safety

Capacity building initiatives are equipping health workers with the knowledge and skills to address climate change and manage medical waste effectively. Renewable energy projects are being implemented in health facilities to reduce carbon emissions and promote sustainability. A comprehensive assessment of the food safety situation has been conducted, and a plan for addressing identified issues is under development.

Story

Yemen faces a dual crisis: a devastating humanitarian situation compounded by the escalating impacts of climate change. But amidst these challenges, innovative solutions are emerging to build resilience and hope. Discover how climate-resilient roads are not just connecting communities, but also paving the way for food security and economic empowerment in the face of extreme weather events

[\(Read more\)](#)

◆ Support to Water and Sanitation

The Ministry of Water and Environment was supported in updating the National Water Sector Strategy, focusing on the impacts of climate change on water resources. This update will lead to the development of a revised National WASH Strategy with a sub-strategy dedicated to climate change resilience. The finalization of the national fuel exit strategy, which includes a costed operational plan for local water and sanitation corporations, promotes renewable energy use, reduces non-revenue water, and improves the energy efficiency of existing systems.



2.2.2 Result 2: Preserve and strengthen inclusive, effective and efficient national and local development systems



Outcome 2: Rights-based experience of the governance and Rule of Law services and frontline stakeholders enhanced



In 2024, the UN in Yemen continued to navigate a complex and challenging landscape, steadfastly working to strengthen rights-based governance and the rule of law. Our collective efforts focused on empowering sub-national institutions, enhancing the capacity of justice systems, and ensuring that vulnerable populations, especially women, youth, and marginalized groups, have improved access to justice and protection. Guided by the unwavering principle of “Leaving No One Behind,” we ensured that inclusivity and equity remained at the heart of every initiative.

As part of this effort, the UN has been working to strengthen Yemen’s capacity to manage international travel in a rights-respecting manner. This included building the technical and human resource capacities of the IRG to process visas under a rights-based framework. Activities focused on integrating the e-visa system with existing immigration databases at Aden Airport, providing practical training for border personnel, and developing SoPs grounded in data protection and migrant rights. These efforts are reducing the risks of exploitation, reinforcing accountability, and strengthening Yemen’s rule of law institutions in managing international travel.



Output 2.1: Formal and informal justice systems and institutions capacity to deliver accessible, equitable and effective justice for the Rule of Law for all supported

◆ Strengthening the Justice System's Foundation

The UN recognizes that a robust and equitable justice system is fundamental to a rights-respecting society. To this end, the UN invested in enhancing the capacity of both formal and informal justice systems to deliver fair and effective justice, with a strong emphasis on gender equality. This included training key justice actors – judges, lawyers, police officers, and community mediators – on core human rights principles, child-friendly justice procedures, and the critical need to prevent and respond to GBV.

As a result, 277 justice actors were trained on child-friendly justice procedures, leading to improved handling of cases involving children in conflict with the law. Efforts also extended to youth empowerment through the provision of resources and technical assistance to improve justice infrastructure, including courts, police stations, and prisons, ensuring these institutions serve the needs of all populations, particularly young people.



277
justice actors

©UNDP



◆ Removing Barriers to Justice

Acknowledging that access to justice is a significant barrier for vulnerable populations, the UN has taken active measures to remove these obstacles. This includes providing legal aid, launching awareness campaigns, and supporting community-based dispute resolution mechanisms that are culturally relevant and accessible. Support for community mediation committees in Aden, for instance, resulted in the release of 138 pre-trial detainees for minor offenses, demonstrating the effectiveness of alternative dispute resolution.



138
pre-trial
detainees for
minor offenses

To ensure justice is accessible to all, regardless of geography, the UN has also supported the establishment of legal aid clinics and mobile courts to reach remote, underserved communities, aligning with the commitment to “Leaving No One Behind.” Additionally, the capacity of civil society organizations has been strengthened to enable them to provide critical legal assistance and advocacy for marginalized groups.

Recognizing the importance of legal awareness, particularly in the context of immigration detention, efforts have been prioritized to raise awareness among conflict-affected populations about their rights, obligations, and available legal remedies.

Marginalized groups, including female heads of households, women with disabilities, and minority or migrant communities, face compounded vulnerabilities and discrimination, which significantly hinders their access to legal support and justice.

◆ Combating Gender-Based Violence

Addressing Gender-Based Violence (GBV) remained a top priority for the UN. Specialized GBV courts and units were established within police stations to ensure that these cases are handled with the necessary sensitivity and expertise. In parallel, justice actors were trained on GBV laws and procedures, equipping them to prosecute offenders and protect survivors effectively.

Video

Lina, a new midwife graduate from Hadhramout, who aspires to save the lives of women and their newborns across Yemen particularly in remote and hard-to-reach areas. Learn more about how UNFPA midwives in Yemen are making motherhood safer [\(See more\)](#).

Comprehensive support was provided to GBV survivors, including legal representation, psychosocial support, and access to safe shelter, ensuring survivors had the resources needed to heal and rebuild their lives. This holistic approach resulted in legal assistance being provided to 157 survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, reinforcing the UN’s unwavering commitment to gender equality.

◆ Upholding Detainee Rights and Dignity

The UN also focused on upholding detainee rights, striving to improve detention conditions and ensure access to legal counsel, medical care, and fair trial procedures. By supporting the establishment of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, the UN helped reduce pre-trial detention and alleviate overcrowding in prisons.

A notable example of this effort was the establishment of a hydroponics garden at the Sana'a Central Prison, which enhanced food security and rehabilitative conditions for 570 prisoners. This initiative reflected the UN's commitment to "Leaving No One Behind" by addressing the basic needs of even the most marginalized individuals.



Output 2.2: Sub-national institutions and systems capacity to respond to the needs of women, youth and vulnerable and marginalized population groups improved

◆ Empowering Local Governance for Inclusivity

The UN is committed to empowering sub-national institutions to effectively serve their communities, with a strong emphasis on gender equality and youth empowerment. This includes strengthening the capacity of local governments, line ministries, and civil society organizations to address the specific needs of women, youth, and marginalized populations. Training on human rights, gender equality, and inclusive governance is being provided, along with technical assistance to develop and implement responsive policies and programs.

A key initiative involved training 800 women rule of law professionals in Aden and Mukalla, enhancing their capacity in human rights, gender equality, and legal literacy, and cultivating a cadre of leaders capable of advocating for the rights of women and girls.

training



800
women rule
of law

UNFPA established a National Committee of 10 judges and 38 legal trustees (28 in Sana'a, 20 in Hodeida) from the Ministries of Justice and Endowment. The committee held two GBV sensitization trainings for 48 judges and trustees, covering child rights, GBV principles, survivor-centered approaches, and child marriage in humanitarian settings. A subgroup of 16 trained trustees now reports early marriage cases via the Ministry's hotline (launched in 2024) and refers cases to Yemen Women's Union (YWU). They also conduct awareness sessions under the UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to end child marriage in Yemen.

Recognizing the challenges posed by displacement, the UN is also working to enhance security, protect vulnerable populations, and support durable solutions. This includes:

- ♦ Training the Yemeni Coast Guard in search and rescue operations at sea, enhancing their capacity to respond to emergencies involving migrants.
- ♦ Providing counter-trafficking training to officials (police, judges, attorneys) to combat human smuggling and exploitation.
- ♦ Actively monitoring and addressing eviction threats affecting IDPs, mediating between displaced families and landowners, and advocating for the rights of vulnerable populations to promote inclusive and peaceful communities (SDG 16).
- ♦ Expanding data collection and analysis through the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) to include Durable Solutions assessments, ensuring that efforts to address internal displacement are strategic, collaborative, and sustainable, aligning with national priorities and the 2030 Agenda.

◆ Promoting Participatory Decision-Making

Recognizing the importance of meaningful participation, the UN promoted the involvement of women, youth, and marginalized populations in decision-making at the sub-national level. This included supporting the creation of women's advisory councils, youth forums, and disability rights groups, thus providing platforms for their voices and advancing disability inclusion.

Additionally, awareness was raised to challenge discriminatory attitudes and practices, ensuring these groups could fully participate in governance, in line with the principle of "Leaving No One Behind."

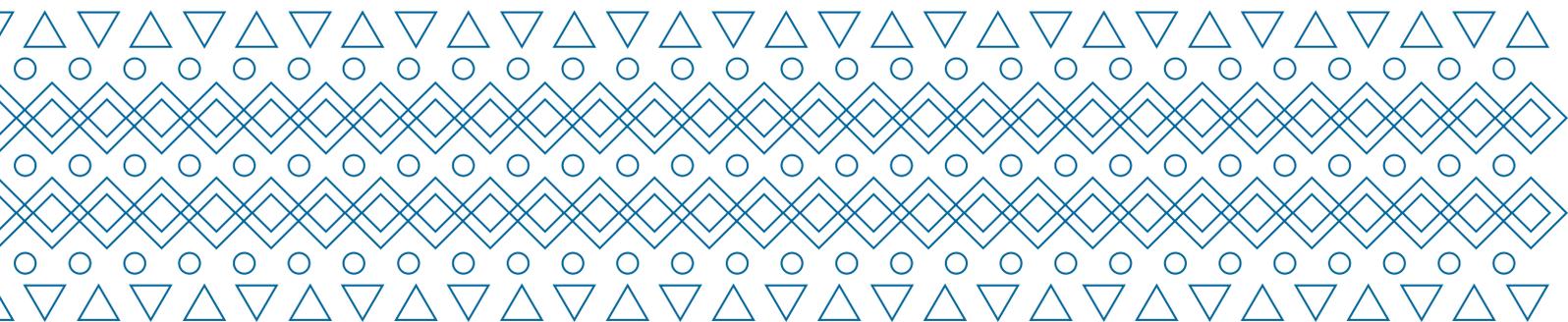
◆ Enhancing Service Delivery for the Most Vulnerable

Improving service delivery for vulnerable populations was another priority. The UN supported the enhancement of healthcare, education, social protection, and water and sanitation services, ensuring accessibility and responsiveness to the needs of all. Service providers were trained on gender-responsive and disability-inclusive delivery practices, improving service access for people with disabilities.

A key achievement was the issuance of 399,204 birth certificates by the Central Civil Registry Authority (CRA), ensuring children's access to essential services and reinforcing the UN's commitment to ensuring everyone is counted.



the issuance of
399,204
birth certificates
by the Central Civil
Registry Authority
(CRA)



◆ Strengthening Civil Registration for Universal Access

The UN recognized the importance of civil registration in enabling access to birth certificates and vital documents, essential for exercising fundamental rights and accessing services. Efforts were made to strengthen civil registration systems, ensuring that all individuals, particularly children, were counted and could fully participate in society.

The establishment of Urban Planning Management Teams in Marib and Taiz promoted resilient and inclusive urbanization, ensuring that youth empowerment and future generations' needs were considered. Additionally, the UN supported 44 Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS) nationwide, providing a safe haven for 168,396 women and girls, especially in IDP settlements.

UN supported



44
Women and Girls
Safe Spaces



Story

Mariam's life changed when she received her new ID card through a UNHCR and EU initiative, allowing her children to attend school and regain access to vital services. Discover how identity restoration is giving displaced Yemenis a chance to rebuild their lives [\(Read more\)](#)

©UNDP



2.2.3 Result 3: Drive inclusive economic structural transformation.



Outcome 3: Access to decent work with livelihood opportunities for resilience to economic shocks increased for all.



In 2024, the UN system in Yemen invested \$93,923,181 towards driving inclusive economic structural transformation. These efforts were strategically channelled through promoting people-centred economic policies and fostering inclusive microeconomic development and job creation, recognizing the importance of tackling poverty, gender inequality, and the dearth of decent work opportunities. The strategy focused on creating a solid foundation and promoting new opportunities to improve lives for the people of Yemen.





Output 3.1: People-centred Economic Policies and Legislation for Inclusive Gender-Sensitive and Diversified Economic Growth Promoted, Including for Vulnerable Population Groups

◆ Strengthening Evidence-Based Policy Making

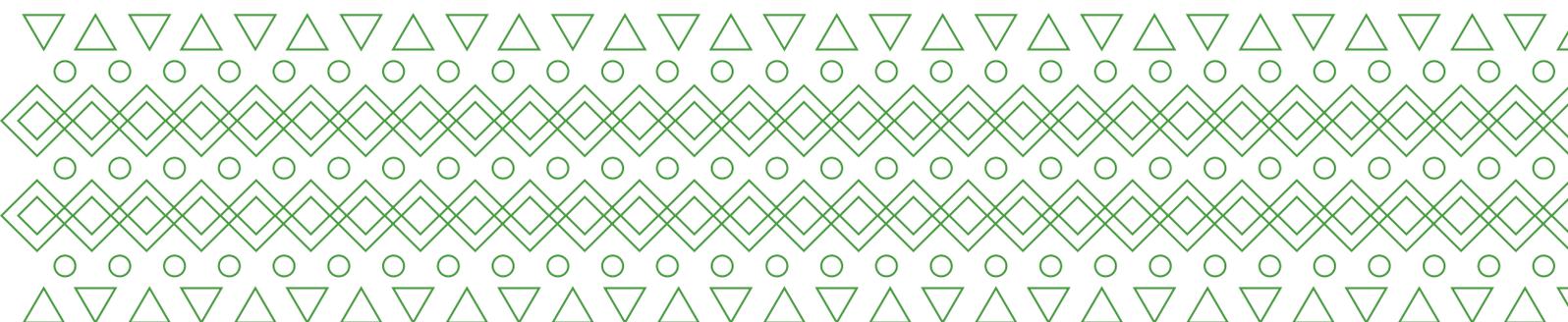
The UN provided technical support to enhance the capacity of the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) in collecting, analysing, and disseminating reliable labour market data. This support included training on data collection methodologies, sampling techniques, and statistical analysis, crucial for developing evidence-based policies that promote inclusive economic growth and inform strategy development.

◆ Empowering Employers' Organizations

Ongoing technical support was provided to Private Sector Organizations (PSOs), enhancing their capacity in strategic planning, advocacy, and socio-economic research. This strengthened the private sector's role in sustainable development while aligning business interests with national priorities. Support included assisting PSOs with strategic planning, improving their online presence, offering capacity-building opportunities, and boosting their advocacy and research capabilities on socio-economic issues.

◆ Promoting Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Through Policy

The UN supported initiatives aimed at empowering women and girls within their communities, recognizing that true economic growth cannot occur without addressing gender inequalities. Key efforts included strengthening community-based protection mechanisms, offering comprehensive support services (including GBV response and economic opportunities) through safe spaces, and amplifying women's voices in decision-making processes. The UN also provided funding to women leaders and civil society organizations to support gender equality initiatives.



Video

UNFPA's holistic GBV response empowers survivors like Abeer.
[\(See more\).](#)

◆ Promoting Sustainable Energy Management at the Community Level

Business training programs were implemented to build skills needed to manage the energy sector and develop vocational expertise. These programs contributed to creating a skilled workforce in renewable energy, supporting sustainable economic growth and reducing reliance on fossil fuels.



An Off-Grid Solar Market Assessment provided key insights to community-based organizations, aiding the development of policies and procedures that can be implemented by local governments.



Output 3.2: Inclusive and Gender-Responsive Micro Economic Development and Job Creation Fostered

◆ Community Resilience and Local Economic Development

Support for communities to develop and implement Community Resilience Plans (CRPs) is directly contributing to local economic development and job creation. This community-based approach enhances resilience to shocks and ensures inclusive economic growth. It has led to the construction of new infrastructure and improvements to existing facilities, facilitating job creation and trade activities.

◆ Community-Led Infrastructure Projects

Support is being provided for community-led infrastructure projects such as roads, health facilities, and small business zones, which have a direct impact on livelihoods and community well-being.

◆ Water Management and Conflict Reduction

Recognizing the importance of water security, initiatives are being implemented to enhance water supply and reduce water-related conflict. In Hadramout, 50 critical infrastructure projects have been constructed and rehabilitated, directly benefiting 23,200 individuals and indirectly benefiting 180,000.

◆ Cash-for-Work Opportunities

Cash-for-Work activities have been implemented, providing income-generating opportunities for 1,500 beneficiaries across Ibb, Sana'a, Marib, Hadramout, Taiz, and the West Coast.

◆ Skills Development and Financial Inclusion: Empowering Entrepreneurs

Focused training in business management and vocational skills was provided across various communities, empowering individuals and fostering sustainable development. A total of 2,250 independent micro-businesses were established through financial grants and capacity-building programs, with a particular emphasis on increasing digital access for women. These initiatives created opportunities that enhanced financial independence and self-resilience within the community.

Check out how community members are benefiting from vocational training and financial inclusion initiatives [here](#).



A total of **2,250** independent micro-businesses were established through financial grants

Partnerships with the private sector also strengthened infrastructure access, with 10 private-sector companies contributing to training and facilities that benefited the local community. These collaborations provided business development opportunities and skill-building programs for community members.

◆ Job Creation and Gender-Responsive Procurement

A “Gender-Responsive Procurement Approach” and labour-intensive interventions (road rehabilitation) generated 1.87 million temporary job days (equivalent to 14,183 full-time jobs). These efforts supported community-based initiatives like Small Community Mobilization (SCMs), and by targeting women, fostered financial independence and contributed to household well-being.



generated **1.87** million temporary job days

◆ Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance and Financial Literacy

Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) was provided to 4,548 vulnerable households to meet their basic needs. Money management training was conducted to equip beneficiaries with knowledge on budgeting and managing resources effectively, contributing to long-term financial stability.

Story

IOM's innovative water and Cash-for-Work initiatives in Yemen are transforming communities by providing sustainable access to clean water while promoting social cohesion and mitigating conflict. By empowering local populations, IOM is laying the groundwork for a more resilient future. ([Read more](#))



◆ Cash-for-Work Programs

Cash for Work programs provided short-term job opportunities for 1,700 beneficiaries across various regions. This initiative significantly increased household incomes, enhanced food security, and strengthened resilience. The financial return from 15 days of work equaled what a public-school teacher earns in three months. Cash for Work activities also extended to WASH infrastructure, allowing beneficiaries to earn an income while supporting their communities and gaining valuable skills.

◆ Supporting Livelihoods and Self-Reliance for Displaced Populations

The UN is committed to supporting refugees, asylum seekers, and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Yemen by facilitating access to self-employment opportunities and business development services. This support is crucial in helping displaced individuals rebuild their lives and integrate into host communities.

Building on these efforts, livelihood support is being provided to lessen reliance on humanitarian aid. This includes:

- ◆ Providing start-up kits to refugees to establish small businesses (tailoring shops, beauty salons, confectionery kiosks), securing independent income streams. 182 refugees
- ◆ Offering specialized entrepreneurship training, formal certification, and on-the-job training placements to enhance employability. 88 individuals received entrepreneurship training, 282 received formal certification, and 11 received on-the-job training;
- ◆ Distributing start-up kits to IDPs to reinforce economic resilience and foster sustainable small-business growth. (Northern Governorates: 434 IDPs)





2.2.4 Result 4: Build social services, social protection and inclusion for all



Outcome 4: Quality, access and use of needs-based, equitable, inclusive social protection and social services improved

In 2024, the UN in Yemen focused on improving the quality, access, and utilization of essential social services and social protection mechanisms for vulnerable populations, including children, women, and conflict-affected communities. This was achieved through evidence-based policies, multi-sectoral collaboration, strategic investments, and a strong emphasis on equity and inclusion. The UN worked closely with national partners to strengthen systems, enhance service delivery, and build resilience across multiple sectors, including social protection, food security, health, nutrition, WASH, education, and child protection.



Output 4.1: Evidence-based policies, regulation and mechanisms ensuring access to inclusive quality gender-sensitive social protection and protection services promoted

◆ Social Protection

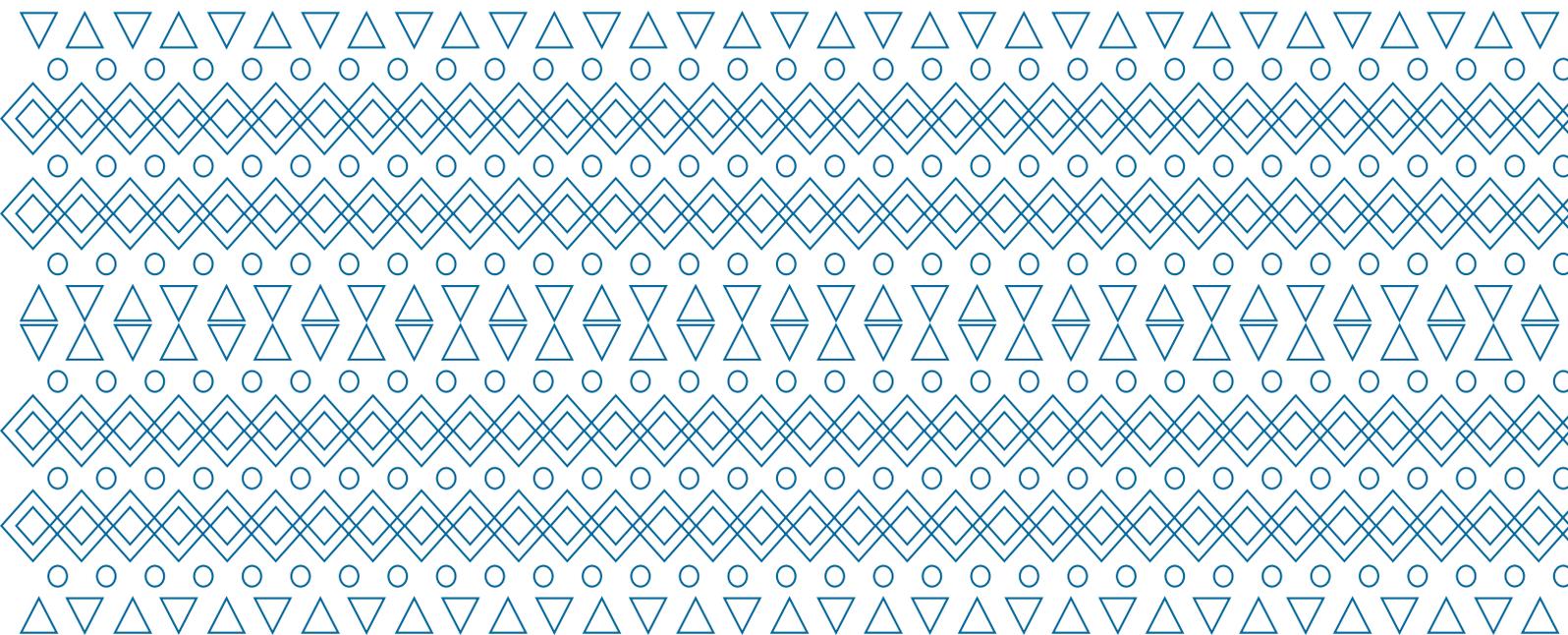
The completion of a Multi-Dimensional Poverty Analysis is informing targeted interventions. The Ministry of Planning's Yemen Socio-Economic Update (YSEU) provided vital socioeconomic data. The development of an analytical paper on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Triple Nexus enhanced coordination between humanitarian and development efforts.

◆ Strengthening Social Sector Financing

National capacity for social sector financing was enhanced by organizing a Public Financing for Children workshop, empowering government officials to improve and access better basic social services.

◆ Direct Social Assistance

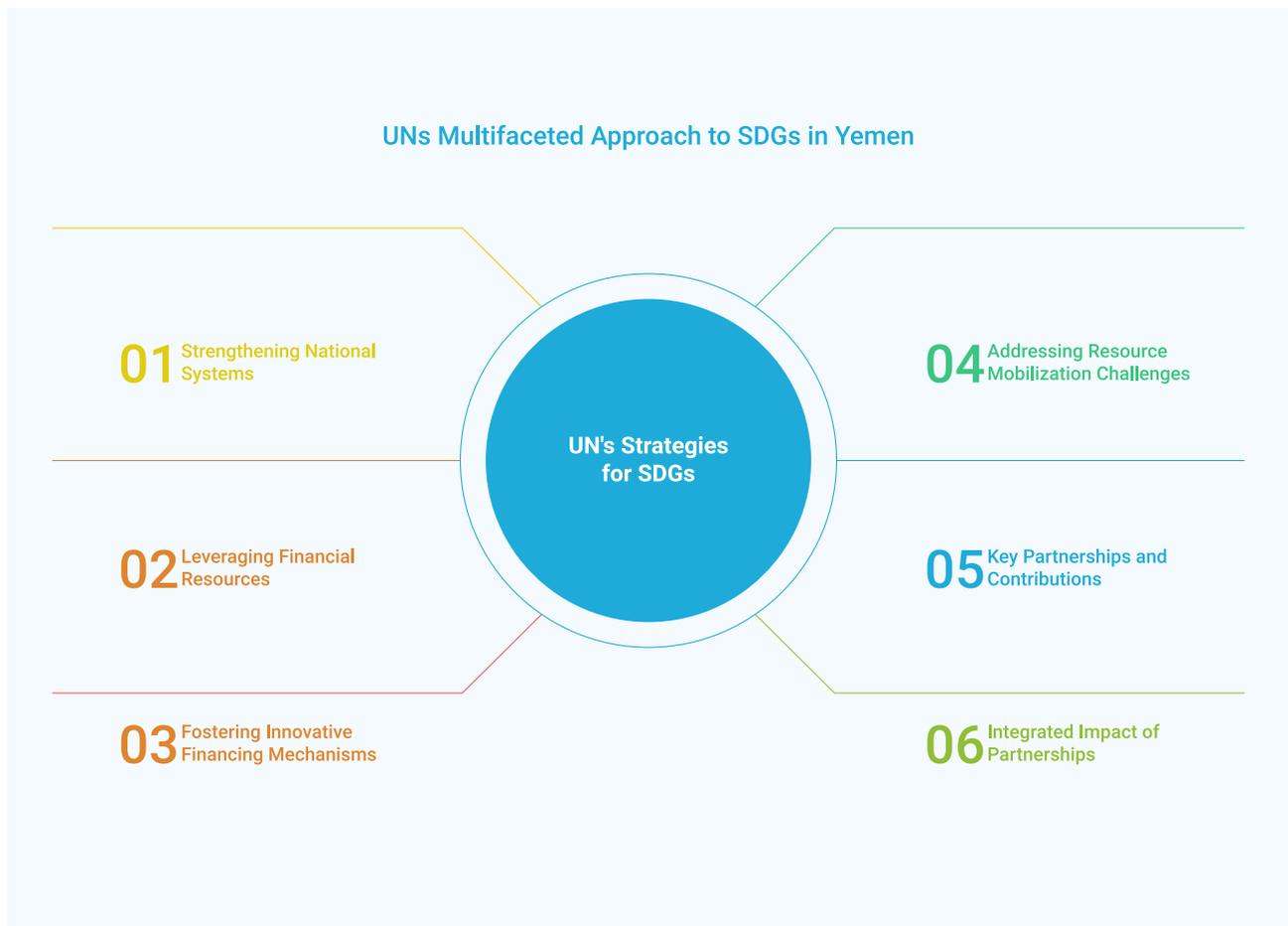
Cash Plus programs reached 68,211 individuals, contributing to improved living conditions and security of tenure through the rehabilitation of damaged homes and sanitation facilities and a focus on strengthening Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) rights. Cash Plus programs reached 68,211 individuals, contributing to improved living conditions and security of tenure through the rehabilitation of damaged homes and sanitation facilities, with a focus on strengthening Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) rights. In addition, 782,535 beneficiaries receive monthly cash assistance to ensure access to food security.



◆ Promoting Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment

UN efforts are focused on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment by including women at various levels of local decision-making such as the Women Water User Groups, Community Water Management Committees, and Conflict Resolution Committees. Capacity-building trainings were also provided to both women and men to ensure that gender-specific needs were addressed in resource-constrained settings.

Women’s empowerment and participation activities—including vocational training, life skills workshops, and the establishment of women’s committees and safe spaces—helped address gender-based violence, promote gender equality, and reduce risks linked to social exclusion. Initiatives such as engaging over 100 women in the management of healthy school kitchens provided employment and enhanced their independence through targeted skills training. These efforts, along with infrastructure improvements like women’s spaces, solar streetlights, and gender-segregated latrines, contributed to women’s safety in public spaces and supported global goals to reduce violence against women and girls. Additionally, involving local communities in risk assessments and emergency response planning empowered them to adapt to climate change and build resilience.



Story

In Yemen's West Coast, families like Basma's have struggled with extreme water scarcity, forcing them to rely on unsafe sources that have led to severe health issues and even tragic losses. The Al Makha City Water Project, supported by IOM, is changing this reality—providing fresh water, restoring dignity, and improving lives. Read Basma's story and see how access to clean water is reshaping her community ([Read more](#)).



Output 4.2: Responsive, equitable, inclusive, accountable and transparent service delivery systems at national and local levels supported

◆ Integrated Service Delivery

The UN's integrated approach across health, WASH, education, child protection, and cash assistance has significantly improved the lives of vulnerable populations in Yemen, ensuring access to essential services and supporting a more secure future.

◆ Health and Nutrition

The UN focused on strengthening Yemen's health system by expanding primary healthcare access and improving service quality. Key outcomes include better resource allocation and enhanced understanding of the health information system's needs, achieved through the development of a cost strategy plan for Aden's Ministry of Public Health and Population (MoPHP) and a Health Information System (HIS) assessment in Sana'a.

Video

This is the story of Fathia, who suffered tremendous hardship before finding health care and support at Al Sadaqa Hospital. This hospital is one of 14 hospitals supported by the UNFPA in partnership with USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance, offering comprehensive reproductive health services free of charge ([See more](#)).

Improved Resource Allocation and Data-Driven Decision Making

Development of a cost strategy plan for Aden's Ministry of Public Health and Population (MoPHP) and a Health Information System (HIS) assessment in Sana'a are leading to better resource allocation.

Enhanced Mortality Surveillance

Implementation of ICD-11 cause-of-death reporting using DHIS-2 in Aden.

Improved Data Analysis

Technical and operational support for HIS platforms, including DHIS-2, HeRAMS, and eIDEWS, is improving real-time data analysis.

Enhanced Emergency Preparedness and Immunization

Development of a Country Risk Profile, a Multi-Hazard Contingency Plan, and national-level micro-planning workshops for immunization services, along with HeRAMS training, is bolstering emergency preparedness and immunization services.

Expanded Healthcare Access

DHIS-2 coverage expanded to 95% of primary healthcare centres (4,800 facilities), and PHC support grew from 2,800 to 3,114 facilities (2023-2024). 18,100 healthcare and community health workers are ensuring better service delivery.



Direct Service Delivery and Outbreak Response

This expansion of services has enabled the UN and its partners to reach more people with essential care. This includes delivering primary healthcare services to 845,140 individuals, providing reproductive health services to 100,324 women, and vaccinating 53,135 children. In response to the cholera outbreak, support was provided to nine Diarrhoea Treatment Centres (DTCs), benefiting 38,378 individuals with services and life-saving treatment.

Combating Malnutrition

Support for the revision of the Multisectoral National Action Plan (MSNAP) and assistance in submitting timely nutrition reports through DHIS-2 is enhancing efforts to combat malnutrition.

Strengthening Mental Health and Psychosocial Support

74,938 people were reached with mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services.

Promoting Education Quality and Inclusion

Efforts are being made to prioritize vulnerable populations, including girls and children with disabilities, directly contributing to SDG 4 by improving education quality and ensuring lifelong learning opportunities for all. Awareness-raising sessions and campaigns reached over 91,000 individuals, and hygiene promotion campaigns benefited 1,323 individuals, fostering a supportive and inclusive learning environment.

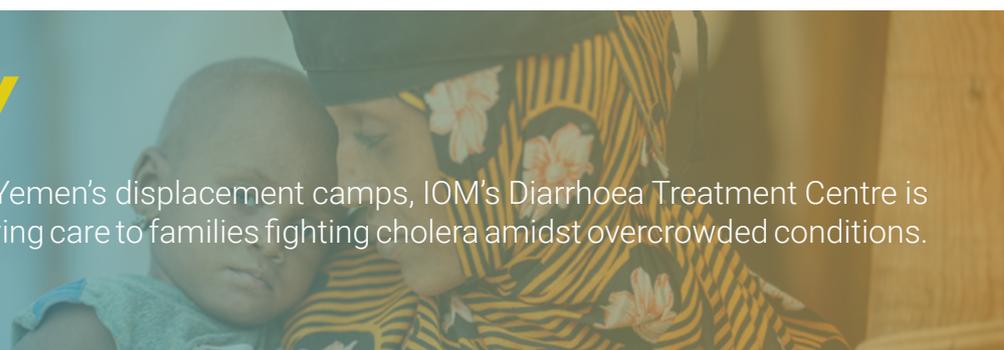
WASH System Strengthening

Updating the National Water Sector Strategy and Investment Program (NWSSIP II), coordinating through the WASH Cluster, and mobilizing resources to improve water resource management, coordination, and funding. Capacity-building initiatives trained 541 technical staff and provided equipment to the Ministry of Water and Environment for groundwater monitoring. A Climate Landscape Analysis for Children (CLAC) was conducted, a national roadmap for water, sanitation, and hygiene services in health institutions was developed, and WASH infrastructure in 240 healthcare facilities was rehabilitated or constructed.

Story

In the heart of Yemen's displacement camps, IOM's Diarrhoea Treatment Centre is offering life-saving care to families fighting cholera amidst overcrowded conditions.

[\(Read more\)](#)



Education Sector Enhancement

Developing and endorsing the Education Management Information System (EMIS) roadmap to improve data collection and planning. The completion of the Education Sector Analysis (ESA) provided a comprehensive review of the education system, and multiple workshops to review the Transitional Education Plan (TEP) 2019-2023 helped improve education outcomes. Capacity-building sessions were conducted across 12 governorates, and internally displaced teachers were trained in Education in Emergencies (EiE) program management.

Improving School Infrastructure and Access

In 2024, school infrastructure was improved in 12 schools in Ma'rib, ensuring safer and more accessible learning spaces for displaced children. This included the construction of gender-segregated latrines and the promotion of inclusive education practices to reduce protection risks such as social exclusion and school dropouts, particularly among IDP children (SDG 10). The UN also partnered with local Education Public Offices to identify schools with urgent infrastructure needs, focusing on rehabilitation, expansion, and risk reduction. Upgrades were completed in seven schools, including the rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities, expansion of 12 classrooms, and installation of temporary learning spaces. Three classrooms received shading structures to enhance the learning environment. To improve access to education and support better learning outcomes, food was also provided as an enabling factor to attract and retain children in schools. In 2024, 1.5 million primary school children were supported through the school feeding programme in 2,424 schools across Yemen. As part of this effort, 35,000 children received freshly prepared meals through the Healthy Kitchens initiative, which uses locally sourced ingredients. These nutritious meals not only help diversify children's diets but also boost the local economy and create a more conducive learning environment—because “education does not happen on an empty stomach”.

Providing Essential Educational Support

To address resource gaps, IOM provided essential stationery supplies for teachers in all targeted schools, ensuring that displaced students not only have access to safe and functional classrooms but also receive the necessary educational support.



◆ Child Protection

The UN and its partners engaged Community Committees, men-to-men, and women2women networks—comprising influential community members—in GBV awareness sessions, reaching 249,553 beneficiaries. Key results included signed tribal documents advocating for GBV prevention, reintegration of 74 adolescent girls into school, prevention of 13 child marriages, and the establishment of a 68-member mosque preacher network to advocate against child marriage.

◆ Cash Assistance and Social Protection

The UN continued delivering Unconditional Cash Transfers (UCTs), targeted Cash Plus interventions, and Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA), enabling vulnerable populations to access essential resources. Efforts to strengthen the Social Welfare Fund (SWF) and the Social Fund for Development (SFD) expanded the role of national social protection institutions. Addressing Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) rights violations and improving living conditions contributed to greater stability and security.



2.3 Mobilizing Partnerships and Financing for the 2030 Agenda

In 2024, the UN system in Yemen leveraged strategic partnerships and innovative financing to accelerate progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 2030 Agenda. These efforts focused on strengthening national systems, enhancing resilience, and promoting social equity.

◆ Aligning Policies with the SDGs

The UN worked with the Yemeni government and international financial institutions to align national policies with the SDGs, supporting key frameworks like the National Social Protection Strategic Framework and the Education Sector Plan (ESP). Technical assistance improved budget efficiency and resource mobilization. Collaboration with the Social Protection Consultative Committee (SPCC) ensured social protection interventions were inclusive, gender-sensitive, and sustainable.

◆ Addressing Funding Challenges

The UN pursued diversified funding streams to mitigate the impact of limited multi-year funding and unpredictable financing cycles.

◆ Strategic Partnerships

Resource mobilization efforts were strengthened through partnerships with key donors (World Bank, SDRPY, King Salman Center, Qatar Charity, Kuwait Government, KfW, FCDO, GAVI, GPE, USAID, BHA, EKN, Japan, KSR, QFFD, Canada, the US Government, and the European Union KOICA, The Global Fund, Norway, and U.S. Department of State Bureau of Counterterrorism).

◆ Strengthening Humanitarian Coordination and Migrant Protection

As part of its leadership in coordinating humanitarian responses, the UN ensured efficient use of resources and minimized duplication of efforts. This included expanding cluster membership and advocating for greater inclusivity in GBV services for migrants, and supporting migration governance initiatives, including rights-based border management projects.

◆ Promoting Durable Solutions for Displacement

Joint programs contributed to sustainable displacement solutions, supporting national and local authorities in improving IDP integration, policy innovation, and institutional capacity-building.

◆ Enhancing Emergency Response Mechanisms

The UN played a critical role in ensuring rapid, well-coordinated humanitarian responses through the WASH common pipeline, facilitating the prepositioning and rapid deployment of emergency supplies to crisis-affected areas. This enhanced efficiency, reduced service duplication, and maximized resources.

2.4 Strengthening Synergies: UN's Collaborative Approach to Greater Impact

The UN system in Yemen strengthened its coherence, effectiveness, and efficiency through enhanced interagency collaboration and strategic partnerships. These efforts were critical in addressing Yemen's complex humanitarian and development challenges.

UN reform initiatives improved the system's ability to deliver integrated support to the Government and partners, leading to more targeted and impactful interventions. Through the Delivering as One approach, the UN maximized its impact, ensuring essential services reached the most vulnerable populations while advancing progress on the SDGs in a fragile context. A key example of these collaborative efforts is the Joint UN Programme (UNDP, UNHCR, IOM, FAO), which supported the Government of Yemen under the IDSF framework to develop gender- and conflict-sensitive solutions for internal displacement. This initiative contributed to national systems and policy frameworks aimed at strengthening resilience and social protection for displaced populations. Key results included:

◆ Area-Based Development

In 2024, the UNCT advanced area-based development programming as a strategic approach to foster peace and stability in Yemen, operationalizing the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus. Led by UNDP, and in partnership with local authorities, technical guidance and coordination support were provided in several pilot governorates including Taiz, Hadramout, Lahj, Marib, and Aden. Taiz was the first to finalize its Economic and Social Development Plan (2024–2026) through inclusive consultations, with similar efforts ongoing in other governorates.

◆ Durable Solutions Programming

Under the RC-led Internal Displacement Solutions Fund (IDSF), the Joint UN-GoY Programme—implemented by UNDP, UNHCR, IOM, and FAO—adopted an area-based, development-oriented approach to address internal displacement. Key achievements included a capacity needs assessment for the Executive Unit for IDP Management, development of a national IDP policy roadmap, and multi-sectoral assessments in Taiz, Lahj, Marib, and Aden, informing localized, government-owned solutions to displacement.

◆ Joint assessments

to better understand the needs of IDPs and host communities while strengthening local government capacity.

◆ Support for policy, legal, and institutional reforms

including the development of the Implementation Plan for the 2013 Yemen National IDP Policy, to facilitate IDP integration.

◆ Pilot testing of community-led development solutions

in Aden, Marib, Taiz, and Lahj, through the development and implementation of Localized DS Plans of Action, providing lessons for scaling up.



Strengthening National Systems and Policy Frameworks

The UN collaborated with the Yemeni government to align national policies, including the National Social Protection Strategic Framework and the Education Sector Plan (ESP), with SDG targets.

- ◆ Impact: Ensured inclusive, gender-sensitive, and sustainable social protection interventions.

Integrating Protection and Ensuring Sustainability

By strengthening inter-agency collaboration and prioritizing the needs of the most vulnerable, particularly women, children, and displaced populations, the UN was able to enhance the effectiveness and impact of its interventions.

- ◆ Impact: Empowering communities and strengthening national institutions builds foundation for long-term sustainability.

Enhancing Resilience and Food Security

Joint programs such as “Supporting Resilient Livelihoods and Food Security in Yemen (ERRY III)” (UNDP, FAO, WFP, ILO) and “Joint Actions for Food Security and Nutrition in Yemen” (FAO, WFP, UNICEF) tackled vulnerability and strengthened resilience.

◆ Impact: Strengthened food systems, livelihoods, and pandemic preparedness.

Improving Health and WASH Outcomes

WHO, UNICEF, and UNFPA enhanced reproductive, maternal, and child health services, while partnerships with GAVI strengthened immunization programs. UNICEF, UNHCR, UNOPS, and IOM collaborated to expand access to safe water and sanitation.

◆ Impact: Improved access to essential health and WASH services, particularly for vulnerable populations.

Promoting Social Equity and Protection

By integrating social protection with child protection, health, education, and WASH programs, the UN adopted a holistic approach to poverty reduction.

◆ Impact: Advanced social equity and strengthened safety nets for at-risk communities.

Fostering UN Coherence and Efficiency

Interagency collaboration pooled expertise and resources to address humanitarian needs effectively.

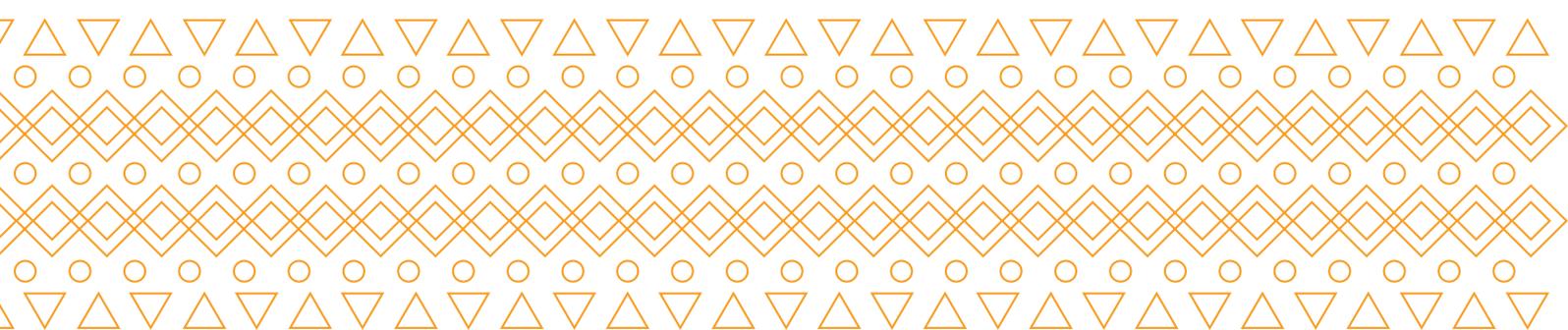
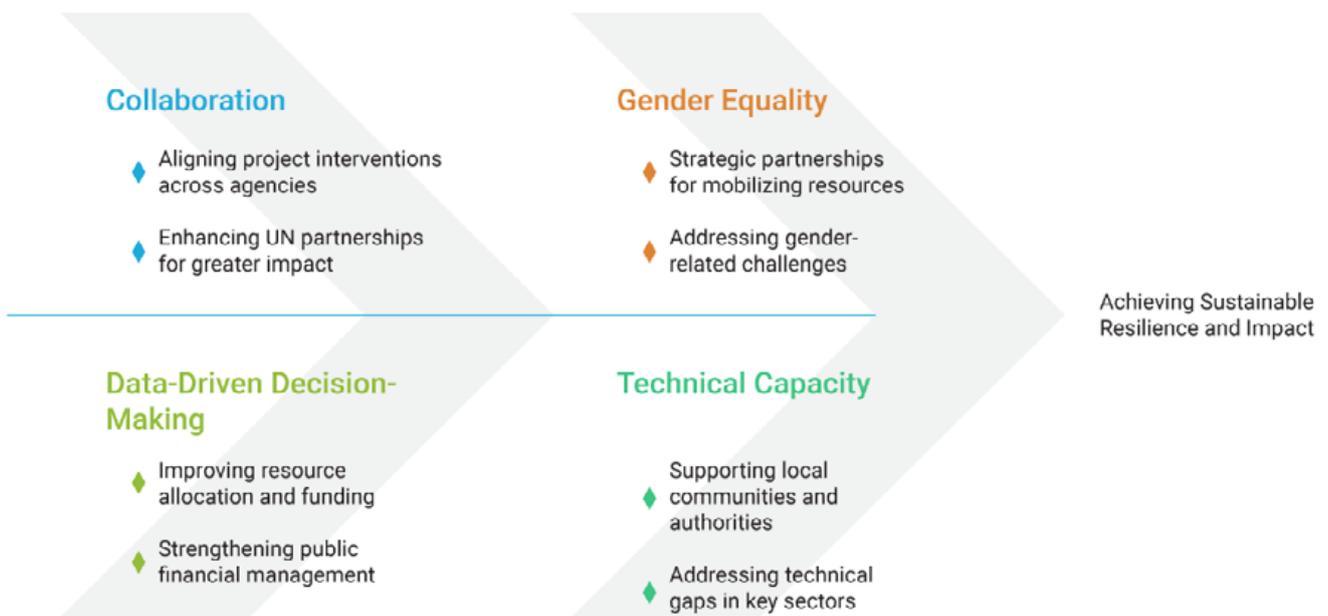
◆ Impact: Ensured timely delivery of essential services to the most at-risk populations.



2.5 Insights and Takeaways: Lessons for Future Impact

The UN’s experience in Yemen in 2024 provided valuable lessons on maximizing impact through collaboration, innovation, and adaptive programming. Key takeaways include the importance of transparent partnerships with national authorities, data-driven decision-making, and integrated approaches to resilience-building. Addressing technical capacity gaps, leveraging renewable energy for economic recovery, and prioritizing gender equality emerged as critical factors for sustainable development.

Takeaways for Effective UN Programming



Effective Programming and Partnerships

The importance of transparent partnerships, community engagement, and integrated approaches for successful programming.

- ◆ **Lessons:** Transparent collaborations with national authorities and proactive engagement of local communities are crucial.

Integrating area-based approaches enhances program effectiveness.

Harnessing renewable energy enables economic recovery.

Addressing technical capacity gaps is essential.

Prioritizing women's protection and empowerment is vital for gender equality.

Consistent on-the-job mentoring, cross-government coordination, and technical capacity-building are key to fostering institutional resilience and sustaining governance improvements.

Enhancing Collaboration and Coordination

The critical role of enhanced UN collaboration and inter-cluster coordination for maximizing impact and achieving sustainable resilience.

- ◆ **Lessons:** Enhanced UN collaboration is essential for maximizing impact and achieving sustainable resilience.

Aligning project interventions across agencies with similar mandates is critical.

The HDP Nexus approach should put local authorities and communities at the centre of the process.

Strong referral mechanisms between humanitarian clusters enhance service delivery.



Data-Driven Decision-Making and Adaptive Programming

The importance of leveraging data, adapting to shifting needs, and prioritizing essential services in resource-constrained environments.

- ◆ **Lessons:** Strengthening public financial management, improving resource allocation, and fostering innovative funding mechanisms support the sustainability of essential services and contribute to resilience-building efforts.

Flexible, multi-year funding is critical for adapting to shifting humanitarian needs. Robust data collection—through protection monitoring and socio-economic surveys—ensures interventions align with community priorities.

Reprioritization of interventions is essential when resources are limited, ensuring that life-saving and life-sustaining services remain accessible to vulnerable populations.

Harmonized data management remains essential for improved targeting and accountability in humanitarian interventions.

Localized Approaches and Community Ownership

The effectiveness of localized approaches, community ownership, and technical assessments in building resilience.

- ◆ **Lessons:** Flood risk reduction strategies must be guided by technical assessments and localized approaches.

Cash-for-Work programs provide a cost-effective means of strengthening economic opportunities while fostering community ownership.



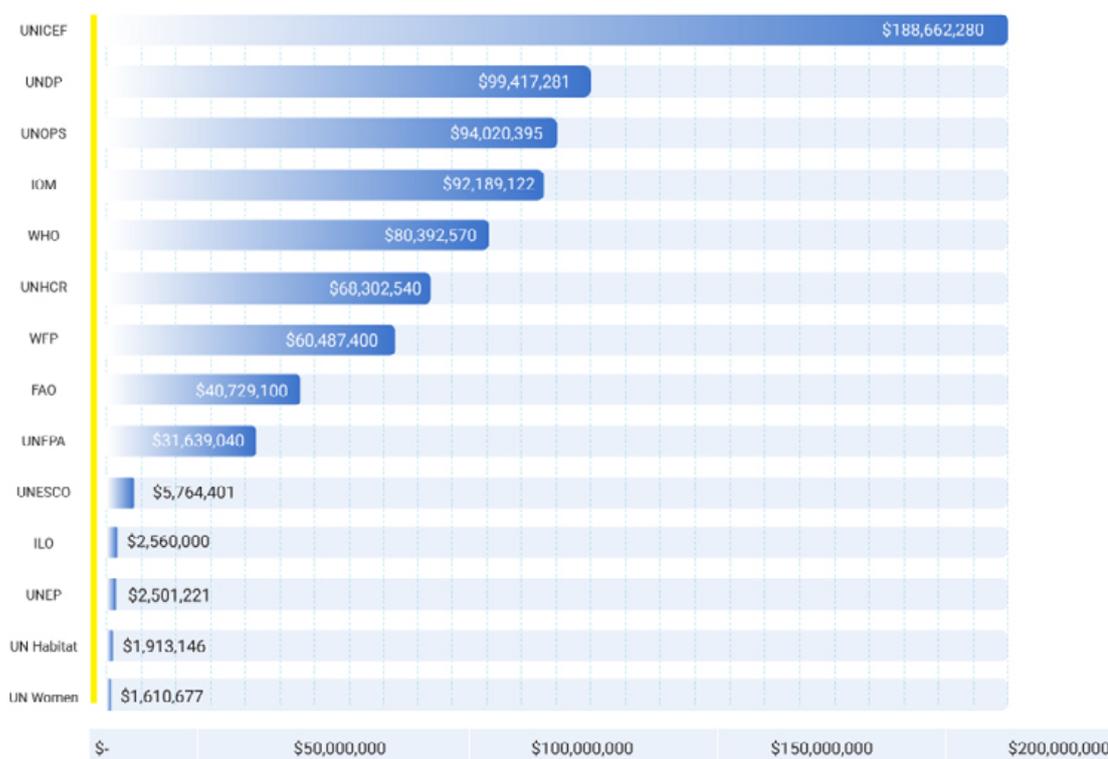
2.6 Financial Snapshot and Resource Allocation

The successful mobilization of resources was made possible through partnerships with key donors, including the World Bank, Saudi Development and Reconstruction Program for Yemen (SDRPY), King Salman Center, Qatar Charity, Kuwait Government, KFW and the Government of Germany, FCDO and the Government of the UK, GAVI, GPE, USAID, BHA, EKN, Japan, KSR, QFFD, Canada, the Government of the USA, and the European Union.

In 2024, the UN in Yemen strategically deployed **\$770 million USD** to spending by agency address the country’s complex development challenges and advance the SDGs. This financial analysis provides an overview of resource allocation, highlighting key investment areas and their alignment with national priorities and the UNSDCF.

A significant portion of the UN’s expenditure, totalling \$143.7 million, was directed towards **SDG 2: Zero Hunger**, reflecting the urgent need to address food insecurity and malnutrition. This investment supported initiatives aimed at enhancing agricultural productivity, improving access to nutritious food, and strengthening resilience to climate-related shocks. Complementing these efforts, \$86.6 million was allocated to projects that simultaneously addressed **SDG 1: No Poverty** and **SDG 2: Zero Hunger**, recognizing the interconnectedness of these challenges and the need for integrated solutions.

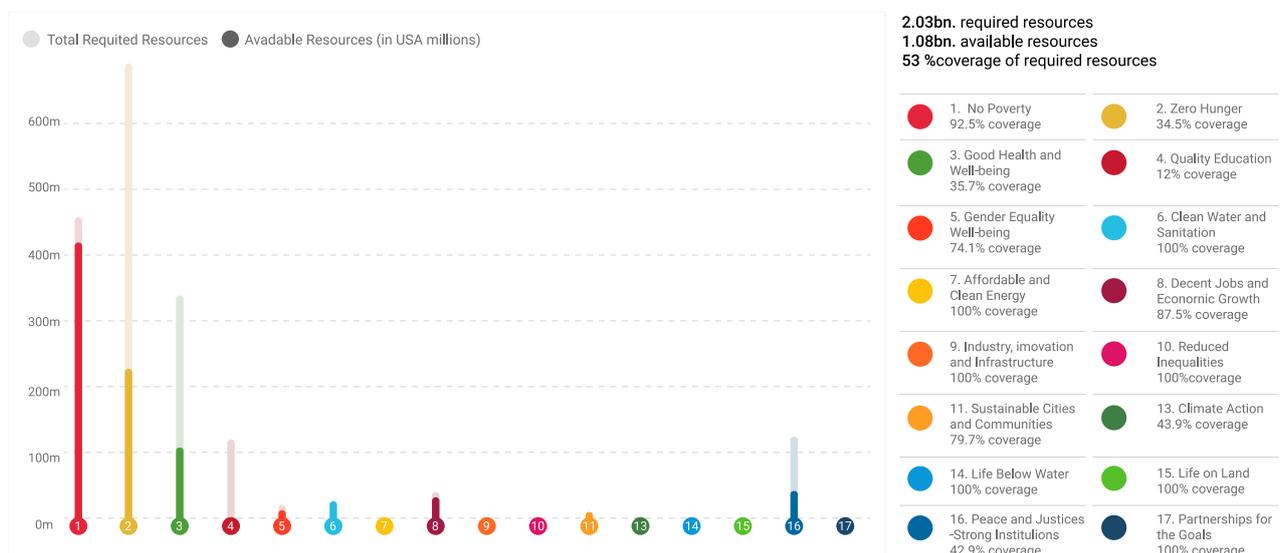
Spending by Agency



SDG 1: No Poverty received further dedicated funding, with a total of \$83.5 million invested in programs aimed at poverty reduction, income generation, and social protection. Initiatives that combined “No Poverty, Zero Hunger and Clean Water and Sanitation” reached \$68.6 Million, demonstrating the UNs commitment to integrated approaches to development and humanitarian assistance. Further, \$500,000 was strategically allocated towards the nexus of “No Poverty, Decent Work, Economic Growth, Peace and Justice” underlining the need for sustainable and empowering opportunities.

Recognizing the critical role of health and well-being, the UN invested \$58.0 million in **SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being**, supporting initiatives to strengthen healthcare systems, improve access to essential health services, and address maternal and child health challenges. Further \$17.9 million was allocated to initiatives that address the triple burden of “Good Health and Well-being, Gender Equality and Reduced Inequalities”, highlighting the intersectional approach adopted by the UN.

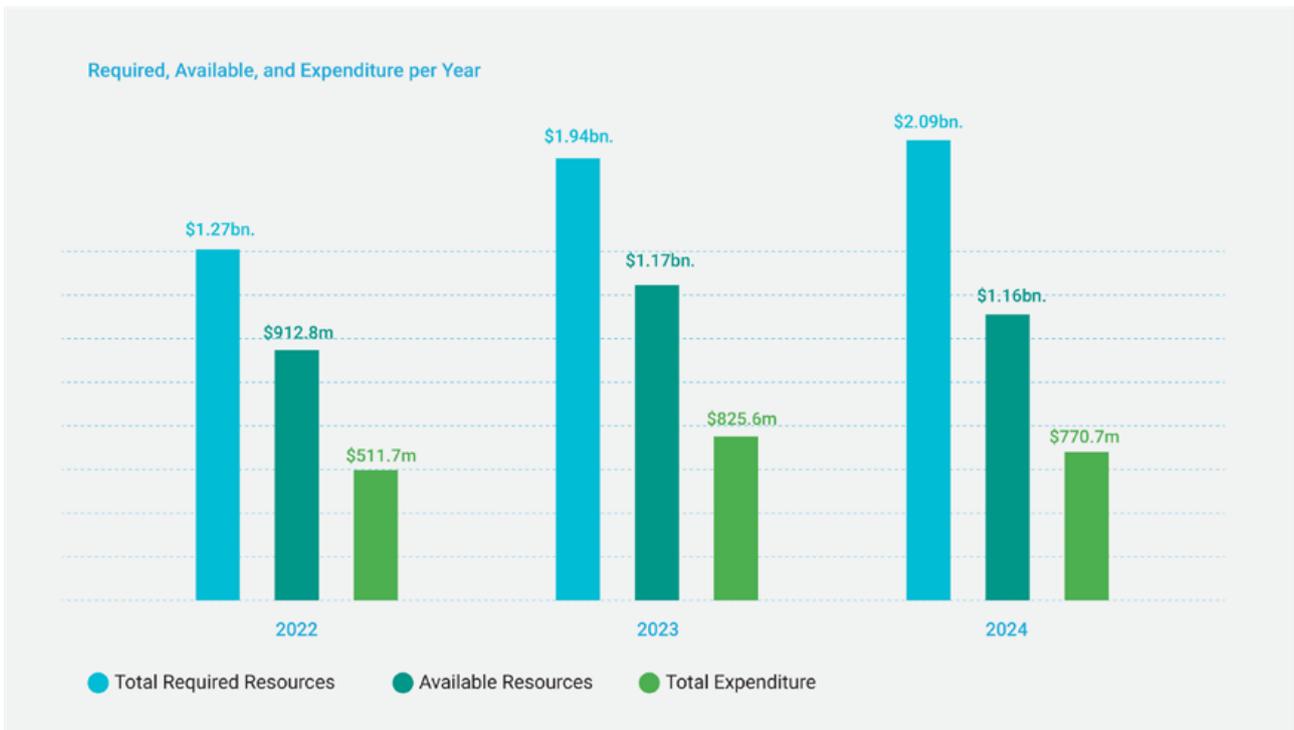
How much we need, how much we have: The UN funding gap by Sustainable Development Goal in Yemen



SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation received substantial investment, with \$68.7 million allocated to projects that improved access to safe water, sanitation facilities, and hygiene practices. These interventions were often integrated with efforts to promote **SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy**, **SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth**, **SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure**, and **SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities**, reflecting the UNCT’s commitment to sustainable and integrated development solutions.

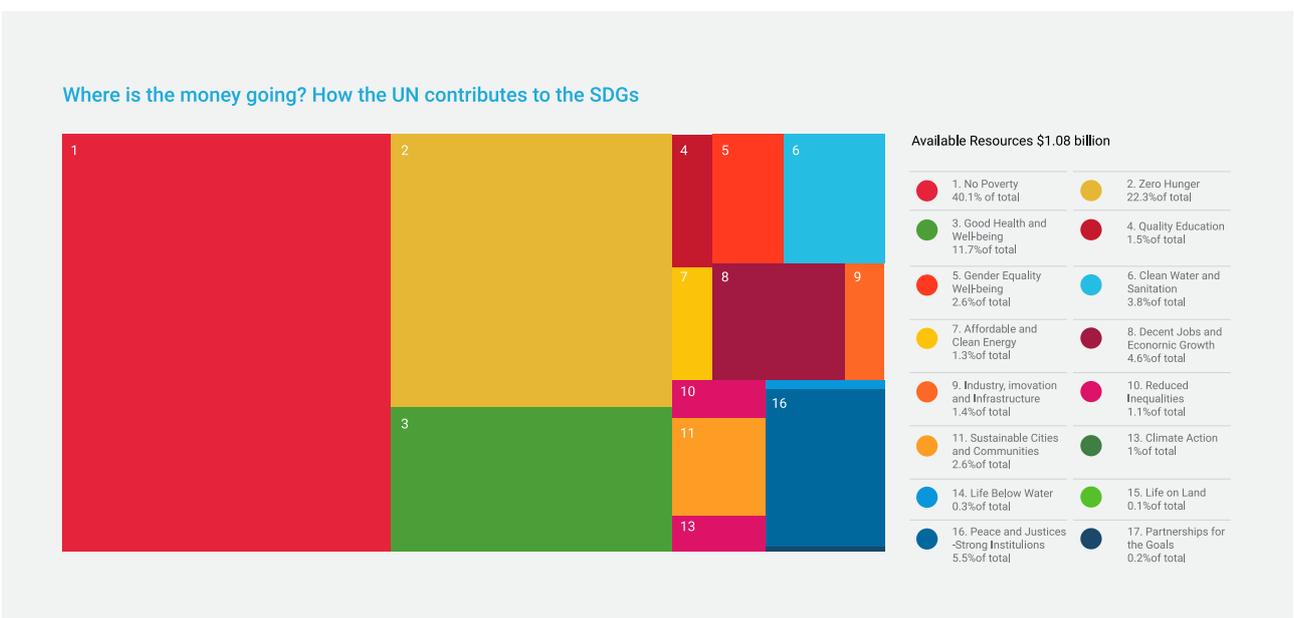
Investments in “Zero Hunger, Good Health and Well-being, Quality Education” reached \$37.3 Million, reaffirming the UN’s peaceful, prosperous, and resilient future. This commitment will be underpinned by enhanced transparency, accountability, and a focus on delivering results that contribute to the achievement of the SGD’s dedication to building human capital and promoting holistic development.

SDG 16: Peace and Justice - Strong Institutions received significant attention, with \$30.7 million invested in initiatives that promoted good governance, rule of law, human rights, and conflict prevention. These efforts were crucial for creating a more stable and secure environment for sustainable development.

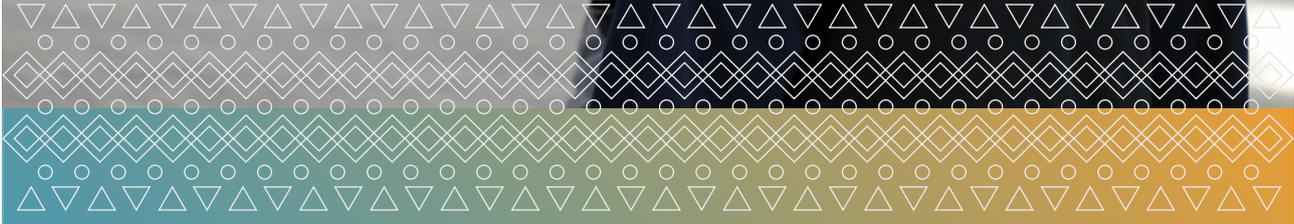


Gender equality (SDG 5) was also mainstreamed across various initiatives, with dedicated projects receiving \$513,500, and a further \$31.5 million channelled through integrated programs that addressed gender inequality alongside decent work, economic growth, sustainable cities and communities, and peace and justice.

While smaller in absolute terms, strategic investments were made in **SDG 13: Climate Action** (\$1.8 million) and **SDG 15: Life on Land** (\$2.5 million), demonstrating the UN’s commitment to addressing environmental sustainability and building resilience to climate change.



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03 CHAPTER

Into the Future

3.1 Shaping the Future: Context and Emerging Priorities

The operating environment in Yemen remains complex. While the UN strive to build resilience, it is mindful of ongoing economic instability, the persistent threat of conflict, economic challenges and increasing impacts of climate change. These factors directly impact food security, access to essential services, and the overall well-being of the Yemeni population. In light of these developments, the UN has identified the following key priorities for 2025:

◆ Enhancing Food Security and Livelihoods

Scaling up efforts to build climate-resilient food systems and expand livelihood opportunities through area-based programming. Key interventions include strengthening local food production, improving market access, and promoting climate adaptation initiatives, particularly supporting Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs).

◆ Strengthening Social Protection Systems

Reinforcing national institutions and policy frameworks to enhance the sustainability and inclusivity of social protection. A key focus is operationalizing the National Social Protection Strategic Framework to improve coordination among government agencies, humanitarian actors, and development partners. Expanding social assistance programs, including Cash Plus interventions, will provide targeted support to children, persons with disabilities, and conflict-affected populations. Additionally, transitioning from Cash for Work to more sustainable employment models will promote skills development and adherence to international labour standards.

◆ Improving Access to Essential Services

Ensuring equitable access to quality health, nutrition, education, and WASH services. Efforts will focus on scaling up digital health solutions, strengthening primary healthcare, and operationalizing the Education Management Information System (EMIS). Renewable energy solutions will also be expanded to enhance water supply infrastructure. Funding will be directed to local priorities to improve essential service delivery and living conditions.



Achieving Yemen's 2025 priorities

Food Security

Building sustainable, climate-resilient food systems



Social Protection

Enhancing inclusivity and sustainability in social systems



Essential Services

Expanding access to quality health, education, and WASH services



Governance & Peace

Promoting inclusive governance and peacebuilding efforts



Protecting Populations

Empowering women and girls and safeguarding children



◆ Promoting Inclusive Governance and Peacebuilding

Continuing to promote inclusive governance and peacebuilding, ensuring meaningful participation of Yemeni women and youth in peace efforts and facilitating knowledge exchanges for local authorities with a strong emphasis on women's representation.

◆ Protecting Vulnerable Populations

Safeguarding the rights of women, girls, and children remains central to the UN's agenda. Key actions include finalizing and implementing the National Plan of Action for Child Protection (2025-2030), strengthening the national social service workforce, and integrating child protection into broader social protection systems. Additionally, securing emergency donor support for women and girls' economic empowerment is vital for fostering resilience and long-term development.

◆ Strengthening Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance

(MPCA): Ensuring that MPCA remains effective, efficient, and responsive to the evolving needs of crisis-affected communities, serving as a bridge between emergency relief and long-term economic stability. This includes expanding and formalizing referral pathways across CCCM, Health, Education, and Protection clusters, while advocating for a common vulnerability assessment framework to enhance accountability and program effectiveness.

◆ Scaling Up Sustainable Livelihoods and Community Engagement

Expanding Cash-for-Work (CfW) initiatives to foster community development, social cohesion, and greater participation of women and girls. These programs will equip participants with transferable skills, while livelihoods and business development training will address skills gaps and facilitate sustainable work opportunities. Community participation will remain central, with regular feedback sessions and consultations, alongside strengthened partnerships with local authorities and stakeholders.

◆ Enhancing Migration Governance and Border Management

Advancing migration governance efforts with the expansion of Yemen's e-visa system to additional border control points, contingent on donor consultations. A nine-month extension will allow for the procurement of necessary equipment, facility construction, and in-depth technical training.

◆ Integrating Environmental Sustainability and Adaptive Programming

Integrating environmentally sustainable solutions into projects, including shifting towards surface water and natural water resources for water initiatives and implementing proactive planning to mitigate risks such as flooding and water scarcity. Leveraging innovative technologies and digital platforms to enhance transparency, monitoring, and evaluation, enabling real-time adjustments based on stakeholder feedback and data-driven insights.



3.2 Strategic Risk Management and Proactive Mitigation

The UNCT acknowledges significant risks that could impede progress in 2025, including:

Deteriorating Food Security

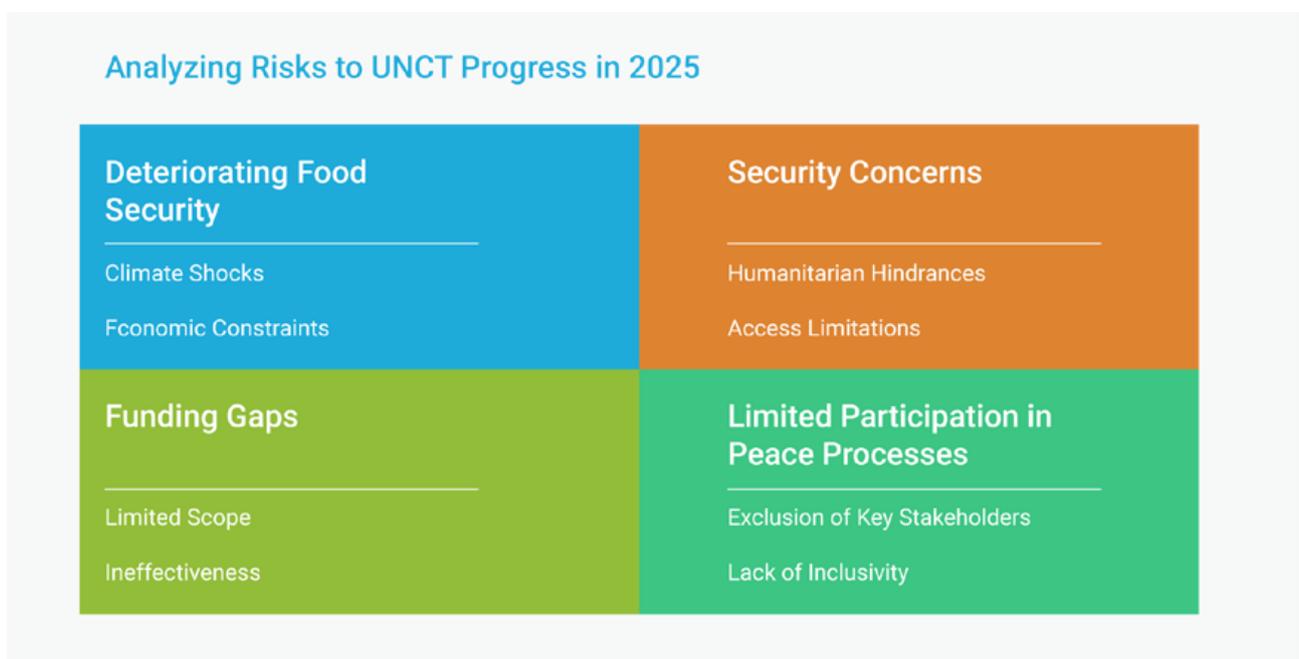
Due to economic constraints, funding shortfalls, and climate shocks.

Funding Gaps

Limiting the scope and effectiveness of planned interventions across all sectors.

Security Concerns and Access Limitations

Hindering humanitarian and development activities in certain areas.



Limited Participation in Peace Processes

Excluding key stakeholders, particularly women and youth, from peacebuilding efforts.

To mitigate these risks, the UNCT will adopt a proactive risk management approach, focusing on:

Strengthening Early Warning and Response Mechanisms

To anticipate and respond effectively to emerging crises.

Enhancing Coordination

Working closely with government institutions, humanitarian actors, and development partners.

Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction

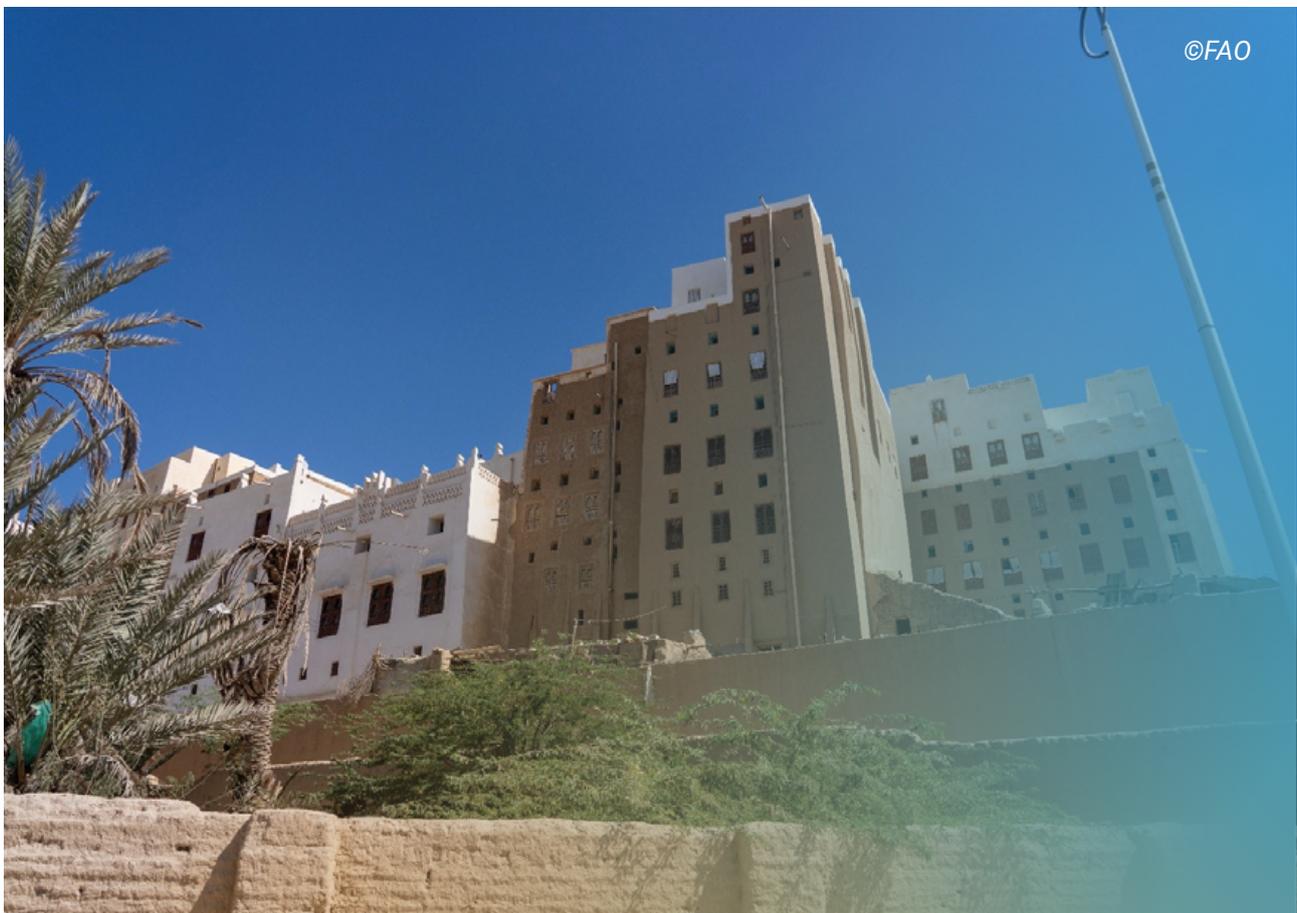
Mainstreaming climate resilience into all relevant interventions.

Advocating for Flexible and Multi-Year Funding

From donors to ensure predictable and sustained support.

Ensuring Inclusive Participation

Facilitating the meaningful participation of women, youth, and marginalized groups in decision-making processes.



3.3 Adapting for Impact: UN Strategic Shifts and Directions

To effectively address the evolving priorities and challenges, the UN will undertake the following:

Strengthened Joint Programming

Fostering greater collaboration and synergy across UN agencies through joint programs and aligned interventions to maximize efficiency and effectiveness.

Increased Focus on Area-Based Programming

Tailoring interventions to specific local contexts and needs, with greater community engagement.

Enhanced Use of Data and Technology

Leveraging data analytics and digital solutions to improve program design, implementation, and monitoring.

Capacity Building for National Counterparts

Providing targeted training and technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of government institutions and local partners.

Strengthening Partnerships with Civil Society

Recognizing the crucial role of civil society organizations in service delivery, advocacy, and peacebuilding.

3.4 Doing Things Differently – Addressing Outstanding Challenges

The UN is committed to learning from past experiences and adopting innovative approaches to overcome outstanding challenges. This includes:

Shifting from Humanitarian Assistance to Development

Focus on building long-term resilience and addressing the root causes of vulnerability.

Integrating Climate Change Considerations

Ensuring that all interventions are climate-smart and contribute to climate adaptation.

Empowering Local Communities

Engaging local communities in the design and implementation of programs, ensuring their ownership and sustainability.

Promoting Accountability and Transparency

Strengthening monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure that resources are used effectively, and results are achieved.

3.5 Driving Change: The Resource Mobilization Strategy for Sustainable Impact

Securing sustainable and predictable funding is essential for advancing Yemen's development and achieving the SDGs. With the implementation of the UNSDCF, addressing financial constraints and diversifying resource mobilization strategies are critical to achieving long-term, impactful outcomes. To this end, the UN in Yemen will adopt a strategic, multi-faceted approach focused on:

- ◆ Securing sustained financial support
- ◆ Aligning funding with national priorities
- ◆ Exploring innovative financing solutions

3.5.1 Navigating Financial Challenges: Strategies for Overcoming Constraints

Recognizing the need for sustained and predictable funding to address Yemen's complex development landscape, the UN in Yemen will strengthen and coordinate its resource mobilization efforts in 2025. This strategy aims to unlock new financial opportunities and ensure effective implementation of the UNSDCF and SDGs.

1. Securing Predictable and Sustained Support

To ensure stable and long-term financial resources, the UN will:

- ◆ Advocate for multi-year funding commitments from donors to enable predictable resource flows and effective planning.
- ◆ Strengthen donor engagement by showcasing compelling evidence of impact and the benefits of sustained investment in Yemen's development. Explore the establishment of pooled funding mechanisms and trust funds to enhance
- ◆ flexibility and coordinated resource allocation.



2. Enhancing Alignment with National Priorities

The UN will work closely with the Government of Yemen to ensure funding aligns with nationally owned development priorities and resilience-building efforts outlined in the Voluntary National Review (VNR). This will include:

- ◆ Identifying key areas for investment in collaboration with government counterparts.
- ◆ Strengthening national ownership of development programs and promoting capacity-building for sustainable outcomes.
- ◆ Actively participating in national planning processes to ensure UN interventions remain responsive to Yemen's evolving needs.



3. Diversifying Funding Sources and Exploring Innovative Financing

To reduce dependency on traditional funding streams, the UN will actively seek **alternative financial mechanisms**, including:

- ◆ Private sector partnerships to identify new collaboration opportunities.
- ◆ Corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives to promote private sector engagement in development efforts.
- ◆ Impact investing and blended finance to attract sustainable, long-term investments.
- ◆ Philanthropic partnerships, particularly for UN Women, to support gender-transformative programming and drive gender equality initiatives.

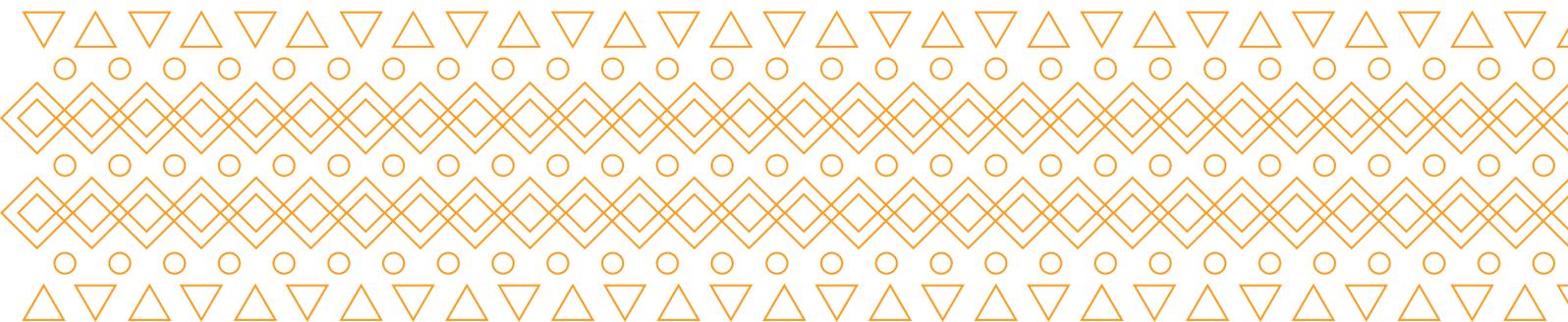
4. Strengthening Communication and Demonstrating Impact

Effective communication is critical to mobilizing resources and sustaining donor confidence. The UN will:

- ◆ Enhance monitoring and evaluation systems to generate high-quality evidence of program impact.
- ◆ Develop compelling communication materials showcasing success stories and the tangible benefits of UN interventions.
- ◆ Leverage media, digital platforms, and social media to amplify outreach, highlight challenges, and promote awareness of UN efforts in Yemen.

Commitment to Transparency and Results

By implementing this strategic resource mobilization approach, the UN aims to overcome financial constraints, unlock new funding opportunities, and drive impactful development efforts. This commitment will be underpinned by transparency, accountability, and a results-driven focus, ensuring that every investment contributes to a peaceful, prosperous, and resilient Yemen.





UN in YEMEN

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