



UNITED  
NATIONS  
YEMEN



# UN COUNTRY RESULTS REPORT YEMEN 2025



# » TABLE OF CONTENTS

|                                                                                                                         |           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>CHAPTER 1: KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN YEMEN AND REGIONAL CONTEXT</b>                                                        | <b>5</b>  |
| <b>CHAPTER 2: UN SUPPORT TO NATIONAL PRIORITIES</b>                                                                     | <b>8</b>  |
| 2.1 OVERVIEW OF COOPERATION FRAMEWORK RESULTS IN 2025                                                                   | 9         |
| 2.2 COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOMES & OUTPUTS                                                                            | 12        |
| RESULT 1: INCREASE FOOD SECURITY, IMPROVING LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS AND JOB CREATION (OUTCOME 1)                             | 12        |
| RESULT 2: PRESERVE AND STRENGTHEN INCLUSIVE, EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT NATIONAL AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SYSTEMS (OUTCOME 2) | 16        |
| RESULT 3: DRIVE INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC STRUCTURAL TRANSFORMATION (OUTCOME 3)                                                | 21        |
| RESULT 4: SOCIAL PROTECTION & SOCIAL SERVICES (OUTCOME 4)                                                               | 26        |
| IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES (2025)                                                                                        | 30        |
| MARKER SUMMARY (GENDER, YOUTH, DISABILITY)                                                                              | 30        |
| ALIGNMENT WITH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND HUMANITARIAN FRAMEWORKS                                                   | 30        |
| 2.3 MOBILIZING PARTNERSHIPS AND FINANCING FOR THE 2030 AGENDA                                                           | 31        |
| 2.4 UN COHERENCE, EFFECTIVENESS, AND EFFICIENCY                                                                         | 31        |
| 2.5 EVALUATION AND LESSONS LEARNED                                                                                      | 32        |
| 2.6 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW                                                                                                  | 34        |
| <b>CHAPTER 3: LOOKING FORWARD UNCT PRIORITIES FOR 2025</b>                                                              | <b>36</b> |

# » FOREWORD

After more than a decade of crisis, Yemen stands at a pivotal moment in shaping a more resilient and sustainable development path. While challenges remain, there are growing opportunities to strengthen recovery, support livelihoods, and improve access to services.

Over the past year, development efforts have increasingly focused on addressing economic, social, and climate pressures while building local resilience. Continued investment in institutions and economic opportunities can help reduce vulnerabilities and foster more inclusive, long-term progress.

These efforts underscore the importance of integrated approaches that link recovery with development. By strengthening institutions, revitalizing economic opportunities, and addressing underlying drivers of vulnerability, Yemen can build resilience and advance more inclusive and durable progress.

Guided by the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) (2022–2026), the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and its partners have delivered support that both protects lives and strengthens systems while expanding opportunities for recovery. In 2025, nearly 120,000 households were supported to sustain food production and livelihoods, while nutrition services reached millions of children. Climate resilience initiatives also supported over 48,000 households, benefiting nearly 7,000 hectares of land.

Investments in infrastructure, including rehabilitation of over 240km of rural roads, strengthened recovery by improving access to markets and services for more than 1.6 million people. Clean energy solutions expanded, powering 174 public service facilities and enabling more than 45,000 homes to access renewable energy. At the same time, over 1.1 million people gained access to water services, alongside continued support to national systems, including more than 2,200 public health facilities and the development of the National Health Strategy (2026–2029).

Progress also advanced in governance and service delivery. Improved access to services reached approximately 1.8 million people, while 45 districts developed local development plans. Gender-responsive justice efforts contributed to

the promotion of 23 women to senior rule-of-law positions and the engagement of more than 1,800 women in decision-making processes.

These results reflect the strong commitment of UN colleagues and the close collaboration of government counterparts, civil society, NGOs, local authorities, and communities. Yemen's needs require integrated approaches, bringing together humanitarian action, early recovery, and development to achieve lasting impact.

On behalf of the UNCT in Yemen, I extend sincere appreciation to all partners and donors whose commitment has supported both immediate needs and longer term recovery efforts. As Yemen advances toward a more integrated humanitarian-development-peace approach, sustained and predictable financing will be essential, not only to preserve existing services, but also to accelerate recovery through stronger institutions, economic revitalization, and climate resilience. Continued investment in systems and national capacities will be key to consolidating gains, reducing dependency, and supporting Yemen's path toward stability and sustainable development.



*Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator*

*Mr. Laurent Bukera*

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, likely belonging to Mr. Laurent Bukera.

# UN COUNTRY TEAM





# CHAPTER 01

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN YEMEN AND REGIONAL CONTEXT



After more than a decade of conflict, Yemen, home to more than 40 million people, remains one of the world's most severe humanitarian and development crises, driven by economic collapse and regional volatility.

Humanitarian needs continue to rise, with over 21 million people projected to require assistance in 2026. Acute food insecurity affects an estimated 18.3 million people, while 2.2 million children under five suffer from acute malnutrition. Disease outbreaks, including measles and cholera, are further straining the health system.

The development trajectory has sharply deteriorated. Yemen's economy has contracted by more than 50 per cent since the start of the conflict, with GDP per capita cut by over half. Yemen imports around 90 per cent of its food, leaving it highly exposed to global shocks. Only around 59 per cent of health facilities are fully functional, while access to basic services remains highly uneven. As a result, more than 80 per cent of the population lives below the poverty line.

Furthermore, Yemen's vulnerability to climate change became more evident in 2025, affecting hundreds of thousands of people, with flooding damaging homes and infrastructure across multiple governorates.

The operating environment for the UN entities and partners has further deteriorated, particularly in areas under the control of the Houthi de facto authorities (DFA), where approximately 80 per cent of humanitarian needs are concentrated. The continued arbitrary detention of 73 UN personnel, alongside restrictions on movement and the seizure of UN assets, has severely constrained operations.

Amid the crisis, Yemen has made notable policy strides. The newly appointed Government of Yemen has set a clear objective to focus on recovery efforts to address the root causes of recurrent humanitarian crises. This objective is reflected in the adoption of the Government Plan for Economic Development and Urgent Priorities. The Government has also approved its first National Policy on Internal Displacement.

Despite these challenges, opportunities remain to stabilize conditions through a more integrated humanitarian-development approach.

This requires sustained international engagement, predictable financing, and a renewed commitment to addressing humanitarian needs while investing in recovery.



The UN will continue to support these efforts, aligning its next Cooperation Framework with national priorities in recovery, climate resilience, and social protection. The UNCT's ability to deliver assistance while laying the groundwork for future recovery remains critical in this complex environment. The next chapter details how the UN's coordinated efforts under the Cooperation Framework translated these priorities into results, bridging the humanitarian response with development initiatives to support Yemen's people and institutions in 2025.



## 2025 YEMEN SITUATION AT A GLANCE

### HUMANITARIAN SITUATION



**19.5M**

PEOPLE IN NEED  
(2025 Projection)

Representing nearly half  
of the total population

**(40M+)**

### FOOD & NUTRITION



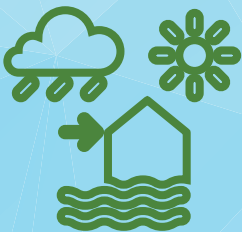
**18.3M**

People affected  
acute by food insecurity

**2.2M**

Children under 5 suffering  
from acute malnutrition

### SERVICE VULNERABILITY



**59%**

Functional health  
facilities only

**Hundreds of  
Thousands  
Affected**

by climate-induced  
flooding in 2025

### ECONOMIC COLLAPSE



**>50%**

GDP Contraction

**90%**

Food import dependency

**80%+**

Population below the poverty line



# CHAPTER 02

## UN SUPPORT TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES





## 2.1 OVERVIEW OF COOPERATION FRAMEWORK RESULTS IN 2025

In 2025, the UNCT's support to Yemen's UNSDCF 2022–2026 remained highly relevant and responsive to evolving needs. The UNCT delivered results across life-saving assistance, essential services, protection, and socioeconomic recovery, improving living conditions for millions.

The UNCT linked humanitarian action with recovery, supporting the government's efforts in Yemen to restore services, rebuild local economies, and strengthen resilience. UN efforts improved access to markets and services through infrastructure, energy, and livelihoods interventions, including rehabilitating 242 km of roads, providing solar power to 174 critical facilities and 40,000 households, and implementing skills and enterprise programmes targeting thousands of business owners, while equipping thousands of youths and women with technical skills. The UN generated thousands of jobs through cash-for-work and infrastructure rehabilitation, including over 3,000 short-term jobs through cultural heritage restoration, while equipping thousands more with skills for sustainable livelihoods.

The UN supported food security and climate resilience by assisting 120,000 households with agriculture and water interventions and 48,000 households with climate-resilient farming, alongside nutrition services that screened 5.6 million children and treated over 342,000 for severe acute malnutrition. Protection and rights-based services were strengthened through documentation support to over 7,000 people, assistance to nearly 200,000 displaced and vulnerable individuals, and gender-based violence (GBV) services reaching more than 300,000 survivors.

On the peace front, the UNCT partnered with the Special Envoy's Office and the United Nations Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement (UNMHA) to deliver local peace dividends in areas of de-escalation, including quick-impact projects in Hudaydah and Taiz that rehabilitated infrastructure and built confidence among formerly warring parties.

Throughout 2025, UN programming remained anchored in the Cooperation Framework's guiding principles:

- ◆ **Leave No One Behind (LNOB):** Refined targeting using disaggregated data (e.g., Internally displaced person (IDP) status, disability) through tools such as the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), ensuring a focus on the most vulnerable, including IDPs, marginalized groups, and persons with disabilities. Over 200,000 displaced persons and returnees were assessed, and more than 7,000 individuals received civil documentation.
- ◆ **Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:** The UNCT completed its first UNCT System-Wide Action Plan (UNCT-SWAP) Gender Equality Scorecard. Over 300,000 survivors—primarily women and girls—accessed integrated GBV services, while livelihoods and energy interventions prioritized female-headed households and women entrepreneurs.
- ◆ **Human Rights-Based Approach:** UN-supported programmes strengthened accountability and access to justice, including support to Yemen's Universal Periodic Review and mobile legal clinics helping thousands obtain documentation and resolve disputes. Community-based interventions improved living conditions for over 96,000 people, with feedback mechanisms ensuring accountability.
- ◆ **Resilience and Sustainability:** The UNCT linked relief to resilience through food-for-assets and skills development programmes. Infrastructure and livelihoods interventions generated extensive work opportunities, supported small enterprises, strengthened markets, and integrated climate-resilient solutions.
- ◆ **Accountability, Coherence and Alignment:** Joint planning with government counterparts strengthened alignment. Humanitarian and development efforts were aligned, enhancing efficiency and sustainability.

The Cooperation Framework was implemented in synergy with the Humanitarian Needs Response Plan (HNRP) and political efforts, ensuring coordination to avoid gaps and overlaps. During this reporting period, the UN deepened partnerships with local authorities, civil society, and the private sector, including women-led organizations, to sustain delivery and impact.

The UN's work in Yemen was made possible by strong donor support. In 2025, contributions of USD 778.5 million played a crucial role in advancing UNSDCF strategic priorities, enabling both life-saving assistance and investments in infrastructure, energy, livelihoods, and institutional capacity, that supported recovery and improved living conditions.

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.

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.

*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)

The UN's critical work in Yemen is made possible by the generous support of its financial partners.

*Key financial contributors include:*

- ◆ BHA (Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance) & USAID
- ◆ Canada
- ◆ Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
- ◆ 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
- ◆ State of Kuwait
- ◆ Pandemic Fund
- ◆ Qatar Charity
- ◆ QFFD (Qatar Fund for Development)
- ◆ Kingdom of 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

# YEMEN - 2025 SDG Status & Trends

Global rank  
**(163<sup>rd</sup> of 193)**



2025 SDG Index Score  
**(47.74)**



Major challenges remain

| SDG | Goals                                 | 2025 Status             | Trend                   |
|-----|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
|     | No Poverty                            | Major challenges remain | Stagnating / Decreasing |
|     | Zero Hunger                           | Major challenges remain | Stagnating / Decreasing |
|     | Good Health & Well Being              | Major challenges remain | Stagnating              |
|     | Quality Education                     | Major challenges remain | Stagnating              |
|     | Gender Equality                       | Major challenges remain | Stagnating              |
|     | Clean Water & Sanitation              | Major challenges remain | Stagnating              |
|     | Affordable & Clean Energy             | Major challenges remain | Moderately improving    |
|     | Decent Work & Economic Growth         | Major challenges remain | Stagnating              |
|     | Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure | Major challenges remain | Stagnating              |
|     | Reduced Inequalities                  | Major challenges remain | Stagnating              |
|     | Sustainable Cities & Communities      | Major challenges remain | Stagnating              |
|     | Responsible Consumption & Production  | Major challenges remain | Stagnating              |
|     | Climate Action                        | Major challenges remain | Stagnating              |
|     | Life Below Water                      | Major challenges remain | Trend unavailable       |
|     | Life on Land                          | Major challenges remain | Stagnating              |
|     | Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions  | Major challenges remain | Stagnating              |
|     | Partnerships for the Goals            | Major challenges remain | Moderately improving    |

## 2.2 COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

### OUTCOMES & OUTPUTS

## 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



**195.9M**  
Expenditure



**12 Goals**  
SDGs Supported



**10 Entities**  
UN Agencies

### SDGs SUPPORTED



### UN IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES



### Output 1.1

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



#### SUPPORT FOR HOUSEHOLDS

**119,941**

households supported with agricultural, water, livestock and fisheries interventions.



#### AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK

**29,650** crop producers supported with agricultural inputs and technologies.

**51,400** livestock herders, breeders, and beekeepers received training, health interventions, and apiculture equipment.



#### EARLY DETECTION & SCREENING

**631,360** children under five reached by Community Health and Nutrition Volunteers, including **313,242** girls and **318,118** boys.

Delivery platforms provided MUAC screening services to **5,660,530** children, exceeding the annual target.



#### NUTRITION TREATMENT

**342,164** children under five treated for severe acute malnutrition without complications, including **185,910** girls.

**14,279** children under five, including **7,110** girls, received treatment for severe acute malnutrition with complications.

In 2025, joint UN interventions continued to support food security, nutrition, and livelihoods for vulnerable population groups. Some of the key achievements under this output included support to 119,941 households through agricultural, water, livestock, and fisheries interventions, aimed at improving food and nutrition security at the household level.

In addition, 29,650 crop producers were supported with agricultural inputs and technologies, contributing to agricultural production, while 51,400 livestock herders, breeders, and beekeepers received support through training, livestock health interventions, and apiculture equipment.

Nutrition services were also delivered at scale 342,164 children under five, including 185,910 girls, were treated for severe acute malnutrition without complications, while 14,279 children under five, including 7,110 girls, received treatment for severe acute malnutrition with complications.

In 2025, active case finding through Community Health and Nutrition Volunteers (CHNVs) significantly expanded early detection of malnutrition. CHNVs reached 631,360 children under five (313,242 girls and 318,118 boys), while all delivery platforms reached 5,660,530 children with Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening services, exceeding the annual target.

These actions supported increased access to food, nutrition services, and livelihood inputs for vulnerable households, reinforcing progress toward improved food security and more resilient livelihoods.



### *Youth are the future in Yemen*

Strengthening food security and nutrition in Yemen depends not only on increasing production, but also on supporting food-related livelihoods and local value chains, especially for women and vulnerable groups. This story shows how a young woman in Aden turned home-based seafood preparation into a small business through training and support linked to the fisheries value chain, contributing to household income and local food markets. Read more: [Youth are the future in Yemen | UNDP](#)





## Output 1.2

*Evidence-based, gender-responsive, inclusive mechanisms, policies and legislation for sustainable climate-sensitive environmental management promoted.*

### CLIMATE RESILIENCE & FOOD SYSTEMS



**48,164** vulnerable households supported through climate-related interventions.

**6,926** hectares of land covered by irrigation systems and climate-smart agriculture.

Focusing on mitigating climate risks affecting food systems through integrated water resource management.

### COMMUNITY IMPACT & INCOME SUPPORT



**1.1 Million** rural households benefited from strengthened local institutions and social infrastructure.



**235,000** families received cash transfers and livelihood grants to boost household income. Expanding livelihood options and boosting food production to build long-term community resilience.

### STRENGTHENING LOCAL GOVERNANCE



**940** participants (including **343** women) trained on water governance and conflict management.



**3** functional monitoring and surveillance systems established.

Building the capacity of Water User Associations and national institutions for better risk anticipation and climate reporting.

Institutional capacity for climate sensitive environmental management was also strengthened. Capacity building and training activities were delivered for water related governance institutions and Water User Associations, including training of 940 participants, of whom 343 were women, on water governance, climate change impacts on food and water security, and conflict management. In parallel, national technical training workshops were conducted to support climate reporting processes, alongside progress on climate vulnerability, adaptation, and greenhouse gas inventory assessments.

Through a joint resilience and food security initiative, 1.1 million rural households, many led by women, benefited from strengthened local institutions working to implement integrated community resilience and social infrastructure projects. These efforts boosted food production, expanded livelihood opportunities, and increased

Under this output, some of the key achievements included support to 48,164 vulnerable households through climate related interventions, including climate smart agriculture, farmer field schools, irrigation systems, and integrated water resource management, covering 6,926 hectares of land. These activities focused on climate related risks affecting food systems.



household incomes. In addition, cash transfers and livelihood grants provided an income boost to 235,000 families across the country, helping them better meet their daily needs.

These gains were reinforced by the establishment of three functional monitoring and surveillance systems, ensuring communities and local actors can better anticipate risks and respond effectively.

At the same time, dedicated programming in the climate vulnerable Tuban Delta supported the development of practical adaptation measures to address the growing impacts of climate change. By strengthening the capacity of subnational authorities to manage natural resources and environmental challenges, the project, set to continue through 2026, will help draft long term plans for climate risk management, improve irrigation canals to withstand increasing variability, and enhance critical physical infrastructure.

Together, these efforts are laying the foundation for more resilient rural communities, expanding livelihood options, and improving the ability of local institutions to support sustainable development in the years ahead.

***Combatting the effects of climate change to build food security in Yemen***

Climate pressures are intensifying livelihood risks, making climate-smart and environmentally sustainable solutions central to resilience. UN-supported initiatives are helping communities adopt greener livelihood pathways that strengthen household income while supporting more sustainable natural resource use. Read more: [Combatting the effects of climate change to build food security in Yemen | UNDP](#)



## 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



**63.1M**  
Expenditure



**6 Goals**  
SDGs Supported



**8 Entities**  
UN Agencies

### SDGs SUPPORTED



### UN IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES



## 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 JUSTICE SYSTEMS



**200+** Personnel upgraded skills through legal training and technical support for investigators, prosecutors, and judges.

.....  
Focused on improving institutional coordination, legal procedures, and the delivery of accessible, equitable justice for all.

### PUBLIC SERVICES & COMMUNITY STABILITY



**1.8 Million** people benefited from the rehabilitation of education, energy, health, water, and road infrastructure (**48%** women).

.....  
contributed to improved community stability by maintaining household access to essential public services and strengthening community-level mediation mechanisms.

### PROTECTION & BORDER MANAGEMENT



**16,069** Identity Docs issued or renewed for refugees and asylum-seekers to secure legal protection.

**3** Border-Crossing Points connected to new e-Visa and backup systems to enhance national and regional security.  
Providing individual legal assistance and establishing regional platforms for maritime and port-security coordination.

### GENDER-RESPONSIVE INTERVENTIONS



**23** Women promoted to senior Rule of Law positions within the justice system.

**2,919** Disputes successfully resolved through trained women paralegals using formal and informal mechanisms.

.....  
Advancing equal access to essential services and supporting gender-responsive development planning and budgeting.

During 2025, some of the key achievements under this output included justice and security related capacity building activities, such as legal trainings, coordination meetings, and technical support for investigators, prosecutors, judges, and other

justice and security stakeholders. These activities focused on strengthening institutional capacity, coordination, and legal procedures related to justice and rule of law services.

In addition, gender responsive justice interventions were supported, including the promotion of 23 women to senior rule of law positions and the resolution of 2,919 disputes through trained women paralegals, supporting access to justice through formal and informal mechanisms.

Efforts to reinforce the rule of law advanced the practical implementation of national laws and regulations that guarantee equal access for women and men to essential services, including sexual and reproductive healthcare, information, and education. Local authorities strengthened their capacity for gender responsive development planning and budgeting, helping ensure that these legal commitments translate into real services for vulnerable groups, such as children under five, who require timely birth registration to access public services.

Local institutions demonstrated improved service delivery capacity, and the expansion of community mediation mechanisms helped ease pressure on an already strained formal justice system. Support to improve access to official government data, paired with targeted training for national and local authorities, contributed to stronger governance systems, better public safety, and more informed decision making even amid ongoing conflict and humanitarian pressures.

As a result of these efforts, 1.8 million people, 48% of them women, benefited from the rehabilitation of priority public services, including education, energy, health, water, roads, and other essential infrastructure. These improvements helped increase the proportion of households maintaining access to basic public services, contributing directly to greater community stability and safety.

Collaboration with national authorities led to significant progress in securing documentation and legal protection for displaced and refugee populations. 4,346 refugees and 970 asylum seekers obtained registration and official documents, while Authorities issued or renewed 16,069 identity documents for refugees and asylum seekers, and 2,112 asylum seekers were individually registered with essential data. 4,312 refugees and asylum seekers received individual legal assistance, including support in resolving disputes and preventing rights violations.

Efforts to enhance national and regional security contributed to significant improvements in both maritime domain awareness and border management systems.



To address evolving maritime security challenges in the Red Sea, a regional cooperation platform was established, enabling more coordinated action among maritime and port security authorities, as well as regional and international partners. Joint capacity building activities strengthened communication and operational coordination across relevant institutions, supporting more effective prosecution of maritime offenses and reinforcing the implementation of the National Maritime Security Strategy. Through these initiatives, the skills of over 200 personnel were upgraded, contributing to a more responsive and capable maritime security environment.

In parallel, border management systems were strengthened through close collaboration with national authorities. This included the installation of a new e-Visa system, an accompanying backup system, and the connection of three border crossing points to the operational platform. These improvements enhanced Yemen's ability to secure its borders, streamline entry procedures, and contribute to broader regional stability.

### *Women police of Aden support access to justice in Yemen*

Strengthening access to justice requires institutions that are inclusive, trusted, and responsive, especially for women and vulnerable groups. This story highlights how women working within policing and rule-of-law institutions can help expand access to justice and improve protection outcomes for communities. Read more: [Women police of Aden support access to justice in Yemen | UNDP](#)





## Output 2.2

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

### SUB-NATIONAL CAPACITY & PLANNING



**1.8 Million** People benefited from rehabilitated public services (education, energy, health, and roads) across **45** districts.



**100+** Local priorities identified in development plans, with over **70** priorities already funded and implemented.



Improving the capacity of local institutions to respond to the needs of youth and marginalized groups.

### GENDER-RESPONSIVE GOVERNANCE



**1,809** Women actively participated in political and decision making processes and peace consultations.



**CEDAW** State report supported the submission of Yemen's combined **9th, 10th, and 11th** reports through systematic data collection. Strengthening institutional capacity for evidence-based reporting and promoting women's rights and visibility.

### DATA-DRIVEN PROTECTION



**Gender Alert & Analysis** generated critical data on movement restrictions and the impact of conflict on women and girls.



Enabling humanitarian and governance actors to tailor interventions based on gender-sensitive evidence and analysis.

Under this output, some of the key achievements included benefits to 1.8 million people, including 48 per cent women, through the rehabilitation of public service priorities such as education, energy, health, roads, water, and other services, implemented through district level planning and service delivery interventions. In addition, 45 districts developed development plans, identifying more than 100 local priorities, of which over 70 were funded during 2024–2025.

Efforts to strengthen inclusive participation were also reported. 1,809 women participated in political and decision making processes through

consultations, capacity building activities, and engagement with peace and governance actors.

Efforts to strengthen gender responsive governance and programming produced several important results. Gender sensitive data and analysis were generated and widely disseminated, including a Gender Alert examining the impact of airstrikes on women and highlighting gendered dimensions of conflict escalation to inform humanitarian prioritization. This work was complemented by a national Gender Analysis and a Movement Restriction study, enabling interventions better tailored to the needs of women, girls, and youth.

Capacity building initiatives supported national institutions in improving gender responsive reporting and policymaking. 1,809 women participated in political and decision making processes through consultations, capacity building activities, and engagement with peace and governance actors. This included technical guidance and coordinated processes that enabled the preparation and submission of Yemen's combined ninth, tenth, and eleventh State report to the Convention on the Elimination



of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). Through structured support, reporting processes were strengthened, data collectors from key ministries were trained in standardized data collection methodologies, and gender responsive evidence was systematically compiled. The final report received formal government endorsement before being submitted to the CEDAW Committee, contributing to stronger institutional capacity, evidence-based reporting, and more accountable governance, advancing women's rights and visibility at a time of heightened risks and exclusion.

Together, these actions supported strengthened sub-national systems and planning processes, enhancing the ability of local institutions to respond to the needs of women and vulnerable population groups.

***Fatima's journey: Restoring safety and identity for her children in Yemen***

Strengthening sub-national systems includes ensuring that vulnerable families can access legal identity and documentation, often a gateway to services, protection, and participation. This story illustrates how restoring identity and safety can help displaced families regain access to essential services and rebuild their lives. Read more: [Fatima's journey: Restoring safety and identity for her children in Yemen | UNHCR](#)



## RESULT 3

Drive inclusive economic structural transformation.

**OUTCOME 3:** ACCESS TO DECENT WORK WITH LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES FOR RESILIENCE TO ECONOMIC SHOCKS INCREASED FOR ALL.



**97.7M**  
Expenditure



**13 Goals**  
SDGs Supported



**7 Entities**  
UN Agencies

### SDGs SUPPORTED



### UN IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES



## Output 3.1

People-centred economic policies and legislation for inclusive gender-sensitive and diversified economic growth promoted, including for vulnerable population groups.



### ECONOMIC RECOVERY & MSMEs

**13 Chambers of Commerce** supported to strengthen institutional capacity for private sector engagement.



**100 Enterprises** received training on green business practices, with **30** trainers certified to sustain the approach.



Transitioning from emergency support toward sustainable growth through entrepreneurship and green economy.



### ENERGY SECURITY & SOLAR POWER

**Solar Energy Systems** delivered improved solar solutions to households and public facilities in underserved areas.

Partnering with local businesses to strengthen energy security and support essential public services.



### LIFELINE CONNECTIVITY

**385+ KM of Roads 150 km** rehabilitated and **235 km** of village access routes maintained since 2022.



**200+ Beneficiaries** directly and indirectly supported through investments in feeder roads, solar energy, and irrigation.



Improving market access and productivity for farmers and traders via climate-resilient infrastructure.



### INCLUSIVE BUSINESS GROWTH

**2,250 New Small Businesses** established and led by youth and women through business competitions and microfinance schemes.

**Over 910,000 Working Days** generated through infrastructure and maintenance activities, boosting household incomes.

Expanding access to goods and services while strengthening local economic resilience and diversification.

Progress continued toward building a more inclusive, resilient, and sustainable economy, even amid fragmented governance and ongoing recovery needs. Humanitarian needs were addressed through the (HNRP), while development programming supported longer term resilience in alignment with the Humanitarian Development Peace Nexus (HDPN) approach.

Joint programming stimulated inclusive economic recovery, rehabilitated essential infrastructure, and expanded skills development as the country transitions from emergency support toward sustainable growth. Efforts focused on job creation, entrepreneurship development, and revitalizing core economic infrastructure.

Support was provided to 13 Chambers of Commerce to strengthen institutional capacity for private sector engagement. This was complemented by targeted capacity building activities for micro, small, and medium enterprises, through which 192 participants from 100 enterprises received training on green business practices. In addition, 30 trainers were certified to support the continued dissemination and uptake of environmentally sustainable business approaches.

Business competitions and micro finance schemes supported the establishment of 2,250 new small businesses led by youth and women, expanding access to goods and services and strengthening local economic resilience.

Investments in feeder roads, solar energy systems, and irrigation networks improved productivity and market access for farmers and traders.

These interventions directly benefited over 23,200 people and indirectly supported around 180,000 more, reducing transport costs, improving water availability, and enabling greater economic activity.

Employment pathways for youth expanded through market aligned training, contributing to higher micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSME) survival rates and supporting the adoption of green enterprises, helping communities diversify income sources while encouraging environmentally sustainable economic practices

At the subregional level, the UN provided advisory support to advance implementation of the Doha Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries, including Yemen. This included a roundtable held in April 2025 on integrating the Doha Programme of Action into national plans and strengthening implementation and monitoring mechanisms, followed by technical discussions with national counterparts focused on mainstreaming its priorities into existing institutional frameworks and building national capacities to support its implementation.

The Yemen Emergency Lifeline Connectivity Project continued to strengthen rural infrastructure and economic opportunities by constructing climate resilient roads and bridges. Since 2022, the project has rehabilitated over 150 km of rural roads and maintained more than 235 km of village access routes, improving mobility and access to markets and services.



The initiative also supported 42 rural micro enterprises, including women owned businesses, through technical training, financial support, and tools for road maintenance. These activities generated over 910,000 working days, contributing to household incomes while enhancing the long term sustainability and climate resilience of the road network.

Complementary efforts expanded access to reliable solar energy by working with local businesses to deliver improved solar solutions to households and public facilities, strengthening energy security and supporting essential services across underserved areas.

These actions supported people centred and environmentally responsible economic practices, reinforcing institutional foundations for inclusive and diversified economic growth in line with Outcome 3.

### *Connecting rural communities to vital services in Yemen*

The Yemen Emergency Lifeline Connectivity Project is improving rural infrastructure and economic opportunities by constructing climate-resilient roads and bridges across rural Yemen. Read more: [Connecting rural communities to vital services in Yemen | UNOPS](#)





## Output 3.2

*Inclusive and gender-responsive microeconomic development and job creation fostered.*

### INFRASTRUCTURE & JOB CREATION



**242 Km of Roads** rehabilitated rural access roads, benefiting over **1.6 million** people.



**3,000+ Youth Jobs** created through labor-intensive works and cultural heritage restoration.

Focus on restoring essential infrastructure like irrigation and flood protection to increase resilience to economic shocks.

### CULTURAL HERITAGE SAFEGUARDING



**230 Historic Buildings** restored in Sana'a, Shibam, and Aden through cash-for-work projects.



**30 Heritage Sites** Added or revised on Yemen's Tentative List to improve national registration and preservation efforts.

Supporting **52** CSOs and training **220** cultural managers to enable sustainable heritage programming.

### ENERGY ACCESS & RESILIENCE



**2.29 million people** benefited from solar electricity supplied to 174 critical facilities, including schools, health centres, and water pumps.



**40,421** solar home systems were installed for households, enabling over **270,000** people to access renewable energy; **30** per cent were allocated to female-headed households.

Reducing fuel costs and ensuring uninterrupted services through renewable energy (**65,000 MWh** generated).

### SKILLS & INCOME GENERATION



**1,696 Households** supported with micro-income grants for beekeeping, agriculture, and food processing.



**1,530 Young People** completed vocational training in areas like solar energy and business management (**44%** women).

Prioritizing women survivors and youth to enhance household productivity and livelihood skills.

Under this output, 241.9 km of rural access roads were rehabilitated, benefiting over 1.6 million people, and generating employment through labor-intensive works. In addition, 1,696 households were supported with micro income generating initiatives, including agriculture, beekeeping, food processing, and livestock activities.

Expanding energy access to enable service delivery and local economic recovery: In 2025, the UN provided new or improved electricity services to 174 critical facilities (28 schools, 116 health facilities, and 30 solar pumping systems), benefiting around 2,291,676 people (49% women). The project also distributed and installed 40,421 solar home systems, providing clean and reliable energy access to approximately 270,820 individuals, with 30% allocated to female headed households to enhance household productivity.

Local partners supported 1,696 households with micro income grants for beekeeping, agriculture, food processing, and home based activities, prioritizing women and youth. Support to women survivors and those at risk of GBV reached 1,952 women with livelihood skills and tools, and 15,000 women and girls through child marriage prevention efforts.

Through joint skills building programs, 1,530 young people (44% women) completed market aligned vocational and apprenticeship training in areas such as solar energy, phone repair, agriculture, and small business management. Capacity building for 30 water and sanitation staff strengthened skills for operating hybrid solar systems.

Efforts to safeguard Yemen's cultural heritage supported 52 CSOs and trained 220 cultural managers, enabling sustainable programming and preparing 30 community driven heritage initiatives for implementation. Yemen's Tentative List was strengthened with the addition or revision of 30 cultural heritage sites, improving national registration and preservation efforts.

Cash for work heritage restoration projects in Sana'a, Shibam, and Aden restored 230 historic buildings by the end of 2025. These activities also generated over 3,000 youth job opportunities, expanding employment in heritage restoration and traditional crafts.

In 2025, significant progress was made in restoring essential economic infrastructure to support local development. Fifty four community infrastructure projects were rehabilitated, including road repairs, irrigation and flood protection systems, and market facilities, providing 115,000 people with reliable water access and generating hundreds of short term jobs through labor intensive works.

To strengthen energy resilience, 11 solar micro grids were constructed to power schools, health centers, and water pumps, generating 65,000 MWh of renewable energy and reducing fuel costs while ensuring uninterrupted services.

Rehabilitated marketplaces, roads, and business zones helped revitalize local economies and improve connectivity, contributing to stronger social cohesion in communities previously affected by conflict.

Together, these interventions supported employment creation, livelihood opportunities, and improved access to markets and services, contributing to increased resilience to economic shocks under Outcome 3.

### ***Preserving Yemen's Heritage: Hanan's Story of Empowerment and Success***

Meet Hanan, a female engineer who defied the odds through training and work opportunities that helped strengthen skills, improve access to decent work, and support inclusive economic recovery. Her story highlights how livelihood opportunities can also contribute to preserving local heritage and building a stronger future. Read more: [Preserving Yemen's Heritage: Hanan's Story of Empowerment and Success | UNESCO](#)



## RESULT 4

### Social Protection & Social Services

**OUTCOME 4:** QUALITY, ACCESS AND USE OF NEEDS-BASED, EQUITABLE, INCLUSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION AND SOCIAL SERVICES IMPROVED



**265.4M**  
Expenditure



**10 Goals**  
SDGs Supported



**9 Entities**  
UN Agencies

#### SDGs SUPPORTED



#### UN IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES



### Output 4.1

*Evidence-based policies, regulation and mechanisms ensuring access to inclusive quality gender-sensitive social protection and protection services promoted.*

#### SOCIAL PROTECTION LIFELINES



**1.5 Million Households** reached with quarterly stipends through the Social Welfare Fund (SWF).

**320,789 Newly Displaced** received immediate relief through rapid response cash transfers.

Finalizing the National Social Protection Strategic Framework to ensure reliable and inclusive assistance.

#### CAPACITY BUILDING & POLICY



**500+ Government Staff** trained in modern social protection delivery and data systems (SWF & SFD).

**7 Analyses** conducted on child multidimensional poverty to guide planning for vulnerable children. Reinforcing evidence-based, low-emission development and gender-sensitive approaches to national policy.

#### PROTECTION FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS



**4,800 Migrants & Displaced** received specialized protection services and transitional shelter solutions.

**6,122 People** accessed healthcare through improved referral systems and facility upgrades.

Focusing on gender-based violence prevention, ethical data collection, and maternal health response.

#### HOUSING, LAND & PROPERTY RIGHTS



**1,129 People** from marginalized communities reached with awareness sessions on land tenure rights.

**65 Individuals** successfully reclaimed their homes or land through direct support from legal clinics.

Strengthening institutional performance of land authorities and establishing a Legal Alliance for rights education.

The joint efforts of the system led to major improvements in the restoration of life saving services and the expansion of safety nets across Yemen. At the same time, support focused on strengthening the national and local systems

responsible for delivering these services, helping ensure that essential assistance becomes more reliable, more inclusive, and better able to reach vulnerable populations in the years ahead.

During 2025, some of the key achievements under this output included capacity building activities for national and sub national stakeholders related to gender based violence prevention and response, ethical data collection, and maternal death surveillance and response systems.

Partnership efforts strengthened housing, land, and property rights for women and other vulnerable groups. Awareness sessions reached 1,129 people from marginalized communities, helping improve understanding of land tenure rights. Networks and a Legal Alliance were established to support rights education under international legal frameworks, while targeted assistance to subnational authorities, including the General Authority for Lands, Surveys, and Urban Planning, helped improve institutional performance. Legal clinics provided direct support, enabling 65 individuals to reclaim their homes or land.

A total of 4,800 migrants and displaced people received protection services. Shelter support reached 480 households with transitional solutions and 549 households with cash assistance, improving safety and dignity. Health services expanded, with 6,122 people receiving treatment through improved facilities and referral systems.

Progress continued in strengthening Yemen's social safety nets and inclusive policies. A new National Social Protection Strategic Framework was finalized, and national capacities were supported to advance low emissions development and improved data systems. Seven analyses on child multidimensional poverty and socioeconomic conditions guided planning for vulnerable children.

Cash assistance remained a major lifeline. Through support to the Social Welfare Fund, quarterly stipends reached 1.5 million households, while rapid response transfers provided immediate relief to 320,789 newly displaced people.

To build institutional capacity, over 500 government staff from the Social Welfare Fund (SWF) and Social Fund for Development (SFD) were trained in modern social protection delivery and data systems.

The UN supported the development of a study on older persons' care homes in Yemen, examining key challenges, gaps, and opportunities in care provision. The study was finalized, approved, and shared with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, contributing to the evidence base for inclusive social protection policy targeting older and vulnerable population groups.

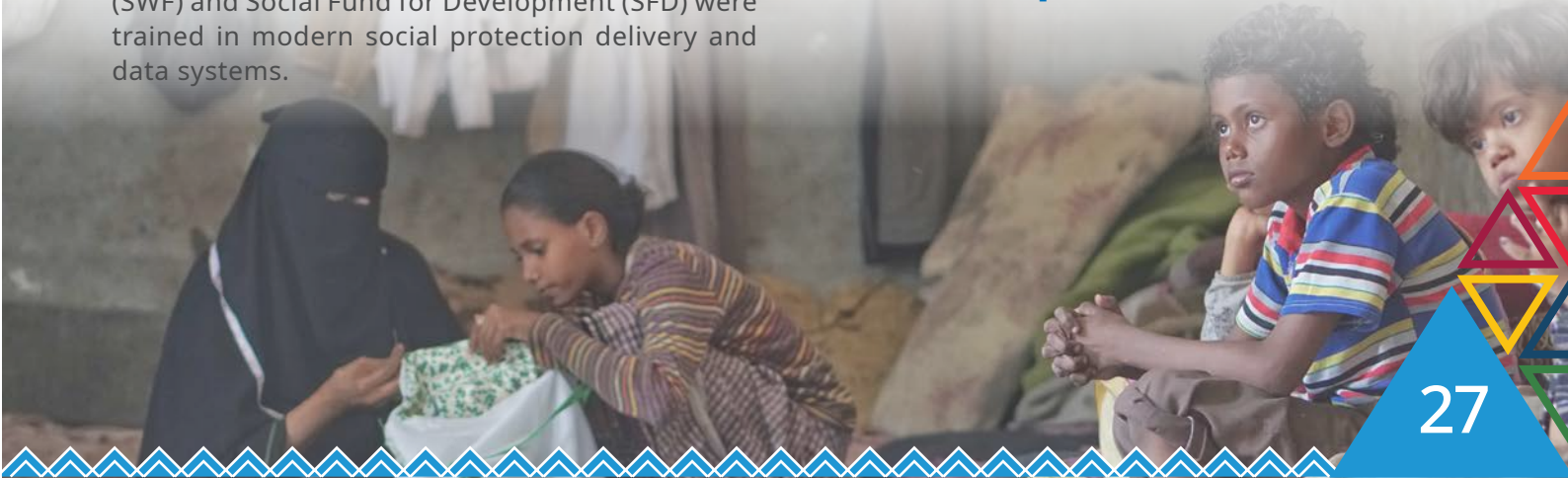


The UN also supported Yemen in operationalizing the humanitarian-development-peace nexus by facilitating national engagement and coordinating with the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation to establish a national nexus task force. A national consultative workshop was successfully convened, strengthening cross-sectoral coordination frameworks for integrated planning.

These actions supported stronger institutional and policy frameworks for protection and health services, reinforcing evidence based and gender sensitive approaches to social protection in line with Outcome 4.

### *Hope Begins in the Classroom for Displaced Children*

Education has become a lifeline for children like Mohammed in Al Jufainah Camp, Yemen's largest camp for displaced families. With IOM's support, schools like Al-Jeel are providing over 3,000 displaced children the opportunity to learn, grow, and dream of a brighter future, even amidst adversity. See more: [Hope Begins in the Classroom for Displaced Children | IOM](#)





## Output 4.2

*Responsive, equitable, inclusive, accountable, and transparent service delivery systems at national and local levels supported.*

### WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE



**1.16 Million People** reached with safe drinking water through rehabilitated systems and solar powered infrastructure.

**120,000 Residents** restored clean water for urban residents in Mokha through major pipeline repairs.

Completed **54** water and sewage projects and installed **29** solar systems to ensure sustainable and dignified sanitation.

### HEALTHCARE & DISEASE CONTROL



**3.82 Million People** reached with high-impact maternal, newborn, and child health interventions.

**1.5 Million Children** received treatment for moderate acute malnutrition, while **4.8 Million** were screened.

Supported **2,200** clinics and immunized

**1.4 million** individuals against polio and cholera.

### EDUCATION & SCHOOLING



**1.5 Million Children** benefited from school feeding programs that support daily attendance and wellbeing.

**360,000 Children** received learning materials, while **112,900** out-of-school children enrolled in alternative programs.

Completed the first nationwide School Census in **10** years and developed the 2024–2030 Education Sector Plan.

### PROTECTION & SAFE SPACES



**168,396 Women & Girls** provided with counseling and legal aid through **44** "Safe Space" centers.

**39,154 Children** received individual social work and psychosocial support through case management.

Finalized the National Plan of Action for Child Protection (2025–2030) and raised awareness for **250,000** people on GBV.

Key achievements included reaching 1,166,039 people with at least basic water services through the rehabilitation of water systems, emergency water assistance, and solar-powered infrastructure. In parallel, 96,805 IDPs, returnees, and host community members benefited from Quick Impact Projects, that helped improve access to basic services at the community level.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions supported 101,112 individuals, while 136,136 people accessed youth health services. Access to legal identity improved as 11,502 people obtained civil documentation. Along migrant routes, more than 96,000 migrants, displaced people, and host community members received essential healthcare, and 532 stranded migrants were voluntarily supported to return to their home countries.

In 2025, restored and expanded water and sanitation services reached large parts of the country.

Safe drinking water was provided to over 1.16 million people through rehabilitated systems and emergency water trucking. Surveys showed that 93 percent of households receiving support were able to meet basic WASH needs, and 92 percent had access to a safe and dignified sanitation facility.

A major pipeline in Mokha was repaired, restoring clean water for 120,000 urban residents. Across the country, 54 water and sewage projects were completed, including 161 kilometers of water pipes and 97 kilometers of sewer lines, improving services for more than 1 million people. An additional 29 solar powered water systems were installed, reducing reliance on fuel and improving sustainability.

Hygiene promotion reached 467,621 people, especially in camps and cholera prone areas, contributing to better handwashing and sanitation practices. WASH facilities were also rehabilitated or constructed in 240 healthcare facilities, ensuring reliable water and sanitation in hospitals and clinics.

These combined interventions helped reduce water-borne diseases and strengthened resilience to chronic water scarcity.

The UN supported the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MoPHP) in the development of the National Health Strategy 2026–2030. In 2025, MoPHP established a Technical Working Group (TWG) working on the strategy and a Steering Committee to supervise the process, with plans to finalize the strategy by 2026, including a costed implementation plan.

Essential health services were expanded nationwide through support to over 2,200 clinics, mobile medical teams, and disease control efforts. As a result, 845,140 people received primary healthcare consultations, and 100,324 women accessed free reproductive health services, including safe childbirth care. High impact maternal, newborn, and child health interventions reached 3,820,105 people, and immunization campaigns protected 1,401,764 individuals from major outbreaks including polio, and cholera.

In response to a mid-year cholera surge, support to 9 Diarrhea Treatment Centers provided life-saving care to 38,378 patients. Malnutrition prevention and treatment continued at scale: 1.5 million children and mothers received treatment for moderate acute malnutrition, 4.8 million children under five were screened, and 1.8 million children received micronutrient supplements.

Mental health and psychosocial support services reached 74,938 people through counseling and community-based care. To strengthen system capacity, 18,100 healthcare workers and community health volunteers were trained or deployed for emergency response and routine services. These combined efforts improved disease control and maternal and child survival, though the national health system remains fragile.

Efforts to keep children learning continued despite conflict related disruptions. The first nationwide School Census in ten years was completed, a new Education Sector Plan for 2024 to 2030 was developed, and an Education Management Information System was introduced to support data driven planning. More than 360,000 children received learning materials, 6,480 teachers received incentive stipends, and 1,248 teachers were trained in psychosocial support

and improved teaching methods. Alternative education programmes enrolled 112,900 out of school children, many of them girls and displaced children.

School environments were improved through the rehabilitation of 20 schools, benefiting about 15,000 students, while school feeding programmes provided daily meals to 1.5 million children, supporting attendance and wellbeing.

Child protection services expanded nationwide. A National Plan of Action for Child Protection for 2025 to 2030 was finalized, and 39,154 children received individual social work or psychosocial support through case management. Women and Girls Safe Spaces, operating through 44 centers, provided counseling, legal aid, and life skills support to 168,396 women and girls. Community outreach campaigns reached 249,553 people, raising awareness on child marriage and gender-based violence and helping reintegrate adolescent girls into school.

These combined efforts strengthened protection systems and enabled hundreds of thousands of children to remain safe, continue learning, and sustain hope for the future despite the ongoing impact of conflict and poverty. It also translated into strengthened processes and the provision of direct protection services to over 300,000 women and girls who are survivors of violence.

Together, these actions supported continued delivery of essential services at national and local levels, contributing to more responsive and inclusive service delivery systems consistent with Outcome 4.

### ***Comprehensive Lifesaving WASH Assistance for IDPs in Taiz***

Funded by the Yemen Humanitarian Fund and implemented by UN-Habitat, this project aims to alleviate the suffering of vulnerable communities in Taiz most affected by the water crisis. In Al Noor City alone, the intervention has improved access to safe water for over 10,000 people. Read more: [Comprehensive Lifesaving WASH Assistance for IDPs in Taiz | UN-Habitat](#)



## CROSS-CUTTING IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES (2025)

Across all four UNSDCF outcomes, the UNCT encountered a range of operational and contextual challenges that shaped the pace and scope of implementation. Access limitations remained a major constraint, with insecurity, movement restrictions, and administrative delays particularly affecting hard to reach and frontline areas. These barriers often slowed programme delivery and limited the ability to monitor activities on the ground. These constraints were further compounded by the continued detention of UN personnel and related operational restrictions.

Procurement and supply chain disruptions also affected implementation. Delays in importing critical equipment and materials, combined with exchange rate volatility, increased operational costs and affected the timely rollout of planned interventions. At the same time, limited technical capacity and high staff turnover among implementing partners and government counterparts created gaps in institutional knowledge, affecting sustainability and long-term impact.

Financial and operational pressures further influenced delivery. Funding gaps and liquidity constraints forced adjustments to planned activities, resulting in delays or reduced coverage in some sectors. Political sensitivities and coordination challenges between different authorities added another layer of complexity, especially in areas with fragmented governance structures.

Despite these obstacles, the UNCT and its partners adapted their implementation strategies, adjusting operational modalities, strengthening local partnerships, and ensuring continuity of essential services wherever possible. These efforts helped maintain progress across outcomes even in a highly challenging and unpredictable environment.

## CROSS-CUTTING MARKER SUMMARY (GENDER, YOUTH, DISABILITY)

In 2025, the UNCT applied the Gender Equality Marker (GEM) across all Cooperation Framework sub-outputs. Of the eight active sub-outputs, six were coded GEM 2 (gender equality as a significant objective), representing 93.7% of

total development expenditures. While no sub-output was coded GEM 3 (principal objective), this reflects strong mainstreaming of gender across outcomes. The UNCT has committed to strengthening capacity on GEM coding in 2026 to encourage more GEM 3 initiatives.

Although formal Youth and Disability markers were not applied in 2025, both dimensions were integrated through a (LNOB) lens. All outcomes included targeted activities for youth and persons with disabilities, such as inclusive vocational training, disability-sensitive cash assistance, and youth-led peacebuilding initiatives. At least 15% of direct beneficiaries were IDPs or persons with disabilities, and over 50% were women, reflecting inclusive targeting. The UNCT will explore formalizing youth and disability marker tracking in the next UNSDCF cycle.

## ALIGNMENT WITH NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND HUMANITARIAN FRAMEWORKS

The 2025 Cooperation Framework results were closely aligned with Yemen's national development priorities and humanitarian frameworks:

- ❖ **Outcome 1** supported the National Agriculture Development Strategy and the National Adaptation Plan, while complementing the HNRP's food assistance through resilience-building interventions like climate-smart agriculture and livelihoods support.
- ❖ **Outcome 2** contributed to the rollout of Yemen's first National Policy on Internal Displacement and the Women, Peace and Security National Action Plan, while reinforcing protection efforts under the HNRP.
- ❖ **Outcome 3** aligned with the 2025–2026 Economic Development and Recovery Plan, focusing on SME support, job creation, and economic inclusion, in coordination with International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and humanitarian livelihoods actors.
- ❖ **Outcome 4** was grounded in the draft National Social Protection Strategy and the Interim Education Sector Plan (2025–2027), while ensuring continuity of essential services in coordination with humanitarian clusters.



## 2.3 MOBILIZING PARTNERSHIPS AND FINANCING FOR THE 2030 AGENDA

In 2025, the UN system in Yemen continued strengthening strategic partnerships and mobilizing resources to accelerate progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 2030 Agenda. These efforts were grounded in national ownership, resilience building, and inclusive development, with a particular focus on sustaining essential services and extending the reach of development investments across the country.

Support to the Government of Yemen included assistance in aligning national development priorities with the SDGs. Technical guidance was provided to integrate SDG indicators into national planning and monitoring systems, along with support for developing sectoral strategies in health, education, and social protection. Multi stakeholder consultations ensured that national policies reinforced equity, sustainability, and the principle of Leaving No One Behind.

Resource mobilization remained a central pillar of UN engagement. In 2025, approximately US\$778.5 million in development and resilience financing was secured to sustain essential social services such as health, education, nutrition, water, sanitation, and social welfare. Funding came from bilateral and multilateral sources, as well as pooled mechanisms including the Yemen Humanitarian Fund, the Peacebuilding Fund, and global thematic funds. The UN also continued to implement major programmes supported by the World Bank and other international financial institutions.

Despite this progress, limited multi-year funding and unpredictable financing cycles continued to challenge long-term planning. In response, the UN pursued more diversified funding sources to maintain stable and flexible financing for critical social services and priority programmes.

These efforts were strengthened through partnerships with a wide range of donors and development actors. Key partners in 2025 included the World Bank, the Saudi Development and Reconstruction Program for Yemen, King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre, Qatar Charity, and the Governments of Kuwait,

Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States, the Netherlands, Japan, Canada, and the European Union, among others. Their support was essential in scaling up assistance across priority sectors and advancing joint programming in food security, health, education, and livelihoods.

Looking ahead, the UNCT will continue to deepen cooperation with traditional and emerging donors, international financial institutions, the private sector, and civil society to mobilize the partnerships and resources required to advance the SDGs and support Yemen's transition from crisis to recovery.



## 2.4 UN COHERENCE, EFFECTIVENESS, AND EFFICIENCY

In 2025, the UN system in Yemen strengthened its coherence, effectiveness, and efficiency through closer interagency collaboration, joint planning, and alignment with national priorities. These efforts were essential for delivering integrated support in a complex and prolonged crisis environment.

The UNCT advanced the wider reform agenda by reinforcing coordinated leadership, expanding joint programming, and promoting shared analysis and resource mobilization. This collective approach enabled more coherent support to national institutions and ensured that UN interventions remained closely aligned with national strategies and responsive to community needs across the country.

Collaboration with the Government of Yemen and international partners continued through a range of coordination platforms, including the Yemen Partners Group, the Yemen Partners Technical Team, and several thematic working groups covering nutrition, data and information, technical assistance and capacity development, water, and health. Cross sector task teams were also established to address emerging priorities such as economic development, private sector engagement, energy, governance, and public finance, ensuring a coordinated response across sectors.

Efforts to enhance operational efficiency progressed through shared services, joint procurement, and where possible the use of common premises.

Work also continued to harmonize monitoring and evaluation systems, improve data quality, and strengthen accountability to affected populations through accessible feedback and grievance channels.

National ownership and capacity development remained central to UN engagement. Technical advisors were embedded in key ministries, institutional reforms were supported, and peer to peer exchanges were facilitated to strengthen national systems. These actions contributed to building the capacity of government institutions to lead development efforts, manage aid effectively, and deliver essential services to the population.

The UN country team remains committed to maximizing collective impact through a coherent, efficient, and accountable approach that ensures every dollar invested delivers meaningful and measurable results for the people of Yemen.



## 2.5 EVALUATION AND LESSONS LEARNED

The 2025 final evaluation of the UNSDCF Yemen highlighted several positive dimensions of the UN's collective engagement in one of the world's most complex operational environments. Despite the protracted crisis, the evaluation recognized the UNCT ability to deliver localized and impactful recovery and development interventions. These efforts demonstrated the UN's capacity to foster "pockets of progress" through targeted investments in livelihoods, renewable energy, infrastructure rehabilitation, and social services.

The evaluation commended the UNCT's commitment to resilience-building, noting that the Cooperation Framework served as a critical reference point for agency-specific strategies in the absence of a unified national development vision. The area-based development (ABD) approach, particularly through initiatives like the Strengthening Institutional and Economic Resilience in Yemen (SIERY) programme, was highlighted as a promising model for fostering local ownership, coordination, and sustainability. The evaluation also acknowledged the UN's strong focus on human rights and gender equality, as well as its efforts to integrate inclusive approaches across programming.

Key lessons learned include the importance of peace as a prerequisite for sustainable development, the value of localizing interventions

through governorate-level engagement, and the need to embed recovery as a bridge between humanitarian assistance and long-term development. The evaluation emphasized that resilience-building must be grounded in inclusive, area-based strategies and supported by robust capacity development and exit strategies.

Among the recommendations, the evaluation called for:

- ❖ Operationalizing the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) nexus through integrated planning, coordination, and shared principles
- ❖ Enhancing learning, monitoring, and knowledge-sharing systems to inform adaptive programming
- ❖ Deepening inclusivity by systematically integrating gender, age, disability, and other vulnerability factors into program design and implementation
- ❖ Expanding joint programming and thematic evaluations to foster coherence and maximize collective impact

These insights will inform the design of the next Cooperation Framework and guide the UNCT's efforts to deliver more coherent, inclusive, and sustainable support to the people of Yemen.

To help address Yemen's complex development context, the UN in Yemen will strengthen and better coordinate its resource mobilization efforts in 2026. This approach will seek to unlock additional financing opportunities and enable effective delivery in support of the UNSDCF and the SDGs.

### 1. SECURING PREDICTABLE, MULTI-YEAR SUPPORT: TO ENABLE STABLE, MULTI-YEAR FINANCING, THE UN WILL:

- ❖ Advocate for multi-year funding commitments from donors to support predictable resource flows and effective planning.
- ❖ Strengthen donor engagement by presenting clear evidence of impact and the value of sustained investment in Yemen's recovery and development.
- ❖ Explore pooled funding mechanisms and trust funds to increase flexibility and support coordinated resource allocation.

**2. ALIGNING FINANCING WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES:**

The UN will work closely with the Government of Yemen to align financing with nationally owned development priorities and resilience objectives, including those reflected in the Voluntary National Review. This will include:

- ✦ Identify priority investment areas in collaboration with government counterparts.
- ✦ Strengthen national ownership of programmes and invest in capacity development to support sustainable results.
- ✦ Engage in national planning processes to ensure UN support remains responsive to Yemen's evolving needs.

**3. DIVERSIFYING FUNDING AND SCALING INNOVATIVE FINANCING: TO REDUCE RELIANCE ON TRADITIONAL FUNDING STREAMS, THE UN WILL PURSUE ALTERNATIVE FINANCING MECHANISMS, INCLUDING:**

- ✦ Private-sector partnerships to expand collaboration and resource opportunities.
- ✦ Corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives to increase private-sector engagement in development efforts.
- ✦ Impact investing and blended finance to attract sustainable, longer-term capital.
- ✦ Philanthropic partnerships, including for UN Women, to support gender-transformative programming and advance gender equality.

**4. COMMUNICATING RESULTS AND DEMONSTRATING IMPACT: EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION IS ESSENTIAL TO MOBILIZE RESOURCES AND SUSTAIN DONOR CONFIDENCE. THE UN WILL:**

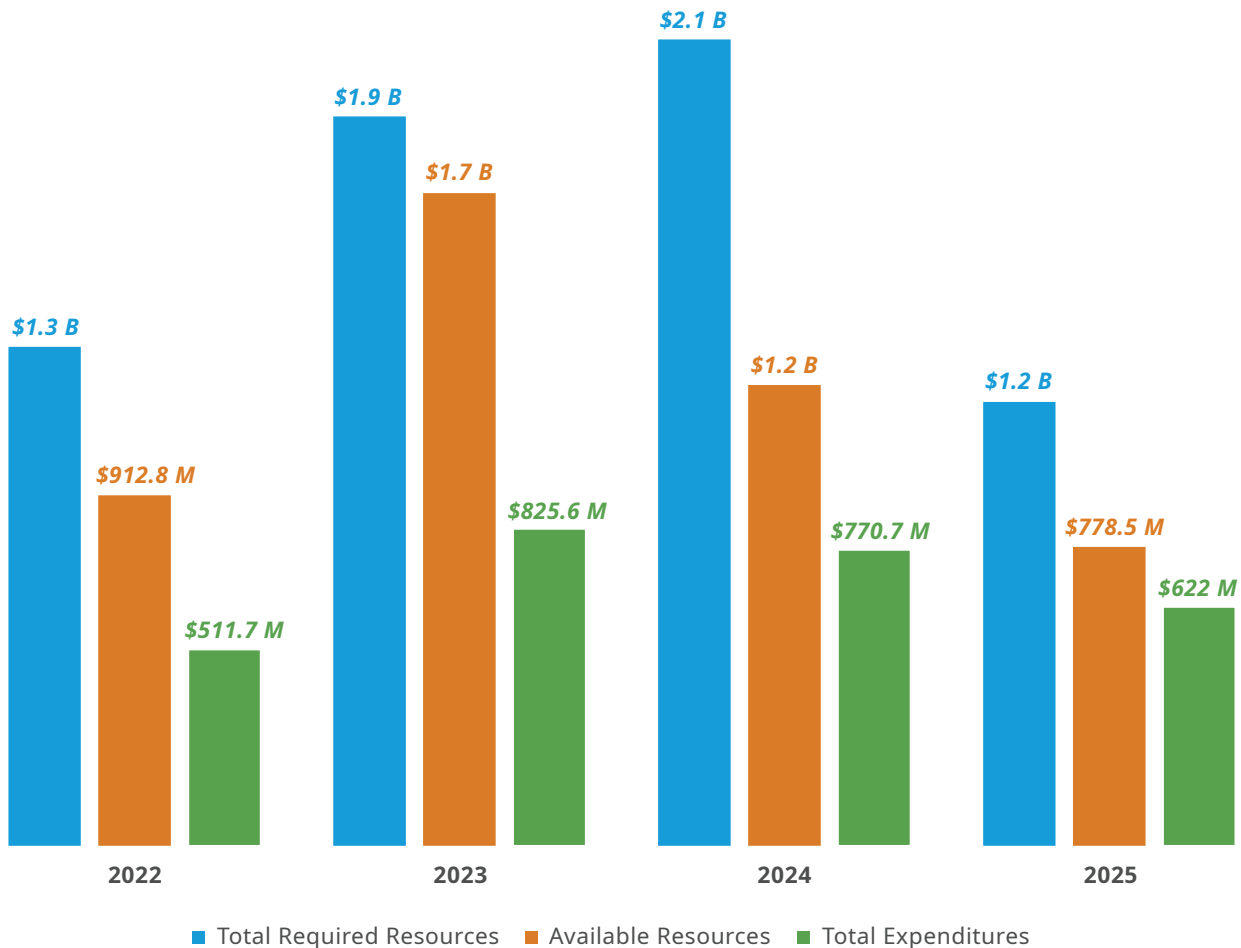
- ✦ Strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems to generate high-quality evidence of results and impact.
- ✦ Develop clear, compelling communication products that demonstrate outcomes and value for money.
- ✦ Leverage media and digital platforms to amplify outreach, highlight needs and results, and raise awareness of UN action in Yemen.

**Commitment to Accountability and Results:** Through this resource mobilization approach, the UN aims to address financing constraints, expand the funding base, and strengthen delivery of high-impact development results. This commitment will be anchored in transparency, accountability, and a strong focus on measurable outcomes, ensuring that every investment contributes to a peaceful, prosperous, and resilient Yemen.



## 2.6 FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

In 2025, the United Nations in Yemen secured financing of USD 778.5 million to address the country's complex development challenges and to accelerate progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

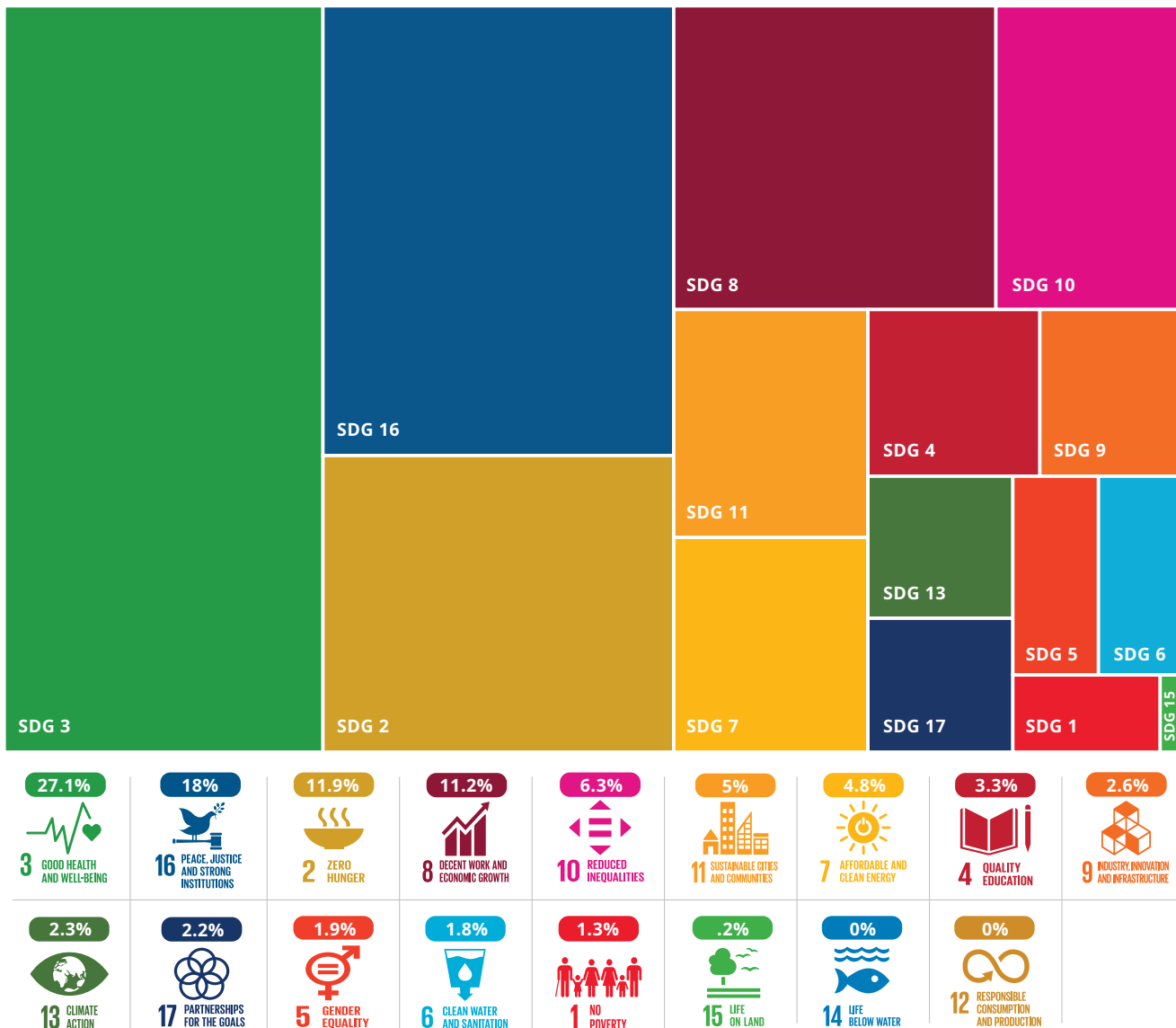


UN expenditure in Yemen in 2025 was concentrated around a limited number of SDGs, reflecting the scale and immediacy of needs in the country. The largest allocations were directed to SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being at USD 168.8 million, SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions at USD 111.9 million, and SDG 2: Zero Hunger at USD 73.8 million. In the Yemen context, this concentration reflects the continued prioritisation of life-saving health and nutrition services, protection and emergency response, institutional and service continuity, and food security support for populations affected by conflict, displacement, disease risks and acute vulnerability.

At the other end of the distribution, SDG 15: Life on Land received USD 1.0 million, SDG 1: No Poverty received USD 8.1 million, and SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation received USD 11.3 million. Whilst no dedicated expenditure was recorded under SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production or SDG 14: Life Below Water in the 2025 SDG expenditure split. These allocations do not necessarily indicate lower needs, but may reflect the concentration of resources in areas considered more immediate or life-saving in 2025, the reporting of some related activities under other SDGs, or more targeted interventions in these sectors. They may also point to areas where further investment could be needed as Yemen moves from urgent humanitarian response towards recovery, resilience and longer-term development.

Securing sustainable and predictable financing will remain essential to sustaining progress across these priorities and supporting Yemen's transition from urgent response toward recovery and longer-term development. As implementation of the UNSDCF continues, addressing financing constraints and diversifying resource mobilisation will be critical to achieving more balanced and high-impact outcomes. To this end, the UN in Yemen will continue to pursue sustained financial support for priority programmes, strengthen alignment between resources, national priorities and resilience objectives, and expand innovative financing solutions and partnerships.

### UN Yemen Investments Aligned with Selected SDGs, 2025





# CHAPTER 03

LOOKING FORWARD  
UNCT - PRIORITIES FOR 2026



At this pivotal moment for Yemen, UNCT will define its 2026 priorities by building on the lessons of 2025 and responding to emerging opportunities. As the final year of the current Cooperation Framework, 2026 will also serve as a transition year, bridging to the next strategic planning cycle and the forthcoming UNSDCF for 2027–2029.

Developed in close partnership with national counterparts and informed by the updated Common Country Analysis, the UNCT's 2026 priorities focus on the following areas:

- ◆ **Preparing the next Cooperation Framework (2027–2029):** The UNCT will launch inclusive consultations and analytical work to develop a forward-looking strategic framework. This process will be anchored in national development priorities and informed by achievements and challenges from recent years. The new UNSDCF will seek to deepen UN support for peacebuilding, recovery, and sustainable development in Yemen, with a strong emphasis on resilience, inclusion, and institutional strengthening.
- ◆ **Bridging humanitarian response with recovery and resilience:** The UNCT will advance a more seamless transition from emergency assistance to sustainable recovery by aligning humanitarian interventions with longer-term recovery and resilience strategies.
- ◆ **Rebuilding public services and infrastructure:** The UNCT will scale up support to rehabilitate essential infrastructure, including schools, health facilities, and water systems to restore access to basic services and strengthen local service-delivery systems.
- ◆ **Stimulating economic recovery and livelihoods:** The UNCT will promote inclusive growth by supporting:
  - ◆ Public works and job-creation programmes that provide immediate income opportunities while building durable community assets.
  - ◆ Private-sector revitalization and investment promotion, including support to small and medium enterprises (SMEs), youth entrepreneurship, and partnerships with the Yemeni diaspora.
  - ◆ Strengthening governance and social cohesion: The UNCT will continue to strengthen institutional capacities at national and local levels, support inclusive governance processes, and expand community-based peacebuilding initiatives.

This includes support for civil documentation, as well as the promotion of human rights and accountability mechanisms.

◆ **Advancing inclusive social protection:** The UN will support national institutions and policy frameworks to improve the sustainability and inclusivity of social protection. A key focus will be operationalizing the National Social Protection Strategic Framework to strengthen coordination among government agencies, humanitarian actors, and development partners. Expanding social assistance, including Cash Plus interventions, will provide targeted support to children, persons with disabilities, and conflict-affected populations. In addition, transitioning from Cash for Work to more sustainable employment models will promote skills development and alignment with international labour standards.

◆ **Expanding Access to Essential Services:** Ensuring equitable access to quality health, nutrition, education, and WASH services remains a priority. 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 strengthen water-supply infrastructure. Through UNDP's Sustainable Islands and Energy for Rural Yemen (SIERY) initiative, funding will be directed to local priorities to improve essential service delivery and living conditions.

◆ **Supporting Inclusive Governance and Peacebuilding:** Inclusive governance and peacebuilding remain critical. UN Women will continue to leverage partnerships and engage with peace efforts led by the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen (OSES-GY), promoting the meaningful participation of Yemeni women and youth. To further strengthen local governance, UNDP will facilitate knowledge exchanges for local authorities in Egypt and Jordan, with a strong emphasis on women's representation.

◆ **Protecting Women, Girls, and Children:** 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.

◆ In addition, securing emergency donor support for women's and girls' economic empowerment remains vital to fostering resilience and long-term development.

◆ **Strengthening Food Security and Livelihoods:** The UN will scale 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 advancing climate adaptation initiatives, particularly by supporting Micro, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs).

◆ Recognizing ongoing risks, including food insecurity, funding gaps, security constraints, and limited inclusion in peace processes, the UNCT will pursue a proactive risk management approach in close coordination with government counterparts and partners. This will emphasize early warning and response, strengthened coordination, integration of climate resilience and disaster risk reduction, advocacy for flexible and multi-year financing, and inclusive participation, ensuring that women, youth, and marginalized groups are meaningfully engaged in shaping Yemen's collective path forward in 2026 and beyond.





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