

Annual Results Report

2023

Yemen

Acknowledgements

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- 4.1 - Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

Yemen remains among the world's most severe humanitarian crises, with 18.2 million people in need of assistance. Nearly 80 per cent of the population lives below the poverty line, and almost half face severe food insecurity in 2024. This includes about 4.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), 70,847 refugees and asylum-seekers, and 308,261 migrants in transit or residing in the country.

The country is mired in a state of no-peace, no-war, with truce-like conditions persisting for nearly a year and a half since the UN-mediated truce ended on October 2, 2022. Peace negotiations remain precarious, with the political and security situation extremely fragile nationwide. The conflict in Gaza since October 2023 has further complicated security, along with the US designation of Ansar Allah as a 'Specially Designated Global Terrorist Group' (SDGT) in mid-February 2024, potentially impacting aid delivery, especially in the north.

Relations with the Internationally Recognized Government (IRG) in the South and de facto authorities in the North are complex. Yemen grapples with a protection crisis marked by civilian casualties, large-scale displacement, marginalization, and discriminatory norms, leading to negative coping mechanisms. Severe economic decline, infrastructure damage, and service collapse drive widespread vulnerabilities.

Persistent security threats and mines in areas of potential return or integration hinder long-term solutions for IDPs. Despite progress in refugee registration and protection, obstacles remain, hindering life-saving interventions and restricting access to the displaced. Delivering aid to IDPs, ensuring access, addressing interference, and conducting comprehensive needs assessments are key areas for humanitarian action, requiring collaboration with authorities.

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Actual (2023)
1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	85.70%	73.26%
1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	100.00%

UNHCR's engagement with authorities on protection and solutions for forcibly displaced people progressed across areas and interventions. The partnership agreement with IPNA/BRA in the North resumed registration of new asylum seekers with an initial target of 500 individuals. It was not achieved however by BRA citing to no-shows by PoCs. Registration of newborn children, renewal of documentation, capacity building, as well as verification of refugees and asylum-seekers continued in Yemen. In the North, the active refugee population stood at 31,316 by the end of 2023 of the total number of 71,816 for the entire country.

The partnership with NACRA and Joint Vision for Protection and Solutions for Refugees continued through engagement also with key public agencies, Family Department of Mol, Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor expecting a Joint Action Plan. With Civil Registration Authority, an Action Plan on Civil Documentation for IDPs was implemented. A Joint Strategy on Responding to Mixed Movements (RMMS) was developed by UNHCR and IOM with its Action Plan that includes Mixed Movement Working Group and RMMS members, too.

Until recently, humanitarian interventions remained focused on emergencies given the ongoing conflict in the country with little attention to durable solutions for IDPs. With the establishment of the UN Durable Solutions Working Group, UNHCR played a pivotal role, as a key member, by promoting the centrality of protection, providing critical analysis, leveraging the capabilities of its three clusters (Protection, CCCM, and Shelter) to advance durable solutions for IDPs. UNHCR co lead along with UNDP a joint proposal to the IDSF for the South of Yemen through which will conduct a profiling assessment and an intention survey to IDPs in the South of Yemen, in addition to capacity building on protection and durable solutions concepts and plans.

The Internationally Recognized Government based in the South renewed its commitment to the 2013 National Policy on addressing internal displacement and participated in the Global Refugee Forum where they presented five pledges on education, healthcare, social protection, durable solutions and climate change mitigation.

2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Actual (2023)
2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	IDPs	26.87%	26.87%
2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	9.32%	6.00%

2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
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Through protection monitoring and socio-economic assessments, UNHCR reached 153,185 refugee and IDP households. Assessments provided basis for protection analysis, referrals of vulnerable individuals to protection and specialized services such as health, small scale livelihood activities, education, cash assistance. 126,214 HHs were assisted (867,491 ind.) for their basic needs, rent payment and winterization. 843,118 IDPs and host community members living in urban and rural areas benefited from UNHCR protection and assistance in 2023.

2,797 refugees and asylum seekers and 15,091 IDPs received legal aid and counselling. Case management services were provided to 1,481 vulnerable refugee and asylum-seeking children. 9,583 asylum-seekers and refugee children received support with primary and secondary education. 5,671 refugees were assisted with lifesaving medical interventions in public and private hospitals. A total of 3,282 cases of displaced children at risk were identified and referred to specialized service providers. 252K individuals living in 243 IDP sites benefitted from camp management and infrastructure maintenance in coordination with local authorities. UNHCR supported 383 members of the Community Based Protection Network throughout the country. 115,304 IDPs (16,472 HHs) benefitted from various types of shelter assistance, including 2,534 returnee IDP households with sustainable shelter solutions. 189,392 newly displaced IDPs, returnees and refugees (27,053 HHs) received non-food items. 76,752 IDPs and host community members benefitted from 59 Quick Impact Projects.

UNHCR continued its advocacy for the inclusion of refugees and IDPs in public services and in programs by other UN agencies prioritized in the Management Response Plan of Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluation. This resulted in commitment by UNICEF to the inclusion of children based on needs and not status, and a Letter of Understanding signed with UNFPA.

3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Actual (2023)
3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40.00%	53.29%
3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	59.41%	73.46%
3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	19.10%	23.85%

Community-based Protection networks (CBPNs) and community representation committees support their communities actively by disseminating information, raising awareness, referring vulnerable persons to specialized services, and collecting feedback from the community on their protection and assistance needs. UNHCR ensures that women, girls, men, boys and people with disabilities are members of the CBPNs and community representation committee.

Gender balance was enhanced to address the needs of IDPs in remote areas, and 50% of refugee women in the urban setting, 50% of women in the camp, and 37% of IDP women participated in the community structures. Youth programming was introduced, focusing on the program, which was designed to provide equal access and opportunity for refugee youth digital inclusion, the implementation of UNHCR global sports strategy, and consultation.

UNHCR promoted livelihood activities through QIPs (for IDPs) and technical and vocational education, which enhanced the integration and peaceful coexistence of refugees, asylum-seekers and IDPs, including women and girls with host communities, strengthened their access to economic infrastructure by producing skilled professionals, and contributed to reducing unemployment and promoting economic and social well-being. UNHCR supported 9,583 asylum-seekers and refugees in enrolling in primary and secondary

education.

Under the inter-agency coordination effort, UNHCR committed to contributing to the humanitarian coordinator's inclusion and equity strategy in Yemen. UN, INGOs, NGOs and government officials are members of the strategy and aim to achieve gender equality in the humanitarian response in Yemen.

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Actual (2023)
4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	761	1,422
4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	56	8

Resettlement for refugees was expanded through a new quota of 100 individuals submitted to Australia and the pilot resettlement submission of 10 individuals to the US. In total, UNHCR Yemen submitted 178 individuals for resettlement in 2023. Due to the length of post-acceptance processing and a lower quota in 2022, only eight resettlement departures took place in 2023. UNHCR also supported complimentary pathways, including family reunification to Belgium.

Assisted voluntary returns (ASR) to Somalia continued with an increased target which included refugees registered in the North for the first time. ASR was expanded to Kharaz, Mukalla and Al-Mahra in the South. Between August - December 2023, UNHCR assisted 1,422 Somali refugees (136 from the North). Among them were 300 vulnerable individuals with chronic medical conditions and individuals in destitute situations. Child-friendly materials were distributed to refugee children prior to boat embarkation and a litigation desk was set up at Aden seaport to provide support with any potential legal issues between refugees and third parties, including mediation in the context of debt settlement.

UNHCR was able to include 284 Ethiopian refugees and asylum-seekers in IOM's Voluntary Humanitarian Return program in 2023. UNHCR provided counseling followed by biometric verification. In addition, UNHCR Ethiopia reported 331 individuals arrived in Addis Ababa spontaneously and their registration status updated. UNHCR was able to assist a refugee family return home to Iraq.

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

UNHCR operates in Yemen with two separate authorities, complicating efforts to establish consistent coordination nationwide. In the North, the registration of asylum seekers and refugees was halted for six years, resulting in many individuals being unable to access essential protection and services due to a lack of documentation, including refugee and asylum seeker certificates.

Throughout 2023, Assisted Spontaneous Returns to Somalia faced delays due to logistical challenges, with the first movement not occurring until 27 August 2023. Additionally, the summer season's rough seas limited the timeframe for movements. Compounding these issues, resettlement countries were unable to conduct missions into Yemen. Furthermore, the absence of Refugee Status Determination procedures in the North prevented asylum-seekers from benefiting from this solution.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

Through its tri-clusters of Protection, CCCM and Shelter/Non-Food Items (NFI), UNHCR coordinated the humanitarian response of 126 agencies. UNHCR also co-led the Mixed Migration Working Group (MMWG) with IOM, the Working Group for Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse with UNICEF and the Housing, Land and Property and Durable Solutions Working Group with NRC.

UNHCR, in collaboration with several UN agencies and partners, took the lead in identifying strategic protection priorities in line with the Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluation for Yemen. This resulted in a comprehensive action plan aimed at addressing protection priorities within the humanitarian response.

UNHCR's leadership on protection of civilians contributed to improved access to vital protection services, advocacy for humanitarian access and adherence to international humanitarian and human rights law, conflict analysis, coordination of protection activities to maximize impact and avoid duplication, delivery of emergency assistance, monitoring and reporting on protection of civilians, as well as raising awareness.

UNHCR co-led, jointly with IOM, the Refugee and Migrant Multi-Sector mechanism. The mechanism involved some 20 humanitarian actors and took an active role in YHF and HNO/HRP process. UNHCR and IOM finalized a Joint Strategy on Mixed Movement with its Action Plan.

In 2023, UNHCR maintained operational partnerships with government authorities in both the South and North of Yemen. UNHCR and UNDP also proposed the Internal Displacement Solutions Fund for southern Yemen, aiming to support a profiling exercise and intention survey of IDPs.

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

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

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	81.72%	85.00%	123.52%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	11.11%	20.00%	15.95%
1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	IDPs	63.27%	65.00%	98.91%
1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	79.88%	85.00%	133.82%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

By the end of 2023, Yemen hosted 70,847 refugees and asylum-seekers, comprising 55,571 refugees and 15,276 asylum-seekers. Of this population, 29,575 resided in the northern governorates, while 41,272 were situated in the southern governorates. The demographic breakdown showed that 45 per cent were female and 55 per cent male, with the majority originating from Somalia (64 per cent) and Ethiopia (26 per cent). Most individuals (86.5 per cent) lived in urban areas, while the remainder (13.5 per cent) were housed in Kharaz camp. Among them, 59 per cent were women and children, with 7,026 individuals having specific needs, primarily women at risk (2 per cent) and those with severe medical conditions (2 per cent).

In the North, the resumption of new asylum-seeker registrations in 2023 marked a significant step forward after a suspension that lasted from 2016. The Bureau of Refugee Affairs (BRA) registered 750 new individuals, including 155 adults and 595 children. In December, BRA and UNHCR jointly inactivated 11,825 individual records due to expired registration documentation. In the South, UNHCR and the Immigration, Passport Neutralization Authority (IPNA) registered 6,661 individuals, with 789 refugee and asylum-seeker children benefiting from birth registration.

Positive collaboration continued with both authorities, enabling UNHCR to facilitate the issuance of critical civil documents to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and asylum-seekers/refugees. In the North, 6,903 documents were issued or renewed by IPNA-BRA, while in the South, UNHCR and IPNA issued 26,551 documents, surpassing the target of 21,500. Mobile missions reached Seiyun, Dhale, and Al Mahrah, registering and documenting 3,057 refugees and asylum-seekers. Additionally, UNHCR and its partners supported IDP returnees in obtaining civil documentation, particularly National IDs. Joint action plans in the South and North included providing equipment and materials to enhance the Civil Registration Agency's operational capacity and expand its geographical coverage. Cash assistance for national identity documents was also provided in the north to aid vulnerable IDPs.

2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	335.00	320.00	498.00
2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	Unknown	100.00%
2.3 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR, in 2023, introduced a new case-processing strategy to streamline the handling of refugee status determination (RSD) for resettlement processing. This initiative aimed to enhance efficiency and effectiveness in managing refugee cases. As part of this strategy, UNHCR implemented specialized Communication with Communities (CwC) related to case processing, ensuring transparency and understanding among affected individuals.

In the south, UNHCR continued its provision of individualized RSD services, ensuring that refugees received fair and thorough consideration of their asylum claims. Meanwhile, discussions were underway regarding the reintroduction of RSD procedures in the northern areas, where such services had been suspended. Throughout these processes, UNHCR adhered strictly to its procedural standards for mandate determination, ensuring that all individuals received due process and fair treatment. This included the right of appeal for those initially denied recognition.

Despite challenges, UNHCR piloted protection frontloading for a selected number of cases in the last quarter of 2023. This innovative approach aimed to expedite the processing of refugee status determination decisions, potentially reducing waiting times for individuals in need of urgent protection. Throughout the year, UNHCR finalized RSD decisions for 59 individuals, providing them with clarity regarding their legal status and access to international protection.

In the north, UNHCR concentrated its efforts on capacity development for local authorities involved in refugee registration and documentation. As part of this endeavor, a solarization project was implemented at the Immigration, Passport, and Naturalization Authority-Bureau of Refugee Affairs (IPNA-BRA) office and reception center. This project not only ensured clean water access for refugees and registration staff but also provided a stable power supply essential for processing refugee registrations and issuing documentation.

The infrastructure improvement of BRA office aimed to strengthen the overall refugee protection framework in Yemen, contributing to a more conducive environment for displaced populations seeking safety and security.

3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Not yet aligned: ≤69 points	Not yet aligned: ≤69 points	Not yet aligned: ≤69 points
3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness	Others of Concern	Not yet aligned: ≤69 points	Not yet aligned: ≤69 points	Progressing towards alignment: 70-89 points

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR continued its close coordination with authorities in Yemen to support the improvement in the protection environment and access to basic rights for asylum-seekers and refugees in the country. The coordination with the National Committee for Refugee Affairs (NACRA) in Sana'a was particularly strengthened during 2023. UNHCR and NACRA are together coordinating the implementation of the 2022 - 2024 Joint Vision on Refugee Protection and Solutions. This led to the timely approval of UNHCR projects, and the uninterrupted provision of protection services and assistance to forcibly displaced people.

UNHCR conducted a series of advocacy and capacity-development initiatives with authorities, and public and community institutions on topics such as international refugee protection, humanitarian principles, IDP protection, civil documentation, and the prevention and reduction of statelessness. These initiatives targeted, among others, the Civil Registration Authority (CRA), the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Interior, the Bar Council, the Ministry of Guidance and Endowment, Officials from the Offices of the President and the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Media, the Office of the Public Prosecutor, members of the judiciary, law enforcement, the Ministry of Human Rights, and community leaders. In Aden and Marib, specific sessions were held for members of the Executive Unit (the IDP coordination body in the IRG areas), and the CRA.

IOM and UNHCR conducted a joint training on mixed movements targeting senior policymakers from key government agencies in Aden and surrounding governorates, with representatives from several ministries.

Additionally, UNHCR's academic partner in Sana'a conducted an advanced workshop program for 35 law students focusing on the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol. This was supplemented by a moot court session to enhance the students' legal expertise and equip them with the skills to become advocates for refugees, including advocating for the adoption of a national asylum law.

4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1.50%	Unknown	1.50%
4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	Unknown	100.00%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	Unknown	100.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR has responded to the needs of 248 refugee and asylum-seeker survivors of gender-based violence by providing dedicated case management services through trained partner staff. UNHCR's and its implementing partners comprehensive support includes individualized case management, offering counseling, mental health and psychosocial support, legal aid, cash assistance, and access to health services, including primary and secondary care and Post-Exposure Prophylaxis kits, all within a safe and confidential environment. Our approach is survivor-centered, prioritizing informed consent and respecting the wishes and intentions of survivors at all times.

To improve access to services for internally displaced persons (IDPs), UNHCR has introduced integrated mobile teams, reducing the need for individuals to visit specific service centers. Services for survivors of gender-based violence are provided based on self-disclosure and confidential referrals to qualified service providers. Since implementing this approach, UNHCR has provided core response services to 505 survivors and referred 1,239 survivors to other service providers, ensuring they receive the necessary social and legal support, cash assistance, and health care referrals.

In addition, 1,686 women across 15 governorates have benefited from social activities aimed at preventing gender-based violence and reducing risks. These activities provide women and girls with opportunities for conversation, sharing experiences, socializing, and mutual support. Capacity-building activities empower women and girls facing challenges, reduce protection risks, and enhance their income-generating prospects through marketable skills training. As part of risk mitigation strategy, solar lights have been installed in the Basateen neighborhood in Aden and Mukalla.

UNHCR has organized a series of events during the 16 Days of Activism campaign against gender-based violence, with a focus on the theme "Invest to prevent violence against women and girls." These events engaged refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and children, including those with disabilities. Across the country, 51 partner staff and 53 community-based outreach volunteers have been trained on gender-based violence prevention, risk mitigation, and response.

Throughout 2023, UNHCR actively participated in the Gender-Based Violence Area of Responsibility Group and the Gender and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse Networks, advocating for the inclusion of refugees, asylum-seekers, and displaced women and girls in all efforts to respond to and prevent gender-based violence.

5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure	IDPs	67.82%	70.00%	71.30%
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	IDPs	27.65%	30.00%	9.00%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	15.81%	20.00%	9.67%
5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	98.02%	100.00%	100.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR has placed a significant focus on child protection response, prioritizing the needs of refugee and asylum-seeking children and enhancing the identification and referral processes for displaced children to specialized services. In 2023, UNHCR provided case management services to 1,481 refugee and asylum-seeking children, marking an 8 per cent increase and underscoring the pressing protection needs of the most vulnerable children.

Among these children, UNHCR supported 303 unaccompanied children by arranging alternative care solutions, and provided rehabilitation services, assistive devices, and inclusive education to 379 children with disabilities. Through collaboration with partner organizations, UNHCR successfully identified and mitigated key child protection risks, including child poverty, lack of suitable care for unaccompanied and separated children, homelessness, and school dropout.

Moreover, 1,430 children participated in recreational activities, while 230 children received daycare services in Sana'a, allowing working parents to maintain employment while ensuring the safety and well-being of their children. To bolster staff expertise in child protection, UNHCR and its partner INTERSOS conducted three training sessions on refugee and asylum-seeker protection for 132 individuals in Aden and surrounding areas. Additionally, UNHCR organized a four-day training on its case management framework for asylum-seeking and refugee children, benefiting 18 partner staff in Sana'a.

In 2023, UNHCR introduced an integrated mobile teams approach, enabling all identification, referral, and recreational activities for internally displaced children in 15 governorates in the North to be conducted through mobile teams. Similarly, Community-Based Protection Networks in the South facilitated similar activities across seven governorates, reaching remote and rural areas. Overall, 3,282 at-risk children were identified, with 2,380 referred to specialized services, and 9,235 participating in recreational activities across Yemen. UNHCR also ensured vulnerable internally displaced children were referred to other organizations for further assistance.

At the inter-agency coordination level, UNHCR played an active role as a member of the Child Protection Area of Responsibility Group and the Case Management Technical Working Group, advocating for the inclusion of forcibly displaced children in all child protection programs.

6. Outcome Area: Safety and Access to Justice

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

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR, in collaboration with its partners, delivered personalized legal assistance—including counseling, mediation, and representation—to refugees and asylum-seekers both within and outside detention facilities across Yemen, addressing a range of civil and criminal matters. Additionally, individual legal aid was extended to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees, focusing solely on civil issues such as civil documentation, family law matters (including marriage, divorce, custody, and alimony), and Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) concerns. Legal aid for refugees in detention predominantly addressed criminal or immigration offenses, with other cases involving forced eviction, challenges in accessing civil status documentation, as well as criminal, labor, and employment law matters.

UNHCR conducted legal awareness sessions for refugees, asylum-seekers, IDPs, and returnees, covering various legal topics such as criminal, civil, and family law, local community norms, and access to civil documentation. IDPs were provided information on family law, civil status documentation, and Housing, Land, and Property issues.

In 2023, UNHCR surpassed its target for providing legal assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers, driven

by increased demand from the community and a rising number of individuals seeking assistance from UNHCR's legal partners.

In areas under the control of the Internationally Recognized Government (IRG), UNHCR's legal partner conducted monitoring visits to police stations, prisons, and detention centers across seven governorates, offering individual legal support to 305 refugee detainees. Additionally, UNHCR continued to provide legal assistance to refugee and asylum-seeker children, particularly concerning civil and family law matters, instances where children conflicted with the law, or faced harassment. Collaboration with the Family Protection Department of the Ministry of Interior in areas controlled by de facto authorities (DFA) in the north led to an increased number of children being referred for follow-up support.

Moreover, UNHCR monitored the forced transfer of over 200 groups of individuals from areas under DFA in the north to those controlled by the IRG. Among these, 46 individuals were confirmed as refugees or asylum-seekers. UNHCR closely monitored these transfers, ensuring appropriate follow-up and support for individuals arriving in the South.

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

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	IDPs	83.24%	90.00%	82.59%
7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	95.00%	95.00%	92.54%
7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	IDPs	40.91%	45.00%	38.38%
7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	54.05%	60.00%	33.65%
7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.	IDPs	Unknown	Unknown	Moderate: 40-69 points
7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	Unknown	Moderate: 40-69 points

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2023, UNHCR, in collaboration with its partners, conducted participatory assessments across various regions in Yemen to gather insights from refugees, asylum-seekers, and internally displaced persons (IDPs) to inform the strategic direction, priority setting and delivery modalities during the program planning cycle. In the governorates of Amanat Al-Asimah, Aden, and Al Mukalla, refugees and asylum-seekers expressed concerns regarding their safety, freedom of movement, access to registration and documentation, and challenges in meeting their basic needs. Similarly, IDPs, particularly those from female-headed households, highlighted difficulties in accessing essential services, increased incidents of intimate-partner violence, and limited access to reproductive health and nutrition services. Additionally, displaced individuals expressed apprehension about returning to their places of origin due to security concerns and faced challenges in accessing adequate shelter, including the threat of evictions.

UNHCR maintained a strong focus on promoting age, gender, and diversity considerations in community outreach structures such as the community-based protection networks and community representation committees. These structures played a crucial role in identifying individuals with specific needs and

facilitating their access to specialized support and services. While there was an increase in the number of women participating in leadership roles within these structures, efforts continued to further enhance gender representation and participation.

Responding to feedback from displaced communities, UNHCR enhanced its Complaint and Feedback Mechanisms (CFM) to ensure that affected populations have avenues to voice their concerns and grievances. Through localized telephonic helplines, official emails, complaint and feedback boxes, and information feedback points, displaced individuals were empowered to provide feedback on humanitarian services and seek assistance as needed. The CFM successfully met its targets for 2023, reflecting the effectiveness of collaborative efforts between UNHCR and its partners.

To further strengthen community engagement and information dissemination, UNHCR developed a comprehensive database of Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs). This resource equips partners and community engagement structures with accurate and up-to-date information on available services, rights, and obligations. By providing reliable information, UNHCR aims to empower displaced communities and enhance their understanding of available support mechanisms and entitlements.

Through these initiatives, UNHCR reaffirmed its commitment to ensuring the well-being and protection of displaced populations in Yemen. By actively engaging with affected communities, addressing their concerns, and enhancing access to essential services, UNHCR continues to play a vital role in supporting the most vulnerable individuals amidst the ongoing humanitarian crisis.

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	IDPs	30.55%	35.00%	17.69%
8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	64.39%	70.00%	33.12%
8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	87.28%	Unknown	87.28%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR continues to play a critical role in providing cash assistance to vulnerable asylum-seekers and refugees in Yemen, employing socio-economic assessments and protection monitoring tools to identify individuals facing significant challenges. Through these assessments, UNHCR reaches out to internally displaced persons (IDP) communities, facilitating referrals to appropriate service providers. Following the closure of community centers in the north, Integrated Mobile Teams were established to extend outreach and deliver essential services to remote IDP communities.

In 2023, UNHCR provided mental health and psychosocial support to 24,272 individuals, predominantly IDPs, and a smaller number of refugees and asylum-seekers with specific needs. Gender-balanced monitors conducted assessments for thousands of refugee, asylum-seeker, and IDP households nationwide, identifying 78,756 households eligible for multi-purpose cash assistance. Emergency cash assistance was provided to 37,946 individuals facing immediate life-threatening situations or critical protection risks, with additional one-time assistance allocated to 15,270 households in cold and rainy areas of the north.

To address the needs of the most vulnerable refugees and asylum-seekers, UNHCR introduced a countrywide case management system. Nearly 5,000 individuals at heightened risk, including those with

severe disabilities and unaccompanied older persons, benefited from case management services. Through home visits and specialized referrals, UNHCR ensured prompt identification and support for vulnerable individuals, with over 1,500 asylum-seekers and refugees receiving cash assistance as part of the case management process.

In total, UNHCR delivered multi-purpose cash assistance to 78,756 households, benefiting over 520,000 individuals, primarily IDPs. For IDPs, multi-purpose cash assistance was typically provided as a one-time measure, with exceptions made for the most vulnerable households. Meanwhile, refugees and asylum-seekers received assistance through three installments, with continuous support for those identified as most in need. The amount of assistance provided was determined based on the Minimum Expenditure Basket, ensuring that recipients could meet their essential needs.

UNHCR's commitment to delivering cash assistance underscores its dedication to supporting vulnerable populations in Yemen, particularly amidst the challenging humanitarian landscape. By employing robust assessment mechanisms and tailored case management approaches, UNHCR continues to make meaningful strides in addressing the diverse needs of displaced individuals and promoting their well-being and dignity.

9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6.79%	Unknown	6.79%
9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90.01%	Unknown	90.01%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The shelter initiatives implemented in Yemen have had a profound impact on displaced populations, addressing critical needs and significantly improving living conditions. A total of 13,933 households (equivalent to 97,531 individuals) residing in internally displaced persons (IDP) sites and return areas have benefited from these interventions. Additionally, 2,539 households (17,773 individuals) received emergency shelter kits, effectively meeting immediate shelter requirements, and enhancing overall well-being. These accomplishments underscore the positive outcomes of UNHCR's shelter strategy in Yemen and underscore the necessity of sustained support to meet the ongoing shelter needs of displaced communities.

Transitional shelters tailored to diverse harsh weather conditions have been constructed and distributed, benefiting 3,555 households (24,885 individuals). These shelters, designed with local materials, feature insulation and ventilation systems, markedly improving living standards for forcibly displaced individuals.

As part of its Durable Solutions strategy, UNHCR has provided Cash for House Rehabilitation and Shelter Maintenance to 7,417 households, reaching 46,372 individuals. This conditional cash assistance targets returnees requiring support to refurbish and maintain safe and dignified shelters in their areas of origin. Assistance is disbursed in multiple installments, contingent upon verification of completion certificates confirming appropriate use of funds for intended purposes and aligns with guidelines set by the Shelter/NFI Cluster. Similarly, 273 households (1,911 individuals) have received in-kind assistance for house rehabilitation and shelter maintenance.

These shelter initiatives have facilitated improved access to sustainable shelter and basic service amenities for IDPs residing in urban and rural settlements. To maximize impact, shelter activities have been integrated with other essential services such as Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Protection, Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), and community-based protection initiatives. This holistic approach has fostered social cohesion, resilience, and self-reliance among displaced and host

communities.

UNHCR and its partners have played a pivotal role in implementing shelter activities, offering technical expertise, resources, and coordination to ensure effective execution. This includes developing shelter solutions suited to various climatic conditions and ensuring equitable resource distribution.

10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	57.18%
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	97.11%	100.00%	99.02%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR's Yemen 2022–2025 Public Health Response Strategy focuses on inclusion of refugees into national health care system, capacity development for partners, use of a multisectoral approach, and full implementation of the strategic health information system. UNHCR continued efforts to mainstream refugees and asylum-seekers into the national health systems based on Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MOPHP), and supporting five primary health clinics in Sana'a, Aden, and Lahj for provision of health care services to refugees and asylum seekers, as well as members of host communities.

A total of 179,251 health consultations were provided to 101,583 refugees and 77,668 Yemeni nationals. Crude and Under Five Mortality Rates remained within standard (0.4 and 0.86). Coverage for measles vaccinations for under-five children is (57%), an improvement over 2022 (30%), but still below the standard. UNHCR community health programme continued to address this issue through awareness-raising activities among RASs and host communities. Further outreach and awareness raising activities were conducted on prevention of communicable disease, hygiene promotion (reaching 73,514 persons) in addition to field referrals to clinics, case, defaulter tracking and vaccine/EPI promotion.

UNHCR continued its support for safe motherhood activities with 835 live births attended by qualified medical staff (707 refugee births in Kharaz refugee camp clinic, or referrals hospitals in Sanaa and Aden). Education and presentation services on reproductive health reached 50,870 persons. 1,138 pregnant women received Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMCT) services, and 977 persons received voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) services.

UNHCR supported RAS to access preventative and curative nutritional services provided by the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MoPHP). 351 severely malnourished refugee children (aged 6-56 months) were newly admitted to the community-based management programme and received therapeutic food supplements. 895 children under five, and 817 pregnant and lactating mothers, were newly admitted to the supplementary feeding programme and received preventative ready to use supplements.

In collaboration with MOPHP, UNHCR supported 5,671 RAS to access life-saving medical treatment, provision of treatment and care on non-communicable diseases and mental illness through dedicated staff and regular medicines. 2,089 persons with disabilities received medical care, including access to assistive devices and physiotherapy sessions.

11. Outcome Area: Education

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2.50%	5.00%	0.71%
11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	48.83%	55.00%	64.80%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Aligned with the UNHCR Global Education Strategy, UNHCR remained committed to facilitating access to education for refugee and asylum-seeker children and youth in Yemen. In 2023, a total of 9,583 children received various educational services, including enrollment support, individual follow-up in schools, counselling, provision of assistive devices, and school kits. Among them, 898 out-of-school children received personalized assistance to reintegrate into the education system.

In the south, UNHCR provided essential support to educational institutions. This included supplying uniforms and school kits to 2,623 primary and secondary students in Kharaz camp, 1,443 primary students in Aden's Basateen neighborhood, and offering monthly incentives to 232 teachers across six schools. Additionally, teaching materials were provided to nine schools at the beginning of each semester. Collaboration with local education offices facilitated the training of 71 teachers and education staff on various aspects of educational planning and management.

Community-based non-formal education initiatives were also implemented, benefitting 760 adults, children, and young refugees. In Kharaz camp, pre-school language classes, English classes, and adult literacy classes were organized by the refugee committee. Similarly, in Sana'a, literacy classes certified by the Ministry of Education were conducted for 71 children, along with remedial and English classes for 366 children.

Furthermore, 125 students were enrolled through the DAFI scholarship program, with 49 graduates during the year. After a three-year suspension, the DAFI program resumed in the north with six seats, following advocacy efforts with local authorities.

UNHCR's education interventions not only addressed barriers to education for refugee children but also enhanced coordination with education authorities and fostered awareness among the refugee community about the significance of education. These efforts are crucial in ensuring that refugee and asylum-seeker children in Yemen have access to quality education, empowering them for a brighter future despite challenging circumstances.

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

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	IDPs	35.00%	40.00%	35.00%
13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1.96%	Unknown	1.96%
13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4.08%	Unknown	4.08%
13.3 Proportion of people (working age) who are unemployed	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	15.51%	Unknown	15.51%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR prioritized the promotion of self-reliance, economic inclusion, and livelihood opportunities among internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, and asylum-seekers through the implementation of Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) and vocational trainings.

A total of 731 IDPs, comprising 396 women and 335 men, were empowered towards self-reliance and economic inclusion through targeted QIPs. These projects spanned various sectors including car and motorbike mechanics, livestock farming, food production, mobile maintenance, photography, and sewing. The selection of sectors for QIPs was done in consultation with local communities, taking into account market demands and available opportunities.

Furthermore, UNHCR and its partners provided short-term vocational trainings to 131 refugees and asylum-seekers, with 85 women and 46 men benefiting from these initiatives.

To ensure the efficacy of interventions, UNHCR regularly conducted socio-economic assessments to monitor and evaluate the needs of the most vulnerable communities in Yemen. In 2023, UNHCR finalized the development of additional questions focusing on livelihoods and return intentions, which will be integrated into the assessments scheduled for 2024.

14. Outcome Area: Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
14.1 Proportion of returnees with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Unknown	100.00%	100.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The Assisted Voluntary Returns to Somalia continued to see an uptick in participation, with an expanded quota that included, for the first time, the transfer of refugees registered in the north of Yemen. The program's reach in the south was broadened to encompass Kharaz, Mukalla, and Al-Mahra, in addition to Aden and the Basateen area.

From August to December 2023, a total of 1,422 Somali refugees (including 136 from the north) were assisted in returning from Aden to Berbera via charter boat. Among them were approximately 300 vulnerable individuals, including those with chronic medical conditions and those in destitute situations.

To ensure a smooth transition, UNHCR provided child-friendly materials to refugee children before their embarkation on the boat and established a litigation desk at Aden seaport to offer support on potential legal issues between refugees and third parties, including mediation for debt settlement.

Despite challenges related to nationality verification, the target of assisting 1,500 individuals with Assisted Voluntary Returns remained intact. In November 2023, four boat movements occurred, presenting logistical hurdles for medical screenings that required extended time to complete. This represented an increase compared to the previous year, where four boat movements occurred within a four-month period.

Additionally, Ethiopian refugees in Yemen were included in IOM's Voluntary Humanitarian Return program. UNHCR provided counseling to 284 refugees and asylum-seekers who expressed their intention to return to Ethiopia and facilitated their inclusion in the program. UNHCR Ethiopia confirmed that 331 individuals arrived spontaneously in Addis Ababa, and their registration status in Yemen was updated accordingly. Moreover, one Iraqi refugee family consisting of five individuals received counseling from UNHCR and returned to Iraq with assistance from IOM.

15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

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

Indicators	Population Type	Strategy Baseline	Target (2023)	Actual (2023)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	97	200	178
15.2 Average processing time from resettlement submission to departure under normal priority	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	180.00	180.00	86.00

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Resettlement activities expanded in 2023 with the introduction of a new quota for 100 individuals for submission to Australia, and a pilot scheme for the submission of 10 individuals to the United States of America. In total, UNHCR Yemen submitted 178 individuals to resettlement countries in 2023 with a further 30 individuals submitted to the MENA Regional Bureau for clearance precedent to country submission. Due to the length of post-acceptance processing and the lower resettlement quota in 2022, only eight resettlement departures took place in 2023. The operation also supported movement through complimentary pathways, including supporting family reunification to Belgium.

UNHCR conducted, refresher and training workshops for partner staff on integrity and anti-fraud standards. Due to absence of foreign diplomatic presence in Yemen, and to facilitate the need for resettlement countries to interview applicants for resettlement, UNHCR established virtual video conferencing facilities in both in Sana'a and Aden. These supported interviews for United State of America, New Zealand, and Canadian resettlement submissions.

16. Outcome Area: Integration and other Local Solutions

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

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The conflict has caused economic collapse and poverty, damaged infrastructure, limited access to basic services and resources, loss of civil documentation, and violations of rights. Additionally, food shortages worsened the situation of people in Yemen who were unable to secure food while prices became unaffordable, leaving millions behind exposed to hunger. The Yemeni population has continued to heavily depend on humanitarian assistance for more than 10 years. This dependency is causing limited options for life improvement and increasing the demand for basic needs due to the reduction of funds. The disparities in accessing jobs, protection, education, and other rights increased the challenges of attaining durable solutions. Women are disproportionately affected due to restrictions of mobility, lack of access to legal identity documentation and limited control over resources.

In 2023, considerable work related to some long-term solutions for IDPs, such as small-scale livelihood activities, advocacy to support issuance of civil documentation and capacity building of stakeholders, as well as installation of transitional shelters and provision of multi-purpose cash assistance. The IDP situation in most of the locations is protracted, which would require a change in the modality of interventions to facilitate the planning and the implementation of long-term solutions. However, durable solutions for IDPs remained limited, including return and settlement due to the lack of adequate programs and funds to support long-term solutions.

Through joint efforts, UNHCR took part in the first joint project preparation process along with a few other UN organizations. The project funded by the Internal Displacement Solution Fund (IDSF) on conducting solution intention assessment for future solutions projects and supporting the capacity of the authorities. Moreover, UNHCR is an active member in the UN Durable Solutions Working Group, promoting integrative solutions through the centrality of protection and the engagement of other sectors to consider long term solutions. In 2023, several interactions and consultations with clusters took place to mobilize resources and mainstream durable solutions for IDPs in their planning.

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

UNHCR in Yemen has prioritized enhancing community engagement and feedback mechanisms among asylum-seekers, refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and host communities. This includes disseminating information on reporting lines for allegations of fraud or misconduct by UNHCR staff and reporting lines for sexual exploitation and abuse, promoting transparency and accountability within the organization. Specific channels have been established to allow such incidents to be reported directly to the Office of the UNHCR Inspector General.

To address movement restrictions, particularly affecting female national staff, UNHCR has developed improved methodologies for remote and decentralized communication. This includes implementing telephone helplines, SMS services, and leveraging community-based protection networks to facilitate effective two-way communication with affected communities.

Throughout 2023, UNHCR has strengthened its Communication with Communities (CwC) initiatives and developed Information, Education, and Communication materials, translating them into relevant languages. These resources focus on providing information about protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, as well as measures to prevent fraud and exploitation. Additionally, UNHCR has created general service brochures, registration information leaflets, and awareness-raising materials to highlight community-feedback mechanisms.

Mainstreaming protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, community-feedback mechanisms, and considerations of age, gender, and diversity into all partnership agreements has been a priority. This includes ensuring consistent data collection segregated by age, gender, and diversity, with dedicated indicators capturing individuals with disabilities and other key dimensions of need and diversity. Gender-based violence risk mitigation measures are integrated into partner interventions, with consultations involving women, girls, boys, and men throughout the program implementation cycle.

In November 2023, UNHCR organized a training session on persons of diverse sexual orientation and gender identity and expression for protection staff members in Aden. This initiative reflects UNHCR's commitment to inclusivity and sensitivity to the needs of all individuals, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity.

Section 3: Resources

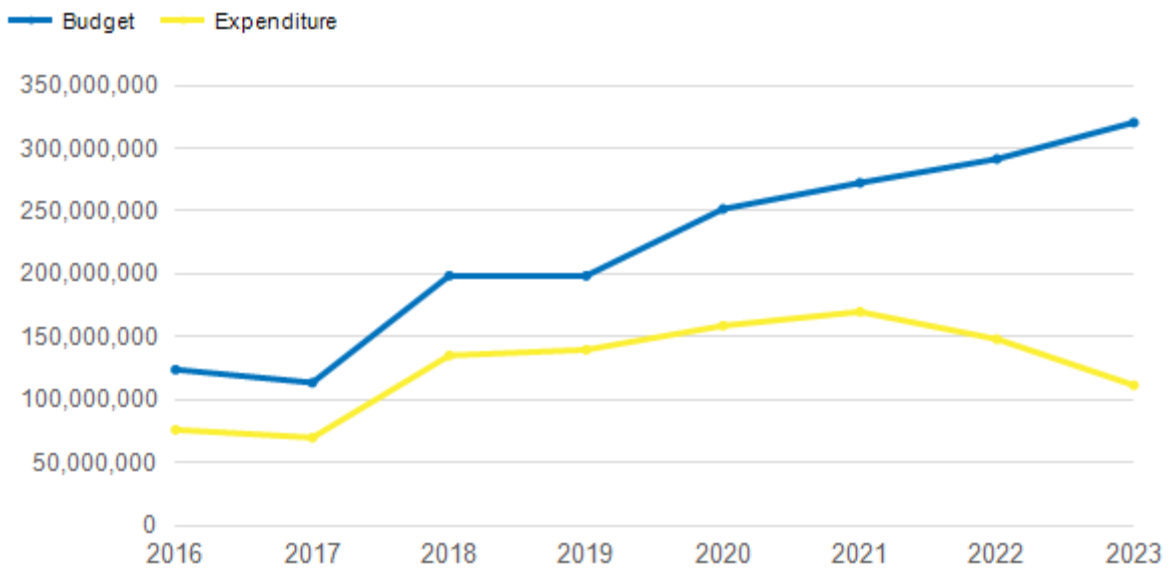
3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

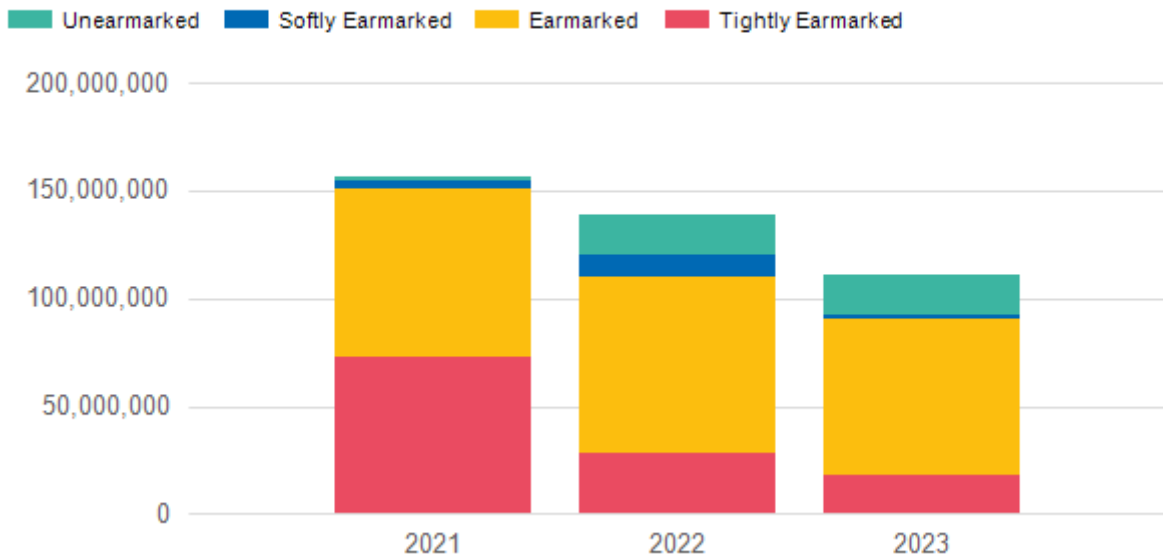
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	26,493,056	15,820,065	59.71%	15,820,065	100.00%
IA2: Assist	261,524,500	80,321,715	30.71%	80,321,715	100.00%
IA3: Empower	24,101,187	8,695,783	36.08%	8,695,783	100.00%
IA4: Solve	8,344,528	6,871,027	82.34%	6,871,027	100.00%
All Impact Areas		407,176			
Total	320,463,271	112,115,766	34.99%	111,708,590	99.64%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	7,948,510	6,742,581	84.83%	6,742,581	100.00%
OA2: Status	4,050,819	1,390,466	34.33%	1,390,466	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	6,907,864	3,878,006	56.14%	3,878,006	100.00%
OA4: GBV	6,080,837	2,178,806	35.83%	2,178,806	100.00%
OA5: Children	7,438,914	2,629,843	35.35%	2,629,843	100.00%
OA6: Justice	7,585,864	3,809,012	50.21%	3,809,012	100.00%
OA7: Community	14,955,567	5,786,567	38.69%	5,786,567	100.00%
OA8: Well-being	186,886,346	51,419,199	27.51%	51,419,199	100.00%
OA9: Housing	48,761,498	18,425,972	37.79%	18,425,972	100.00%
OA10: Health	9,139,517	3,876,323	42.41%	3,876,323	100.00%
OA11: Education	3,217,388	1,791,571	55.68%	1,791,571	100.00%
OA13: Livelihood	9,145,620	2,909,216	31.81%	2,909,216	100.00%
OA14: Return	2,728,280	1,403,360	51.44%	1,403,360	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	2,174,223	2,326,424	107.00%	2,326,424	100.00%
OA16: Integrate	1,562,181	870,519	55.72%	870,519	100.00%
EA20: External	1,879,844	2,270,725	120.79%	2,270,725	100.00%
All Outcome Areas		407,176			
Total	320,463,271	112,115,766	34.99%	111,708,590	99.64%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

Throughout 2023, UNHCR faced significant funding challenges in its efforts to deliver crucial protection services and assistance to vulnerable populations in Yemen. With only 36 percent of the required funds received against the \$320.4 million needed, UNHCR implemented life-saving activities valued at \$113.9 million, addressing urgent needs despite a critical funding gap of \$206.3 million for essential cash programs and shelter assistance.

To address these funding constraints, UNHCR prioritized activities based on available earmarked contributions while maintaining partners' response capacity to scale up operations with additional funding. Funding for refugee and asylum-seeker programs was evenly distributed between the North and South.

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

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

Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

In Yemen, participatory assessments and extensive consultations have played a pivotal role in shaping a comprehensive strategy on protection and solutions for refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs). Priority areas include the resumption of new registrations, birth registrations, and population verifications in the north, linked to providing documentation for asylum-seekers and refugees, as well as facilitating voluntary returns to Somalia and Ethiopia.

Policy engagement with authorities has been a focal point, aiming to establish a Joint Vision of Refugee Protection and Solutions. This aligns with global frameworks such as the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), emphasizing collective efforts to 'deliver as one' and ensure inclusivity, leaving 'no one behind'.

Continued robust engagement with authorities seeks to enhance their capacity to fully assume responsibility for refugee and IDP protection. In the south, efforts are directed towards addressing increased tensions and reducing resource dependency at the Kharaz refugee camp. This involves prioritizing resilience and solutions, including phased inclusion of refugees in public services and sustainable community-led interventions within the camp.

In the north, the launch of Integrated Mobile Teams faced challenges, prompting a transition to a hybrid approach following discussions with authorities. This hybrid model combines protection monitoring and field assessments with referrals-based protection services, including psychosocial support, legal assistance, emergency cash, and documentation support for IDPs.

Responding to demands for more effective and sustainable interventions, there's a shift towards monetization and adopting sustainable shelter solutions. Recognizing the need for multi-sectoral approaches on durable solutions, there's increased emphasis on partnering with other agencies to deliver integrated, cost-efficient responses supporting return and local settlement efforts.



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