



IN BRIEF

Protecting Women Leads to Societal Development Project

Context: Yemen Crisis Snapshot

- 19.5M people across Yemen need humanitarian assistance and protection services – 1.3 million more than last year (OCHA, 2025)¹.
- 18.1M people face acute food insecurity, with 41,000 at risk of famine-like conditions (WFP, 2025)².
- 6.19M women and girls face GBV risks, with 90% of rural areas lacking GBV services (Protection Cluster, cited in UN Women, 2022)³.
- 354,000 people affected by heavy rains and flooding in 19 governorates since August 2025, with widespread shelter, WASH, and protection impacts (OCHA, 2025)⁴.
- 4.8M people displaced, most of whom are women and children (OCHA, 2025)⁵.
- Yemen is also experiencing a cholera outbreak with 332,000 suspected cases and 1,073 deaths between March 2024 and August 2025 (WHO/OCHA, 2025)⁶.

Women and girls are among the most vulnerable, often eating “last and least” during food scarcity while simultaneously facing rising GBV risks and limited access to essential services. Us coritio de quas etur aut quis mos eaturist, quidunt omnis quo maio tectusam ipsam, quatust reseque reiusant.

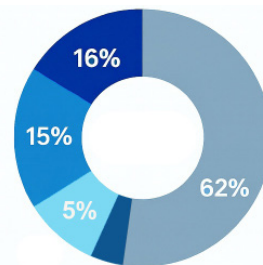
Project Overview

- Donor: King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre (KSRelief)
- Implementer: UN Women Yemen, in partnership with MoSAL and For All Foundation
- Duration: 12 months (Jan 2025 – Jan 2026)

- Target Areas: Aden & Taiz
- Direct Beneficiaries: 18,000 displaced/vulnerable women & girls + 325 frontline staff
- Indirect Beneficiaries: 126,000⁷ family & community members

Project Goals & Achievements

Beneficiaries Disaggregation



- Number of people aware of the GBV-related services available in the community
- Number of women and girls benefiting from the legal assistance services
- Number of women and girls benefiting from the psychosocial sessions
- Number of frontline staff trained, disaggregated by topic and gender
- Number of cases referred to the appropriate authority

Goal 1 – Strengthen survivor-centered GBV case management and frontline capacity

- 325 frontline staff (MoSAL & CSO safe space workers) are targeted for training. By End of November 2025, 325 had already been capacitated across MoSAL and partner safe spaces.

1. OCHA Yemen. (2025, September). Humanitarian update: Partners combat Yemen’s alarming food security and nutrition crisis. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. <https://www.unocha.org/yemen>.
 2. WFP Yemen. (2025, September 18). WFP Yemen external situation report #8. World Food Programme. <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000168681/download/>.
 3. Baseline UN Women/Protection Cluster analysis.
 4. OCHA Yemen. (2025, September 15). Yemen situation update no. 01: Heavy rains and flooding. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/yemen/yemen-humanitarian-update-september-2025-en-ar>.
 5. OCHA Yemen. (2025, September). Humanitarian update: Partners combat Yemen’s alarming food security and nutrition crisis. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. <https://www.unocha.org/yemen>.
 6. ibed

Goal 2 – Expand Protection & Legal Services

- 4 safe spaces operational in Aden & Taiz, designed to serve 18,000 women and girls. Between July–December 2025, more than 14,000 accessed specialized services, including more than 8,000 psychosocial sessions beneficiaries, around 3,000 legal services provided, including legal consultations and representation support, and around 750 referrals.

Goal 3 – Raise Awareness & Reduce Stigma

- 150 community sessions are targeted. By December 2025, more than 150 sessions had been delivered to around 3,000 participants. Messaging focused on reducing stigma around GBV and encouraging survivors to seek support, while promoting community solidarity.

Networks Strengthened Under the Project

- Government Coordination Network (MoSAL-led): Enhances coordination on protection and GBV services across Aden and Taiz.
- GiHA Sub-Cluster Engagement: Engagement supports evidence-based advocacy and ensures alignment with national GBV coordination structures.

SUCCESS STORY

"Bridging a critical protection gap for women in Al Mukha"

"In Al Mukha, Taiz, community leaders emphasized that there has long been a severe lack of protection services for women and girls. The new KSR relief-supported center is helping to bridge this gap by providing safe, confidential access to psychosocial and legal support. Within weeks of its opening, hundreds of women sought help, underscoring both the urgent need and the trust these services are building in an underserved coastal community."



Figure 1 The Four Centers Locations

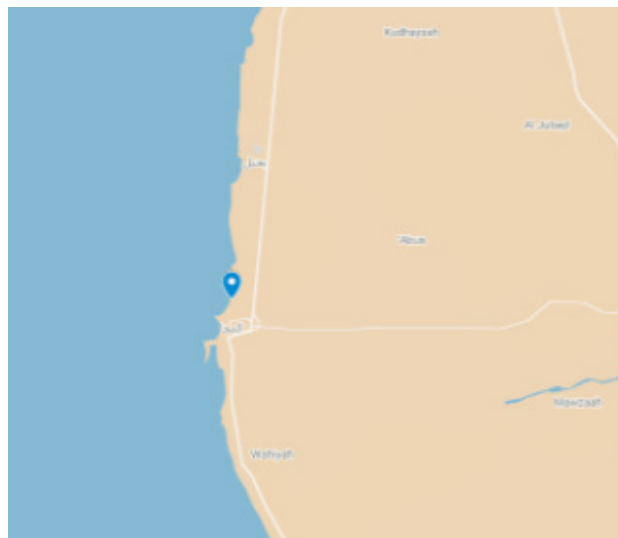


Figure 2 Al Mukha Protection Center Location

Why This Matters

"At a time when Yemen ranks lowest in the Global Gender Gap Index (153/153) and GBV incidents have risen by 63% since the conflict escalation (UN Women, 2022), women and girls continue to face multiple, intersecting risks. As hunger deepens – with 18.1 million people food insecure (WFP, 2025) – women and girls are exposed to higher risks of exploitation and violence. Climate shocks compound these risks: the 2025 floods displaced more than 354,000 people, with women-headed households among the most vulnerable (OCHA, 2025). KSR relief's support is therefore critical: filling lifesaving GBV, psychosocial, and legal service gaps in frontline areas when other humanitarian sectors remain underfunded and enabling UN Women and MoSAL to maintain predictable, survivor-centered services in high-risk communities.."

Global Alignment

- Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (OCHA, 2025)⁸
- Beijing+30 Action Agenda (UN Women, 2025) – advancing 'Zero Violence' and women's decision-making power.⁹
- SDG 5 – Gender Equality¹⁰
- Saudi Vision 2030 – emphasizing accountability, transparency, and inclusion in humanitarian response (Vision2030.gov.sa, n.d.).¹¹

7. Estimated using standard household multiplier (x7).

8. OCHA Yemen. (2025, September). Humanitarian update: Partners combat Yemen's alarming food security and nutrition crisis. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. <https://www.unocha.org/yemen>

9. UN Women. (2025, March). Beijing+30 action agenda for all women and girls [Brochure]. UN Women. <https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2025-04/beijing30-action-agenda-for-all-women-and-girls-en.pdf>

10. WFP Yemen. (2025, September 18). WFP Yemen external situation report #8. World Food Programme. <https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000168681/download/>

11. Rahman R, Qattan A. Vision 2030 and Sustainable Development: State Capacity to Revitalize the Healthcare System in Saudi Arabia. Inquiry. 2021 Jan-Dec;58:46958020984682. doi: 10.1177/0046958020984682. PMID: 33567959; PMCID: PMC882744.

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As the lead UN entity on women's empowerment, and secretariat of the UN Commission on the Status of Women, we support advancement of laws, institutions, social behaviours and services to close the gap between women and men and build an equal world for all women and girls. Our partnerships with governments, women's movements and the private sector coupled with our coordination of the broader United Nations translate progress into lasting changes. We make strides forward for women and girls in four areas: leadership, economic empowerment, freedom from violence, and women, peace and security as well as humanitarian action.

UN Women keeps the rights of women and girls at the centre of global progress – always, everywhere. Because equality between men and women is not just what we do. It is who we are.

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