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# Situation Report #2

## Humanitarian Crisis in Yemen

Country:	Yemen
Emergency type:	Conflict and natural disasters
Start Date of Crisis:	March, 2015
Date Issued:	30 July 2025
Covering Period:	April 01, 2025 to June 30, 2025
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### Key Figures

 <b>19.5 million<sup>1</sup></b> Total people affected	 <b>4.9 million<sup>2</sup></b> Women of reproductive age	 <b>681,730<sup>2</sup></b> Estimated pregnant female women	 <b>2.7 million</b> People targeted with SRH services in 2025	 <b>567,100<sup>2</sup></b> People targeted with GBV programmes in 2025
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<sup>1</sup> [Yemen Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan 2025 \(January 2025\)](#)

<sup>2</sup> Estimated figures are based on the Minimum Initial Services Package for Reproductive Health in Humanitarian Settings (MISP) calculator.

## Highlights

- Humanitarian needs in Yemen show no signs of abating. The ongoing escalation in the Red Sea and air strikes in northern parts of the country are resulting in alarming and growing protection risks for the civilian population; while economic deterioration, climate shocks and the impacts of more than a decade of conflict continue to push people's resilience to the brink.
- The abrupt and unprecedented cuts in humanitarian funding across the globe have deeply impacted Yemen, forcing close to a 40 per cent reduction in UNFPA's life-saving programmes for the provision of reproductive health and women's protection services. Without a major positive shift in these funding trends, humanitarian needs will worsen across many parts of the country, particularly for women and girls who remain among the most vulnerable.
- In light of the drastic funding cuts, UNFPA has taken immediate steps to prioritize its interventions in areas with the highest severity of needs where most lives can be saved, while ensuring geographical representation of service continuity in both the north and south of the country.
- Since January 2025, UNFPA has reached more than 820,000 people with life-saving reproductive healthcare, protection information and services, and emergency relief through 72 health facilities, 34 safe spaces, eight shelters, six youth spaces, and five specialized mental health centres.

## Situation Overview

- Women and girls continue to be disproportionately impacted by the humanitarian crisis as highlighted in the [Yemen Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan for 2025](#), with an estimated 9.6 million women and girls in need of life-saving humanitarian support, facing hunger, violence, and a collapsing healthcare system.
- Funding cuts and programme closures will have catastrophic consequences for the health and protection of women and girls. In the absence of critical funding, more than 770 health facilities will stop functioning, leaving 6.9 million people without life-saving primary and secondary healthcare services; 2.7 million women and girls of reproductive age will not be able to access maternal and reproductive healthcare, including more than 30,000 pregnant women who will require emergency obstetric care.
- The latest [Integrated Food Security Phase Classification \(IPC\)](#) highlights that Yemen is facing alarmingly high levels of food insecurity, with pockets of the population projected to face IPC Phase 5 (catastrophe) by September 2025. The food security situation is projected to worsen between September 2025 and February 2026, with 52 per cent of the population expected to face Phase 3 or above (crisis or worse). Some 1.5 million pregnant and breastfeeding women are projected to require treatment for acute malnutrition, increasing the risks of pregnancy-related complications and the odds of giving birth to premature and low-birth weight babies – with dangerous and irreversible consequences for their survival and growth.
- The implementation of the humanitarian response, especially for UNFPA, continues to be challenged by a lack of funding, limited humanitarian access, restrictions on the movement of female national staff, and security and bureaucratic impediments.



Map Sources: UNCS, ESRI.  
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created in Sep 2013.

## UNFPA Response

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### Reproductive Health

- UNFPA, in close coordination with local authorities and humanitarian partners, is focused on improving the delivery of maternal and neonatal health services to those most in need. This includes the provision of reproductive health supplies, medicines, cash assistance, equipment, and incentives for healthcare workers to ensure the sustained provision of services.
- In the second quarter of 2025, close to 275,000 women and girls were reached with reproductive health services. A total of 16,325 safe deliveries and 5,370 emergency cesareans were supported, while nearly 27,100 people were reached with family planning services and 63,780 women were provided with pre and postnatal care.
- To improve the provision of emergency obstetric care services, 15 health facilities in Aden, Abyan, Taiz, Marib, Lahj, and Shabwa governorates were provided with medical equipment and supplies, ranging from infant incubators, bedside monitors, anesthetic machines to delivery beds. Maternal health medicines were also distributed to health facilities in the south to strengthen the quality and availability of reproductive health services.
- UNFPA continues to support health institutes with pre-service training for 100 midwifery students (60 from the north and 40 from the south), as well as anatomical models for training. However, funding shortages have halted on-the-job training for nearly 800 midwives - more than half of the midwives that UNFPA planned to support in 2025. Only 700 midwives are currently being supported.
- Nine obstetric fistula repair surgeries were successfully completed during the reporting period at two UNFPA-supported fistula centres in Sana'a and Aden Governorates. The most common cause of obstetric fistula is lack of access to comprehensive emergency obstetric care when women experience prolonged labor, highlighting the challenges pregnant women face in obtaining skilled and timely obstetric care in Yemen.
- In the reporting period, UNFPA was forced to withdraw funding support to 54 health facilities across the country and two mobile health clinics due to the termination of US funding in March 2025. At present 72 health facilities are being supported, of which 12 provide comprehensive emergency obstetric care and 60 provide basic emergency obstetric and neonatal care. The defunded health facilities are experiencing severe shortages of reproductive health supplies and human resources. With only one in five functional health facilities providing maternal and child health services in Yemen, the consequences can be tragic for women of childbearing age. Already, one maternal death has been reported at a health facility where UNFPA's support has been suspended.
- UNFPA is continuing to invest in the provision of essential medical support services, such as medical counseling and referral services for reproductive health, in addition to the integration of women's protection and reproductive health services, in order to enhance the overall quality of health service delivery. Nevertheless, reproductive health medicines and supplies remain critically low in some governorates due to cross-border delivery restrictions arising from hostilities around the Al Hodiedia port. UNFPA is considering new routes to deliver supplies to northern parts of the country.

### Women's Protection

- More than 19,440 women accessed multisectoral services through the UNFPA-implemented case management system across 20 governorates. Services provided include psychosocial support, specialized psychological services, medical assistance, and legal aid.
- Mental health services were provided to 37,420 people through five UNFPA-supported specialized mental health and psychosocial support centres, predominantly GBV survivors. Limited specialized psychiatric care and reliance on referral mechanisms continue to strain response capacities for the provision of mental health services.
- Eight operational shelters, established by UNFPA in seven governorates, continue to provide GBV survivors with immediate shelter and safety to escape abuse and protection from further violence. In addition, protection services are provided to ensure survivors' healing and recovery.

- More than 4,325 women and girls were supported with essential life skills and vocational training, fostering their independence and potential for economic empowerment.
- Awareness-raising sessions on GBV risk mitigation and prevention reached 45,255 women, men, boys and girls. This included the participation of religious leaders and public figures advocating for gender equality and the prevention of violence.
- UNFPA continued to drive advocacy for the prevention of child marriage and female genital mutilation through strategic collaborations with grassroots networks, religious leaders, men's groups, women's networks, and university peer groups, thereby fostering sustainable and community-led change.
- Funding shortages have resulted in the suspension of support to 10 women and girls' safe spaces, severely limiting access to life-saving protection services for women and girls in the most rural and remote areas of the country.
- Prolonged power outages, particularly in the south of the country, have worsened protection risks for women and girls. The GBV Area of Responsibility (AoR) has [documented the impact](#) to inform urgent mitigation measures.
- Ongoing response challenges, particularly in the north, include restrictions on protection interventions for implementing partners and "Maharam" restrictions, where women must be accompanied by a close male family member to travel.

## Young People

- In the second quarter, more than 3,180 young people were reached with reproductive health information and services through four youth mobile clinics, operational in Aden, Ta'izz, and Hadramout Governorates.

## Rapid Response Mechanism

- In the second quarter the UNFPA-led multisectoral Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) provided life-saving assistance to 15,540 individuals across 12 governorates. Among those reached, 60 per cent were displaced or affected by natural disasters while the remaining 40 per cent were displaced by conflict.

## Results Snapshots (April - June 2025)



**274,915**

People reached with **reproductive health services**

88% female, 12% male



**72**

**Health facilities** supported



**76,275**






People reached with **GBV prevention, mitigation and response activities**

95% Female, 5% male



**34**

**Safe Spaces** for women and girls supported

	6,348	Dignity kits distributed to individuals
	1,812	People reached with cash and voucher assistance for women's protection and reproductive health
	6	Youth spaces and youth health clinics supported by UNFPA
	8	Women's shelters supported by UNFPA
	5	Specialized psychological care centres supported by UNFPA

## Coordination Mechanisms

### Women's Protection:

- UNFPA leads the GBV AoR under the Protection Cluster with the Yemeni Women Union, a women-led organization, as its co-coordinator. The AoR operates at the national and sub-national levels with a presence in five UN hubs.
- UNFPA leads the implementation of core cluster functions, bringing together partners working on women's protection, including UN agencies and international and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The AoR aims to address both immediate humanitarian service delivery and effective prevention and risk reduction strategies for women's protection.
- UNFPA also leads information gathering to inform strategic decisions related to GBV prevention and mitigation through data collection, analysis, and a dashboard. UNFPA leads the process of GBV humanitarian planning (Humanitarian Response Plan), implementation, resource mobilization, training, and monitoring of activities under the GBV AoR.
- During the reporting period, the GBV AoR developed a range of assets, including [advocacy papers](#) to aid fundraising efforts, a [directory of service providers to enhance referral pathways](#), and [community-based safety messages](#) to prevent and mitigate gender-based violence.

## Reproductive Health:

- UNFPA leads the Reproductive Health Working Group with the Ministry of Health under the health cluster at the national and governorate level (coordinated through the UN hubs). UNFPA also supports specialized coordination groups for reproductive health commodities and supplies to ensure optimum efforts.
- UNFPA maintains a physical presence in all UN hubs, each staffed with a reproductive health coordinator, who leads the coordination of reproductive health interventions under the working group, provides technical support to implementing partners, and conducts on-the-ground monitoring. This ensures adherence to quality standards, a commitment to the "leave no one behind" principle, while focusing on reaching the most vulnerable populations.

## Other working groups led by UNFPA

- UNFPA chairs the inter-agency working group on youth alongside UNDP. During the second quarter, UNFPA, as the chair of the inter-agency working group and in collaboration with UNICEF, supported a UN system-wide consultative meeting on youth and contributed to the launch of the National Youth Strategy led by the Ministry of Youth and Sports
- UNFPA leads the UN Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), a coordinated inter-agency platform that includes UNICEF, WFP, and IOM, to deliver immediate, life-saving assistance to displaced families within 72 hours of activation following conflict or climate-induced crises. UNFPA's role involves overseeing strategic coordination, resource mobilization, and the development of implementation strategies. UNFPA also ensures the integration of protection and gender considerations into the RRM mechanism while enabling cohesive inter-agency collaboration and long-term recovery planning.

## Funding Status

In 2025, UNFPA is appealing for US\$ 70 million to maintain its critical support for women and girls, aligning to the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan. As of end June 2025, only US\$ 25.5 million is available, leaving a US\$ 44.5 million gap.

UNFPA received EUR 5 million from the European Union Humanitarian Aid for the provision of life-saving services across the country. Other funds received from April to June 2025 include US\$ 500,000 from the Emergency Fund, US\$ 445,000 from Norway, US\$ 330,000 from Iceland and US\$ 200,000 from the Yemen Humanitarian Fund (YHF).

Donors to UNFPA's humanitarian response at present include Austria, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), European Union, Iceland, Netherlands, and Norway.

