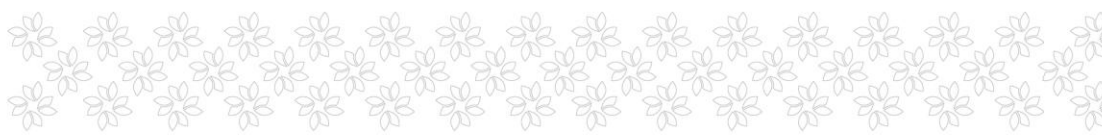




2024

# Annual Report 2024 ONSUR

Yemen - Marib - 2024



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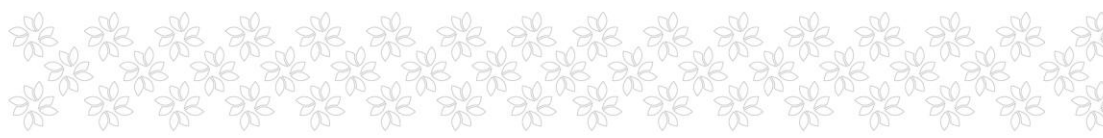
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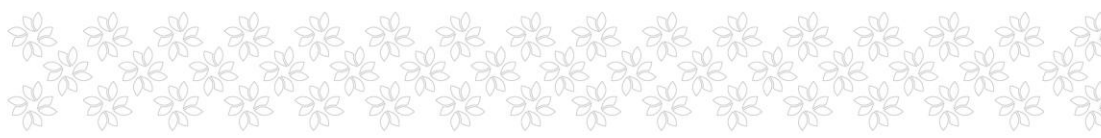
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## Section One

### Executive Summary:

In 2024, Yemen's humanitarian crisis persisted into its tenth consecutive year, with more than half of the population in dire need of humanitarian assistance and protection services. According to the Humanitarian Response Plan (OCHA), approximately 19.5 million people required aid, while 17.6 million people faced food insecurity.

The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) was estimated at around 4.5 million, based on data from the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Additionally, over 5 million children suffered from malnutrition (UNICEF), and approximately 3.2 million children were out of school, according to UNESCO estimates.

Despite the continued informal truce since October 2022, the humanitarian situation in Yemen remained critical, exacerbated by ongoing conflict, economic collapse, deteriorating infrastructure, and limited access to basic services, particularly education, water, and healthcare.

Within this complex context, ONSUR Organization reaffirmed its commitment to delivering a comprehensive humanitarian response, guided by the principles of humanity, neutrality, and transparency. The organization implemented field interventions that addressed urgent needs while simultaneously strengthening community resilience pathways.

Throughout 2024, ONSUR implemented 73 projects across six key sectors: food security and livelihoods, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education, health, protection, and shelter. The organization's interventions reached 99,563 households — approximately 492,278 individuals — across five Yemeni governorates, including Marib, one of the governorates hosting the largest number of IDPs, according to IOM reports.

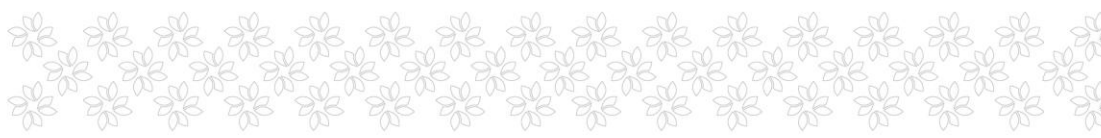
ONSUR's interventions were distinguished by the expansion of strategic partnerships, collaborating with 33 partner entities, including international organizations and UN agencies. The organization actively participated in sectoral clusters and assumed leadership roles in field coordination platforms. ONSUR teams were responsible for the planning, implementation, and comprehensive reporting — both technical and financial — to donors and coordination bodies, reflecting growing institutional trust in the organization's capabilities.

When compared to 2023, ONSUR demonstrated notable qualitative progress, with the number of implemented projects increasing from 40 to 73, alongside an expansion in sectoral coverage, geographical reach, and number of beneficiaries. Sectors such as education, health, and WASH witnessed improvements in the quality and integration of interventions.

In line with international standards, ONSUR aligned all its interventions with the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). Its programs actively contributed to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, and 17.

Furthermore, ONSUR adopted the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus (HDPN) approach, implementing integrated interventions that combined emergency response, resilience-building, and the foundations of sustainable development in the most vulnerable communities.





This report provides an objective and comprehensive documentation of ONSUR's achievements during 2024, highlighting its community-driven vision, effectiveness, accountability, and commitment to local empowerment — strengthening its role in shaping a more inclusive and sustainable humanitarian response in the years ahead.

## Section Two

### Background:

#### 1.1. ABOUT ONSUR

Officially registered in Yemen in 2018, **ONSUR** is a non-profit, non-political, and non-governmental civil society organization that operates under the banner of "With Humanity" and is guided by the principle of equality. Our vision is to empower communities by addressing their basic needs and rights, helping them overcome poverty and hunger, and supporting them in living a dignified and decent life free from discrimination. At **ONSUR**, we work with and for the people of Yemen, targeting the most vulnerable groups of society, including the poor, refugees, returnees, internally displaced persons, female-headed households, elderly-headed households, survivors of gender-based violence, unaccompanied minors, and persons with disabilities. We also focus on promoting economic and social empowerment for youth and women. The **ONSUR** team boasts a wealth of expertise in humanitarian response, participatory community-based development, poverty alleviation, social development and economic upliftment, as well as protection mainstreaming through sustainable resource management and development approaches. We implement our projects across various regions of the Republic of Yemen through our main offices in Sana'a, Aden, Marib, and Taiz, where we manage and oversee projects in other governorates.

#### 1.2. MISSION:

Empowering communities by providing and facilitating access to basic needs and fundamental rights, as part of the sustainable efforts to eradicate poverty and hunger. This is achieved by supporting the most vulnerable groups of society, with a focus on realizing equitable distribution and equal opportunities.

#### 1.3. VISION:

A leading organization in empowering vulnerable communities to overcome hunger and poverty and their underlying causes.

#### 1.4. VALUES:

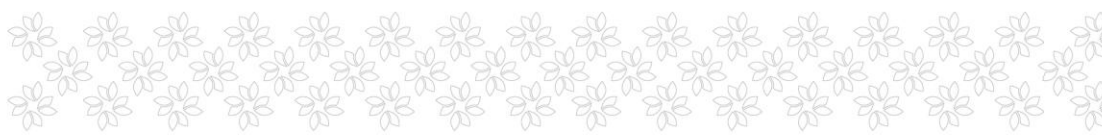
**Humanity:** We consider humanity the universal umbrella that gathers all human beings, regardless of their affiliation, religion, race, color and gender, and we believe that every human being has the right to live a decent life.

**Excellence:** We do not stop at our work only upon completion, but we look forward to mastering the work as fully as possible, taking into account the smallest details, to reach the level of perfection in work and performance.

**Sustainability:** Sustainability is a basic criterion for our programs and our performance, and is reflected in all the details of our work, in order to further invest and rationalize the available resources that enhance the benefits and preserve the environment.

**Dignity:** Preserving dignity is a supreme human principle, and therefore it is the basic criterion in any humanitarian response or mission that we undertake from planning to implementation

**Integration:** We believe that one hand does not clap, therefore integration and coordination ensure the quality and achieve the best desired result with the least possible resources.



### 1.5. ONSUR's Approach to Humanitarian Work

ONSUR adopts a comprehensive approach that integrates effective emergency response, community resilience strengthening, and sustainable development, with a focus on empowering the most vulnerable groups and achieving long-term impact.

This approach is based on the following pillars:

#### 1.5.1. Evidence-Based and Needs-Driven Planning:

All ONSUR interventions are grounded in rigorous field assessments and in-depth humanitarian context analysis.

#### 1.5.2. Community Engagement Throughout All Project Phases:

ONSUR engages target communities at every stage of the intervention cycle — from planning to implementation and evaluation — to ensure that responses are effectively aligned with their real needs.

#### 1.5.3. Effective Coordination and Strategic Partnerships:

ONSUR works closely with sectoral clusters, UN agencies, and international organizations to enhance response integration and avoid duplication of efforts.

#### 1.5.4. Commitment to Governance, Transparency, and Accountability:

ONSUR upholds the highest standards of integrity in project and resource management through robust internal control systems and transparent accountability mechanisms toward affected communities.

## Section Three

### Humanitarian Programs for 2024

Based on the needs of the most vulnerable communities in Yemen, ONSUR designed its interventions for 2024 within an integrated package of core sectoral programs. These programs aimed to achieve tangible impact at both individual and community levels through data-driven interventions aligned with the priorities of the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and linked to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Below is a summary of the six main sectors in which ONSUR operated, highlighting the targeted groups, types of activities, and the achieved impact:

### Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Program

#### 1.1. Strategic Objective:

To enhance food security and improve the economic capacity of vulnerable and conflict-affected households through comprehensive interventions, including emergency food assistance, sustainable livelihoods support, and women's economic empowerment.



## 1.2. Target Groups:

- Households experiencing acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+).
- Internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees.
- Female-headed households.
- Persons with disabilities.
- Youth and women in conflict-affected communities.

## 1.3. Types of Activities:

Through this program, ONSUR implemented 24 projects in 2024, reaching over 148,158 individuals across five Yemeni governorates, through a set of integrated activities designed based on detailed needs analysis, including:

### 1.3.1. Distribution of Food Baskets:

Implementation of emergency and regular food assistance interventions, providing comprehensive food baskets in conflict-affected and disaster-impacted areas, particularly during seasonal floods.

Priority was given to IDP camps and communities classified under IPC Phase 3 or higher, with special attention to female-headed households, the elderly, and persons with disabilities.

All distributions were conducted in accordance with international sectoral standards, ensuring dignity and community participation.

### 1.3.2. Community Bakeries:

Operation of six supported community bakeries producing loaves of bread daily to 2,500 HHs, contributing to alleviating daily living burdens and ensuring basic food security for the most impoverished households.

### 1.3.3. Integrated Food Security and Education Project ("Zero Hunger"):

As part of its efforts to bridge food security and education, ONSUR implemented "Zero Hunger" project, targeting 150 highly vulnerable displaced households.

The project provided monthly comprehensive food baskets alongside vocational training to support the establishment of small-scale income-generating projects.

Food assistance was conditional upon the regular school attendance of the beneficiaries' children, reinforcing the nexus between humanitarian response, educational access, and community resilience.

This integrated approach helped reduce school dropout rates, supported family stability, and promoted sustainable livelihoods.

### 1.3.4. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA):



Implementation of conditional and unconditional cash grants under early recovery and livelihoods activities, aimed at enhancing economic capacity and reducing the living burden for the most vulnerable groups, following sectoral humanitarian standards.

### 1.3.5. Capacity Building and Empowerment:

Implementation of the Youth Building Program, which targeted over 2,000 young men and women and provided 33 accredited professional and technical diplomas in areas such as skills development, technology, finance, and management.

The program placed special emphasis on empowering women and persons with disabilities, aiming to enable youth integration into the labor market or the launch of entrepreneurial initiatives, within a Gender Empowerment Perspective.

## 2. Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Program

### 2.1. Strategic Objective:

To ensure equitable and safe access to clean water and essential sanitation services for communities affected by conflict and disasters, while promoting epidemic prevention, protecting the most vulnerable groups, and creating safer environments — particularly in displacement sites and schools.

### 2.2. Target Groups:

- Displaced households in camps and underserved areas.
- Children in schools and educational communities.
- Individuals affected by cholera, diphtheria, and measles outbreaks.
- Women, the elderly, and persons with disabilities.

### 2.3. Types of Activities:

In 2024, ONSUR implemented 12 WASH projects, reaching more than 44,544 individuals across five Yemeni governorates through the following interventions:

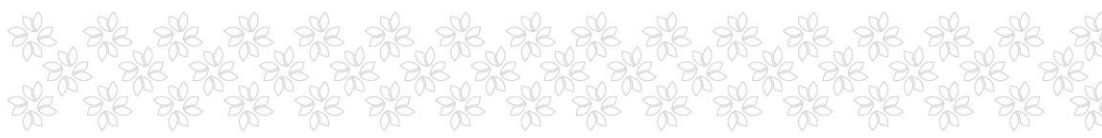
#### 2.3.1. Distribution of Basic Hygiene Kits:

ONSUR distributed thousands of basic hygiene kits as part of its emergency response to cholera and diphtheria outbreaks, as well as during seasonal floods.

The kits included personal hygiene items, chlorine, disinfectants, and soap, with particular attention to the specific needs of women and girls.

#### 2.3.2. Sewage Water Removal in Camps:





ONSUR carried out emergency desludging operations in overcrowded displacement camps to reduce public health risks caused by stagnant wastewater and environmental contamination. These activities were conducted in coordination with local authorities and relevant sectoral actors.

### 2.3.3. Provision of Safe Drinking Water:

ONSUR provided safe drinking water to affected families in displacement camps and communities suffering from acute water shortages or infrastructure collapse. This intervention helped meet the immediate survival needs of vulnerable populations and mitigate risks associated with the use of unsafe water sources.

### 2.3.4. Community Borehole Drilling:

ONSUR implemented borehole drilling interventions in severely water-scarce areas to ensure sustainable access to clean water and promote long-term community resilience, particularly in rural and underserved regions.

## 2.4. **WASH in Schools: Two Strategic Initiatives for a Safe and Healthy Learning Environment**

As part of its efforts to promote cross-sectoral integration, ONSUR developed strategic initiatives under its “WASH in Schools” framework, linking humanitarian response with educational continuity:

### 2.4.1. Water for Education:

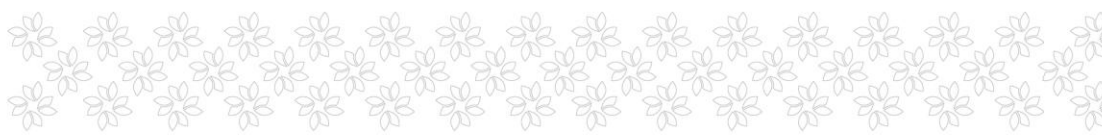
ONSUR adopted this innovative model to encourage children — especially girls — to return to school in communities where they are often forced to drop out in order to fetch water. The intervention included drilling water boreholes and constructing classrooms nearby as part of an integrated approach aimed at facilitating school attendance and reducing dropout rates. This model contributed to improved school presence and retention and was implemented in partnership with local communities and under the supervision of relevant sector clusters (WASH and Education).

### 2.4.2. Back to School, Without Epidemics:

ONSUR launched this initiative to enhance health awareness among students and promote a clean and safe school environment.

Key activities included:

- Conducting health awareness campaigns in 21 schools in Marib Governorate.
- Reaching 20,485 students through direct engagement.



- Producing and publishing an animated awareness video via ONSUR's social media platforms.
- Designing and distributing 20,000 health brochures on a wide scale.

**This initiative aimed to strengthen school hygiene environments while improving students' understanding of personal hygiene and public health practices.**

### 3. Health Program

#### 3.1. Strategic Objective:

To enhance access to essential healthcare services and therapeutic nutrition in vulnerable communities, while strengthening local capacities to respond to epidemics and improving the health and nutritional status of at-risk populations.

#### 3.2. Target Groups:

- Children suffering from severe and moderate acute malnutrition (SAM/MAM).
- Pregnant and lactating women affected by malnutrition.
- Displaced persons in response sites and host communities.
- Populations exposed to epidemic outbreaks (cholera, diphtheria).
- Individuals with chronic illnesses and specific health needs.

#### 3.3. Types of Activities:

In 2024, ONSUR implemented a series of health interventions in Marib Governorate, reaching over 7,500 individuals through the following activities:

##### 3.3.1. Operation of a Primary Health Unit:

ONSUR supported the operation of a fully functional primary health unit for one year, delivering over 25,000 free health services to 4,500 beneficiaries.

The services provided included:

- Medical consultations and treatment.
- Referral to specialized facilities.
- Basic immunization services for children and women.
- Health and awareness sessions.

This intervention was implemented in coordination with the Governorate Health Office, helping to bridge a major gap in access to primary healthcare services, particularly in a high-displacement area.



### 3.3.2. Emergency Cholera Response – ORC and Laboratory Testing:

In response to a joint request from the Health Cluster and the Marib Health Office, ONSUR launched an emergency intervention that included establishing an Oral Rehydration Corner (ORC) at response sites and supplying 500 cholera test kits to local health facilities to support early diagnosis and rapid response.

The intervention was conducted within a coordinated framework involving government authorities and humanitarian actors, reflecting ONSUR's approach to integrated and sustainable health responses.

### 3.4. Integrated Health Initiatives within the Health Unit:

In addition to general health services, ONSUR implemented integrated interventions within its health unit to target populations vulnerable to malnutrition and lacking reproductive health services, including:

#### 3.4.1. Therapeutic Nutrition for Children:

ONSUR provided therapeutic care for children suffering from severe and moderate acute malnutrition, following national community-based management protocols, in coordination with the Health and Nutrition Clusters and local health authorities, throughout the year.

#### 3.4.2. Nutrition and Reproductive Health for Pregnant and Lactating Women:

ONSUR implemented a targeted intervention for pregnant and lactating women suffering from malnutrition, providing nutritional supplements, monitoring cases, and delivering essential reproductive health services, in close coordination with the Reproductive Health Cluster.

## 4. Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs) Program

### 4.1. Strategic Objective:

To provide appropriate shelter and non-food items to displaced and affected families, while enhancing their capacity to cope with emergencies and climatic conditions through both emergency and semi-permanent interventions that uphold human dignity and respond to specific needs.

### 4.2. Target Groups:

- Internally displaced persons (IDPs) in response sites.
- Families affected by seasonal floods and extreme weather conditions.



- Households living in uninhabitable, exposed, or structurally unsafe shelters.
- Highly vulnerable groups: female-headed households, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities.

#### 4.3. Types of Activities:

In 2024, ONSUR implemented a series of shelter and NFI interventions targeting 9,888 households (equivalent to 59,328 individuals), primarily in Marib and Al Hudaydah governorates. The activities included:

##### 4.3.1. Construction of Transitional Housing Units:

As part of semi-permanent shelter solutions, ONSUR constructed fully integrated housing units in displacement sites.

The architectural and implementation model for these units was officially endorsed by the Shelter Cluster in Marib Hub as a recommended reference for other partners due to its efficient design and suitability for the real needs of the targeted families.

##### 4.3.2. Emergency Flood Response:

As part of rapid response plans, ONSUR distributed non-food items (NFIs) including blankets, mattresses, cooking tools, and protective supplies to families affected by seasonal floods, in coordination with the Shelter Cluster and local authorities.

##### 4.3.3. Winterization Projects:

ONSUR provided heating supplies, winter clothing, and blankets to displaced families in cold-weather areas, with a priority focus on at-risk groups such as women and children.

##### 4.3.4. Provision of Cooling Units in Hot Areas:

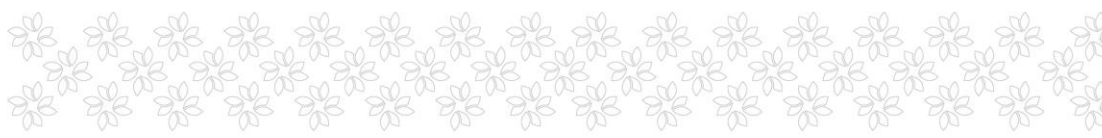
In response to rising temperatures in some displacement locations, ONSUR implemented a specialized project distributing air conditioning units (Cooling Units) in selected camps in Al Hudaydah and Marib governorates.

The project aimed to improve shelter conditions and reduce heat-related stress among highly vulnerable populations.

## 5. Education Program

### 5.1. Strategic Objective:

To enhance access to safe, inclusive, and high-quality education for the most vulnerable children in conflict and displacement contexts, through rights-based educational interventions



integrated with protection and psychosocial support services to ensure sustainability and long-term impact.

## 5.2. Target Groups:

- Displaced children, including orphans and unaccompanied minors.
- Girls at risk of school dropout.
- Children with physical and visual disabilities.
- Students from households living below the poverty line.
- Conflict-affected families deprived of educational opportunities.
- Educational and administrative staff in schools located in displacement or high-poverty areas.

## 5.3. Types of Activities:

Throughout 2024, ONSUR implemented a series of educational interventions targeting 6,966 individuals. These interventions were based on needs analysis, integrated with protection, and coordinated with educational authorities to ensure lasting impact. Activities included:

### 5.3.1. Educational Sponsorships for Students:

ONSUR provided educational support to 750 vulnerable students, including monthly cash assessment, school uniforms, essential learning materials such as school bags and supplies, periodic food baskets, and psychosocial support activities.

The initiative aimed to reintegrate out-of-school children into formal education.

### 5.3.2. Integrated Education-Protection Response:

ONSUR rehabilitated and reopened a school in Marib Governorate that serves 80 unaccompanied minors.

The intervention included creating a safe learning environment, providing teacher incentives, delivering psychosocial support, organizing social and educational activities, and establishing a child-friendly space — all contributing to improved school attendance and retention rates.

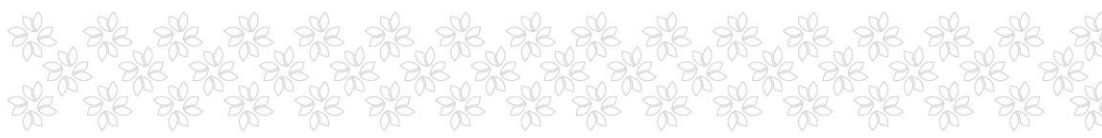
### 5.3.3. Support for Inclusive Education Infrastructure:

In line with its commitment to expanding inclusive education opportunities in conflict-affected settings, ONSUR constructed 10 new classrooms in rural and displacement-affected areas.

Among these, 4 specialized classrooms for children with physical and visual disabilities were build and handed over to the relevant educational authorities.

This intervention was carried out through a participatory approach emphasizing institutional coordination with local partners and educational authorities to ensure operational sustainability and service continuity.





#### 5.3.4. Facilitating Access to Higher Education through International Scholarships:

Through a partnership with the Turkish organization IHH Humanitarian Relief Foundation, ONSUR supported four Yemeni students in obtaining full scholarships to pursue university education abroad.

This strategic investment aimed to build human capital and enhance opportunities for social and economic reintegration.

### 6. Protection as a Cross-Cutting Priority in ONSUR's Interventions

#### 6.1. Strategic Objective:

To strengthen the protection of the most vulnerable groups across all stages of humanitarian interventions by integrating protection principles into program design and implementation, and by fostering safe environments that respond to the risks facing children, women, and persons with disabilities — with attention to gender sensitivity and human dignity.

#### 6.2. ONSUR's Protection Approach:

In 2024, ONSUR adopted an operational approach that clearly reflects its commitment to mainstreaming protection across its sectoral interventions.

Protection considerations were integrated into all phases of the project cycle — including planning, implementation, and evaluation — to ensure effective risk response and to promote safe and equitable access to services.

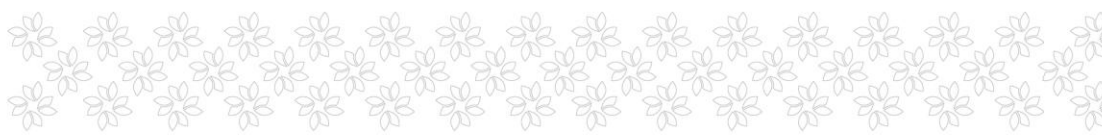
#### 6.3. Examples of Protection Mainstreaming in 2024:

This commitment was reflected through several practical models that demonstrate how protection was integrated into ONSUR's programming in 2024:

##### 6.3.1. Safe Learning Environment:

ONSUR created an inclusive and protective environment in a school located in a displacement-affected area in Marib.

The intervention included establishing a child-friendly space, delivering psychosocial support, and organizing interactive educational activities that fostered a sense of safety and belonging — particularly for orphaned and unaccompanied children.



### 6.3.2. Educational Sponsorships:

Integrated educational sponsorship packages contributed to reducing school dropout and mitigating protection risks by covering educational, nutritional, and psychosocial needs of children from vulnerable groups.

### 6.3.3. Water for Education Initiative:

This model supported children — especially girls — in attending school by providing nearby water sources, which reduced the burden of water collection and exposure to associated protection risks.

### 6.3.4. Winter Support for Children:

Distributing winter clothing in displacement sites helped protect children from harsh weather conditions while preserving their dignity and meeting their essential needs.

## 6.4. Institutional Compliance on Protection:

ONSUR is committed to applying institutionally endorsed protection policies, including the Child Safeguarding Policy, the General Protection Policy, the Code of Conduct, and the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Policy.

These frameworks aim to ensure a safe environment that upholds the dignity of beneficiaries and prevents all forms of abuse and exploitation.

## 7. Alignment of ONSUR's Interventions with the Sustainable Development Goals [\(SDGs\)](#)





























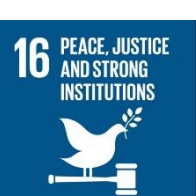

ONSUR believes that effective humanitarian action must go hand in hand with inclusive and sustainable development.

Accordingly, the organization's sectoral programs have been designed to align directly with the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals [\(SDGs\)](#), contributing meaningfully to several of their core targets.





The following table illustrates the relationship between each programmatic sector implemented by ONSUR in 2024 and the corresponding SDGs:

Sector/ Program	Relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)					
Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)						
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)						
Health						
Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)						
Education						
Protection						



## Section Four

### Partnerships and Coordination

#### 1. General Approach:

ONSUR adopts a participatory and coordinated approach that reflects its commitment to operating within the humanitarian response framework in Yemen. This is achieved through building effective partnerships with UN agencies, international and local NGOs, sectoral clusters, and local authorities — aiming to enhance the efficiency of interventions and ensure a needs-based response.

#### 2. Key Areas of Partnerships and Coordination in 2024:

##### 2.1. Diverse Implementation Partnerships:

In 2024, ONSUR collaborated with 33 partner entities, including international and UN organizations, enabling the implementation of multi-sectoral interventions across five Yemeni governorates.

##### 2.2. Leadership Role in WASH Coordination:

ONSUR was appointed as the Deputy Coordinator of the WASH Cluster in Marib Governorate in 2024, as part of the field-level sector coordination structure.

This role reflects the growing trust of UN agencies and sector partners in ONSUR and underscores its commitment to supporting high-quality humanitarian response, enhancing coordination, and improving the impact of interventions.

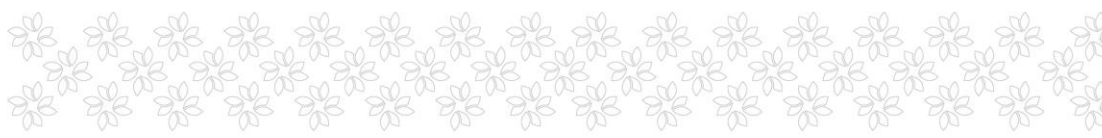
###### 2.2.1. Through this role, ONSUR contributed to:

- Organizing monthly coordination meetings
- Participating in the revision of the WASH sector response plan in Marib
- Promoting alignment and complementarity between humanitarian interventions
- Amplifying the voice of national NGOs to UN cluster coordinators and other actors
- Supporting advocacy efforts and identifying priority gaps and areas

ONSUR's representation of national NGOs in higher-level coordination spaces is also aligned with its commitment to advancing the global humanitarian localization agenda — empowering local actors and reinforcing locally led responses.

This role demonstrates ONSUR's progression from an implementing partner to a strategic actor in shaping field-level humanitarian coordination.





### 2.3. Active Membership in Sector Clusters:

ONSUR is an active member of the following sector clusters:

Health, Nutrition, Education, Shelter, WASH, Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL), and Protection.

ONSUR regularly participates in coordination meetings, sectoral response reviews, and intervention prioritization.

It is also committed to submitting periodic activity reports through the ActivityInfo platform and 4Ws reports specific to each cluster.

### 2.4. Engagement in Higher-Level Coordination Platforms:

As a field-level cluster co-lead, ONSUR participates in ICWG (Inter-Cluster Working Group) meetings and maintains active membership in the RCT (Field Coordination Technical Team).

### 2.5. Coordination with Local Authorities:

All interventions were implemented in close coordination with local governmental bodies, including planning offices, health, education, and water departments, as well as Executive Units for IDPs.

This ensured institutional legitimacy and alignment with local response plans.

## Section Five

### Stories from the Field

At ONSUR, true humanitarian impact lies at the heart of our mission — going beyond numbers and statistics to touch the lives of individuals and communities.

The following two stories from the field illustrate how ONSUR's integrated interventions transformed the realities of beneficiaries, restoring their sense of security, dignity, and purpose.

#### 1. Hiyam — Rebuilding Life from the Rubble

After losing her husband, home, and means of livelihood during the conflict in Taiz, Hiyam found herself solely responsible for her children under harsh living conditions.

The dampness and cold posed serious threats to her son, who suffers from heart disease, while she often could not even afford basic food or medicine.

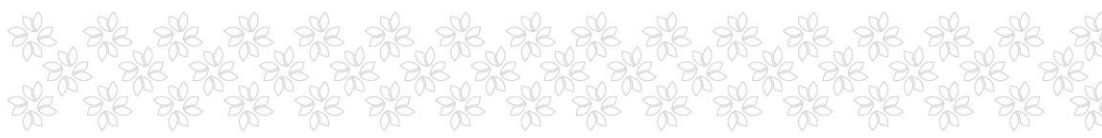
Hiyam recalls:

> **"There were days when I slept hungry just to feed my children."**

The intervention of ONSUR's "Zero Hunger" project changed everything.

Food vouchers enabled her to provide for her family with dignity, and opened the door for her to enroll in a pastry-making vocational training program as part of ONSUR's economic empowerment initiatives.





One of the conditions for participating in this program was ensuring the regular school attendance of her children — a dual incentive for Hiyam: securing her children's education while establishing a sustainable source of income.

**> "Food helped us survive, but skills gave me strength. I'm not just surviving anymore... I'm rebuilding."**

**Today, Hiyam runs a small home-based business and trains other women in her community, encouraging them toward education and self-reliance.**

## 2. Marwan — Strength in the Face of Loss

Marwan was a young man from Taiz who dreamt of becoming a doctor. However, the conflict forced him to abandon his studies. Later, while volunteering to deliver aid, he sustained a serious injury that left him unable to walk.

But Marwan did not give up. He joined ONSUR's Youth Building Program, receiving training in programming and IT support. After earning his certification, he began training other youth with disabilities and became a mentor within his local community.

**Today, Marwan is not merely recognized as a survivor but is celebrated as an inspiring leader and a source of strength and hope for other young people, particularly those with disabilities.**

## Section Six

### Challenges and Lessons Learned

#### First: Operational and Programmatic Challenges in 2024

##### 1. Security Constraints and Access Challenges:

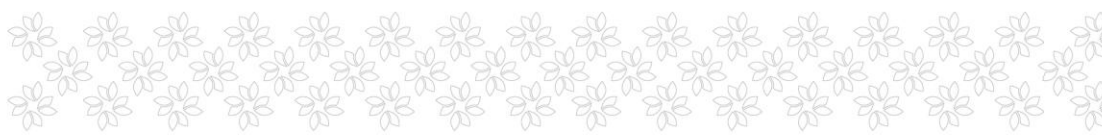
Field teams faced challenges in some locations due to security conditions or access restrictions, which necessitated the rescheduling of certain activities and the activation of flexible implementation plans.

##### 2. Fluctuations in Funding Flows:

Delays in funding disbursements and exchange rate fluctuations at times slowed down the implementation of some activities or required adjustments to the geographic scope of interventions.

##### 3. High Needs Compared to Available Resources:

Given the worsening humanitarian crisis and the growing gap between needs and available funding, ONSUR was required to apply strict targeting criteria and focus interventions on the most vulnerable populations to ensure effective impact.



## Second: Lessons Learned to Enhance Response Effectiveness

### 1. Importance of Participatory Planning:

Involving local communities significantly improved the accuracy of assessments and increased the alignment of interventions with actual needs, leading to greater community acceptance and more effective implementation.

### 2. Sectoral Integration Enhances Impact:

Experience showed that integrating education with protection, or linking food assistance to economic empowerment, produced more sustainable results and enabled beneficiaries to achieve long-term self-reliance.

### 3. Coordination with Local Authorities Facilitates Implementation:

Continuous collaboration with local governmental entities enhanced the efficiency of activity implementation, helped overcome administrative challenges, and expedited the approval of necessary permits.

### 4. Commitment to Sectoral Reporting and Monitoring:

Regular submission of reports through the ActivityInfo platform and the 4Ws reporting system proved instrumental in promoting transparency, improving coordination with sectoral clusters, and strengthening partner confidence in ONSUR's data reporting.

**Building on these lessons, ONSUR remains committed to institutional learning and integrating improvements into its 2025 programming to ensure a more effective and resilient humanitarian response.**

## Section Seven

### Looking Ahead to 2025

Based on its 2025 operational plan, ONSUR aims to enhance the quality of its humanitarian response and increase field-level effectiveness through more focused and impactful programming.

Key strategic priorities include:

#### 1. Adopting a Results-Based Management (RBM) Approach:

Developing an institutional framework that links activities to outputs and outcomes, and adopting key performance indicators (KPIs) to measure impact and improve implementation quality — thereby strengthening accountability and transparency.

#### 2. Enhancing Multi-Sectoral Programmatic Integration:

Designing and implementing interventions that integrate education, protection, livelihoods, and WASH — reflecting a needs-based, holistic, and interconnected response approach.



### **3. Expanding Empowerment and Local Development Programs:**

Delivering interventions that focus on youth and women in fragile environments by supporting skills development, entrepreneurship, and access to sustainable livelihood opportunities — thereby fostering community resilience.

### **4. Prioritizing Environmental and Climate Adaptation Interventions:**

Integrating environmental considerations into WASH and shelter projects, and developing initiatives that address the impacts of climate change — such as floods and heatwaves — to improve community safety and resilience.

### **5. Supporting Localization and Strengthening Local Actors:**

Expanding the capacity-building program to include new civil society organizations across various governorates, contributing to the empowerment of local partners and improving their effectiveness within the national humanitarian system.

### **6. Investing in Strategic and Sustainable Partnerships:**

Working to diversify funding sources and establish long-term partnerships with UN and international actors to ensure programmatic stability and support strategic expansion based on humanitarian priorities.

## Section Eight

### Conclusion

ONSUR reaffirms its unwavering commitment to serving the most vulnerable communities in Yemen, grounded in the principles of humanity, dignity, and partnership.

This report stands as a living testament to the efforts of its field teams, the collaboration of its national and international partners, and the trust of the communities it exists to serve.

The year 2024 was marked by significant challenges, but it also revealed the strength of community solidarity, the importance of rights-based programming, and the value of needs-driven planning.

As ONSUR continues to expand the reach of its interventions and strengthen its institutional capacities, it recognizes that effective humanitarian response can only be achieved through strong partnerships, responsible coordination, and genuine investment in people.

Looking ahead to 2025, ONSUR calls on all partners and supporters to continue fostering constructive collaboration — in pursuit of a more just, dignified, and sustainable future in Yemen.





## Annexes

Annexes1: 2024 Projects: [HERE](#)

Annexes2: Infographic showing the achievements of 2024: [HERE](#)

Annexes3: Key Recommendations to ONSUR – 2024: [HERE](#)

Annex4 – ONSUR Organization Profile: [HERE](#)

