UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency | Yemen

# Quick Impact Projects

*One of three classrooms and two restrooms in Al-Jawf to ensure education for displaced host students. © UNHCR*

## Context in Yemen

Yemen is among the worst humanitarian crises globally, characterised by conflict, climate change, economic collapse, and the breakdown of public institutions and services.

The country is also home to an estimated 4.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and generously hosts over 60,000 refugees and asylum seekers. Many lack access to basic services and the protracted nature of the crisis has eroded self-reliance capacities. A significant proportion of households live in conditions of extreme vulnerability.

Both in areas of return and displacement, these vulnerable families and the communities that host them need support to ensure sufficient service provision and to promote self-reliance.

**What are QIPs?** Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) are community focused, small-scale, low-cost, and quick to implement interventions designed to support vulnerable communities, either in IDP hosting areas or return areas. They seek to support peaceful co-existence between communities and conditions for durable solutions. In turn, boosting the meaningful (re)integration chances of displaced households and building social cohesion by supporting hosting communities too. QIPs also aim to bridge between humanitarian and development assistance and, thus, to reduce dependence on aid over the longer-term.

**Types of QIPs:** QIPs come in different shapes and sizes but should meet urgent community needs as expressed by the community, benefiting both the host community and displaced persons together – in this way, promoting social cohesion. UNHCR implements QIPs in locations with a high concentration of IDPs, IDP returnees, or refugees. QIPs should be implemented as part of a broader area-based development or recovery process to address needs holistically. Broadly speaking, QIPs can be categorised as having social benefits, economic benefits, and social-cohesion benefits. A well-designed QIP will have positive social, co-existence, and economic impacts.

**QIP examples from Yemen:** In Yemen, UNHCR implements various types of QIPs. Examples include the construction of access roads to remote communities, the rehabilitation or expansion of schools and technical institutes, the refurbishment and equipping of health centres, sanitation interventions, support to enhance access to water, small business start-up support, and the livelihoods training.

**Vocational training for IDP and host community: photography**

In 2023, UNHCR provided comprehensive photography training to 10 displaced and host community women, enhancing their income-generation opportunities, and empowering them to express their creativity and tell their stories.

Right: *Ghada Ali, one of the beneficiaries, discovered her passion for photography and started her own small photography business. The business has provided her with a source of income and financial independence. © SDF/Nada Abdulkareem*

## Access road for rural community in Hajjah

In Hajjah, UNHCR supported a community to improve access by paving a dirt road. The project used a cash-for-work modality, providing income for local builders. The road now means that the community has a safe way to access to vital services, including healthcare and water.

## Vocational training for IDP and host community: car maintenance

In Sana'a, UNHCR supported 40 displaced and host community members with car and motorcycle maintenance training. Trainees also received start-up kits so they could start working immediately. Two-thirds of participants secured employment while others started their own repair business.

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