Revealing the physical processes at play in the innermost regions of protoplanetary disks is essential for understanding the initial conditions of planet formation and disk evolution. In particular, rocky planets are thought to form within a few astronomical units of the central star. Thanks to its unprecedented sensitivity and milliarcsecond angular resolution, GRAVITY at the VLTI resolves the inner ~0.1–5 AU around nearby young stellar objects (YSOs), a region largely inaccessible to other facilities. Within the framework of the GRAVITY YSO Large Program, we surveyed nearly one hundred YSOs, including ~40 T Tauri stars, ~60 Herbig Ae/Be stars, and a few high-mass YSOs. From this survey, we are able to constrain the near-infrared emission and its potential variability through model fitting and radiative transfer modeling. Monitoring these regions over time enables us to investigate morphological variability on dynamical timescales of days to months. Such variability offers insights into the evolution of small-scale disk structures and star-disk interactions, and their potential connections to large-scale disk features. In this talk, we will present recent results on structural variability in the inner disks of young stars and discuss their implications for the dynamical processes shaping planet-forming environments. In addition, the enhanced capabilities of GRAVITY+ will enable higher-cadence monitoring, opening the possibility to probe night-to-night variability in the innermost disk regions.