

Emergency distributions in Yemen

May 2020

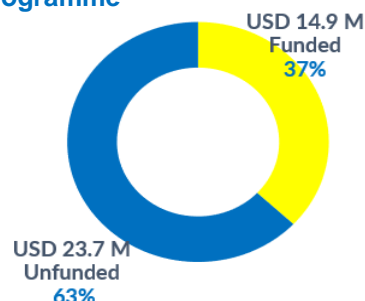


UNHCR assisted this recently displaced family in Sa'ada city with an emergency shelter kit, mattresses, blankets, a kitchen set and other basic items. © UNHCR /Haidar Fahad.

Why emergency distribution? In Yemen, six years of war have forced over 4 million out of their homes. Poorest families have been forced to settle in open areas or unfinished public buildings as a last resort. For these families securing a basic shelter is not only a matter of physical safety but also of dignity, privacy and a minimum layer of protection. UNHCR provides assistance to help them put a roof over their head, find the minimum to sleep, wash and cook. **UNHCR leads the Shelter/ Non-Food Items (NFI) Cluster, and together with partners, provides emergency shelter and basic household items to IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host families, after a thorough verification and assessment of needs.**

In 2020, **105,000** families will be provided with basic household items, **26,200** families will receive emergency shelter kits (ESK) and **14,750** families who have been displaced for more than a year will be assisted with long-term shelter (Transitional Shelter)

Funding for the Shelter/NFI programme¹



¹ Total funding requirements for UNHCR is 211.9 M for 2020.

DIFFERENT TYPES OF EMERGENCY SHELTERS

UNHCR adapted the design of shelters to the local climate, culture and availability of items in the local market. By sourcing the shelter material locally, UNHCR seeks not only to boost the local economy but also promoting self-sufficiency and a harmonious relationship between the two communities.



An Emergency Shelter Kit (ESK) is the UNHCR standardised shelter that consists of plastic tarpaulin sheets and sisal ropes. These last up to



A Tehama is a type of an ESK, with an extra layer of palm leaves (Khazaf) produced by IDPs and host community members. This shelter is

six months and are distributed, as an emergency solution to families recently displaced.



A **Transitional Shelter Unit (TSU)** is built with iron pipes and local materials. It withstands extreme weather conditions, such as heavy rain, strong wind, humidity and heat. This **longer-term shelter solution** can last up to five years with proper maintenance.



Basic household or Non-Food Items (NFI) were selected to align with cultural needs and direct feedback from IDPs. A mattress and a blanket are given to every family member, while each family receives a solar lamp and a kitchen set. A mosquito net may be added, depending on the region.

more suitable for the hot and humid climates of the west coast governorates, and easier to upgrade to **TSUs**.



The active involvement of IDP and host community families in the **production of Khazaf (palm leaf mats)** for the **TESK** and **TSU** brings income to the families, especially to the women living in rural areas.



Refugee Housing Units are the result of a collaboration between UNHCR, the social enterprise **Better Shelter** and the **IKEA Foundation**. They can be used for various purposes: family accommodation or as public structures such as hospitals and schools. ©All photos by UNHCR.

WORKING WITH PARTNERS



EXTERNAL / DONORS RELATIONS

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