

**Key messages**

- As many as 44,400 people have been displaced by Cyclone Chapala
- Eight people killed including 2 children and more than 30 injured across the affected area
- Airlift of relief supplies arriving in Socotra Island
- Weather conditions are predicted to deteriorate in the coming days

**Impact of Cyclone Chapala**

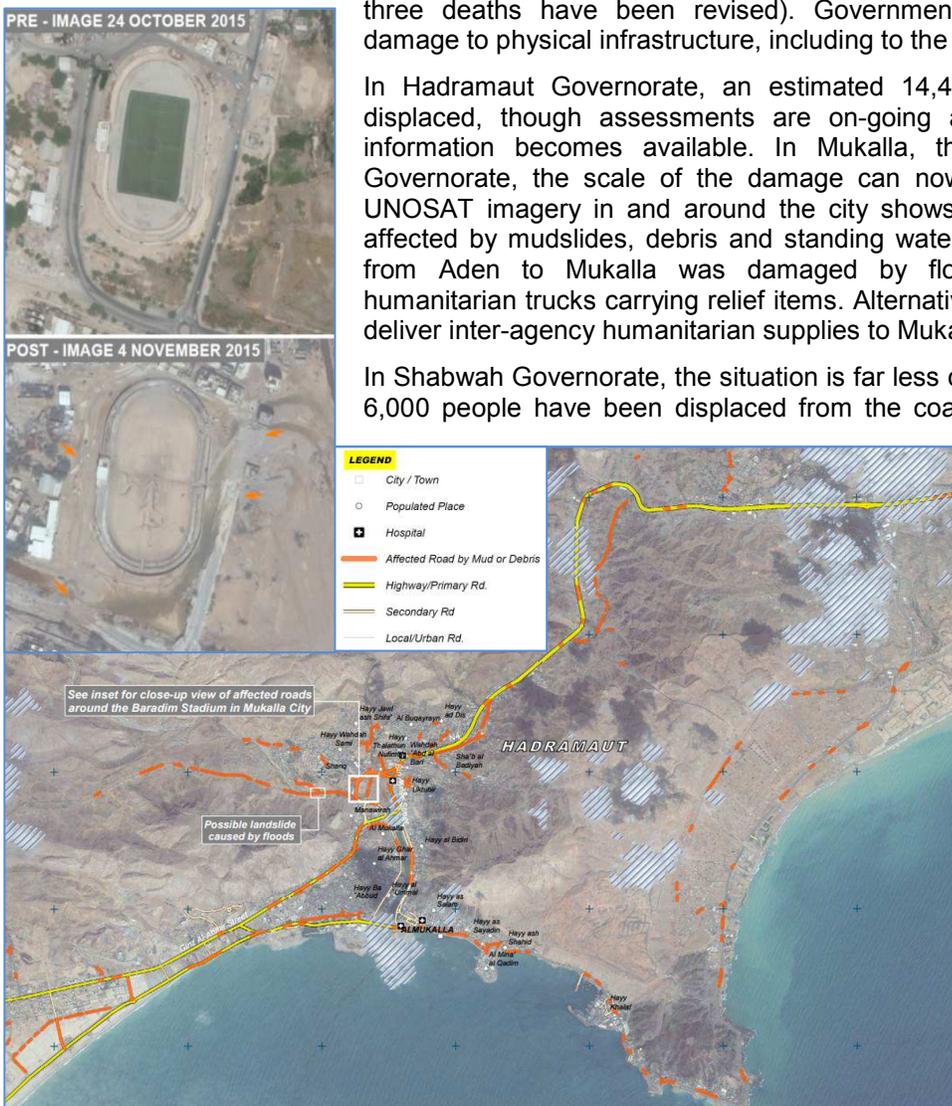
Cyclone Chapala has displaced up to 44,000 people and caused widespread flooding, and damage to property and crops in southeast Yemen. The areas most impacted by the storm are Socotra Island and Shabwah and Hadramaut governorates. Eight people have been reported killed, including two children, and 34 people injured across the affected areas.

In Socotra, 18,000 people were evacuated and area staying with host families and public buildings, and 237 homes are reported to have been destroyed. No deaths from the cyclone are now reported (earlier reports of three deaths have been revised). Government authorities report significant damage to physical infrastructure, including to the harbour and coastal areas.

In Hadramaut Governorate, an estimated 14,400 people are thought to be displaced, though assessments are on-going and this figure could rise as information becomes available. In Mukalla, the largest city in Hadramaut Governorate, the scale of the damage can now be seen clearly by satellite. UNOSAT imagery in and around the city shows approximately 35 km of road affected by mudslides, debris and standing water. Importantly, the coastal road from Aden to Mukalla was damaged by flooding, hampering access of humanitarian trucks carrying relief items. Alternative roads are being assessed to deliver inter-agency humanitarian supplies to Mukalla.

In Shabwah Governorate, the situation is far less clear. Initial reports indicate that 6,000 people have been displaced from the coastal town of Bir Ali and in the nearby Mayfa'a district. Local authorities estimate that 12,000 people are displaced across the governorate. Partners on the ground report large areas in both Hadramaut and Shabwah governorates remain flooded with many communities isolated. Delivering safe drinking water and reducing levels of stagnant water to prevent vector-borne diseases malaria and dengue fever are major priorities. Some displaced people have reportedly made temporary emergency shelters from rice and flour bags, blankets and sheets.

Although the cyclone has dissipated, meteorologists report that a new tropical



Roads impacted by Chapala in and around Mukalla in Hadramaut governorate

Credit: UNOSAT

depression is forming in the Indian Ocean. This new storm is predicted to strengthen into a severe cyclonic storm that is likely to hit Yemen on 8 November. Socotra Island is predicted to be hit with sustained winds of up to 101km/h (63 mph), with stronger gusts. Current projections are that the storm will progress westwards towards the Yemeni mainland, making landfall east of Aden.

As the population tries to cope with the impact of the cyclone, the conflict in Yemen continues unabated. In Taizz on 4 November, 33 people were killed from airstrikes, landmines and clashes. On the same day, Sana'a was rocked by an explosion from an improvised explosive device that killed two people. Air strikes and ground shelling continue in Sa'ada, Al Jawf, Marib, Hajjah and Taizz governorates destroying private and public infrastructure. The response to the cyclone is hindered by the lack of security in much of the cyclone-affected area, due to the presence of Al Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula.

## Humanitarian Response

**Logistics:** The logistics cluster is actively organising transportation for relief supplies by sea, air (through UNHAS) and overland transport services (road convoys) to the cyclone-affected area. Convoys with humanitarian supplies from Aden and Sana'a for Mukalla are planned. Humanitarian cargo allocated for this response will be shipped by sea from Djibouti to Aden. Air transport is currently being assessed to airlift humanitarian goods to Socotra Island.

**WASH:** IOM is delivering 30,000 litres of water per day to 2,000 cyclone-affected people in Shabwah. IOM has delivered 8,000 liters of water to affected people in Abyan. Early next week UNICEF and International Rescue Committee plan to distribute 1,000 hygiene kits in Shabwah. A convoy with 2,000 WASH kits is expected to arrive by road from Aden on 5 November.

**NFIs:** IOM has transported emergency shelter materials and NFIs for 100 households to Shabwah. UNHCR, through its local implementing partner, provided 150 households with NFI kits in Azzan and Mayfa'a (Shabwah) and about 324 households in Mayfa Hager (Hadramaut) today. A convoy carrying 5,000 shelter kits from Sana'a to Mukalla is expected to arrive in the coming days.



NFI distribution in Mayfa'a, Shabwah governorate

Credit: UNHCR/SHS

Seven airplanes from Oman and two from the United Arab Emirates with a total of 75 metric tons

of relief supplies, including food and non-food items (NFIs) have landed at Socotra airport. The King Salman Center (KSC) is sending an airplane with food, tents, blankets, and water to Socotra in the coming days. KSC is also sending a convoy by road from Saudi Arabia to Hadramaut with more than 1,000 tents and 12,000 blankets. Russia landed an airplane in Sana'a earlier today carrying 23 MT of food assistance and NFIs.

**Health:** On 4 November, a UN chartered airplane containing 76 metric tons of medical supplies comprising 64 interagency emergency health kits, seven Interagency Emergency Health Kits, a malaria module and 176 units of diarrhoea disease kits arrived in Sana'a. The supplies will be transported by the UN to Mukalla by road. Together with the District Department of Health, partners have activated mobile teams to support outreach activities in the affected areas. WHO transferred cash to the health authorities in Hadramaut Health Office to procure essential medical supplies. The Ministry of Public Health and Population has set up operations rooms in Sana'a, Lahj and Aden to help monitor and respond to the situation. Rapid response teams have been established in the coastal areas of Mukalla, Al Maharah, Shabwah, Socotra, Abyan, Hudaydah and Aden to investigate and respond.

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