



received. Several attacks were also reported on health facilities in Aden in the last 48 hours, including the office that had been compiling casualty and ambulance data. Yesterday and today, heavy clashes took place in residential areas, including Dar Sa'ad and Ash Sheikh Othman.

In the last 48 hours, airstrikes targeted the following governorates: Taizz, Al Dhale'e, Abyan, Lahj, Al Mahwit, Shabwah, Aden, Sa'ada, Amran, Ibb, Al Bayda and Sana'a. In Ibb, two children were killed and two others injured in an airstrike that hit a school. In Sana'a, two residential buildings and the telecommunications network in Al Hasabah were damaged, and 27 people injured. On 7 April, an airstrike hit a school in Sa'ada (Kitaf District) for the second time; the school is now destroyed. A private health clinic in Sa'ada (Al Dhaher District) was also hit. Airstrikes on 9 April in Amran reportedly killed 8 people and injured 19; a humanitarian rapid assessment training was also cancelled.

Credible reports emerged yesterday of warships affiliated with parties to the conflict blocking access to Al Hudaydah port for ships carrying fuel and food imports. The last ships carrying food imports reportedly arrived in Al Hudaydah on 5 April. Yemen imports over 90 per cent of its food, and fuel is required to transport basic commodities and to power water pumps, among other critical services. Last week airstrikes hit trucks loaded with wheat flour in Hajjah and a fuel truck in Ibb; commercial transporters are now reportedly more reluctant to distribute commodities. Maintaining the flow of food and fuel imports – and their distribution across the country – is critical to the well-being of the Yemeni civilian population.

Basic services are increasingly unravelling. Humanitarian partners report that a growing number of health facilities are closing across the country, either because the population they serve has fled or because of insufficient resources to cover salaries and supplies. A list of affected facilities is currently being compiled. The conflict has also interrupted schooling for 1.5 million children since mid-March. In Aden, there has been no electricity for the past several days, and the water supply has been switched off in several highly populated areas. In Sa'adah town, electricity is only available for about two hours at night, seriously affecting the town's water supply. One partner in Sana'a reports increasing robberies, suggesting an increase in opportunistic crime.

### **Casualties**

As of late 6 April, the World Health Organization (WHO) estimated that violence in Yemen had killed 643 people and injured 2,226 since 19 March. According to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), 311 civilians have been killed and 513 injured. UNICEF estimates that at least 77 children have been killed and 44 maimed since 26 March. Civilian casualties are frequently underestimated, as people may not have the means to access hospitals for treatment, or families may bury their dead before reports can be collected. According to international humanitarian law, all parties to conflict are legally obligated to do everything in their power to avoid civilian casualties.

### **Civilian infrastructure**

According to OHCHR, violence since 26 March has badly affected civilian infrastructure. Attacks have been reported on at least 37 public buildings, resulting in their complete or partial destruction. In these incidents, the following facilities were affected: five hospitals in Sana'a, Al Dhale'e and Aden; 15 schools and educational institutions in Aden, Al-Dhale'e, and Sana'a; the three main national airports (Sana'a, Aden and Hudaydah); at least two bridges, two factories and four mosques in Al Dhale'e. In addition, civilians' private homes are being directly affected by airstrikes and armed clashes.

### **Displacement**

As of 3 April, local partner reports estimated that at least 100,000 people had been displaced by the recent conflict. These figures have not been independently verified. Since then, significant additional displacement has been reported, mainly from Sa'ada into Amran and Hajjah, from Sana'a into Amran, from Lahj and Al Dhale'e into Abyan, within Hajjah, and from Hajjah into Al Hudaydah. Large numbers of people have also been observed leaving Sana'a and Aden for the countryside. Displacement is extremely fluid, and estimates are changing constantly. Displacement alone is not a reliable indicator of humanitarian need.

According to UNHCR, over 900 people have arrived in Djibouti and Somalia from Yemen since the start of the crisis. This includes 463 Yemeni nationals. More arrivals are expected. As of 8 April, IOM had recorded the arrival of nearly 5,000 people – mainly third-country nationals – in the Horn of Africa from Yemen. The vast majority of these arrivals were in Ethiopia.

### **Priority humanitarian needs**

Immediate crisis needs remain mainly concentrated in the health, WASH and protection sectors, with the most urgent priority being mass casualty management and basic WASH services. Needs for food and NFIs are intensifying rapidly for vulnerable IDPs. Food and fuel shortages are also exacerbating pre-existing humanitarian needs and affecting the ability to move critical stocks around the country. According to Oxfam, food prices have doubled and fuel prices have quadrupled in some areas of Yemen as basic commodities run low. In Al Hudaydah,

wheat prices have increased from around US\$0.50 per kg last week to \$1.10 in some markets. Diesel, which has an official subsidized price of \$0.70 per litre, is now selling on the black market for up to \$2.80 per litre.

### Humanitarian response

Humanitarian partners continue to operate in Yemen, mainly through Yemeni staff. As of 8 April, partners reported that the impact of recent conflict on their programmes varied tremendously by day and location. Overall, many pre-existing programmes appear to have been suspended in the south and in Sa'ada, although emergency response – mainly concentrated in mass casualty management and WASH support – is moving forward. In other locations, partners mostly report that existing programmes are continuing, although concerns are rising that these activities will be affected by rising logistical challenges or a potential spread in conflict.

### Humanitarian access

Humanitarian access remains severely constrained by insecurity, including air strikes. Rapid assessment teams were in the field yesterday in affected areas of Hajjah, Aden, Al Dhale'e, Abyan and Lahj. Initial results are expected on 11-12 April. With the closure of airports and most seaports, bringing in humanitarian supplies and other basic commodities is an increasing concern. If goods can be brought into Yemen, it is possible to transport them across the country, although with increasing difficulty given fuel constraints and insecurity. Last week, WHO was able to deliver medical supplies from Hudaydah to Aden, and this week from Sana'a to Aden.

A boat organized by one partner organization docked in Aden on 8 April, carrying 1.7 tons of urgently needed medical supplies from Djibouti. An emergency surgical team of five people also arrived on a separate boat to support the local hospital. On 10 April, two planes carrying relief supplies had landed by mid-day in Sana'a. Several other planes are awaiting authorization to travel.

## Funding

Before the current crisis, humanitarian partners estimated they would require \$747.5 million to provide a range of life-saving, protection and resilience assistance to 8.2 million people. This includes \$284.6 million for the most critical life-saving and protection programmes. A Flash Appeal will be released in the coming days.

As of 10 April, the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan (YHRP) was only 9 per cent funded. Donors are encouraged to prioritize rapid, full funding for the most critical programmes in the YHRP in order to support immediate crisis response.

Humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform OCHA's Financial Tracking Service of cash and in-kind contributions by e-mailing [fts@un.org](mailto:fts@un.org) or visiting <http://fts.unocha.org>

## Humanitarian Response



### Health

For more details on Health needs, response and gaps, contact Dr. Iman Ahmed ([ahmedi@who.int](mailto:ahmedi@who.int)).

#### Needs:

- Mass casualty management remains the most pressing need. Hospitals are overwhelmed with casualties, including people who have been direct victims of violence and those suffering severe burns. [Needs outlined in the previous Situation Report](#) remain valid. Specific needs include:
  - Trauma and surgical medicines and medical supplies
  - Medicines for chronic non-communicable diseases
  - Fuel for ambulances and generators in health facilities
  - Safe water in health facilities
  - Additional ambulances and scaling up of medical teams
  - Re-agents and supplies for medical laboratories and blood banks.

#### Response:

- Since the conflict escalated on 19 March, WHO has provided a total of eight inter-agency health kits for 80,000 beneficiaries for three months from its warehouses in Sana'a, Aden and Hudaydah. WHO has also provided trauma kits for hundreds of major operations, 11,000 blood bags, IV fluids, analgesics, oxygen supplies and dressing materials to 18 hospitals throughout the country.

- WHO is procuring an additional 20 trauma kits for 2,000 major operations, as well as medicines for noncommunicable diseases from the local market. Additional medical and WASH supplies have been procured internationally and are pre-positioned in Dubai and Islamabad awaiting authorization to travel to Yemen.
- Frequent power cuts and fuel shortages in Aden threaten the cold chain for vaccines. Partners are working to procure generator sets locally; all partners are encouraged to provide direct support to the Ministry of Public Health and Population (MoPHP) in this regard.
- To ensure referral services where most needed, partners are coordinating to move ambulances to Governorates with the largest numbers of injured patients and ensure coverage of operational costs.
- Partners continue to support mass casualty management through staffing and supplies to hospitals and surgical centres. Maintaining and scaling up this support – including acquisition of more supplies and staff – is critical in ensuring an effective health response in Aden.
- UNICEF is distributing hygiene kits and cleaning materials to hospitals in Aden.
- More than 200 sentinel sites and environmental health teams continue to monitor and report on incidence of communicable diseases. Additional environmental health teams have been deployed to places where IDPs are concentrated – including schools – to monitor water quality and water-borne diseases.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Airport closures and lack of authorization and security guarantees from parties to conflict hinder the entrance of internationally procured supplies and emergency staff.
- Fuel shortages and power cuts are affecting functionality of health and referral services.
- In-country logistical constraints – mainly due to insecurity – complicate efforts to move medical teams and ambulances within the country. Supplies are still able to move, but this is growing more difficult.
- Many regular health programmes have been put on hold, including treatment or prevention of tuberculosis, malaria and malnutrition. Medicines for chronic diseases are an important gap.



#### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

For more details on WASH needs, response and gaps, contact Mr. Derek Kim ([dhkim@unicef.org](mailto:dhkim@unicef.org)).

#### Needs:

- Power cuts and lack of fuel continue to threaten the public water supply. In Lahj, Al Hawta District remains without water or power via public networks. [Needs outlined in the previous Situation Report](#) remain valid. Priority needs identified over the reporting period:
  - Restoring basic water service to affected communities especially in Aden, Abyan and Lahj
  - Providing WASH assistance to the most vulnerable IDPs, including those living in schools

#### Response:

- Partners have installed five 1,000-litre water tanks in two schools where IDPs are living in Khanfar District (Abyan). A third school has received two 2,000-litre water tanks. A fourth school will receive two 1,000-litre water tanks on 10 April. Partners also undertook water trucking to these schools and two others hosting IDPs in Khanfar.
- In Aden, teams are working to ensure water supply at hospitals. Partners have procured and installed two 2,000-litre water tanks in a trauma hospital, two 2,000-litre water tanks in the Jumhuriya hospital, and one water tank in the 22 May hospital. Water trucking has started for Basheeb hospital. Previously, a 10,000-litre tank was installed at Jumhuriya hospital.
- In Aden, partners assisted the local water corporation in repairing conflict-damaged pipes that supply water to Tawahi and Ma'ala Districts.
- In Aden, partners provided the local water corporation with 35,000 litres of fuel to support continuation of pumping. Further assistance to the corporation is available to cover one month, although logistical issues are posing a challenge.
- In Hajjah, partners have increased water supply available to IDPs in Al-Qufi and Al-Madab. These IDPs had fled Al Mazraq camp following an air strike last week.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Operational costs are rising, especially in areas in the south affected by conflict on the ground.
- Lack of fuel on the market is hampering operations and the ability for Government and rural communities to provide basic services, including pumping water. This is also contributing to rises in the cost of water from private providers, affecting communities and health facilities.
- Insecurity, especially in Aden, is preventing partners from reaching their warehouses to access supplies. Insecurity is also preventing field teams from reaching people in need and damaged WASH infrastructure.

- Suppliers are increasingly requiring cash payments due to a lack of money in banks that is hindering conventional money transfer.



## Food Security and Livelihoods

For more details on needs, response and gaps, contact Ms. Hanalia Ferhan ([hanalia.ferhan@acted.org](mailto:hanalia.ferhan@acted.org)).

### Needs:

- 10.6 million people were food insecure in Yemen before the recent crisis, including 5 million estimated to be severely food insecure. Initial WFP estimates project that 12 million people are now food insecure (13 per cent increase). An estimated 100,000 MT are required to meet food needs every month.
- WFP currently has about 38,000 MT of food in Yemen – sufficient to cover the existing caseload for the next six to eight weeks. The recent conflict will increase needs, and additional food will be required.
- Food prices are rising in many areas. As of early April, WFP estimated that food prices had increased by about 10 per cent in Aden, 20 per cent in Lahj and 30 to 40 per cent in Al Dhale'e. Most shops in conflict-affected areas in Aden and Al Dhale'e are closed. According to Oxfam, food prices have doubled and fuel prices have quadrupled in some areas as basic commodities run low. In Al Hudaydah, wheat prices have reportedly increased from around \$0.50 per kg last week to \$1.10 in some markets.
- According to individual partner reports, food assistance is required in conflict-affected areas, particularly for vulnerable IDPs and people living in areas affected by food shortages or significant price rises. This assistance can be provided via cash or in-kind assistance (including energy-rich biscuits or ready-made food).
- Farmers in conflict-affected areas are likely to miss the planting season, and partners have reported a shortage of livestock vaccines due to challenges in transport, stocks and cold chain management. More details will be available on this in the next Situation Report.

### Response:

#### Emergency response

- Cash transfer programmes are under way for IDPs in Abyan and Hajjah. Beneficiary selection has been completed for a programme targeting very vulnerable IDP households in Al Zuhra district (Al Hudaydah Governorate). Each household will receive \$130 (meant to cover two months) by 10 April. Planning is underway to reach up to 1,500 households over the next four weeks. A separate programme has provided unconditional cash transfers to 302 IDP households, mainly in Abyan, with some beneficiaries in Hajjah.
- WFP is finalizing planning and resource mobilization efforts to meet minimum food requirements for identified needs.

#### Existing programmes

- WFP reports that most regular operations are ongoing, although there could be shifts in operational priorities and intervention modalities.
- Oxfam has targeted 1,800 households with unconditional cash transfers as part of an ongoing programme.
- FAO continues to work with national partners to provide inputs and training in the agriculture and livestock sectors.
- ACTED continues to implement food voucher programmes in Raymah and Al Hudaydah Governorates.
- Business training of youth continues in Hajjah (Beni Qais and Khayran al Muharraq). A second grant for business creation has been disbursed to female entrepreneurs in Ash Sheikh Othman District (Aden).

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Data collection and response activities have been challenged by access constraints, particularly in Aden and other affected areas of the south. Other areas are relatively better in terms of access, but field movements still face serious risks due to unpredictable airstrikes and anti-aircraft shelling.
- Coordination efforts need to be strengthened; the absence of a dedicated cluster coordinator has been a particular challenge. This has been problematic for some donors seeking to identify partners with operational capacity. A full-time coordinator is expected on 26 April.
- Cash transfer programmes are facing constraints due to the weakening banking system. Cash transfer companies often have very little or no cash on hand. Partners are examining options for these programmes in light of the constraints.
- Fuel shortages are leading to increased prices of food and other basic commodities required by Food Security partners to enable their programmes.



## Nutrition

For more details on Nutrition needs, response and gaps, contact Ms. Saja Abdullah ([sabdullah@unicef.org](mailto:sabdullah@unicef.org)).

### Needs:

- Therapeutic nutrition supplies (all locations)
- In-country logistical support, including fuel to ensure maintenance of services (all locations)
- Mobile therapeutic nutrition services, particularly for IDPs in Amran and Hajjah, and in the south where many facility-based services have reportedly been interrupted.

### Response:

- Outside the south, most nutrition facilities remain functioning, and programmes are continuing. Nutrition supplies were pre-positioned before the conflict; these supplies are being used to maintain services. Nine facilities are reportedly closed in Sa'ada.
- Very little verified information is available on the level of services available at facilities in the south (Aden, Shabwah, Al Dhale'e, Abyan and Lahj). However, individual reports from some partners indicate that services have been suspended or curtailed. The Nutrition Cluster is working to establish details on the level of service in those areas.
- Additional nutrition supplies procured from abroad are expected to arrive in Yemen next week, provided authorization to enter the country can be achieved.
- In Hajjah (Haradh District), two health and nutrition mobile teams are working to provide health and nutrition services in Haradh District, focusing on IDPs.

### Gaps & Constraints:

- Logistics, including fuel to maintain services and move stocks, and importation of supplies into the country
- Security and access, particularly in the south
- Lower capacity among international NGOs
- Information on level of services available in the south



## Protection

For more details on Protection needs, response and gaps, contact Ms. Charlotte Ridung ([ridung@unhcr.org](mailto:ridung@unhcr.org)).

### Needs:

- [Needs outlined in the first Situation Report](#) remain valid. Physical protection of civilians is a priority. Numerous civilian deaths and injuries have been reported as a result of airstrikes and armed conflict. Damage to civilian infrastructure has also been reported.
- IDPs reportedly need food, water and NFIs. Vulnerable IDPs who are currently renting accommodation will soon deplete their resources and lose their sources of income. Some IDPs have started to approach partners seeking financial assistance. Some IDPs are reportedly unable to go into displacement owing to a lack of resources.

### Response:

- Child Protection partners continue to support the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) on grave violations of child rights. MRM is functioning across the country.
- Awareness raising campaigns on mine risk education (MRE) are being disseminated by radio and television.
- Initial support has been provided for psychosocial support services in Amran and Sana'a, mainly via local partners.
- The Protection Cluster is currently attempting to collect, consolidate and disseminate information pertaining to displacement and the needs of IDPs and other conflict-affected persons. A daily update is being published. Working with members of the IDP Task Force, the Protection Cluster is working to coordinate information on displacement and to verify statistics so as to direct and inform needs assessments.

### Gaps and Constraints:

- The security situation prevents access, systematic protection monitoring and other protection activities.
- Protection monitoring tools have been developed, but training on these tools could not be completed before the crisis. Given security conditions, it is very difficult to convene groups for training.



## Shelter, Non-Food Items (NFIs), and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

**Needs:**

- Currently available humanitarian NFI and shelter stocks in-country are expected to be consumed in less than one month.

**South (Abyan, Aden, Al Dhale'e, Lahj)**

- According to the Yemen Red Crescent (YRC), NFIs and emergency shelter are needed for IDPs in Lahj. A YRC assessment of 418 IDPs families in seven schools and one health facility in Tuban District found a need for these items, in addition to food and WASH assistance. Providing overall estimates of displaced people in the Governorate is extremely difficult.
- In Aden, about 20 IDP families are reportedly staying in two schools in Al Mansura. They require NFIs and emergency shelter.
- According to an NRC rapid assessment, 611 IDP families from Lahj, Al Dhale'e and Aden are staying in Khanfir and Zingibar Districts and Abyan. Assessment findings show families in schools need of emergency shelter and NFIs.

**North (Sa'ada, Amran, Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, Sana'a, Ibb, Taizz)**

- Many of the estimated 3,000 to 4,000 IDP families in Amran Governorate need of emergency shelter and NFIs.
- An assessment indicates that about 2,500 IDP families in Abs, Hayran, Mustba' and Koshur Districts in Hajjah require emergency shelter and NFIs. IDP families came from Sa'ada and other areas of Hajjah, mainly Mazraq.
- According to partners, 126 IDP families remain in the Al Mazraq IDP camps, including only three in Al Mazraq Camp 3. Camp 1 is still without water due insecurity in the area and the damage caused by the airstrikes.
- According to a local partner, about 200 families in Ibb have been displaced by air strikes or fear of air strikes to neighbouring areas. These families and about 50 conflict-affected families in Yarim District require NFIs.

**Response:**

- YRC has provided 30 blankets and 30 mattresses to the General Hospital in Dhamar to assist wounded cases from Yarim District (Ibb).
- In Aden, local partner CSSW assisted 110 IDPs with NFIs (Al Mansura, Ash Shaikh Outhman and Attawahi Districts).

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Limited access to conflict areas is preventing service delivery. Advocacy is needed for safe humanitarian space. Commercial carriers are fearful of transporting humanitarian assistance, as it may be hit by air strikes. Fuel shortages are increasing transport costs.
- Coordination with current local authorities is posing difficulties. Limited access to internet and poor electricity service are also hindering information sharing. Coordination within the cluster requires a full-time cluster coordinator. Lack of coordination of assessments in the field risks exhausting beneficiaries and losing their trust. Assessments should be followed by immediate interventions.
- Prices of NFIs and shelter materials are expected to increase. Partners are concerned by the near monopoly of some traders over current high-demand stocks. Stocks are limited in local markets. Advocacy is required to support imports of stocks.
- Very limited humanitarian stocks in the country (even in local markets) require advocacy to allow humanitarian assistance to enter Yemen.

**Education**

For more details on Education needs, response and gaps, contact Mr. Kenji Ohira ([kohira@unicef.org](mailto:kohira@unicef.org)).

**Needs:**

- Air strikes, anti-aircraft fire and armed conflict constitute a threat to school children's safety. Schooling for almost 1.5 million children has been interrupted by the closure of numerous schools. Over 2,000 schools have been closed; exact figures are being verified. Many schools are closed in Aden, Sana'a, Lahj, Al-Dhale'e, Abyan, Shabwah, Hudaydah, Hajjah, Sa'ada, Taizz and Ibb.
- IDP children need basic school supplies and assistance to join schools. Estimates are not available.
- At least 52 schools have been reportedly occupied by armed groups or are being used by IDPs for shelter.
- A number of schools have been partially damaged due to fighting; estimates are not yet available.

**Response:**

- Partners worked with the education authorities to open schools in areas not affected by fighting or airstrikes. As a result, most schools in unaffected Districts opened the second day after airstrikes began. Partners are also

working with authorities to monitor impact of the emergency on schools and close schools in dangerous areas so as to protect children.

- UNICEF tracked 350 children of IDPs from Lahj to Taiz and coordinated their reintegration into host schools.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Lack of access to conflict zones in Aden, Lahj, Al-Dhale'e and Shabwah prevented the Education Cluster from accurately estimating the damage to schools.
- Shortages of education in emergency supplies have limited education partners' capacity to respond to needs of IDPs.

## General Coordination

Humanitarian partners remain operational with mainly Yemeni staff. Most international staff have been temporarily relocated outside of Yemen due to insecurity. An operations and coordination hub has been established in Amman. For questions on the coordination structure, contact Mr. John Ratcliffe ([ratcliffej@un.org](mailto:ratcliffej@un.org)).

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