



This report is produced by OCHA Yemen in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It was issued by OCHA Yemen. It covers the period from 31 March to 3 April. The next report will be issued on or around 8 April. Between Situation Reports, daily Flash Updates are issued.

## Highlights

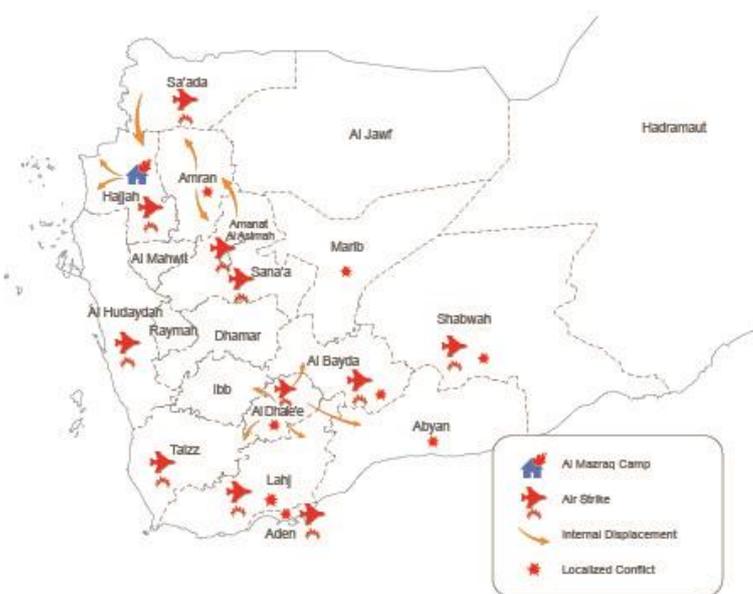
- Extremely heavy clashes were reported in Aden over the last 24 hours. On Friday, fighting was reportedly continuing in Maala District as of mid-day. Overnight and into 3 April, air strikes were also reported in parts of Sana'a, Sa'ada and Taizz, Marib, Hudaydah and Aden Governorates. To date, 14 of Yemen's 22 Governorates have been affected.

- According to the World Health Organization (WHO), violence has killed 550 people and injured 1,746 – including many civilians – since 19 March. Casualty reports are often underestimates of true number of casualties, as people may not have the means to seek treatment in hospitals, and families may bury their dead before reports are collected. Displacement is also rising. Overall displacement estimates could not be verified.

- Conflict is affecting civilian infrastructure and facilities. In the last 24 hours, partners reported the occupation of two health facilities and five schools by parties to the conflict. In Aden, six ambulances have also reportedly been seized by parties to conflict – four of which were then used in hostilities. Four health workers – two ambulance drivers and two volunteers – were killed in these incidents.

- Immediate humanitarian needs continue to be mass casualty management, protection and WASH services. Needs for shelter, non-food items (NFIs) and food are also intensifying, particularly for vulnerable internally displaced persons (IDPs). Food prices are reportedly increasing rapidly in some areas, particularly in the south. In the south, reported fuel shortages are threatening people's access to water. An agreement from the Aden Oil Refinery to supply diesel and fuel to hospitals will could ease concerns about services in those facilities. Access remains severely constrained by ongoing clashes in the south and the unpredictability of air strikes in the north. Difficulties bringing critical relief supplies into Yemen are hampering humanitarian operations.

Locations of clashes, air strikes and displacement



Source: OCHA based on reports from partners  
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

## Situation Overview

Air strikes and armed conflict have continued since [yesterday's Flash Update](#). Air strikes were reported in different parts of Sana'a, Sa'ada, Taizz, Marib, Hudaydah and Aden. As of mid-day Friday, heavy clashes continued to be reported in Maala District of Aden, and the airport was also reportedly coming under aerial attacks. Diesel shortages continue to threaten the water network serving the city. The Aden Health Office has reportedly concluded an agreement with the Aden Oil Refinery to supply fuel to Aden hospitals. A curfew remains in place in Aden from 19.00 to 07.00.

## Casualties

As of late 1 April, the World Health Organization (WHO) estimated that violence in Yemen had killed 550 people and injured 1,746 since 19 March – including many civilians. According to international humanitarian law (IHL), all parties to conflict are legally obligated to do everything in their power to avoid civilian casualties.

## Civilian infrastructure

Reports from local sources indicate that civilian infrastructure continues to be affected by the conflict. Reports in the last 24 hours indicate conflict parties had occupied two health facilities (Marib and Al Mahwit) and five schools (Taizz and Ibb). Six ambulances have also reportedly been seized by parties to conflict – four of which were then used in hostilities. Four health workers – two ambulance drivers and two volunteers – were killed in these incidents. Hospital officials in Aden are now reportedly more apprehensive about sending ambulances out in light of these risks. All parties to conflict are legally obligated under IHL to do everything in their power to refrain from targeting or impacting civilian infrastructure, and must not commandeer civilian infrastructure for military purposes.

## Displacement estimates

Local partners continue to report increasing levels of displacement. Displacement estimates are extremely fluid. Most IDPs are reportedly staying with relatives near their areas of origin. The current overall estimate – about 100,000 – is based only on unconfirmed reports. [A breakdown is available in the previous Situation Report](#). These estimates do not include most movements from Aden or Sana'a to the countryside. Displacement estimates are certain to change – perhaps significantly – over the coming days and weeks. Displacement alone is not a reliable indicator of humanitarian need.

## 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. [The summary presented in the last Situation Report](#) remains valid. Several additional nationwide priorities have been identified in the Health Cluster:

- Disease surveillance and epidemic reporting through the electronic Disease Early Warning System (eDEWS) is endangered and could be disrupted
- Medicine for chronic diseases is needed
- Laboratory and blood bank reagents are needed.

## Access and humanitarian response

Response efforts to date remain mainly focused on support for mass casualty management. Humanitarian access remains severely constrained by recent insecurity, including air strikes. The most serious constraints persist in Aden, Lahj and Al Dhale'e, the three governorates most affected by widespread violent conflict. Closure of airports hinders international procurement and delivery of essential aid supplies and deployment of medical teams.

## 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.

As of 3 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. Partners are currently reviewing the need to revise the overall funding request. The Humanitarian Country Team for Yemen is considering other means to rapidly mobilize resources.

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

### SOUTH: Aden, Lahj, Al Dhale'e, Abyan



Health and Nutrition

#### Needs:

- Mass casualty management remains the most pressing need in the south. Hospitals are overwhelmed with casualties, including people who have been direct victims of violence, including those suffering from severe burns. [Needs outlined in the previous Situation Report](#) remain valid.
- Across affected areas in the south, more ambulances and fuel for ambulances are needed. More surgical teams and hospital beds are also needed.

#### Response:

- Partners' support to local hospitals during the reporting period include essential drugs (Al Jumhuriya and 22 May hospitals), soap (Al Jumhuriya and 22 May hospitals), water tanks (Al Jumhuriya) and additional beds (Al Saddaqa Hospital).
- In-country procurement of medical supplies by Health Cluster partners is under way.
- Many local NGOs and youth are volunteering at all hospitals in Aden, particularly Al Jumhuriya.
- Partners are covering costs of five ambulances for one month, including two serving Al Jumhuriya Hospital.
- Partners are organizing first aid trainings. The first training will include 30 participants in Al Dhale'e.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Insecurity and fuel shortages are hampering response efforts, including ability of medical teams to move around the country. Recent security incidents resulting in the deaths of health workers and commandeering of ambulances have made hospital officials in Aden more apprehensive about sending out ambulances.
- International procurement and deployment of additional medical teams is hampered by restriction on flights into Yemen and closure of airports.
- Access challenges are preventing the transport of 30 pints of blood from Abyan to Aden.



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

#### Needs:

- Power cuts and lack of fuel continue to threaten the public water supply. In Maala District of Aden, water from the public network is reportedly only available every three days. In Lahj, Al Hawta District remains without water or power via public networks. [Needs outlined in the previous Situation Report](#) remain valid.
- Some water infrastructure has been damaged by conflict in Aden and requires repair.
- In Lahj, water trucking is needed immediately. Ongoing insecurity remains the biggest challenge. If electricity can be restored, water pumps will resume functioning. Al Hawta District has been without electricity or water via public networks since 24 March.
- IDPs in Abyan require WASH services – especially those living in schools. IDP families and host communities in Lahj are reportedly relying on open wells.

#### Response:

- Partners are exploring ways to provide WASH assistance amidst insecurity in Al Dhale'e and Lahj. In Lahj, partners aim to distribute hygiene kits, filters and water trucking to Al Hawta and surrounding villages.
- In Aden, some repairs to the water network have been completed.

#### Gaps & Constraints:

- Conflict and insecurity continue to hamper response efforts.
- WASH conditions will further deteriorate if reliable supplies of fuel and electricity cannot be secured.



## Food Security

#### Needs:

- IDPs in Abyan, Al Dhale'e and Lahj continue to require food assistance. Food commodities in Lahj are scarce, and appear to be declining in Aden. [Needs outlined in the previous Situation Report](#) remain valid.

#### Response:

- Host communities are providing first-line response for IDPs and are reportedly offering food supplies. In many cases, this will not be sustainable, as many affected areas already struggled with food insecurity.
- Due to access and security constraints, partners are investigating cash transfers as a way to address severe needs. Initial discussions are focusing on Abyan, where local markets and money exchanges are reportedly open.
- In Aden, 150 migrants (individuals) continue to receive one meal per day in Al Basateen.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Access to affected areas of Aden, Lahj and Al Dhale'e remains a serious challenge due to on-going clashes and insecurity.

**Protection****Needs:**

- Needs outlined in the previous Situation Report remain valid. Escalating conflict in Aden saw widespread, indiscriminate shooting in the city over the last several days, putting civilians at grave risk.
- In Lahj and Aden, children as young as 13 continue to be observed taking part in hostilities.

**Response:**

- Partners are disseminating key messages on mine risk education and psychosocial support via media and in discussions with parties to the conflict.
- Partners are working to remove a piece of unexploded ordnance from Sheikh Othman District (Aden).

**Shelter, Non-Food Items (NFIs), and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)****Needs:**

- Houses have been destroyed in Lahj and Al Dhale'e as a result of conflict, including indiscriminate shelling in Al Dhale'e. Fighting in Aden over the last several days has damaged many buildings. Needs outlined in the previous Situation Report remain valid.
- IDPs in Abyan reportedly urgently need NFIs, particularly mosquito nets. IDPs in Al Dhale'e also urgently require NFIs.

**NORTH: Sana'a, Hajjah, Sa'ada, Marib, Al Bayda****Health and Nutrition****Needs:**

- The main public hospital in Sana'a (Al Thawra) and other public hospitals are overwhelmed with the need to provide mass casualty management. Many hospitals in the north are overwhelmed with casualties. Needs outlined in the previous Situation Report remain valid.
- When overwhelmed, public hospitals may refer patients to private hospitals, which charge for care. Fees represent a serious burden for already vulnerable families. Similar challenges are being reported in Amran City and Al Hudaydah (Ulfi Hospital).
- IDPs in Amran, Hajjah and Hudaydah reportedly need healthcare.
- In Sa'ada, more ambulances are needed.
- Additional supplies of Plumpy'nut and oral rehydration solutions are needed in Hudaydah Governorate.

**Response:**

- Partners' support to local hospitals continues. This support includes mass casualty management and ongoing mass procurement and supply of medicines and medical kits. Procurement is currently focusing on in-country supplies; international procurement is delayed due to difficulties importing supplies into the country.
- Support continues to the expanded programme on immunization (EPI). Partners have provided 5,000 litres of fuel to ensure generators can work continuously and vaccines will be properly stored. EPI stock for the second quarter has reached some Governorates, but not all.
- Nutrition supplies to cover three months have been delivered to Amran, Marib, Al Bayda and Dhamar Governorates. The Nutrition Cluster reports that most nutrition programmes continue to function normally.

**Gaps & Constraints:**

- Transportation of medical supplies is difficult due to security concerns.



## Food Security

**Needs:**

- Vulnerable IDPs in Amran, Hudaydah and Hajjah reportedly require food assistance.
- 48 families affected by air strikes in Bani Hawat (Sana'a) require food assistance.



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

**Needs:**

- Water supply projects require adequate diesel or electricity in order to power water pumps.
- WASH infrastructure damaged by conflict needs repair, including some pipes in Al Mazraq IDP Camp 1 (Hajjah Governorate), as well as damage to tanks from shrapnel and bullets.
- Vulnerable IDPs in Amran, Hudaydah and Hajjah reportedly require WASH assistance.
- 48 families affected by air strikes in Bani Hawat (Sana'a) require WASH assistance.

**Response:**

- Partners are procuring additional diesel for water supply projects in Hajjah.
- Partners have pre-positioned 1,000 hygiene kits and ceramic water filters in Sa'ada.

**Gaps and Constraints:**

- Shortages in diesel and electricity hinder efforts to maintain support for WASH projects.



## Protection

**Needs:**

- Civilians continue to face grave risks as a result of air strikes in the north, including death, injury and psychosocial trauma. [Needs outlined in the previous Situation Report](#) remain valid.
- In Sana'a, air strikes on military stores in Faj Attan area reportedly scattered unexploded ordnance around neighbouring areas.



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

**Needs:**

- Vulnerable IDPs in Amran, Hudaydah and Hajjah reportedly require NFIs.
- 48 families affected by air strikes in Bani Hawat (Sana'a) require NFIs.
- About 40 IDP families in Razih District (Sa'ada) reportedly require emergency shelter.
- 48 families affected by air strikes in Bani Hawat (Sana'a) require NFIs and emergency shelter.

## General Coordination

The Humanitarian Coordinator has activated Emergency Task Forces (ETFs) based in Aden (covering the south) and Sana'a (covering the north), as stipulated in the Yemen humanitarian contingency plan. The ETFs are working to coordinate assistance efforts, including by collating numerous reports of needs and response.

Most international humanitarian staff have been temporarily relocated outside of Yemen due to insecurity. An operations and coordination hub is currently being established in Amman.

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For more information, please visit [www.unocha.org/yemen](http://www.unocha.org/yemen) and <http://yemen.humanitarianresponse.info>

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