

LOCATION: Rome, Italy**DATE:** 10 April 2015

Situation Overview

- As of 23 March 2015, the conflict in Yemen has escalated significantly. Airstrikes and violence have now affected 14 out of 22 Governorates. In the capital city of Sana'a, bombings have caused significant infrastructure damage including schools and factories, multiple civilian casualties and high levels of population displacement (OCHA, 7 April).
- Between 19 March and 5 April, 614 people are estimated to have been killed in the conflict and a further 2,038 injured (WHO, 8 April). At the end of March, more than 400 UN and international humanitarian staff were evacuated and a no fly zone has been implemented over the country.
- Humanitarian access to affected areas is severely restricted by the conflict, which is limiting the delivery of humanitarian assistance including medical and health supplies to deal with the number of casualties caused by the conflict.

Fuel Provision

- Throughout the country, the fuel situation remains critical with government imposed rationing, and reports of fuel prices being four times higher than usual with long queues at fuel stations.
- In some areas, no fuel supplies are available causing an interruption to the transportation of urgent humanitarian relief items into the affected areas.
- In Yemen, the Logistics Cluster continues to distribute fuel to humanitarian partners when and where possible.

Air Transport

- Whilst the operational status of airports remains unclear, reports suggest Sana'a, Aden and Hodeida Airports are no longer operating for commercial flights.
- The airspace closure over Yemen is severely restricting air operations in the region; these restrictions are further affected by other limitations in place for neighbouring airspace zones.

Sea Transport

- The Port of Aden is reported to be currently closed due to conflict in the area.
- Shipping Lines have confirmed that Hodeidah is currently closed for commercial vessels and they are currently dropping Yemen bound containers in other regional ports such as Salalah, Oman. The specific reason for port closure remains unclear.

Staging Areas

- Due to access limitations and to ensure cargo consolidation and forward transport of urgently required humanitarian relief items into Yemen, options for cargo staging areas in neighbouring countries are being investigated.
- Until access in Yemen improves, Djibouti is being assessed as a viable option for a staging area, and temporary storage locations and transport options are also being investigated. For general logistics information for Djibouti, see the Djibouti Logistics Capacity Assessment (LCA): <http://dlca.logcluster.org/display/DLCA/Djibouti>.

Coordination and Information Management

- Following the evacuation of Logistics Cluster staff from Yemen, a Logistics Cluster coordination cell has been established in Amman. Dedicated Logistics Cluster Coordinator and Information Management Officers will be leading the response from Amman. For contact details, please see the Logistics Cluster website: <http://www.logcluster.org/>

- A Logistics Coordination meeting will be organised in Amman to determine the logistics needs of the humanitarian community and identify logistics gaps. Once confirmed, the meeting date and location will be made available on the Logistics Cluster Yemen Operation webpage: <http://www.logcluster.org/ops/yem10a>
- The Yemen Operation page on the Logistics Cluster website is being regularly updated and includes maps, contact details, operational overviews and meeting minutes.
- The Yemen Logistics Capacity Assessment is available on the following link: <http://dlca.logcluster.org/display/DLCA/Yemen>
- The updated Yemen General Logistics Planning Map is available on the following link: <http://www.logcluster.org/map/yemen-general-logistics-and-planning-map>

Other Logistics Gaps or Bottlenecks

- A continuation of the conflict and violence could further impact access and the delivery of humanitarian assistance to meet the needs of the affected population.
- With over 90% of commodities imported into Yemen; access, fuel and transportation limitations are already reported to be causing shortages of basic supplies including rice, flour and wheat. The situation could deteriorate further should the conflict continue.

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