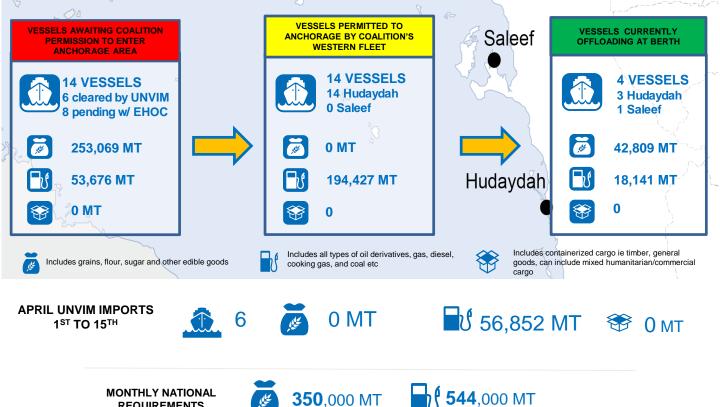
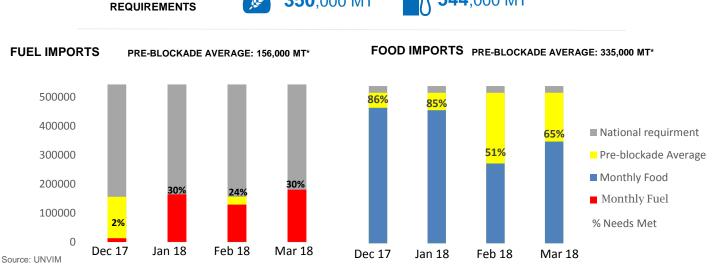
YEMEN: COMMODITY TRACKER (as of 15 April 2018)



Yemen has historically been dependent on commercial imports of food, fuel and medicines. All ports must remain open to meet Yemen's import requirements. Hudaydah and Saleef are in geographic proximity to over 70 per cent of people in need of humanitarian assistance.

This tracker monitors commercial imports to Hudaydah and Saleef ports via the United Nations Verification and Inspection Mechanism (UNVIM) and prices of food and fuel,. The map below illustrates the final stages vessels progress through before reaching the port of destination.





UPDATES ON THIS INFOGRAPHIC

- Humanitarians are concerned that between 1 to 15 April no food had been imported via Hudaydah or Saleef. There are 295,878 MT of food waiting to offload, including 253,069 MT awaiting for Coalition permission to enter the anchorage area and 42,809 MT currently at berth.
- This version corrects March fuel imports from reaching 33% to 30% of needs and food imports from reaching 57% to 65% of needs after additional information was received from shippers.
- This infographic will become a monthly product to allow for data collection from shipping companies. This product will be issued the first week of every month reflecting imports for the previous month.

Overall imports: In March 2018, commercial imports via UNVIM recovered slightly since the November and December blockade. No containerized cargo was imported for the fourth consecutive month. Since November, on average half as many vessels (18) are berthing at Hudaydah and Saleef, compared to pre-blockade average (35). Food Imports: Prior to the blockade (July 2016 to October 2017), nearly all (96%) of Yemen's monthly food import requirements were being met on average. Since the blockade, monthly food imports had met 71% of national requirements. In March, food imports were 65% of the monthly national requirement.

Fuel Imports: Prior to the blockade, nearly one-third (29%) of Yemen's monthly fuel import requirements were being met each month on average. Since November, monthly fuel imports had met 19% of national requirements on average. In March, fuel imports were nearly one-third (30%) of the monthly national requirement.

