

Economic Indicators Report

Yemen

October 2016



Black market for selling humanitarian supplies



STUDIES & ECONOMIC MEDIA CENTER
مركز الدراسات والإعلام الاقتصادي

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Introduction

This report, which targets six Yemeni provinces -Sana'a, Taiz, Aden, Hodeida, Mareb and Hadramout- summarizes the political, security, economic, humanitarian and health situation. It also deals with basic services as the prices of basic commodities and basic services availability such as water, electricity, oil derivatives and health services. It also addresses exchange rate in Yemen market in addition to the Yemeni port traffic.

SEMC reveals a black market for humanitarian supplies

SEMC calls for fast delivery of salaries and warns of famine and malnutrition

Lack of oil products and black market for selling this products

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The Studies and Economic Media Center (SEMC) is one of the most prominent Yemeni NGOs that works on , and spreads awareness of economic issues, in addition to buttressing good governance and public engagement in decision making, and working towards the creation of professional media

The Center has contributed tremendously to debating and rectifying economic policies, divulging the loopholes inherent in the country's economic performance, and influencing decision makers in such a way that serves the think-tank 's vision- a transparent and flourishing Yemeni economy. Further, it has assumed a vital role in presenting economic information to society in a plain and simple manner. The Center seeks to forge ahead with its cognitive mission despite the harsh conditions Yemen is experiencing. Thus, it is against this backdrop that this economic and media outfit presents you with October, 2016 Yemen's economic indicator report tackling country's economic situation.

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The report is part of Rasad (monitoring) which is being voluntarily undertaken by the Center with an aim to follow up on the economic situation and living conditions of civil society.

The political situation and peace Talks:-

The month of October has seen extensive efforts by UN special envoy to Yemen Ismail Ould Cheikh, which aimed at resuming Yemeni peace talks. Such efforts culminated in a 72-hour nationwide ceasefire agreed by all warring Yemeni factions, with President Abd Rabbou Mansur Hadi setting the condition that humanitarian aid be allowed into the city of Taiz besieged by Houthi and pro-Saleh troops, and the air, naval and land blockade of the country continued. The Houthi rebels and their ally, Saleh, primarily rejected the truce, demanding a comprehensive ceasefire and the lifting of the air and sea embargo. The rebels then backed down and accepted the truce, however. The cessation of hostilities then saw hundreds of violations on several warfronts and Yemeni-Saudi borders.

And in mid-October, a meeting was held in London, which involved the foreign secretaries of the US, the UK, Saudi Arabia and the UAE

The meeting came up with a statement expressing full support for the UN envoy's efforts as well as the roadmap for peace in Yemen.

Ould Chiekh announced a peace plan for Yemen, which envisaged the formation of security and military committees to oversee the Houthis' pullout of key cities and their handover of weapons in Sana'a, Hodeidah and Taiz. The panels were to ensure an end to violence as well as a transition of power that was to see the president leave his post and a vice president being named with full presidential powers. In addition, the

committees were to oversee the formation of a national unity government to lead the transition process, supervise the resumption of peace talks as well as other constitutional measures before elections are held. The UN envoy announced that he has delivered the draft plan to the Houthis and former President Saleh, who said they would consider and respond to the plan. They later announced that they were conditionally accepting the initiative.

For his part, President Hadi dismissed the plan as an attempt to get around the basic references, including the UN resolution 2216, the GCC-brokered deal and the outcomes of the national dialogue that involved all political factions. In his briefing to the UN's Security Council on the situation in Yemen, Ould Cheikh affirmed that the Yemeni parties didn't honour the pledges it had already made to fully and constructively engage in UN-brokered peace talks. The political council formed by the Houthis and the GPC urged Aden's former governor, Bin Habtour, to form a new government. In reaction, Hadi and his government ordered the relocation of the central bank from Sana'a to Aden. The UN dismissed such moves as unilateral acts that would only disrupt the peace process.

About targeted provinces in the report:-

Sana'a province

The Yemeni capital Sana'a is located in the heart of Sirwat highlands on a plateau at an altitude of 2300 meters above sea level. Sana'a is the biggest Yemeni metropolis, and one of the ancient, most populous cities, with its population estimated at 3 million based on 2015 projections. It serves as the country's historical and political capital, and is home to government ministries and institutions in addition to being a commercial and industrial hub. On September 21, 2014, the Houthi group seized Sana'a and all government facilities, and placed the president of the Republic under house arrest before he fled to Aden and then declared it interim capital. All world embassies were closed down in February 2015 due to the worsening security situation.

Security situation

Sana'a, the Yemeni capital, saw several security incidents, including airstrikes, armed clashes, abduction and intimidation of citizens and assaults on peaceful protest rallies.

Houthi and pro-Saleh militants subdued a peaceful protest rally held by mothers of Yemeni abductees in front of the UN mission's office to demand the immediate release of their sons imprisoned in Houthi jails. The capital also saw heightened security, with the Houthis warning of severe crackdowns on any demonstration that might be held by citizens and civil servants to denounce the non-payment by Houthis

of salaries as well as the deterioration of the economic and humanitarian situation. Calls for demonstrations were dismissed by the Houthis as an attempt to serve what they call "aggression". So, they threatened the use of force to prevent any such protests. The rebels also arrested several of Yemeni child government members and put them in jail over their demands for the provision of textbooks and school materials.

Moreover, the same month witnessed several air raids by Arab Coalition fighter jets, which targeted civilian and military installations. Coalition jets also bombed a funeral reception in Sana'a, killing and injuring some 700 people. They also launched airstrikes on Attan and Nuqum mounts, Hafa military camp, and warehouses belonging to the Yemeni Economic Foundation in Bulaili and Giraf neighborhoods, a police station in Giraf, and other locations in Beit Bos and Razwah suburbs, Beit Al-Jaki in Sanhan district and Aiban mount in Bani Mattar district.

Several areas in Nehem districts witnessed ferocious clashes between pro-Hadi troops and forces loyal to the Houthis and their key ally, Saleh. The confrontations intensified in the areas of Houli, Bahrah and Hamrah mounts, Al-Kuhul, Madaweer and Maslub, leaving many people on both sides killed or injured.

Interim capital, Aden

Aden lies on the Gulf of Aden and Arabian sea coastline to the south of the country. It is second to Sana'a in terms of its strategic importance, and used to serve as Yemen's economic capital before being declared interim capital on March 7, 2015 by President Abd Rabbou Mansur Hadi, who also proclaimed Sana'a a Houthi-occupied capital.

Aden's population is nearly 900,000 according to 2015 projections. The city is 363 km far from Sana'a, and commands the most strategically important waterway on the Arabian sea, the Indian Oceans, and the Red Sea.

The Southern metropolis was captured by the Houthis and pro-Saleh forces in May, 2015, but was retaken on July 17, 2015 by Southern resistance fighters backed by Saudi-led Arab coalition troops in an operation dubbed "the Golden Arrow".

Security situation

The interim capital Aden experienced lots of security lapses during the month of October despite support from the UAE to maintain security in the city. These varied, including abductions, assassinations, armed confrontations, and suicide bombings.

Furthermore, Houthi and pro-Saleh troops carried out a missile attacks on a UAE humanitarian aid ship in the Red Sea, wounding several people on board. The Houthis claimed that the vessel was a warship. The ship, however, was carrying humanitarian supplies meant for Yemen and evacuating wounded civilians. The Emirati government, for its part, supplied the security forces in Aden with a new batch of gunboats to enable them to track down people smugglers and secure Bab Al-Mandab Strait and the Gulf of Aden.

Also, unknown gunmen assassinated a number of citizens and security men in Aden, including an intelligence officer in Mansurah city and a 30-year-old man in Sheikh Othman neighborhood. Gunmen also killed a security man, and a suicide bomber blew himself up in Crater, killing one person and wounding three others. Besides, another suicide bomber attempted but failed to drive an explosives-laden vehicle into the central bank. Fortunately, however, police managed to detonate the car heading speedily towards the bank. The explosion caused damage to a nearby building. Dar Sa'ad district saw clashes between gunmen during which many were killed or injured.

Moreover, the city witnessed popular activities, including demonstrations. A number of southerners organize weekly activities, including reviving the Southern prisoner day on Thursdays. They also hold protests against federalism and national dialogue outcomes and calling for separation from the north.

Aden security forces launched several security operations, including search and storm campaigns in Mansurah, arresting ten persons and three suspected Syrians at Alam crossing point. Security forces stormed Aden oil refinery company and arrested several employees demanding payments.

Taiz province

Taiz is a Yemeni city that lies on southern highlands, mainly on the steppe of Sabir Mount which is 3000 meters above sea level. It is 256 km far from Sana'a and is the country's most populous city. The city is Yemen's cultural capital that served as a springboard for the Yemeni youth revolution against former president Saleh's regime, which erupted in 2011 in sync with the Arab spring uprisings.

Taiz is still witnessing armed clashes between some pro-Hadi troops and the Houthi and pro-Saleh forces, with the armed militia besieging the city from all directions and controlling some of its districts.

Security situation

Taiz governorate saw lots of security disorders, including armed confrontations, airstrikes, and shelling of residential areas. The fighting hit hardest the districts of Haifan and Selou as well as Ba Zara'ah neighborhood, where the presidential palace is located, Shaqab in Saber Al-Mawadem district, in addition to the areas of Al-Rabea, Hatheran, Wazeayeh, Al-Khadhir mount in Al-Wafi township in Jabal Habashi, and Al-Tala Al-Sawda (the black hill). Other war-ravaged areas include Jabal Han environs, Al-Khalwa hill, Ghurab, the hills of Al-Khadhra, Khazan and Al-Kawed in Al-Ahkum district overlooking Haijat Al-Abd hairpinned highway to the east of Maqatera district. The fighting inflicted many casualties on both sides.

Pro-Hadi troops, backed by popular resistance fighters, clashed with Houthi and pro-Saleh forces using various kinds of weapons.

Meanwhile, Arab Coalition fighter jets conducted several air raids on Houthi

and pro-Saleh military positions in Mocha district as well as in Haifan, Saber, Jabal Han, Al-Ahkum, and Jabal Habashi districts. They also bombed four more positions in Shaqab, including Al-Kareef, Al-Karawesh, and Thareesh hill. Coalition jets also bombarded ammunitions depots in Hatheran, and air defense operations center in Hawban and residential buildings in Selou district. One Coalition air raid on a civilian home in Selou killed 10 civilians and wounded another eight, including four from one family.

A number of civilians were either killed or injured in explosions of land mines planted by Houthi militiamen and pro-Saleh troops that also fired missiles and mortars into residential areas in Beer Basha, Expatriate street, Softill roundabout, Thabat and Hasanat suburbs, Al-Deem and other villages in Selou district. The Houthi shelling left 120 civilians killed or injured. Other civilians were also killed or wounded when a Houthi land mine targeting a passenger vehicle exploded in Matea village.

Besides, Jamal street, which is under the control of pro-Hadi and resistance troops, witnessed fierce clashes between armed men, with other gunmen blocking the road to Al-Awadhi roundabout in the same street for three days running. Also, gunmen assaulted a female medical doctor at Taiz hospital emergency ward only a couple of weeks after a similar assault on the chairman of the hospital's board and a woman doctor at the same emergency department.

Hodeida province

Hodeida is situated on the Red Sea coast, 226 km to the west of Sana'a. Hodeida's population accounts for roughly 11% of the country's total population. The governorate has vast agricultural areas, and is the country's second most populous.

Security situation

Hodeida experienced lots of security events, including coalition airstrikes, arrests and clashes. Houthi militiamen and pro-Saleh troops launched storm and arrest campaigns against many citizens in the city of Hodeida. The Houthis broke into several civilian houses in the neighborhoods of Dhahi, Al-Rabasa, and Sana street, arresting 17 citizens. One detainee identified as Abdul Rahman Ja'afar died of the severe torture meted out to him at the hands of the Houthis manning the Political Security prison in Hodeida.

The Arab Coalition troops conducted a series of aerial raids on residential areas as well as Houthi-held army posts in the city. Coalition jets also bombed fishing boats in Khukha district, killing four fishermen. Other coalition strikes targeting a fish market in Mocca killed two citizens and injured many others, while another raid on Zaydah security prison killed or injured some 80 people, mostly prisoners. Besides, a coalition jet struck a civilian home in Bajel district, killing all family members living in that home.

Moreover, coalition warplanes targeted another civilian house in Tohyata district, as well as Houthi-held army positions in the coastal district of Khukha.

They also targeted naval base radar sites in Katheeb, coastal defense military camp, Hodeida airport, Kamaran island, the sports hall, the 22nd May platform, and the headquarters of the Fifth Region's Command whose commanders and a number of his bodyguards were killed. Coalition jets also hit Houthi weapons storage sites in Al-Ghail and Hameli areas.

Tihama resistance fighters launched several attacks on Houthi-held army posts in Hodeida, including an onslaught on the gate of the city's historic citadel, which killed three Houthi fighters. Another attack targeted a military checkpoint, killing and wounding a number of militiamen, while a third targeted another checkpoint in the 50th meter street. Resistance fighters also attacked a vehicle carrying two Houthi militiamen, killing one and injuring the other.

US warships in the Red Sea struck radar sites on the Houthi-controlled coasts. The attack came in response to Houthi attempts to target US warships off Houthi-controlled coasts in the Red Sea.

Hadramout province

Hadramout lies to the east of the country and accounts for 36% of its surface area. Mukalla is its provincial capital. Hadramout is the country's third most strategically important governorate i.e following Sana'a and Aden.

It is 794 km far from Sana'a, and is bounded on the north by Saudi Arabia, the Arabian Sea on the south, Shabwa governorate on the west, Mahrah governorate on the east, and Mareb and Al-Jawf on the northwest.

In April, 2016, Al-Qaeda group took over the province, which was recaptured at the end of the same month by pro-Hadi forces backed by Arab Coalition troops.

Security situation

Hadramout governorate saw lots of security events in October despite the heavy deployment of security forces in there. These included assassinations, terrorist operations, and demonstrations.

A number of terror acts occurred in the governorate. Several people were killed and others wounded in a car bomb blast targeting a military checkpoint in Al-Ghabr area in the city of Mukalla. Another car bombing blast targeted a military checkpoint in Burum area to the east of Mukalla, while an explosive device planted in a military commander's car, parked in front of his home, set off, causing no casualties.

More important, the engineering and demining unit in Mukkhala thwarted a

naval terrorist attack by defusing a package of marine mines weighing about 250 kg, made up of T.N.T and C4, stashed in big cylinders and then planted at sea bed.

The governorate witnessed several demonstrations. A number of retired military and security personnel demonstrated in Mukalla for three straight days to demand the payment of their overdue salaries. The finance offices had paid the remunerations of all public employees in the governorate, excluding only security and army pensioners. The security forces in Mukalla dispersed a demonstration organized by Southern separatist movement's activists and held many of them for several hours. The demonstration coincided with the commemoration by the government of the 14th October Revolution, which was attended by the Prime Minister. The protestors held up placards condemning the prime minister and the governor, and even threw away the two officials' portraits on the streets in order for pedestrians and vehicles to pass over them.

The security forces set free a number of detainees, who were arrested days after the city was retaken from al-Qaeda group, and allowed their families to visit them. The local authorities also promised the release of other detainees.

Dhamar province

Dhamar province is about 100 kilometers to the south of the capital Sana'a. Its surface area is (7935) km² and its population is 1,329,229 according to the last official census in

2004. Agriculture is the main activity of the province, which is important for being a link between several provinces. It is bordered by Sana'a province to the north, Ibb province to the south,

Al-Baydha province to the East and the coastal province of Hodeida to the west. In October 2014, gunmen belonging to the Houthi group were deployed, made street checkpoints and seized government offices in the city.

Security situation

Dhamar governorate experienced a number of security incidents in October, including air attacks, detentions, and assassinations.

Residents came across a dead body of a Houthi fighter dumped on the western ring road in the city of Dhamar. Unknown armed men killed a student and wounded another when the pair walked out of Auqba Bin Nafe'a school; an improvised explosive device, planted by unidentified gunmen in a Houthi leader's car, went off, killing four Houthis who were riding in the vehicle. An explosion ripped through the house

of an arms dealer, who was in the habit of making munitions and weapons inside the same building, killing a number of people, including women and children, and destroying two civilian houses.

Coalition fighter jets conducted a series of air raids on Houthi-held army positions in Dhawran Anis after news emerged that Houthi leaders had arrived in the area. Warplanes also struck the central security camp, a number of Houthi-held posts in central Dhamar, and an agricultural institution near to the central security camp. Houthi and pro-Saleh troops failed to fire a ballistic missile into the eastern province of Mareb, with the rocket landing into the city of Dhamar, but causing no casualties .

Dhalea province

The governorate of Dhale'a was created following the reunification of Yemen. It lies some 245 km from Sana'a. It is bounded by Baydha governorate on the north, parts of Baydha and Lajh on the east, parts of Lajh and Taiz in the south, and Ibb governorate on the west. According to a 2004 census, the population of Dhale'a is 470,564. The Houthis took over government institutions in Dhalea city on March 24, 2015, and on August 9, forces loyal to President Hadi, supported by popular resistance fighters, recaptured the whole governorates after clashes that raged on for more than two months.

Security situation

The city of Dhalea saw lots of security disorders in October, including kidnaps, torture cases, storming of civilian

houses, mortar and missile shelling, and clashes in several areas. Fierce clashes occurred between pro-Hadi troops and resistance fighters on the one hand, and pro-Saleh and Houthi troops on the other. The areas hit hardest by such clashes included Murais, Damt, Ramah, Rahabah, Swon, the highlands overlooking Aden Shami village, and Ya'aees. The clashes left many from both sides killed or injured.

Houthi fighters and pro-Saleh troops launched artillery and rocket attacks on villages and civilian homes in Damt and Murais districts, killing and wounding some 23 people, and demolishing five civilian houses. Another rocket attack by the Houthis targeted Al-Sadrain camp, but no casualties were reported.

Three Houthis were killed in the explosion of an explosive device planted by anonymous persons in a car belonging to a Houthi leader in Murais. A big explosion rocked Damat city after Houthi and pro-Saleh troops failed to fire a ballistic missile on Aden, with the rocket falling in an open area outside Damat. The rebels conducted an arrest campaign in the city of Dhalea, reportedly

rounding up nine traders from Damat and ten activists from Haqab, taking them to an unknown destination. The militias also abducted several civilians from Murais and Humak, taking them to an unidentified location.

Mareb province

Mareb is 173 km to the northeast of Sana'a, with its population accounting for 1.2% of the country's total population. It is bordered by Sana'a governorate on the west, Al-Jawf and Sa'ada on the north, Shabwa and Baydha on the south, and Hadramout and Shabwa on the east.

Houthi and pro-Saleh troops attempted but failed to sweep into the governorate in early 2015. Popular resistance fighters and pro-Hadi troops pushed Houthi forces back, with fierce battles flaring up between the two sides throughout that same year. Though Pro-Hadi forces later managed to retake vast swathes of the governorate, Houthi and Saleh forces are still in control of some of its districts.

Security Situation

The city of Mareb saw lots of security disorders, including terrorist operations, clashes involving all kinds of weapons, and Coalition airstrikes. Ferocious fighting raged on between pro-Hadi and resistance fighters on the one hand, and Houthi and pro-Saleh forces on the other, with the heaviest clashes taking

place in Serwah district, where heavy weapons, mortars and rockets were used. Scores of people from both sides were killed or injured in the fighting.

The rebels fired several ballistic missiles on Mareb, with the Arab Coalition' air defense intercepting 14 such rockets. A Katyusha rocket fired by the Houthis lobbed into al-Kamp school, wounding five teachers and causing extensive damage to its building; another missile reportedly fell into Sahn Al-Jinn in central Mareb.

Meanwhile, Arab coalition fighter jets conducted multiple air raids on Houthi army positions in Serwah, Egyptians' hill, Jafinah, Zar'an, and Hailan mount.

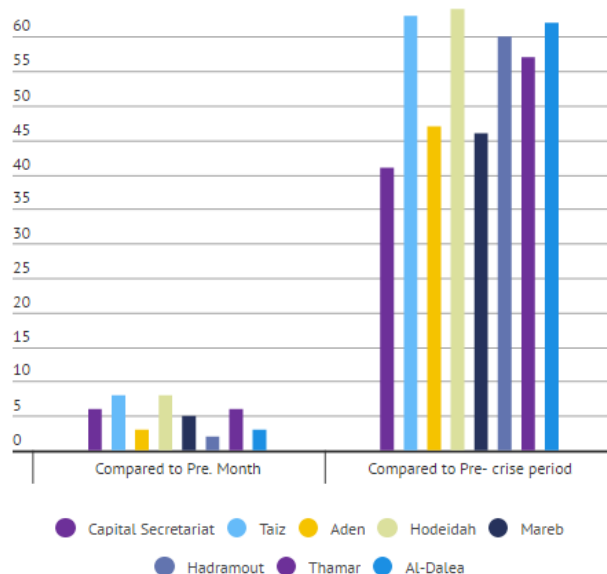
Also in Mareb, a US drone conducted two air strikes on a car carrying Al-Qaeda elements, killing them all. Another drone strike targeted a vehicle carrying two Al-Qaeda affiliates near to Hajiba dam.

Basic commodity prices

October saw a rise in average basic commodity prices in the target provinces-Sana'a, Taiz, Aden, Hodeida, Mareb, Hadramout, Dhamar, and Dhalea- compared to the previous month. The average prices of basic food items, including wheat flour, sugar, rice, baby milk, meat, cooking oil, potatoes, tomatoes, tea and cheese, rose 5% in such governorates as against 4% in September.

Hodeida and Taiz saw an average rise of 8%, the highest in all target governorates. Dhmar and Sana'a saw an average hike of 6%, while Mareb saw the average prices of basic food items rising by 5% compared to the previous month. Average basic commodity prices in Aden and Dhalea rose in Oc-

tober by 3% as opposed to September, with such items averagely rising in Hadhramout by 2%, the lowest in all target governorates.



Wheat flour

Flour prices in target provinces remained relatively stable in October as they were in September. No hike was seen in October in the price of this item in the governorates of Sana'a, Taiz, Aden, and Dhamr. Mareb experienced the highest rise in flour price in that same month that averagely stood at 4% as against 3% in Dhalea, and 2% in Hadramout.

Unlike the other governorates, Hodeida saw an average low of -1% in the flour price in October as against September.

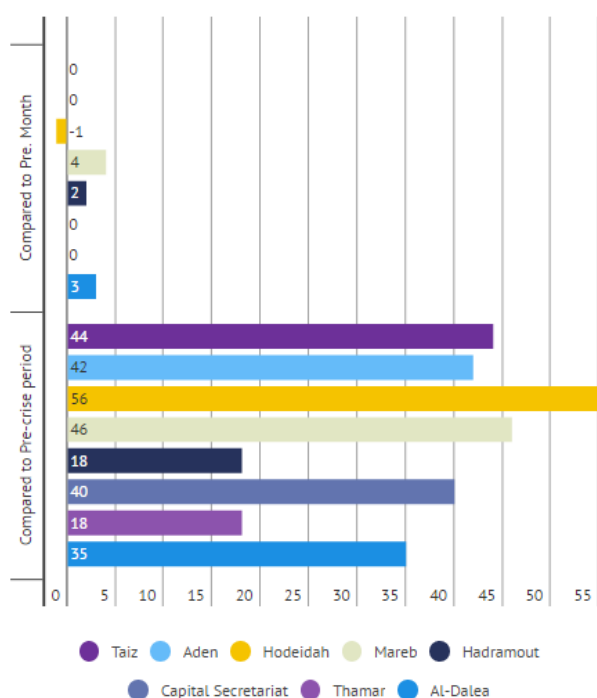


Table show Yemen Market Situation Update . As October 2016

Market Area	Basic food Commodities	Current Price YR	Change of current avg. price compared to:			
			As Previous Month	As Pre-Crisis Period	As Previous Month	As Pre-Crisis Period
Sana'a, Municipality	Wheat flour 50 KG	7000	0%	40%		
	Sugar 50 KG	11500	-1%	67%		
	Rice 50 KG	6500	0%	0%		
	Baby milk 2 KG	4700	2%	12%		
	Sheep meat 1 KG	2500	14%	25%		
	Beef 1KG	2500	14%	32%		
	Cooking oil 20 Ltr	5900	0%	40%		
	Potatoes 1 KG	350	17%	75%		
	Tomatoes 1 KG	350	17%	133%		
	Tea 1 KG	1800	3%	29%		
	Cheese 1/2 KG	400	0%	0%		
	Petrol 20 Ltr	5000	39%	100%		
	Diesel 20 Ltr	3900	0%	95%		
Gas 20 Ltr	2700	-18%	50%			
Hadramout	Wheat flour 50 KG	6500	2%	18%		
	Sugar 50 KG	11500	0%	92%		
	Rice 50 KG	7000	0%	8%		
	Baby milk 2 KG	4800	0%	14%		
	Sheep meat 1 KG	3000	0%	50%		
	Beef 1KG	3300	-6%	83%		
	Cooking oil 20 Ltr	6300	0%	50%		
	Potatoes 1 KG	400	14%	100%		
	Tomatoes 1 KG	400	0%	167%		
	Tea 1 KG	1900	6%	46%		
	Cheese 1/2 KG	550	10%	38%		
	Petrol 20 Ltr	3500	0%	40%		
	Diesel 20 Ltr	3200	0%	60%		
Gas 20 Ltr	2200	-12%	22%			
Taiz	Wheat flour 50 KG	7500	0%	44%		
	Sugar 50 KG	12000	3%	85%		
	Rice 50 KG	6700	0%	3%		
	Baby milk 2 KG	4800	14%	7%		
	Sheep meat 1 KG	3000	0%	50%		
	Beef 1KG	3000	0%	67%		
	Cooking oil 20 Ltr	6200	3%	24%		
	Potatoes 1 KG	400	33%	167%		
	Tomatoes 1 KG	400	33%	167%		
	Tea 1 KG	2000	0%	54%		
	Cheese 1/2 KG	500	0%	25%		
	Petrol 20 Ltr	7000	56%	180%		
	Diesel 20 Ltr	4000	0%	100%		
Gas 20 Ltr	3500	-13%	40%			
Mareb	Wheat flour 50 KG	7300	4%	46%		
	Sugar 50 KG	11500	0%	77%		
	Rice 50 KG	6500	0%	0%		
	Baby milk 2 KG	5000	4%	19%		
	Sheep meat 1 KG	3000	0%	50%		
	Beef 1KG	3000	0%	100%		
	Cooking oil 20 Ltr	6000	2%	33%		
	Potatoes 1 KG	350	17%	40%		
	Tomatoes 1 KG	350	17%	75%		
	Tea 1 KG	1900	6%	46%		
	Cheese 1/2 KG	500	11%	25%		
	Petrol 20 Ltr	2700	0%	8%		
	Diesel 20 Ltr	2700	-10%	35%		
Gas 20 Ltr	1200	-40%	-33%			
Aden	Wheat flour 50 KG	7100	0%	42%		
	Sugar 50 KG	11500	5%	64%		
	Rice 50 KG	6000	-8%	0%		
	Baby milk 2 KG	4800	0%	20%		
	Sheep meat 1 KG	3000	0%	20%		
	Beef 1KG	3000	0%	50%		
	Cooking oil 20 Ltr	6000	0%	33%		
	Potatoes 1 KG	350	17%	75%		
	Tomatoes 1 KG	350	17%	133%		
	Tea 1 KG	1900	6%	46%		
	Cheese 1/2 KG	500	0%	32%		
	Petrol 20 Ltr	3700	0%	48%		
	Diesel 20 Ltr	3500	-5%	75%		
Gas 20 Ltr	3000	0%	67%			
Hudeidah	Wheat flour 50 KG	7800	-1%	56%		
	Sugar 50 KG	12500	2%	108%		
	Rice 50 KG	8700	9%	34%		
	Baby milk 2 KG	4500	-6%	18%		
	Sheep meat 1 KG	3000	0%	50%		
	Beef 1KG	2500	0%	47%		
	Cooking oil 20 Ltr	8300	34%	84%		
	Potatoes 1 KG	400	33%	100%		
	Tomatoes 1 KG	400	33%	167%		
	Tea 1 KG	1800	0%	38%		
	Cheese 1/2 KG	400	-11%	5%		
	Petrol 20 Ltr	6000	50%	140%		
	Diesel 20 Ltr	3400	-8%	70%		
Gas 20 Ltr	3500	-3%	94%			
Dhamar	Wheat flour 50 KG	6500	0%	18%		
	Sugar 50 KG	12000	0%	85%		
	Rice 50 KG	8000	3%	23%		
	Baby milk 2 KG	4900	-2%	17%		
	Sheep meat 1 KG	3000	0%	50%		
	Beef 1KG	3000	0%	67%		
	Cooking oil 20 Ltr	7000	11%	67%		
	Potatoes 1 KG	350	40%	75%		
	Tomatoes 1 KG	350	17%	133%		
	Tea 1 KG	2000	0%	54%		
	Cheese 1/2 KG	550	0%	38%		
	Petrol 20 Ltr	5000	25%	100%		
	Diesel 20 Ltr	4500	0%	125%		
Gas 20 Ltr	3500	-13%	94%			
Al-Dhale	Wheat flour 50 KG	7400	3%	35%		
	Sugar 50 KG	11500	2%	92%		
	Rice 50 KG	6300	-3%	-3%		
	Baby milk 2 KG	5000	0%	19%		
	Sheep meat 1 KG	3000	0%	50%		
	Beef 1KG	3000	0%	67%		
	Cooking oil 20 Ltr	6300	5%	50%		
	Potatoes 1 KG	400	14%	100%		
	Tomatoes 1 KG	400	14%	167%		
	Tea 1 KG	2000	0%	54%		
	Cheese 1/2 KG	600	0%	50%		
	Petrol 20 Ltr	4500	13%	80%		
	Diesel 20 Ltr	4000	0%	100%		
Gas 20 Ltr	3500	-5%	94%			

■ No change in Price
 ▼ Price decreased
 ▲ Price increased

Availability of basic supplies

The economic indicator report showed disparity in the availability of basic food items in the target governorates in October. In this respect, Sana'a ranked first, followed by Mareb, Aden and Dhalea, while Taiz came last, followed by Hodeida, Dhamar and Hadramout.

The following table shows the availability of basic food products in governorates in October

Governorate	Table Show Availability of Basic Commodities .. As October 2016													
	Wheat flour 50 KG	Sugar 50 KG	Rice 50 KG	Baby milk 2 KG	Sheep meat 1 KG	Beef 1KG	Cooking oil 20 Ltr	Potatoes 1 KG	Tomatoes 1 KG	Tea 1 KG	Cheese 1/2 KG	Petrol 20 Ltr	Diesel 20 Ltr	Gas 20 Ltr
Sana'a Municipality	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Sporadically Available	Available	Available	Available
Taiz	Sporadically Available	Sporadically Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Sporadically Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Sporadically Available	Sporadically Available	Available
Aden	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
Hadramout	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Sporadically Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
Mareb	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
Hudeidah	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Sporadically Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Sporadically Available	Available	Available
Dhamar	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Sporadically Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Sporadically Available	Sporadically Available	Available
Al-Dhale	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Sporadically Available	Sporadically Available	Available

Oil product prices

SEMC's economic indicator report revealed an increase in the prices of oil products and cooking gas in the target provinces during the month of October. The prices of oil derivatives, including petrol, diesel, household gas averagely rose by 14% in October as compared to the previous month, the highest in the target provinces. The average price of such product rose by 13% in Hodeida, 7% in Sana'a, 4% in Dhamar, and 2% in Dhalea.

Mareb saw a steep decline in oil product prices that averaged -17%, the highest in the aforementioned provinces. Such prices averagely dropped to -4% in Hadramout, and -2% in Aden, the lowest in these governorates.

The slump in oil product prices in Mareb

followed a decision by the Hadi government's oil ministry fixing the 20-litre gas canister at YR 1,200, with the deputy minister of oil ordering the oil and gas companies in the governorate to effectively control, in cooperation with security services there, the commodity price in the liberated areas, to supply gas at the fixed price, and bring to account those manipulating its prices.

Re-emergence of black market

The second half of October witnessed the re-emergence of the black market where oil products are sold. The capital secretariat, Hodeida and other

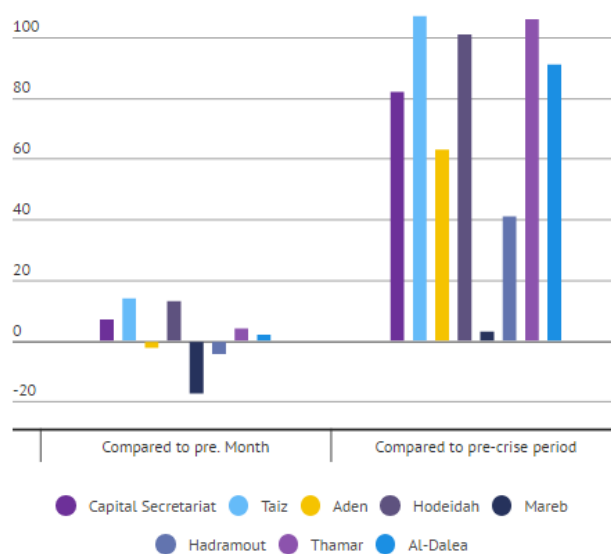
governorates saw petrol disappearing from fuel stations and black market dealers emerging from the blue. The price of a 20-liter petrol gallon rose to YR 7,000 in October as against YR 3,600 in the previous month.

Sea port data reveal that adequate stock of petrol is available on the market as confirmed by officials from the Houthi-run oil company, who assured citizens of the availability of adequate quantities of oil. The Houthis also assigned committees to control fuel stations and promised to bring those be-

hind the oil crisis to account. Yet, such measures have so far failed to curb the black market. The Houthi group stands accused of either causing such a crisis or overlooking those manipulating oil prices so as to finance its military operations.

Black markets are thriving in the Houthi-held areas, but are non-existent in the government-controlled areas.

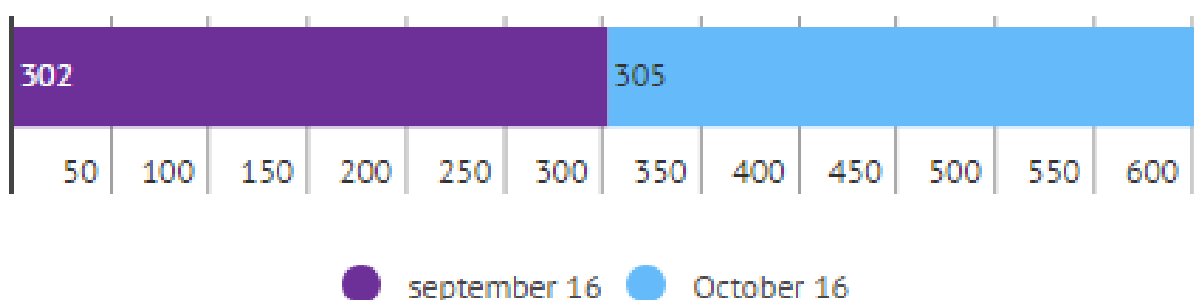
Province	Petrol 20 Ltr	Diesl 20 Ltr	Gas 20 Ltr
Sana'a	5000	3900	2700
Taiz	7000	4000	3500
Aden	3700	3500	3000
Hudeidah	6000	3400	3500
Mareb	2700	2700	1200
Hadramout	3500	3200	2200
Dhamar	5000	4500	3500
Al-Dhale	4500	4000	3500



Exchange rates

October saw a relative spike in the exchange rate of foreign currencies as against the Yemeni rial. The US dollar averagely rose 2% to the Yemeni currency in October as against September. The green buck changed hands at YR 305 as opposed to 302 in September.

The US currency rose 42% to the YR as opposed to the pre-crisis period.



Bank Relocation obstacles & liquidity crisis

The September 18 decision by President Abd Rabbu Mansur Hadi relocating the central bank to Aden is still facing lots of difficulties. Hadi's government accused the Houthi group of impeding the bank's relocation to Aden by denying the government access to its databases and rejecting the transfer of its main sectors to the interim capital.

The government held the Houthis responsible for such a move. Still, there are other obstacles to the bank's relocation, as the Aden-based bank is still understaffed and ill-equipped, let alone the difficulty of shifting other commercial banks to Aden in light of the deteriorating security situation in Aden despite calls by Aden security forces for traders, businessmen and investors to come back to the interim capital. The security forces also pledged to provide protection to those investors.

For his part, the central bank governor instructed the commercial and Islamic banks operating in Yemen to only deal with, and open accounts in the Aden-based bank.

He also ordered that the money deposited in the central bank by those banks be accounted for as of the President's directive transferring the bank to Aden. The governor warned that the bank is not responsible for any financial transactions made after the decision was issued, unless these are approved by Aden's head office.

Yemen's banking system has been suffering from severe liquidity crisis since June 2016, which delayed the payment of public employees' salaries, and rendered commercial banks unable to meet their obligations towards customers. The crisis further worsened the suffering of citizens who find it difficult to

withdraw their credits from banks. So, the commercial banks are compelled to pay their customers by installment due to lack of cash.

Salary crisis

October saw growing discontent amongst government employees who haven't received their salaries for the third month running, amid worsening humanitarian and economic conditions, given that the monthly salary is not enough to cover house rents and other basic needs. Worse still, those employees have no other sources of income, and rival parties kept making payment promises and accusing each other of delaying payments.

President Hadi's government accuses the Houthi group of disrupting any arrangements for moving the bank, including by withholding the employee and payroll database and impeding the transfer of five key sectors from Sana'a to Aden. These are foreign relations, foreign banking transactions, the treasury, bank oversight, and personnel's affairs. It also said that it won't be able to pay the salaries of all employees, especially those living in the Houthi-held areas, as the militia rejected to release the payroll and employee database.

Yet, the government paid public servants' salaries in the governorates of Mareb, Hadramout and Aden, with Houthi officials announcing they would soon pay salaries. However, They failed to deliver on such promises, thus further exacerbating public servants' suffering.

Observers opine that the economic situation is highly likely to deteriorate further, with no signs that the crisis would be resolved anytime soon.

The delayed arrangements for operating the central bank in Aden and the Houthi's rejection to recognize its newly-appointed management present one

of the key challenges that would face the financial and banking sector in the forthcoming phase. Further, the continued pay delay would further worsen famine that hit some of the impoverished areas in Hodeida, Taiz and Hajja. In a previous report, SEMC warned that stopping payments to 1.2 million civilian and military employees threatens

roughly 7 million people with famine, which requires urgent intervention to pay all employees based on the pre-war payrolls.

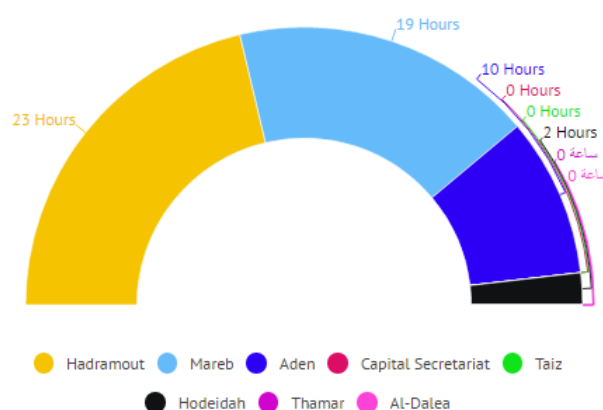
A chart shows the dollar exchange rate against the Yemeni currency in October compared to last month and the pre-crisis period

Electricity

Public power services have been deteriorating since the eruption of the war in Yemen in light of the harsh economic and humanitarian situation experienced by Yemeni citizens. Reports reveal that 24,3 million Yemenis (90% of the country's total population) have no access to public power. In October, Hadramout came first in terms of power supply, with residents accessing electricity 23 hours per day compared to 24 hpd in September. Mareb came in second, with citizens getting 19 hours of power a day. In Aden, residents got as much electricity in October as in September (10 hours/day). According to Aden power corporation's officials, power outages have doubled as Aden refinery's stock of diesel allocated for power generation has run out. They added that power failure has reached 75%, as only some power stations running on Bunsen are still operating. They didn't have adequate Bunsen either though. Sana'a has suffered a total power outage in October, and residents accessed five hours of electricity per day in August. Hodeida never saw any improvement in public power services in October, with citizens getting the same number of hours of power (two hours a day) in October as in September, which is not enough to meet citizens' needs of electricity giving rising temperatures as well as the worsening living conditions of residents and their inability to purchase alternative energy.

The report further showed that Dhamar and Dhalea suffered a total power outage. Taiz too has been suffering from continued power failure for almost two years in light of the worsening economic and humanitarian situation that is still being endured by its residents. Hospitals and clinics shuttered due to sustained power cuts as well as the lack of the necessary financial sources for purchasing oil products and running back-up generators

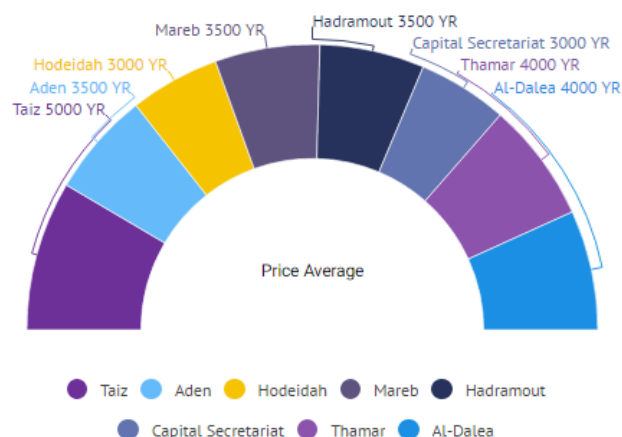
Many Yemeni families rely heavily on solar panels to ensure the energy availability, as the cost of getting solar energy system with a capacity of 100 amperes is nearly a thousand US dollars, and small numbers of people use electricity generators to get enough power for a few hours. The average cost of obtaining an electric power for 8 hours a day by using generators is about 150\$ a month.



water

Most Yemeni provinces suffer water scarcity, and Taiz has been bearing the brunt of the problem since the start of the war. Dhalea and Dhamar has been among the provinces hit hardest by the water crisis. Only 40% of the capital secretariat gets water for few hours a day or one day a month, with Hadramout being the luckiest in terms of water availability – as its local water networks supplies water for 17 hours a day. Aden gets 12 hours of water a day, Mareb ten hours, and Hodeida four hours.

Worse still, Taiz has the nation's highest water bills, with each water truck costing YR 5,000 as against YR 3,000 in the capital secretariat.



The humanitarian situation:

The humanitarian situation has been increasingly worsening, as almost 1,25 government employees haven't been paid for three months. Further, social security cut-offs by the Houthis have affected 5,1 million poor people who heavily depend on such benefits as a source of income. Some 14,4 million citizens are food insecure, as famine has spread in many of the country's poor areas, mainly in Tohyata, and Khokha districts in Hodeida, and Abs and Hairan in Hajja.

Recent studies show that 55% of the local populations in 65 villages located in Abas and Hairan districts, as well as 45% of IDPs living there are food insecure.

Several epidemics, mainly cholera, dengue fever and small pox, broke out in the country. Eight confirmed cholera deaths, 71 confirmed cases, and 2,070 suspected ones, were reported countrywide.

To make matters worse, 7,6 million people are living in areas threatened with

cholera outbreaks.

Black market for humanitarian supplies

International aid groups are facing great difficulty in distributing humanitarian assistance in war-affected areas, rendering such supplies inaccessible to those in need. In addition to high security risks, the Houthis are controlling the delivery of aid as well as the work of the aid groups operating in the country.

Field monitors reveal that some aid supplies, meant for war-affected people and IDPs, are being sold to black market dealers, who also trade in oil products and foreign currencies.

The monitors visited some businesses in Sana'a only to find them selling aid supplies, including wheat, rice, cooking oil, and canned fish or tuna, in addition to mattresses and blankets that must have gone to IDPs.

One merchant at a Sana'a food market said that humanitarian supplies are being sold by the capital's black market traders, explaining that wheat, rice, cooking oil and processed fish are sold at cheap prices. He added that traders selling such supplies make considerable profits.

"We sell a 50 kg sack of wheat for YR 2000 more than the rates prevailing in the country, rice for YR 3000 more, and the same goes for other supplies, such as cooking oil, which traders get from the black market controlled by the Houthi group," he indicated.

"Relief supplies are sold to us systematically, and in coordination with those taking over and distributing same to the poor and the needy," he confirmed.

He further indicated that there are merchants specializing in aid sale and storing relief supplies coming from Hodeida in their own warehouses.

Another dealer, speaking on condition of anonymity, said that aid items are sold at higher prices than other articles, adding that some merchants exploit people by selling out aid at the same price of other products or even slightly less than the rates of import commodities.

He added that there businessmen specializing in aid sale on a black market run by relief supply buccaneers who have big stores in Shamlan neighborhood in Sana'a, among other suburbs accessible to truckloads of humanitarian assistance stored in privately-owned warehouses and then sold to traders.

The profits earned from the sale of such supplies then end up in the pockets of the officials in charge of such areas.

He affirmed that traders were initially avoiding the purchase of those supplies, because, he said, they were stolen, adding that they were later surprised to see such products flooding the market, with many traders dealing with those aid sellers, which further weakened their purchasing power due to the growing demand for such cheap articles.

Facts and figures

1.25 millions employees in the state's institutions are waiting their salaries and looking after (6.9) millions people, including 3.3 millions children).

1.5 millions poor people are waiting for cash subsidies from the Social Insurance Fund since 2015.

2.21 millions are the number of internally displaced people until June.

21.2 millions citizens need urgent humanitarian aids.

14.4 millions citizens are suffering from food insecurity.

24.3 millions of population have no access to electricity from the public network or approximately 90% of the total population.

1.8 millions children are at risk of malnutrition.

7.6 million people live in areas threatened with cholera outbreaks.

IDP bedding sets on black market

One furniture trader in Sana'a, who requested not to be identified, said that a prominent businessman bought a large quantity of bedding sets meant for IDPs from an authority he turned down to identify. He added that the businessman sold off such furniture to retailers at lower prices than those prevailing on the market.

He pointed out that merchants tend to buy such things at lower prices in order to make gains.

When asked the names of those sellers, he said that he is not concerned with them.

"When we deal with traders, we never ask about the legality of the materials they sell or the way they obtain them" he noted.

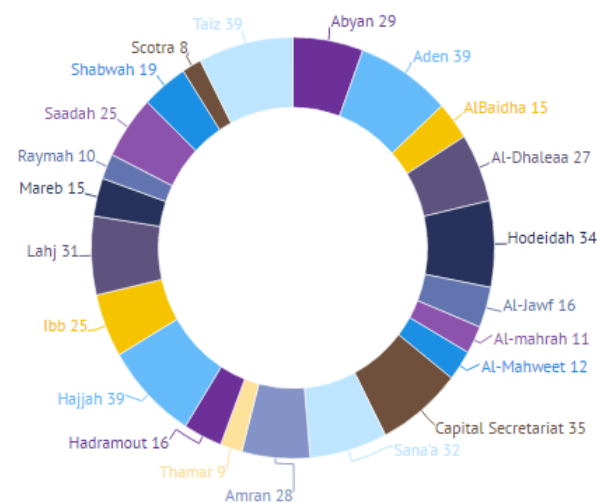
Vendors were also seen selling such beddings in cars at cheaper prices than the rates prevailing on the market. Asked why they sell the furniture at low prices, they said they do so because the blankets and mattresses were originally meant for IDPs.

Organizations operating in Yemen

According to an OCHA report, the number of organizations operating in Yemen up until Sept.30,2016 stood at 92, including 53 local NGOs, 30 international NGOs, and nine UN agencies.

These include 50 food security and agriculture outfits, 32 working in the health sector, 28 operating in water, cleanliness and sanitation sector, 24 in healthy feeding programs, nine in the operational sector and local community rehabilitation during emergency, 12 in the protection sector, eight in housing, non-food items, IDP camp coordination and management, nine catering for

migrants and refugees, and nine in the education sector.



The health situation:-

The World Health Organization (WHO) stated that eight confirmed cholera deaths have been recorded in the provinces of Sana'a, Aden, Ibb, Amran, and Hajja, and that the number of laboratory-confirmed cholera cases reached 71 in 11 provinces.

Further, 2,241 suspected cholera cases were recorded in 12 provinces, mainly Taiz (546), Aden (530), Hajja (296), Hodeida (259), and Lahjj (209).

Mocha district in Taiz province wasn't spared the prevalence of cholera amongst its population of

62,809 who live in wretched health and living conditions due to the war that worsened the suffering of residents of this forgotten city. Besides, as many as 65 suspected cholera cases, mostly women and children, were recorded in the district owing to the collapse of the health systems and lack of medical laboratories that detect and treat the epidemic.

According to residents, the unsterilized tap water pumped by the water supply institution was among the reasons for the prevalence of the disease, let alone the absence of specialists in water purification and filtration.

Therefore, water is highly likely to be a vector for transmitting cholera, which is why water samples should be thoroughly checked as a precaution to prevent further outbreaks of the disease.

Suspected cholera cases rise to 54 in Al-Baydha province

The epidemic has so far claimed three lives in Al-Baydha province, with some 50 people, mostly women and children, were tested positive for the disease in the absence of awareness campaigns and environmental monitoring and assessment, in addition to the fact that the province's medical centers do lack the necessary equipment and medications for detecting and treating the malady.

Health situation in al-Manjura refugee camp , Hajja province

The district of Abs currently serves

as a sanctuary for tens of thousands of internally displaced people living in the districts located on the borderline between Yemen and Saudi Arabia, who have been displaced by the fighting raging on in these areas.

Some 10,000 IDPs are enduring dire health and living conditions in Al-Manjura displacement camp, which lacks medical facilities, medicines, and life necessities. Living and health conditions of displaced people in living in newly-created camps are increasingly deteriorating as they live in unhealthy environments, which renders them vulnerable to contagious diseases, such as dengue fever, malaria, diarrhea, and scabies. In addition, health conditions of idps diagnosed with diabetes, asthma, renal diseases, and high blood pressure, are worsening even further due to the disruption of disease monitoring systems, inadequate access to health-care owing to primary-care doctor shortage, and limited medical services.

500 Yemeni families in Dharwan IDP camp have no access to healthcare

Yemen war woes are so apparent in Amran province, 50 km northwest of Sana'a. Dharwan camp, home to over 500 Yemeni households, looks nothing more than a dump site , and lacks basic health facilities.

Health disaster in Taiz due to closure of Republican hospital's dialysis center

The war rumbling on in Taiz, coupled with the siege laid to the city by the Houthis and pro-Saleh militias, has ruined its health sector, with medical amenities lacking basic medical appliances and face the threat of being shut down.

The Republican hospital's dialysis center, providing medical services to almost 300 patients diagnosed with kidney failure in the province, was closed down due to lack of operating budget, diesel and dialysis solutions, which spells a real disaster in the beleaguered city . this means that that patients with kidney failure are facing a catastrophe slow death.

The said dialysis center comprises 15 dialysis units, and conducts daily hemodialysis sessions of between 45 and 55 on average. However, the center was overstretched, as the number of patients has been increasingly growing for the past few weeks due to the conflict as well as the rising number of displaced people fleeing to Taiz from Sana'a, Aden, and Lahj. This compelled the center's medics to voluntarily work for extra hours to the extent that the facility undertook some 60 hemodialysis sessions over the past weeks.

Following the closure of the center, patients were transferred to the city's Al-Thawra hospital dialysis center which is said to be facing the threat of being shuttered unless urgent measures are taken to provide the facility with oper-

ating funds and necessary medical appliances.

The center announced in an appeal to authorities and aid groups that diesel and water have run out, and that its staff have no been paid for a fourth straight month, which threatens its closing. The amenity is need of 700 litres of diesel, and 30,000 litres of water a day. Under normal circumstances, the Thawra hospital dialysis center handles 250 cases a day. It, however, receives additional cases beyond its capacity due to the outbreak of war and the displacement of scores of patients with renal impairment from several provinces and into Taiz, let alone the extremely poor medical service at the military hospital dialysis center, itself at the risk of being closed down.

In addition to low capacity and the growing number of patients, the power outage the city has been experiencing for 20 consecutive days has further worsened the situation.

Doctors without Borders/ Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) said that patients with renal failure are at risk due to scarcity of essential medical appliances in the country.

Patients usually need three hemodialysis sessions a week; however, most of them currently undergo two sessions per week. In general, Yemen's dialysis centers do lack necessary medical equipment and supplies which makes it difficult for patients to access the medications badly needed in their case.

Taiz Thawra hospital threatened with closure

Taiz Thawra hospital, the biggest ever in the province, provides medical services to large numbers of the governorate's population of more than 3 million. Owing to the war, however, the hospital faces the threat of being shut down, which threatens health catastrophe in the war-troubled city.

The hospital is experiencing continued power outage, especially as its own generator has stopped working due to technical malfunction. The facility cannot ensure continued water supply, let alone the fact that its medical staff didn't receive their salaries over the past period. It also faces the threat of being shuttered owing to the lack of operating finances for a fourth straight month. Over the war period, the hospital worked full throttle, taking in some 37,582 wounded people, conducted more than 4,055 medical operations, received over 46,819 patients with gastro-intestinal malaises, and fevers, as well as 19,938 cases in need of hemodialysis treatment. It also provided those patients with all attendant services.

The hospital didn't receive its financial allocations for the third quarter of the year; nor did it get the appropriations for the last three months of 2016, including salaries, as the central bank rejected to pay same, citing lack of liquidity.

2,500 scabies cases detected in Yemen

Scabies has widely proliferated in IDP camps in the provinces of Amran, Hajja, Sa'ada, Hodeida and Shabwa, where 2,500 confirmed scabies cases were reported, mostly in Amran where 1,927 such cases were recorded.

Scabies is a dermatological diseases that causes severe itching to both children and adults. Its treatment spans two stages: the first involves providing pomades to patients and the persons who come in direct contact with them; the second requires washing a patient's clothes and beddings with highly hot water and hanging same out to dry for three days.

The inadequate access to water by internally displaced families is a key reasons for the proliferation of the disease, as each displaced family, averagely composed of seven members, gets three to 15 litres of water a day, and uses this little quantity for drinking, cooking, washing and personal hygiene.

As per international standards for IDPs, a displaced family must access at least 20 litres of water a day. In all, Yemen's internally displaced people find it difficult to access water.

Education Situation

As many as 220,387 Yemeni teachers unpaid for second consecutive month

For more than two years, Yemeni teachers have been experiencing extremely difficult living conditions since the takeover of state institutions by Houthis and pro-Saleh militias. Gross violations have also been committed against them in such a way that badly affects their performance as well as the educational process in general.

Further, Yemeni teachers have the lowest income in the whole region, with the longest-serving ones earning not more than the equivalent of \$ 350 each. Newly-employed teachers receive a monthly salary equivalent to \$ 150. Today, however, they are all equal in terms of being denied payment for the second consecutive month.

Teachers and the education sector have suffered lots of problems, including destruction of schools and use of same as military barracks housing fighters or as weapons depots in some areas, let alone the lack of textbooks. Worse still, some 220, 378 Yemeni teachers have been denied payouts for a second consecutive month, an indication that the education system is grappling with a real catastrophe. This is because education budgetary allocations had been stopped over the past two years in the absence of donor funds that constitute 79% of the Ministry of Education's finances on which it heavily depends for financing its annual projects and activities.

Stopping teachers' salaries was not the only crime committed against teachers and the education system. According to the educational media center, the violations committed against instructors include the following:

- Some 360 teachers, males and females, were killed in fighting across the

country, including over 100 in Taiz. Of those, scores were killed while in or on their way to school. The fighting also left hundreds of teachers wounded.

- Thousands of teachers fled their homes to safer places inside the country.

- Thousands of teachers, males and females, working for privately-owned schools were laid off after such schools closed due to the war.

- The Houthi group and pro-Saleh forces arrested and kidnapped at least 2800 teachers over their ideological or political leanings and/or unionism. Eight teachers were tortured to death in Houthi jails.

- crackdowns on teacher unionism, including by hounding or placing pressures on, or intimidating teacher unionists, confiscating union subscriptions, and arresting scores of on-duty teachers.

- Confiscation of not less than YR 4 billion in teacher salaries under different pretexts, making pay cuts, and stopping payments to thousands of teachers living in liberated or conflict-affected areas for months. The Houthi group forcibly slashed some teachers' salaries in alleged fines, slashed an average monthly amount of YR 4,000 from each teacher's salary and even denied payments to some teachers for months.

Over 30,000 students in Haradh in oblivion

The war raging on the Yemeni-Saudi border, especially in the district of Haradh, displaced thousands of families and destroyed civilian homes and over 400 public, tourist, medical and civilian installations. To make matters worse, the conflict destroyed the districts' 60 schools, thus ruining the dreams of over

30,000 schoolchildren now in oblivion. Indeed, those students are facing an uncertain future as they fled with their families to displacement camps that lack life essentials.

Sana'a University college of commerce raises tuition fees to YR 15,000

Sana'a University college of commerce and economy has increased tuition fees for freshmen to YR 15,000, and to YR 10,000 for sophomores, juniors and seniors. Such fees are too much for university students who endure harsh living conditions due to the war grinding on in the country, which overburdens the students and their families, and threatens the educational process at the varsity.

5,000 Sana'a University staff, including lecturers, unpaid

Some 5,000 Sana'a University employees, including 2,600 teaching staff, are experiencing miserable living conditions, as they have not been paid for a second month in a row despite the huge funds the varsity earns in parallel education tuition fees that can cover its expenditure, including staff salaries.

Dr. Fawzi Al-Sagheer, the University Rector, revealed that the University has extra funds of YR 130 million within its budget for the current year. However, he was quick to state that the University's presidium is not allowed to spend the surplus, as it is no longer accessible to it.

The Faculty of Arts alone credited into

the post authority's account the amount of YR 63 million in revenues, though it has no operating budget, which is estimated at YR 52 million.

In a press statement, the Yemeni universities teaching staff and their assistants announced they were taking several measures as follows:

- Rejected the concerned authorities' decision to pay them 50 percent of their salaries as insult to, and disdain of academic institutions, and the teaching staff who struggles to make ends meet.
- The Council held Aden and Sana'a officials at home and abroad, who brought the country to the brink, fully responsible for any consequences resulting from the disruption of academic work and stopping payments to university teachers.
- The council decided to escalate protests for salary payment at all Yemeni universities, including by holding red flags at all public universities bearing the logo of the higher council of the Yemeni universities. The council will remain in session in order to gradually escalate protests as enshrined in the constitution till the teaching staff's demands are met.
- The council affirmed that it won't engage in any political maneuvers however other parties tried to do so, as unionism is meant to demand teachers' rights.



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