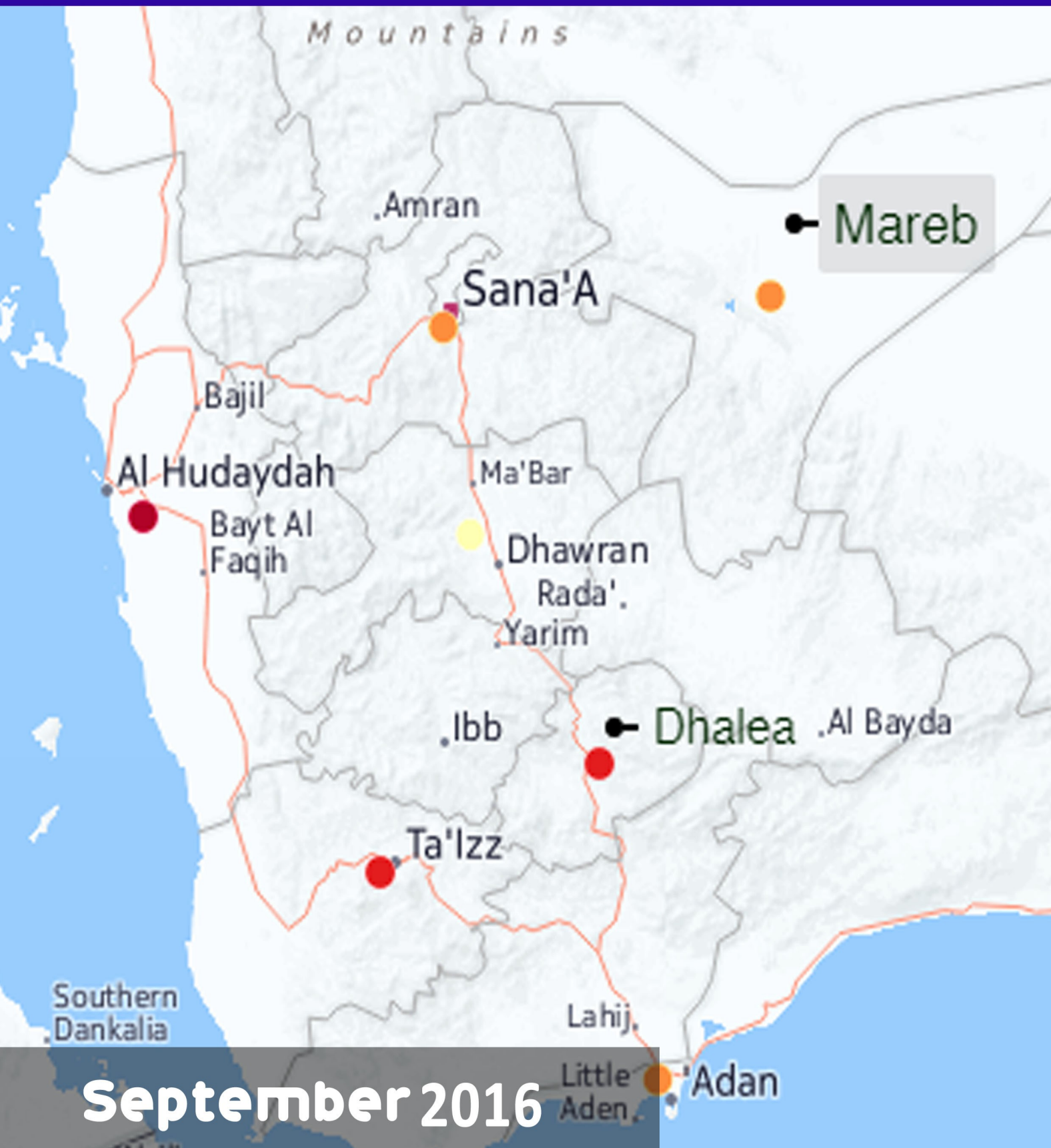


Yemen .. Economic Indicators



September 2016

Introduction

The economic, health and humanitarian situation in Yemen has been deteriorating and getting worse day after day for nearly two years of armed conflict. September witnessed an average rise of 4% in the prices of basic commodities, which constitutes a burden on citizens who particularly lives deteriorating economic conditions, lack of salaries and lack of the social insurance that was provided to nearly 1.5 million poor people.

The state stopped the salaries of 1.2 million employees in the civil and military sectors, threatening nearly 7 million Yemeni citizens of real famine, and this demands an urgent intervention for paying salaries of all employees without exception according to the salary statements of pre-war period.

The report, which targets eight Yemeni provinces: (Sana'a, Taiz, Aden, Hodeidah, Marib, Hadramout, Dhamar and Dale'), summarizes the political,

security, economic, humanitarian and health situation and deals with basic services, the prices of basic commodities and availability of basic services like water, electricity, oil derivatives and

Prices are Highest in Hodeidah and then in Marib and Stable in Sana'a

SEMC Calls for Fast Delivery of Salaries and Warns of Famine and Malnutrition

Dollar Slips in September and Hadramout is Front-runner in Availability of Basic Commodities

health services, It also deals with foreign currency exchange rates against the Yemeni riyal, in addition to the Yemeni ports traffic.

About SEMC

Studies & Economic Media Center (SEMC) is a high-profile NGO specializing in training in economic and media fields, and working towards the enhancement of transparency, good governance, public engagement in decision-making, and the creation of professional and free media.

The Center had significant contributions to discuss, direct economic policies, detect imbalances of economic performance and influence decision-makers to serve the vision sought by the center; "successful and transparent economy of Yemen", and not to mention its roles in providing economic information in a simple way to the society. The center is keen to continue its role in delivering knowledge despite the difficult circumstances of Yemen to put in your hands "Economic indicators report for September 2016", which is issued under the monitoring project implemented voluntarily by the center to follow up the economic and living situation of civil society.

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The Political Situation and Peace Talks

With regard to the political negotiations and peace talks in September, we saw many of the moves for returning negotiations between the Yemeni parties. The UN envoy to Yemen, Ismail Ould Cheikh conducted many visits and meetings with regional and Yemeni parties in order to resume peace talks. He met President Abed Rabbo Mansour Hadi in Riyadh and also met the delegation of Houthis and Saleh in Muscat, following proposals made by the United States' Foreign Minister John Kerry, which included an urgent call for a three- day truce in Yemen to enable Ismail Ould Cheikh of making contacts with all parties to return to the negotiation table.

The Yemeni government, represented by the Yemeni President Abdo Rabbo Mansour Hadi, has announced its approval to conduct any negotiations, provided that Houthis and Saleh adhere to the three references, which are the National Dialogue outputs, Gulf Initiative and Security Council resolution 2216 and dissolve the political council that has been formed by the Houthis and Saleh recently. The delegation of Houthis and Saleh put conditions that Ould Cheikh's initiative shall include a solution for all political, economic, security and humanitarian issues, particularly stopping airline raids of Saudi-led Arab coalition to support the legitimate government of Yemen, lifting the block-

ade and agreeing on a new presidential institution to issue a decision to form a consensus government of national unity."

The Arab League also announced it is ready to play any role for mediation in Yemen and carry out any action that could contribute to building trust between the Yemeni government on the one hand and the Houthi group and Saleh on the other hand so that Yemen gets back to the stability. The Deputy Foreign Minister of Kwait Sheikh Khaled Al-Jarallah confirmed that his country is ready to receive the Yemeni parties to sign a peace agreement that could be reached by the Yemeni parties.

On the political and economic level, the President Hadi reshuffled the Yemeni government, issued a number of republican decrees that appointed governors of Hodeidah and Sana'a, also issued a republican decree to transfer the central bank from Sana'a to the interim capital of Aden and appointed a governor and Board of Directors for the Central Bank.

With the end of September, the Yemeni government, headed by Dr. Ahmed Obaid Bin Daghar, has returned from Riyadh to the interim capital Aden, saying it is the final return, and distributed a number of its ministers between Aden and Marib provinces.

Summery about targeted provinces in the report

Yemeni capital Sana'a

Yemen's capital Sana'a is located on Al-Sarwat mountains in the center of the country and is 2300 meters above the sea. It is the largest and oldest inhabited Yemeni cities and nearly dwelled by 3 million people according to population projections of 2015. It is the political

and historical capital of Yemen, in which ministries, governmental institutions and departments, commercial and industrial activities are gathered. On September 21st, 2014, Houthi group stormed the capital Sana'a and surrounded the government and the president Hadi who

was later on was able to escape to Aden province and declare it as the interim capital of Yemen. Most of the world embassies were closed in February 2015 due to the deteriorating security situation.

The security situation:

The capital Sana'a witnessed during September many security incidents varying between Arab coalition air strikes, armed clashes, assassinations, storming houses, arrests, demonstrations and protests.

The capital has witnessed several demonstrations and protests against corruption and looting the state's revenues by the Houthi group controlling the state's institutions. The staff of Ministry of Telecom and IT came out in Sana'a to demand their entitlements and against corruption of looting the telecom sector revenues. Moreover, dozens of employees of the Ministry of Public Works and Highways organized a demonstration to demand their entitlements while the staff of the Office of the civil service ministry closed the ministry gate in the face of the acting minister appointed by the Houthi group to demand their financial entitlements. However, the Houthi group has faced these protests with excessive force and attacked the ministry of telecom officials and arrested a number of protesters.

Nehm area, located to the east of Sana'a, has witnessed several armed clashes between forces loyal to President Hadi and popular resistance on the one hand and between the Houthi group and forces loyal to the former President Saleh on the other hand. During the confrontations, dozens of people have been killed and wounded in both sides.

Interim capital Aden

Aden province is located on the Aden Gulf coast and Arabian Sea, south of Yemen. It is the most important second Yemeni city after Sana'a, where it had been called the economic capital of Yemen before the Yemeni President Abed Rabbo Mansour Hadi declared it, in March 2015, as an interim capital of Yemen and that the official capital Sana'a is occupied by Houthi rebels.

Aden has nearly nine hundred thousand inhabitants according to population projections in 2015 and is about 363 kilometers away from the capital Sana'a. It has the most important natural port on the Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean as well as is governing the Red Sea way.

It had been stormed by Houthi group and forces loyal to former President Ali Abdullah Saleh in May 2015 before it was released by the South resistance forces backed by Saudi Arabia-led Arab coalition

Arab coalition also carried out several air strikes on different parts of the capital Sana'a, including Attan and Nuqum Mountains, the military supply camp, economic foundation warehouses, Al-Hafa camp east of Sana'a and the building of the military engineering department. The Arab coalition also carried out a number of raids on a training camp, weapons stores in Eram area in Wadi Dahr northwest of the capital Sana'a, Dabwah camp of the Republican Guard forces loyal to former President Saleh, south of the capital Sana'a, the building of military intelligence and the telecom network in Yasleh and Al-zarkain mountains.

The militants of Houthi group and forces loyal to former President Saleh carried out arrests and crackdowns against a number of political and social figures, including a tribal leader with some members of his family from his home. They have stormed the home of the Secretary General of Reform Party Abdul Wahab al-Ansi, the home of Foreign Minister Abdul-Malik Al-Mikhlafi, and the home of president of the teachers' union Saad Al-Nuzaili and took him to an unknown destination. Houthi gunmen also kidnapped a US citizen working in one of the institutes teaching English language in the capital Sana'a on charges of working for the benefit of the Arab coalition forces.

Houthi gunmen also stormed the Hospital of 48 in Sana'a and attacked a number of doctors, nurses and staff. They have fired live ammunition inside the hospital, wounding a number of workers at the hospital. Two people were also killed and four others wounded in a car bomb explosion in the 30th street in Mathbah area near a checkpoint to Houthi group.

under the so-called military process "golden arrow" in July 17, 2015.

The security situation :

Aden province witnessed during September many security incidents varying between security raids, assassinations, armed clashes and thwarting suicide bombings. The security forces thwarted in Aden province several suicide bombings, including the attempted bombing of a bus bomb in Sheikh Othman district, foiling the attempted bombing of the new building of the Central Bank. The security forces also closed in Aden province the road linking between the people city of Mansoura district because of information of existing an explosive device.

The security forces also raided a home said that it belongs to the leader of Daesh organization, and its military commander in Yemen Radwan Qinan. In Sira area, Crater directorate, Aden province, an explosives store was found, including the material of high explosives (TNT), explosive belts and different bombing devices.

Aden has also witnessed a number of terrorist crimes during the month of September, and the organization of the Islamic State, (Daesh) claimed responsibility for a number of assassinations and suicide operations in the city, including the bombing of the new recruits center in Hadi forces and popular resistance, killing 60 recruits and wounding dozens. The organization has also claimed responsibility for the assassination of Abdul-Karim Qassem Radfan, as

well as claimed the murder of the retired colonel of the political security intelligence, Ali Mokbel Saeed Awadh, in Al-Mansoura area and publishing the pictures of his assassination operation.

One security personnel was killed when gunmen attacked the central prison building in Al-Mansoura district and a number of the gunmen were wounded during the attack. Two soldiers were killed and three others injured in a bomb explosion that targeted a checkpoint, which was claimed by Al Qaeda. The fire by two gunmen on a motorcycle killed two soldiers in Sheikh Othman directorate.

Taiz Province:

In which the Youth Revolution was launched against the regime of President Ali Abdullah Saleh in 2011, in conjunction with the launch of what is known as Arab Spring revolutions.

Taiz is a Yemeni province located in the southern highlands and at the foot of Sabar mountain rising 3000 meters above the sea. It is 256 km away from the capital Sana'a, called the cultural capital and the most populous province of Yemen.

Taiz province is still witnessing armed clashes between some military units of the legitimate President Abed Rabbo Mansour Hadi and popular resistance on the one hand, and Houthi militias and forces loyal to former President Ali Abdullah Saleh on the other hand, while the Houthi group is besieging Taiz province from all directions and controlling some of its directorates.

The security situation:

Taiz province witnessed during September many armed clashes and security imbalances and the ongoing war has been continuing in the province between forces loyal to President Hadi

and popular resistance on the one hand and the Houthi group's militants and forces loyal to the former President Saleh on the other hand. The neighborhoods and inhabitants of Taiz came under an indiscriminate shelling by Houthi militants and forces loyal to the former President Saleh. The city and its neighborhoods, west and north-east of the city, have been shelled and so many civilians were among the dead and wounded. The militants of the Houthi group and Saleh's forces also imposed a suffocating siege on the city from the east and north and from Ghorab area and Sharaab Junction from the west. They prevented the entry of food, relief, pharmaceutical materials and oil derivatives and restricted the free movement.

Taiz province witnessed armed clashes between forces loyal to President Hadi backed by the popular resistance and Houthi militants allied with the forces loyal to the former President Saleh in many fronts. These clashes were heavy in Al-Dhabab area, Zonoj area, Al-Wa'sh mountain, Al-Shurajjah and Al-Rahidah area, which resulted in killing and wounding a lot from both parties .

Arab Coalition aircrafts launched a number of air strikes on the sites of Houthi group's militants and Saleh's forces, and also carried out many air strikes on Al-Dhaneen hill, Al-Moneim mountain, sites in the sixtieth Street and the camp of 22 brigade east of Taiz. It also

targeted by air strikes the gatherings and reinforcements of Houthi militants and Saleh's forces in Wadi Hanash. Meanwhile, three civilians were killed and six others injured by the bombing of coalition aircrafts on a car at Sharaab junction.

Hodeidah province

Hodeida province is located on the Red Sea coast and 226 kilometers away from the capital Sana'a. The population of Hodeidah, Red Sea's Bride, is 11 percent of the total population of Yemen. It is an agricultural city and occupies the second place in terms of population after Taiz province.

The security situation:

Hodeidah province witnessed during September several incidents varying between killing, Arab coalition bombing, destroying a number of houses, clashes, arrests and tortures.

Arab coalition aircrafts targeted by dozens of raids several civilian sites and other sites belonging to the Houthi group and Saleh, in which dozens of people were killed and injured. The air bombing hit a fishermen market and homes of a number of citizens, in which dozens of civilians were killed and injured in the center of the city and Honood zone, in ad-

dition to destroying 10 homes. Moreover, coalition aircrafts targeted sites belonging to Houthi militants and Saleh's forces, including the 10th brigade camp of the republican guard, the military airport, the central security camp, the special forces camp, the political security headquarters, the republican palace, sites inside the naval base and Kamaran Island. The aircrafts also targeted a bridge linking between Hodeidah and Sana'a.

The Houthi group and Saleh's forces also carried out several security crackdowns, arrested many citizens and stormed a number of homes belonging to the Reform Party's leaders. They arrested many citizens during these operations, who have been disappeared and their families are not able to visit them or recognize their whereabouts. As well as a group of people were arrested on charges of working for the benefit of the Arab coalition forces.

Hadramout Province:

Hadramout province is located to the east of the Republic of Yemen, occupies 36 percent of Yemen area and has Al-Mukalla as a capital. It is the third important city after Sana'a and Aden, 794 kilometers away from the capital Sana'a and bordered by Saudi Arabian to the north, Arab Sea to the south, Mareb and Jawf provinces to north-west, Al-Mahrah province

to the east and Shabwa province to the west. al-Qaida had controlled the province in April 2015 before it was released at the end of April 2016 by Yemeni President Abed Rabbo Mansour Hadi's troops backed by the Arab coalition.

The security situation :

The security situation in Hadramout province has improved during September and security forces developed a security and military plan to secure the city by redeploying army units and Hadrami elite forces in the residential and ceremonial areas in Mukalla and other cities of the coast. The army units also were deployed in the entrances and exits of cities. However, Hadramout province witnessed during September several incidents ranging from clashes with medium and light weapons between the secu-

rity forces and gunmen in the eastern Dees area. The security forces arrested a judge of al-Qaeda court, who was appointed last year as Al-Qaeda group was controlling Hadramout. Additionally, the engineering and mine counter unit has dismantled quantities of explosives planted in the sea, in the middle of Mukalla city. The coast guards, in Shahr directorate, also have arrested a gang smuggling human beings from the Horn of Africa to the coast of Hadramout province illegally.

Marib province

Marib province is located to the north-east of the capital Sana'a, nearly 173 kilometers away from the capital Sana'a and its inhabitants accounted for 1.2% of the total population of Yemen. It is bordered by Sana'a province to the west, Al-Jawf province to the north, Shabwa and Al-Baydha provinces to the south and Hadramout and Shabwa provinces to the east. Houthi militias and forces loyal to former President Saleh tried to break into the province at the beginning of 2015, but the popular resistance and forces loyal to President Abed Rabbo Mansour Hadi stopped these attempts. They had engaged fierce battles in 2015 with Houthi Militias and forces of former President Saleh before they released large parts of the province, and Houthi group and forces of the former president still controls some districts of the province.

The security situation:

During September, Marib province witnessed many different security incidents ranging from terrorist operations, armed clashes and air bombing. Marib province, specifically Serwah area, has witnessed violent clashes between forces loyal to President Hadi and popular resistance on the one hand and between the Houthi group and forces loyal to former President Saleh on the other hand, in which dozens

of people were wounded from both sides.

On other hand, Arab coalition carried out several air strikes on military reinforcements and sites for Houthi militants and forces loyal to the former President Ali Saleh. As well as, three people were killed and seven others wounded in an air strike by coalition aircrafts that targeted a popular market in Serwah directorate. And 20 soldiers from the President Hadi troops were killed by a roadside bomb planted by unknown assailants in the gate of the military police building while gathering to receive their salaries. And 8 people suspected of belonging to al-Qaeda were killed in two air strikes by US drones. The coalition forces also intercepted five ballistic missiles fired by Houthi militants and Saleh's forces, while another missile hit a city's neighborhood and caused material damage without any human casualties.

In September, 24 prisoners were released from both sides through a tribal mediation between popular resistance and the Houthi group. The forces loyal to President Hadi and popular resistance foiled an attempt to smuggle 10 tons of weapons and explosives was on its way to Sana'a, which was coming from Hadramout through trucks with a license plate belonging to the Sultanate of Oman.

Dhamar Province

Dhamar province is located to the south of the capital Sana'a and about 100 kilometers away from it. Its area is (7935) km² and population are (1,329,229) people according to the last official census in 2004. The 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 Hodeidah to the west. In October 2014, gunmen belonging to the Houthi group were deployed, made street checkpoints and seized government offices in the city.

The security situation:

Dhamar province witnessed in September many events varying between Arab coalition bombing and cases of killing and kidnapping. The Houthi militants and forces loyal to the former President Saleh carried out a campaign of kidnappings against their opponents from civilians in Al-Hada directorate, Anes directorate and Jabal Al-Sharq directorate in Dhamar, south of the capital Sana'a. The Popular Resistance also carried out many attacks on the sites of Houthi militants and Saleh's forces in Dhamar province. They have attacked a car carrying a number of Houthi rebels leaders on the main road leading to Jabal Al-Sharq direc-

torate, west of Dhamar province. The Popular resistance also attacked military reinforcements heading to Taiz and military car for Houthi group and Saleh's forces.

On the other hand, many people of Dhamar city complained that the Houthi group and Saleh's forces attract and recruit their children for fighting. They also complained of the increasing number of killed children in Taiz and Serwah area, accusing the Houthi group and Saleh's forces of deliberately putting their children in the front fighting. Therefore, number of parents have rejected to receive the bodies of their killed children and demanded an explanation for the growing number of Dhamar's dead people without the rest of the provinces.

Arab coalition aircrafts also launched several air strikes on the sites stationed by Houthi militants and Saleh's forces. They also bombed military equipment and weapons stored in a sports stadium in the city and the central security command. They also targeted military reinforcements, security points, military patrols and premises belonging to the Houthi group. The Arab coalition forces also targeted the home of the Houthi leader, Ahmed Al-Daylami, in Al-Daylami district, Al-Hada directorate.

Al-Dale' province

Al-Dale' province's population are about (470 564) people according to the latest census in 2004. The militants of the Houthi group controlled its government buildings on March 24th, 2015. After clashes continued for more than two months, and exactly on August 9th, the province has been controlled again by forces loyal to President Abed Rabbo Mansour Hadi and popular resistance.

Al-Dale' province is one of the provinces that has been developed after the declaration of the

Yemen unity. It is located to the south of the capital Sana'a and is 245 kilometers away from it. It is bordered by Al-Baydha to the north, some parts of Lahj and Al-Baydha provinces to the east, some parts of the provinces of Lahj and Taiz to the south and Ibb province to the west.

Security Situation:

Al-Dale' province witnessed during September many incidents ranging from heavy fighting in several areas, cases of kidnapping, torturing, breaking into a number of houses and artillery and rocket shelling. Different areas in the province has witnessed heavy fighting between forces loyal to President Hadi and popular resistance on the one hand and between the Houthi group and forces loyal to former President Saleh on the other hand. The clashes broke out in the areas of Al-Erfaf, Al-Kadamah, Al-Lakamah, Adamah, Al-Kaharak, Al-Thanabah in Murais directorate, Al-Azariq and Demt directorates, Hamk area in Al-Oud district belonging to Qa'atabah directorate, Al-Kkasarah area and front point of Thafar district, in which dozens of people were killed and wounded from both parties.

The Houthi group and Saleh's forces also shelled, by using tanks and Katyusha rockets, the areas of of Al-Erfaf, Al-Kadamah, Al-Lakamah, Adamah, Al-Kaharak and Al-Thanabah

in Murais directorate, villages of Al-Jahda'ah and villages surrounding Sharnamat Al-Oud, in which twenty-three civilians were killed and injured, and a number of houses were damaged by the shelling.

The Houthi group and Saleh's forces also abducted 30 civilians on charges of being loyal to Hadi forces and transferred them to the headquarters of Hamzah camp in Ibb province. The Houthi group and Saleh's forces also stormed a number of citizens' houses in Demt city, Al-Dale' province, attacked women, looted houses contents, confiscated and inspected mobile phones on charges that the owners are supporting Hadi forces and popular resistance.

Meanwhile, forces loyal to President Hadi and popular resistance carried out many attacks and artillery shelling on the sites of Houthi group and forces loyal to former President Saleh in Al-Oud area belonging to Qa'atabah directorate, and in Thafar area belonging to Hamak front, in which a number of people were killed and wounded.

The prices of basic commodities:-

In September, the prices of basic commodities increased in the targeted provinces (Sana'a, Taiz, Aden, Hodeidah, Marib, Hadramout, Dhamar and Al-Dale'), compared to the previous month of August 2016. The price of (flour, sugar, rice, baby milk, meat, cooking oil, potatoes, tomato, Tea and cheese) increased during the month of September 2016, with an average of 4% in the targeted provinces, compared to the previous month.

Hodeida province witnessed the highest increase average in the prices of basic commodities with a rate of 7% compared to the previous month of August, followed by Taiz province that recorded an average of 6%, and Al-Dale' province with a rise average of 6% compared to the previous month, while the average rise in prices of basic commodities in Hadramout and Dhamar was 4% compared to the previous month, and Aden province recorded a rise in the prices of basic commodities during September with an average rise

of 3% compared to the previous August.

Marib province recorded the lowest increase in the prices of basic commodities during September with an average of 1%, and Sana'a province recorded a stability in the prices of basic commodities in September.

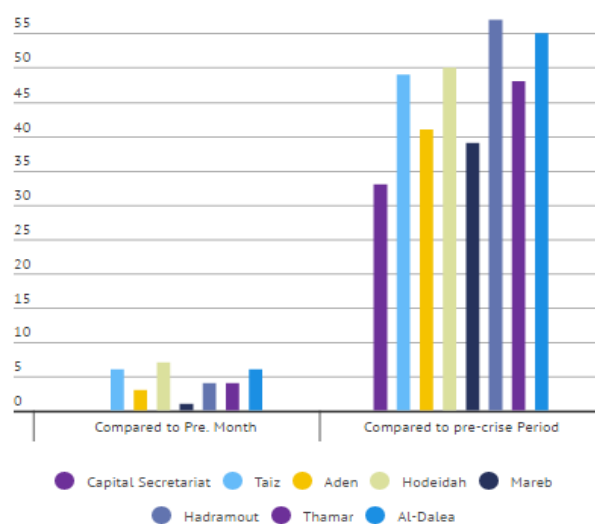


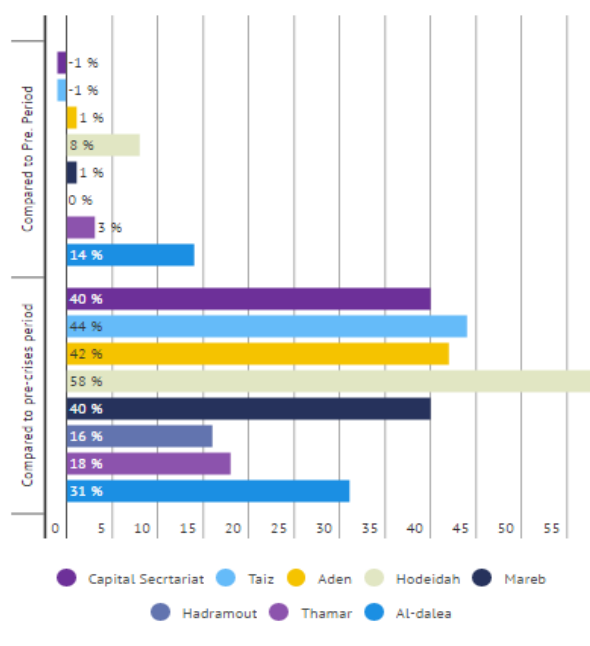
Table show Yemen Market Situation Update . As September 2016

Market Area	Basic food Commodities	Current Price YR	Change of current avg. price compared to:			
			As Prev. Month		As Prev. Crises Period	
			%	As Prev. Crises Period	%	As Prev. Crises Period
Sana'a , Municipality	Wheat flour 50 KG	6700	-1%	40%	▲	▲
	Sugar 50 KG	11300	2%	68%	▲	▲
	Rice 50 KG	6500	0%	0%	▲	▲
	Baby milk 2 KG	4300	2%	10%	▲	▲
	Sheep meat 1 KG	2300	0%	10%	▲	▲
	Beef 1KG	2300	0%	16%	▲	▲
	Cooking oil 20 Ltr	6000	-2%	40%	▲	▲
	Potatoes 1 KG	260	15%	50%	▲	▲
	Tomatoes 1 KG	250	0%	100%	▲	▲
	Tea 1 KG	1700	-3%	25%	▲	▲
	Cheese 1/2 KG	450	-11%	0%	▲	▲
	Petrol 20 Ltr	5000	-5%	44%	▲	▲
Diesl 20 Ltr	4000	3%	95%	▲	▲	
Gas 20 Ltr	4100	-10%	83%	▲	▲	
Taiz	Wheat flour 50 KG	6800	-1%	44%	▲	▲
	Sugar 50 KG	13600	-1%	78%	▲	▲
	Rice 50 KG	10400	-1%	3%	▲	▲
	Baby milk 2 KG	3700	0%	-7%	▲	▲
	Sheep meat 1 KG	3000	15%	50%	▲	▲
	Beef 1KG	2800	20%	67%	▲	▲
	Cooking oil 20 Ltr	8000	0%	20%	▲	▲
	Potatoes 1 KG	300	20%	100%	▲	▲
	Tomatoes 1 KG	360	0%	100%	▲	▲
	Tea 1 KG	2000	0%	54%	▲	▲
	Cheese 1/2 KG	600	11%	25%	▲	▲
	Petrol 20 Ltr	8000	-18%	80%	▲	▲
Diesl 20 Ltr	6000	-20%	100%	▲	▲	
Gas 20 Ltr	4500	-17%	60%	▲	▲	
Aden	Wheat flour 50 KG	7300	1%	42%	▲	▲
	Sugar 50 KG	10500	-4%	57%	▲	▲
	Rice 50 KG	6300	14%	8%	▲	▲
	Baby milk 2 KG	4850	2%	20%	▲	▲
	Sheep meat 1 KG	2800	7%	20%	▲	▲
	Beef 1KG	2900	0%	50%	▲	▲
	Cooking oil 20 Ltr	6100	-3%	33%	▲	▲
	Potatoes 1 KG	250	11%	50%	▲	▲
	Tomatoes 1 KG	260	7%	100%	▲	▲
	Tea 1 KG	1800	0%	38%	▲	▲
	Cheese 1/2 KG	500	0%	32%	▲	▲
	Petrol 20 Ltr	3700	0%	48%	▲	▲
Diesl 20 Ltr	3300	0%	85%	▲	▲	
Gas 20 Ltr	3500	20%	67%	▲	▲	
Hodeidah	Wheat flour 50 KG	6700	8%	58%	▲	▲
	Sugar 50 KG	11200	2%	103%	▲	▲
	Rice 50 KG	8200	-4%	23%	▲	▲
	Baby milk 2 KG	5600	0%	26%	▲	▲
	Sheep meat 1 KG	2800	7%	50%	▲	▲
	Beef 1KG	2000	19%	47%	▲	▲
	Cooking oil 20 Ltr	6000	9%	38%	▲	▲
	Potatoes 1 KG	300	15%	50%	▲	▲
	Tomatoes 1 KG	250	15%	100%	▲	▲
	Tea 1 KG	1800	0%	38%	▲	▲
	Cheese 1/2 KG	430	0%	18%	▲	▲
	Petrol 20 Ltr	4600	-5%	60%	▲	▲
Diesl 20 Ltr	3700	0%	85%	▲	▲	
Gas 20 Ltr	4000	-3%	100%	▲	▲	
Thamar	Wheat flour 50 KG	6500	3%	18%	▲	▲
	Sugar 50 KG	12000	9%	85%	▲	▲
	Rice 50 KG	7800	20%	20%	▲	▲
	Baby milk 2 KG	5000	4%	19%	▲	▲
	Sheep meat 1 KG	3000	-9%	50%	▲	▲
	Beef 1KG	3000	7%	67%	▲	▲
	Cooking oil 20 Ltr	6300	0%	50%	▲	▲
	Potatoes 1 KG	250	-11%	25%	▲	▲
	Tomatoes 1 KG	300	0%	100%	▲	▲
	Tea 1 KG	2000	5%	54%	▲	▲
	Cheese 1/2 KG	550	10%	38%	▲	▲
	Petrol 20 Ltr	4000	5%	60%	▲	▲
Diesl 20 Ltr	4500	18%	125%	▲	▲	
Gas 20 Ltr	4000	14%	122%	▲	▲	
Al-Dalea	Wheat flour 50 KG	7200	14%	31%	▲	▲
	Sugar 50 KG	11300	3%	88%	▲	▲
	Rice 50 KG	6500	0%	0%	▲	▲
	Baby milk 2 KG	5000	4%	19%	▲	▲
	Sheep meat 1 KG	3000	-9%	50%	▲	▲
	Beef 1KG	3000	7%	67%	▲	▲
	Cooking oil 20 Ltr	6000	-5%	43%	▲	▲
	Potatoes 1 KG	350	17%	75%	▲	▲
	Tomatoes 1 KG	350	17%	133%	▲	▲
	Tea 1 KG	2000	5%	54%	▲	▲
	Cheese 1/2 KG	600	9%	50%	▲	▲
	Petrol 20 Ltr	4000	5%	60%	▲	▲
Diesl 20 Ltr	4000	25%	100%	▲	▲	
Gas 20 Ltr	3700	6%	106%	▲	▲	

■ No change in Price
 ▼ Price decreased
 ▲ Price increased

Flour Price

The targeted provinces witnessed a disparity (high / low) in the flour price during the month of September, 2016, in which Al-Dale' province recorded the highest increase at an average rise of 14% compared to last August, followed by Hodeidah province that recorded an average rise of 8%, then Dhamar province with an average rise of 3%. The provinces of Marib and Aden recorded the lowest rate of increase in the flour prices during September with an average of 1% compared to the August. Meanwhile, Taiz province recorded a drop in the flour price during the month of September with an average of -1% compared to the previous month, and Hadramout province has witnessed a stability in the flour price during September compared to the previous month.



Oil prices:

The report revealed a disparity (high / low) in the prices of oil derivatives and home gas during September in the targeted provinces, in which Dhamar province recorded the highest average rise in the prices of petrol, diesel and home gas with an average of 13% compared to the previous month, followed by Al-Dale' province with an average rise of 12% in September, and Aden province witnessed a rise in the prices of oil derivatives during September with an average of 7%, then Marib province with an average rise of 2% during September compared to the previous month. Meanwhile, Taiz province recorded in September the highest decline in oil derivatives and gas prices with an average of -18% compared to August, followed by Sana'a province that recorded an average decline of -4%, then Hodeidah province with an average decline of -2%, while Hodeidah province recorded the lowest rate of decline in oil derivatives and home gas prices during September with an average decline of -1% compared to

August.

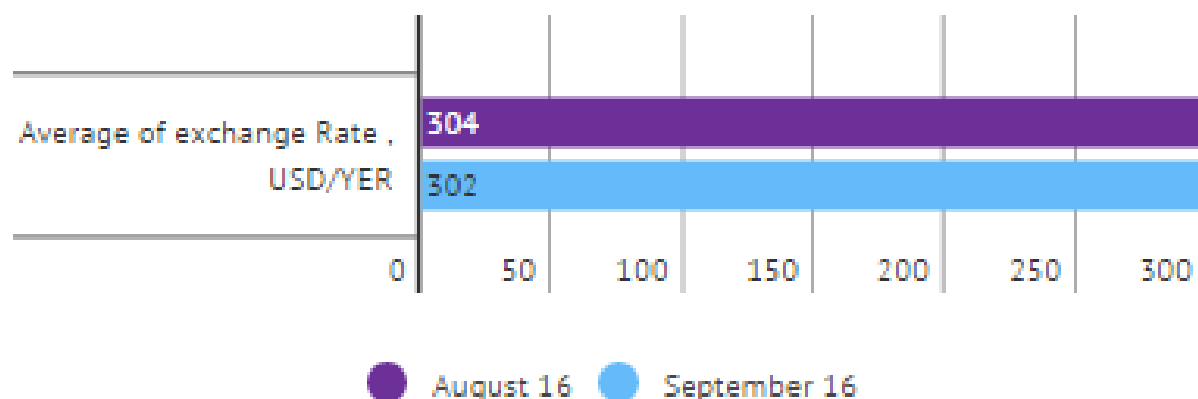
Although Taiz province recorded a decline in the prices of oil derivatives and home gas, but it topped the provinces in terms of the high prices of oil derivatives and home gas during September, compared to the rest of the provinces, as the price of home gas of 20 liters bottle in Taiz province reached 4,000 Yemeni riyals, compared to 3,300 in Sana'a province.

The table shows the prices of oil derivative in the targeted provinces during September

	PETROL 20LTR	DIESEL 20 LTR	GAS 20 LTR
Taiz	4500	4000	4000
Capital Secretariat	3600	3900	3300
Hodeidah	4000	3700	3600
Aden	3700	3700	3000
Hadramout	3500	3200	2500
Mareb	2700	3000	2000
Thamar	4000	4500	4000
Al-Dalea	4000	4000	3700

Exchange Rate:

The month of September has witnessed a relative decline in foreign currency exchange rates against Yemeni riyal. The US dollar recorded an average decline of -1% against the Yemeni riyal compared to the previous month, whose price reached 302 Yemeni riyals compared to 304 in the month of August, as the average rise of the dollar against the Yemeni riyal is 40% compared to the pre-crisis period.



The availability of basic commodities:

The economic indicators report showed a disparity in the availability of basic commodities in the targeted provinces during September, 2016, in which Hadramout province ranked first in the availability of basic commodities, followed by the capital Sana'a, then Aden province, Marib province, Al-Dale' province, Hodeida province, Dhamar province, and Taiz province ranked last in terms of availability of basic commodities. Taiz province has been suffering the blockade imposed by the Houthi group and forces loyal to the former President Saleh for nearly two years.

Governorate	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	Available	Available	Available	Available
Taiz	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Sporadically Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Sporadically Available	Sporadically Available	Sporadically 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	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	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available
Dhamar	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Sporadically Available	Available
Al-Dhale	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available

Electricity

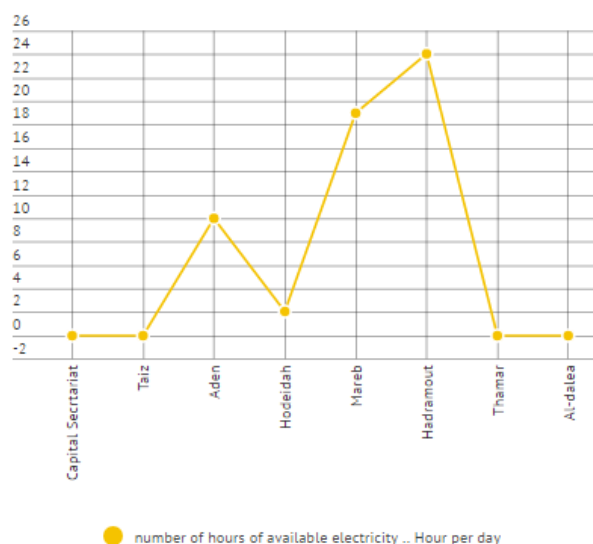
The electricity service has been deteriorating since the beginning of war in the light of the difficult humanitarian and economic conditions suffered by Yemeni population reported to be 3.24 million people, almost 90% of the total population have no access to electricity from the public network. On the level of the availability of the electricity service during September 2016 in the targeted provinces, Hadramout province came in the first place in the availability of electricity service, in which the electricity service is available 24 hours a day during September compared to 23 hours in the previous month. Marib province came in the second place in the availability of electricity service, which is available 19 hours per day during September, Aden province lives the same situation as it was in August, in which the electricity service is available 10 hours a day during September. Despite solving the problem of oil derivatives for operating power stations in the province, but the electricity service has not improved in the light of the suffering of the citizens in the province due to the high temperature.

The joy of the citizens did not last long in the capital Sana'a for returning the electricity service to some areas because September witnessed a total cut of the electricity service after it had been available for 5 hours a day during the previous month. Hodeidah province has not witnessed any improvement in the electricity service during September compared to the previous month, in which the electricity service is available 2 hours per day as it was in the last month of August. These hours are few and inadequate in the light of the high temperature of the province and the difficult economic situation suffered by citizens who are unable to buy

alternative energies.

The report shows a complete cut for the electrical power in Dhamar province and Al-Al-Dhale' province, and shows the suffering of the citizens in Taiz province because of the continuous power cut for nearly two years in the light of the economic and human suffering experienced by the citizens in the province. In Taiz, some hospitals and health centers closed their doors before citizens because they are unable to work under the complete cut of power and financially unable to purchase the oil derivatives to run power generators.

A lot of Yemeni families rely heavily on the alternative energy such as solar energy to ensure the access to energy. The cost of getting a solar energy system with capacity of 100 amperes only is nearly a thousand US dollars, and small numbers of families use electric generator to get enough power for a few hours. The average cost of obtaining electric power by using generators for 8 hours a day only is about \$150 a month.



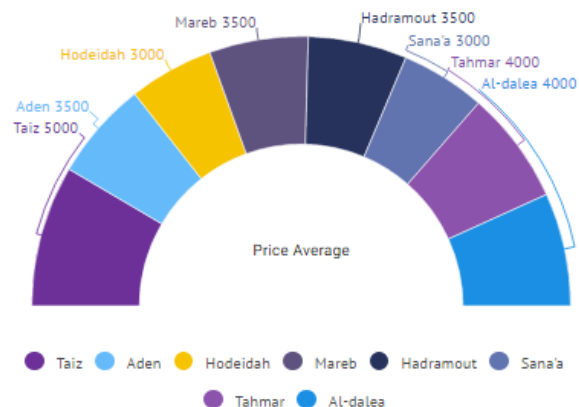
Water

Most of Yemeni provinces suffer the scarcity of the water availability, and Taiz is the most province suffering from the complete cut of the wa-

ter since the beginning of the war, followed by Dhamar province and Al-Dale' province, and the water is available in the capital Sana'a for not

more than 24 hours a month and in specific areas that do not exceed 40% of the capital. On the other hand, Hadramout province is the most lucky in the water availability, in which the water is available in the local network for 17 hours per day, then Aden province with an average of 12 hours a day, then Marib province with an average of 10 hours a day, and finally the government water service in Hodeidah province is available with an average of 4 hours a day.

In Taiz province, the water costing families much and the price of one water tank in Taiz is 5,000 Yemeni riyals, compared to 3000 Yemeni Riyals in the capital Sana'a.



Health Situation

Cholera is still threatening Yemenis' life

The World Health Organization reported eight deaths due to cholera in the provinces of Sana'a, Aden, Ibb, Amran and Hajjah. The number of laboratory-confirmed cholera cases reached 71 in 11 provinces as well as 2241 cases of suspected cholera were recorded in 12 provinces, mostly in Taiz (546) cases, Aden (530) cases, Hajjah (296) cases, Hodeidah (259) cases and Lahj (209) cases.

Mokha directorate in Taiz province had a share in the spread of cholera among its 62,809 people living in coastal areas and distributing on four districts witnessing a very difficult humanitarian situation and standard of living, especially in light of the ongoing war, which doubled the suffering of the people of this forgotten directorate. Like other directorates in Taiz province, Mokha directorate is suffering the cholera disease that recorded 65 suspected cases, mostly children and women. Additionally, the health services are not running in the directorate and medical centers have no laboratories capable of diagnosing the disease and its treatment, in addition to the lack of cholera medicines and the Medical staff qualified to face such this disease.

One of the reasons for spreading the disease in

the directorate, according to the population, is the water pumped by the water corporation every two days, which is a source of cholera because it is not sterilized due to the absence of specialists. It is likely the water responsible for transferring the cholera and directorate's people call for taking some water to be tested for the health safety.

The cases of suspected cholera increased to 54 in Al-Baydha province, which is also suffering the spread of the disease that killed three people and infected 50 people, mostly women and children. This happened in the complete absence of awareness campaigns and environmental monitoring, and the lack of devices and equipment for diagnosing and treating the disease in the health centers of the province

The health situation in Al-Manjurah camp-Hajjah province

Abs directorate became a harbor for tens of thousands of residents fleeing from armed clashes occurring in the directorates locating on the borders between Hajjah province and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. More than ten thousand displaced people in Al-Manjurah camp located in Bani Hassan district, Abs directorate, are living tragical health situation because of

because of the shortage of qualified health personnel and limited operating health facilities."

500 Yemeni families in Darwan camp in Amran province, 50 kilometers northwest of the capi-

tal Sana'a, are living without a health care. The war in Yemen unveiled the ugly face of its tragedies, Darwan camp, which includes more than 500 Yemeni families, looks like a garbage dump because of a complete absence of minimum health care conditions.

The humanitarian situation:

The humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate in light of the escalating armed confrontations. According to the global hunger index issued by the International Institute for Food Policy Research (IFPRI) for the year 2016, Yemen has been placed within the poorest six countries out of 118 countries in the world. The decision of the Houthi group at the beginning of 2015 to stop the social insurance payments resulted in depriving almost one million and five hundred thousand poor people from the cash subsidies that was provided by the social insurance Fund, which is estimated by (7.22) billion Yemeni riyals every three months. The famine began to emerge in many poor directorates in Yemen, particularly in Tuhayat and Khokhah districts in Hodeidah province and some directorates in Hajjah and Taiz provinces. The role of UN and humanitarian organizations is totally absent in providing aids for these districts located a few kilometers away from Hodeidah port, through which most of aids come. Many international experts accused the international organizations of ambiguity in distributing the humanitarian aids and spending the cash assistance provided by countries in its operating expenses. The estimated financial amount obtained by the United nations and international organizations is about one billion and 800 million dollars, and observers said that 60% of these amounts are spent in the operating expenses of these organizations. They are working under the guidance of the Houthi group distributing the aids to areas under its control, while areas out of the control of Houthi group get few aids, and most of these aids have expired. The estimated number of citizens who are in need of urgent humanitarian aids are 21 million people, almost 80% of

the population. Yemen is also suffering the spread of many epidemics such as dengue fever and cholera.

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.

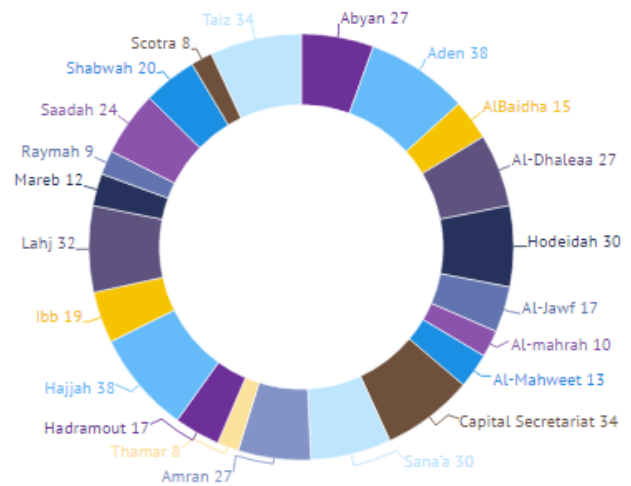
1.8 millions children are at risk of malnutrition.

Operating organizations in Yemen

According to the OCHA report, the number of organizations operating in Yemen have arrived until August 31st, 2016 to 96 organizations, including 58 local non-governmental organizations, 29 international non-governmental organization and 9 UN agencies (*).

These organizations are spread over several sectors, including 50 organizations operate in the food security and agriculture sector, 28 organizations operate in the health sector, 27 organizations operate in the water, cleaning and sanitation sector, 24 organizations operate in the health food sector, 9 organizations operate in the sector of operation during the emergency and rehabilitation of local communities, 19 organizations operate in the protection sector, 7 organizations operate in the sector of accommodation, non-food items, and manag-

ing and coordinating camps, 10 organizations operate in the refugee and migrant sector and 10 organizations operate in the education sector.





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