

Yemen ... Economic Indicators

Economic & Humanitarian / Periodic Reports

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By : Studies & Economic Media Center (SEMC)



SEMC

STUDIES & ECONOMIC MEDIA CENTER
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Introduction

The deterioration of economic and humanitarian situation in Yemen is still going on in the light of an increasing number of people in need of urgent aids as a result of increasing unemployment, not paying the financial aids of social security insurance and not paying the salaries of public sector for nearly two months. All of those indicators result in widespread of famine in many areas, particularly in provinces of Hodeidah, Hajjah, Mahweet and Taiz.

Yemeni areas suffer the widespread of different deadly epidemics , such as an epidemic of cholera and dengue fever, which killed many citizens as the health sector is obviously unable to confront those epidemics as a result of the continuing deterioration of the health facilities in the various Yemeni provinces. The report monitored deaths in both province of Hodeidah, Aden , and suspected cases in Taiz province.

The people in urgent need are nearly 21 million Yemenis, who are approximately 80% of the population, and the number of the displaced are approximately 2.8 million people living in difficult humanitarian and economic conditions because of the limited access of international organizations to target those affected people and provide relief materials to alleviate their sufferings.

Additionally, more than 200,000 displaced people are outside Yemen and 400 families in July joint the the displaced people in Taiz province.

The international organizations still lack mechanisms to monitor and distribute aids to affected groups and the neediest. The report monitored rural areas are often neglected by relief and humanitarian organizations because they are far away from cities' centers and the distribution is limited to easier areas.

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 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, 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 in order to put in your hands "Economic indicators report for August 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:-

The case is not different in terms of political consultations and peace talks because the parties have been sitting at the dialogue table for more than 90 days and obstacles have been also standing in the way to reach the peace. The legitimate government delegation and Houthi and Saleh's delegation suspended negotiations on 6th of August without reaching an agreement between to resolve the dispute and unilaterally declaring the formation of supreme political council by Houthi and Saleh to manage the country.

The House of Representatives held a meeting in August 14th to support the political council

formed by the Houthi group and former president Saleh, in which 74 members participated In the meeting out of 301. Meanwhile, the legitimate government condemned this action done by the Houthis and Saleh and described it is undermining the political process. The envoy of UN Secretary - General to Yemen, Ismail Ould Cheikh also condemned the formation of the so-called political council by Saleh and Houthis.

In the same month , UN envoy to Yemen , Ismail Ould Cheikh declared an end to the peace consultations without reaching a solution to the crisis.

About targeted provinces in the report:-

The 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 city 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. In September 21st, 2014, the Houthi group stormed the capital Sana'a and surrounded the government and the President Hadi who was later on 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:

During August, Sana'a province witnessed many security incidents represented by massive air strikes by coalition aircrafts, armed clashes, abductions and an assassination.

The Suadi-led Arab coalition raided the home of the reserve forces' commander , " previously called Republican Guard", Maj . Gen. Ali Al-Gaifi, north of the Yemeni capital. The aircrafts also targeted War College building, Al-Nahdain mountain, area around presidency palace southern of the capital Sana'a, Attan mountain, Al-Ssame' mountain, different areas of Arhab and Nihm districts, many air strikes on headquarters of the first armored division and potatoes chips factory in Al-Nahdah zone. These air strikes have resulted in casualties among civilians, killing approximately five people and injuring around 28 others. Meanwhile, gunmen following the Houthi group have stormed a youth conference of the Baha'i's sect and arrested nearly 60 people. As well, two leaders in the Houthi group, Ahmed Khattabi, the supply officer and Hamdi Ali Al-Jahin, were killed, and the leader, Mused Al-Majzi and nine of his guards also were also killed in the capital Sana'a.

As well as, unidentified gunmen assassinated Brigadier Abdullah Musleh Haider in the front of his house, in Al-Raqgas Street.

In Nihm district east of Sana'a, many people were killed and injured in the clashes between Houthi group and forces loyal to former President Ali Saleh on the one hand and the forces loyal to Yemeni President and popular resistance on the other hand. The

capital Sana'a also witnessed a total stop of civil aviation flights since the beginning of the third quarter after Arab coalition forces had declared to suspend flights to Sana'a International Airport for 72 hours provisionally, but this suspending continued until the end of August.

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 9 hundred thousand inhabitants according to population projections of 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-led Arab coalition under the so-called military process "golden arrow" in July 17, 2015.

The security situation:

In August, The security situation is not different from the previous months. The province has witnessed many security imbalances varying between assassinations, bombings, suicide attacks and clashes. A suicide bomber exploded a car bomb in new recruits, killing 60 and wounding 50 others, and al Qaeda

claimed responsibility for this attack. A suicide bomber also blew himself up and killed 50 people, and two recruits were wounded when a roadside bomb exploded in the round of textile in Al-Mansoura district. Meanwhile, the security forces of Aden announced of capturing a workshop preparing car bombs and producing explosives in Jaolah area. It also announced of arresting a terrorist cell made up of 35 people. As well as, unidentified gunmen assassinated Saleh Salem Bin Halles, a leader in the Islah's party, and two security guards were killed in the nursing home by unidentified gunmen, and a bomb exploded near the house of Buraiah police commander. And there were armed clashes between elements of the security belt and elements of the army and security forces in Free Zone because of disagreements, which resulted in closing the customs and port. Security authorities also announced the receipt of 11 security cars provided by the United Arab Emirates to support the security department.

Taiz province:

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

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 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 militants 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 many security incidents in many areas, in which the Houthi group's militants and forces loyal to the former President Saleh shelled the Public Revolution Hospital, causing a stop for a number of hospital departments. A number of residential neighborhoods also were indiscriminately shelled by the Houthi group's militants and former President Saleh's forces, killing 15 people and wounding 40 other civilians. Houthi militants and Sale's forces also stormed some houses in Al-Batra zone north

of the city and kidnapped five people of the region. Meanwhile, Arab coalition aircrafts carried out numerous airstrikes on the sites of Houthi militants and Saleh's forces, particularly on the Central Security Camp, 60th street sixty, Softail hell, Al-Hawban area, educational institute in Al-Janad area, the headquarters of 22 brigade east of Taiz, Al-Nnar mountain on Mokha road, some areas in Al-Ahkoom and Al-Selw, the Corps of Engineers area, Mawiah's junction and Haijat Al-Abed. The coalition aircrafts also targeted Sharhab's junction by an airstrike, which killed 15 people and wounded dozens, mostly civilians.

A woman and three of her children were killed as a result of a mine planted by the Houthi group and Saleh's forces, west of the city. Another woman was also injured by a sniper belonging to Houthi militants and Saleh's forces in Al-Kamb area east of the city.

Eastern and northern battlefronts also witnessed violent clashes between the forces of President Abdo Rabbo Mansour Hadi and Popular Resistance on the one hand and Houthi militants and Saleh's forces on the other hand. These clashes were concentrated in Shaeb Karemah, Russians Qamp, Al-Ahkoom's villages in Haifan directorate, 40th Street, Al-Shaqab and Al-Akrood, which resulted in numerous deaths and injuries on both sides.

Hodeidah province:

Hodeidah 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 has witnessed a series of security incidents during August, which distributed between Arab coalition forces's airstrikes, clashes, assassinations and breaking into homes, in which 20 civilians were killed by the bombing of Arab

coalition through 3 raids that targeted an accommodation for the employees of sugar factory, western Hodeidah province. The coalition forces' aircrafts also targeted Hodeidah-Sana'a highway in Bani Saad directorate, sites in Kamaran Island, the military airport and air defense in Hodeidah and Abu Musa Al - Ash'ari camp. Militants of so-called Tihamah resistance also targeted a car carrying a group of rebels in the 50th street in the city, and carried out an attack on a checkpoint in the city belonging to Houthi militants and Saleh's forces, killing two people and injuring others.

The militants of Tihamah resistance also carried out two separate attacks that targeted gatherings of Houthi group in the center of the Hodeidah city, western Yemen. The first attack targeted a pick up car carrying a number of Houthi elements by using a hand grenade in the 50th Street. The second attack targeted a Houthi militant as he was passing in Nasr Street east of the city.

gunmen belonging to the Houthi group stormed a home of military official in the fifth military region in Hodeidah and asked his family to evacuate the house.

Hadramout Province:

Hadramout province is located to the east of the Republic of Yemen, occupies 36 % of Yemen area and its capital is Al-Mukalla. 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, Marib 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:

Hadramout witnessed during the month of August a lot of events, where a drone bombed a car carry-

ing 5 persons believed to be Al-Qaida members in the city of Mukalla as they were passing near the juvenile prison. Additionally, gunmen belonging to Al-Qaida have bombed the headquarters of the Second Military Region in Khalaf area. Other gunmen loyal to Al-Qaida have bombed the building of the political security branch in the province. In these events witnessed by the province, 23 people were nearly killed, 18 others were abducted and several houses were damaged. A car bomb also was exploded in Al-Rayyan area east of Mukalla.

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's offices in the city.

The security situation:

In August, Dhamar province witnessed many security incidents varying between cases of killings, as-

sassinations, armed clashes and several airstrikes by coalition forces. The member of the Islah party's Shura in Dhamar province, Saleh Ahmed Al-Anhami has been assassinated by unidentified gunmen. As well as, six militants of Houthi group were killed and injured in an attack by gunmen on a checkpoint in the village of Bani Saba eastern Al-Hada district, and two people were killed on a motorcycle by exploding an explosive belt that was in their possession.

Dhamar province also has witnessed a tension between tribal militants belonging to Otmah directorate and the Houthi group against the backdrop of killing a man of the tribe in the central prison by a Houthi group's leader. The tribal militants have threatened to storm the central prison, demanding

the punishment of the Houthi leader. Meanwhile, the coalition aircrafts carried out several airstrikes on many sites of the Houthi group and forces loyal to former President Saleh in Al-Halal mountain, the economic corporation in Ma'bar directorate, Dharwan dis-

trict, Ma'bar district and Otmah district. The coalition forces' aircrafts also targeted the government complex in Dhamar province as well as security points and headquarters.

Al-Dale' province:

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.

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.

The security situation:

Like other provinces, Al-Dale' witnessed security imbalances because of the ongoing between Houthi militants and forces loyal to former President Saleh on the one hand the

war and the forces loyal to President Abdo Rabbo Mansour. the province has witnessed a number of killings, injuries, kidnappings, and many houses were damaged because of the clashes in the areas of Murais and Al-Oud belonging to Qa'atabah and Dimt directorate. These are the most two areas that have experienced security imbalances because they are located on confrontation zones, in which more than 6 people were killed and 15 others wounded. As well as, two leaders in the popular resistance were survived from an assassination attempt by an improvised bomb planted by unknown assailants during the passage of their convoy, and three of their companions were killed in this incident. Moreover, several villages in Murais area were hit by several missiles fired by the militants of Houthi group and forces loyal to former President Ali Saleh, resulting in wounding three civilians in the villages of Sawn and Al-Rahbah and damaging many houses as a result of this indiscriminate shelling.

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, while Houthi group and forces of the former president still controls some districts of the province.

The security situation:

In August, Marib province witnessed armed clashes between forces loyal to President Abdo Rabbo and popular resistance on the one hand and the militants of Houthi group and Saleh's forces on the other hand. The

clashes were heavily in Sirwah district and other battlefronts in the frontline. Meanwhile, Arab coalition forces announced that its air defense system intercepted a ballistic missile fired by Houthi militants and Saleh's forces on Marib city. The security forces also announced that it captured a truck loaded with weapons and ammunitions, which was on its way to Sana'a and expectedly coming from Sultanate of Oman.

Prices of basic commodities: -

August witnessed a relative decline in the average prices of basic commodities in the targeted provinces; (Sana'a, Taiz, Aden, Hodeidah, Marib, Hadramout, Dhamar and Al-Dale'), compared to the previous month of July, 2016.

The average prices of basic commodities, (flour, sugar, Rice, baby milk, meat, cooking oil, potatoes, tomato, tea and cheese), recorded a slight decline in August of this year, with an average of -1% compared to the previous month. Provinces of Sana'a, Dhamar and Hadramout recorded an average rise of 2 % in the prices of of basic commodities in comparison with previous month of July, and Al-Dale' province recorded an average rise of 1%. Meanwhile, Taiz province recorded a decline in the prices of basic commodities with an average of -12%, compared to the previous

month , followed by provinces of Aden and Marib, which recorded an average decline of -2%. Finally, Hodeidah province recorded the lowest decline in the prices of basic commodities, with an average decline of -1% compared to the previous month.

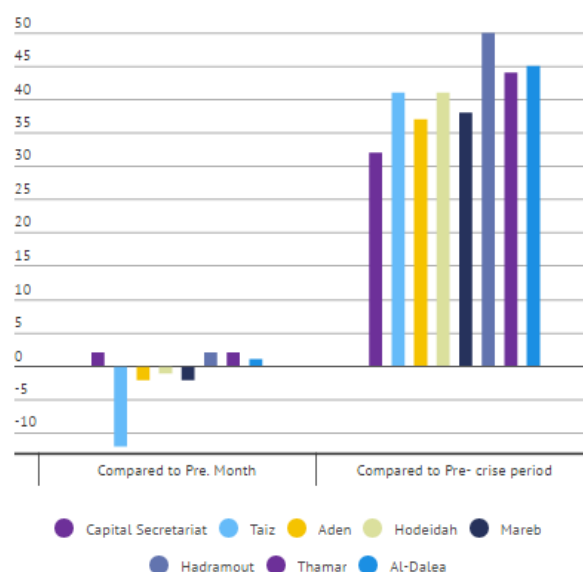


Table show Yemen Market Situation Update . As August 2016

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	7100	4%	42%	▲	▲
	Sugar 50 KG	11400	-1%	65%	▼	▲
	Rice 50 KG	6500	0%	0%	▲	▲
	Baby milk 2 KG	4500	2%	7%	▲	▲
	Sheep meat 1 KG	2200	-4%	10%	▼	▲
	Beef 1KG	2200	-4%	16%	▼	▲
	Cooking oil 20 Ltr	6000	0%	43%	▲	▲
	Potatoes 1 KG	260	4%	30%	▲	▲
	Tomatoes 1 KG	300	20%	100%	▲	▲
	Tea 1 KG	1800	0%	29%	▲	▲
	Cheese 1/2 KG	450	0%	13%	▲	▲
	Petrol 20 Ltr	3800	6%	52%	▲	▲
	Diesel 20 Ltr	3800	6%	90%	▲	▲
	Gas 20 Ltr	3650	4%	103%	▲	▲
Taiz	Wheat flour 50 KG	7600	9%	46%	▲	▲
	Sugar 50 KG	11700	2%	80%	▲	▲
	Rice 50 KG	6800	-28%	5%	▼	▲
	Baby milk 2 KG	4200	11%	-7%	▲	▼
	Sheep meat 1 KG	2600	-13%	30%	▼	▲
	Beef 1KG	2500	-11%	39%	▼	▲
	Cooking oil 20 Ltr	6000	-31%	20%	▼	▲
	Potatoes 1 KG	250	-17%	67%	▼	▲
	Tomatoes 1 KG	300	-25%	100%	▼	▲
	Tea 1 KG	2000	0%	54%	▲	▲
	Cheese 1/2 KG	450	-25%	13%	▼	▲
	Petrol 20 Ltr	5500	-31%	120%	▼	▲
	Diesel 20 Ltr	5000	-29%	150%	▼	▲
	Gas 20 Ltr	4800	20%	92%	▲	▲
Aden	Wheat flour 50 KG	7000	1%	40%	▲	▲
	Sugar 50 KG	11500	10%	64%	▲	▲
	Rice 50 KG	5700	-12%	-5%	▼	▲
	Baby milk 2 KG	4700	-6%	18%	▼	▲
	Sheep meat 1 KG	2800	-7%	12%	▼	▲
	Beef 1KG	3000	7%	50%	▲	▲
	Cooking oil 20 Ltr	6200	-2%	38%	▲	▲
	Potatoes 1 KG	270	-10%	35%	▲	▲
	Tomatoes 1 KG	280	-7%	87%	▲	▲
	Tea 1 KG	1800	0%	38%	▲	▲
	Cheese 1/2 KG	500	0%	32%	▲	▲
	Petrol 20 Ltr	3700	0%	48%	▲	▲
	Diesel 20 Ltr	3700	12%	85%	▲	▲
	Gas 20 Ltr	2500	-29%	39%	▲	▲
Dhamar	Wheat flour 50 KG	6300	2%	15%	▲	▲
	Sugar 50 KG	11000	0%	69%	▲	▲
	Rice 50 KG	6500	8%	0%	▲	▲
	Baby milk 2 KG	4800	0%	14%	▲	▲
	Sheep meat 1 KG	3300	0%	65%	▲	▲
	Beef 1KG	2800	0%	56%	▲	▲
	Cooking oil 20 Ltr	6300	5%	50%	▲	▲
	Potatoes 1 KG	280	12%	40%	▲	▲
	Tomatoes 1 KG	300	0%	100%	▲	▲
	Tea 1 KG	1900	0%	46%	▲	▲
	Cheese 1/2 KG	500	0%	25%	▲	▲
	Petrol 20 Ltr	3800	0%	52%	▲	▲
	Diesel 20 Ltr	3200	0%	60%	▲	▲
	Gas 20 Ltr	2500	0%	39%	▲	▲
Hudaidah	Wheat flour 50 KG	7300	-3%	46%	▲	▲
	Sugar 50 KG	12000	0%	100%	▲	▲
	Rice 50 KG	8300	-2%	28%	▲	▲
	Baby milk 2 KG	4800	-4%	26%	▼	▲
	Sheep meat 1 KG	2800	-3%	40%	▲	▲
	Beef 1KG	2100	0%	24%	▲	▲
	Cooking oil 20 Ltr	5700	8%	27%	▲	▲
	Potatoes 1 KG	260	-13%	30%	▼	▲
	Tomatoes 1 KG	260	4%	73%	▲	▲
	Tea 1 KG	1800	0%	38%	▲	▲
	Cheese 1/2 KG	450	0%	18%	▲	▲
	Petrol 20 Ltr	4200	-9%	68%	▼	▲
	Diesel 20 Ltr	3700	0%	85%	▲	▲
	Gas 20 Ltr	3700	-3%	106%	▼	▲
Al-Dhale	Wheat flour 50 KG	6300	3%	15%	▲	▲
	Sugar 50 KG	11000	3%	83%	▲	▲
	Rice 50 KG	6500	0%	0%	▲	▲
	Baby milk 2 KG	4800	0%	14%	▲	▲
	Sheep meat 1 KG	3300	10%	65%	▲	▲
	Beef 1KG	2800	0%	56%	▲	▲
	Cooking oil 20 Ltr	6300	0%	50%	▲	▲
	Potatoes 1 KG	280	0%	40%	▲	▲
	Tomatoes 1 KG	300	0%	100%	▲	▲
	Tea 1 KG	1900	0%	46%	▲	▲
	Cheese 1/2 KG	500	0%	25%	▲	▲
	Petrol 20 Ltr	3800	-5%	52%	▼	▲
	Diesel 20 Ltr	3200	-9%	60%	▼	▲
	Gas 20 Ltr	2500	0%	39%	▲	▲



No change in Price



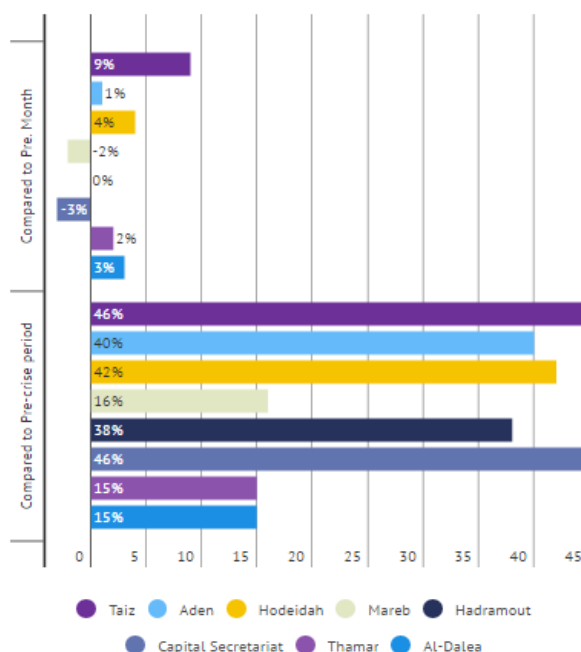
Price decreased



Price increased

Flour Prices:

The targeted provinces recorded a disparity (high / low) in the price of flour during the month of August 2016 , in which Taiz province recorded the highest average rise of 9% compared to July, followed by Sana'a province that recorded an average rise of 4%, and Al-Dale' province recorded an average rise of 3%, and Dhamar province recorded an average rise of 2%, and Aden province recorded an average rise of 1% compared to the previous month. Meanwhile, Marib province has witnessed a stability in the Flour prices. In contrast, Hodeidah province recorded the highest decline in the average price of flour, with an average decline of 3% , followed by Hadramout province with an average decline of 2%, compared to the previous month of July.



The availability of basic commodities:

The report showed a disparity in the availability of basic commodities in the targeted provinces during August 2016, in which Taiz province ranked first in the lack of basic commodities, followed by provinces of Marib, Dhamar,

Al-Dale', Hodeidah and finally Aden. Hadramout province is the better in the availability of basic commodities and oil derivatives, followed by the secretariat of the capital.

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	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	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	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	Available	Available
Al-Dhale	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available

■ Sporadically Available
 ■ Available
 ■ Not Available

Oil prices:

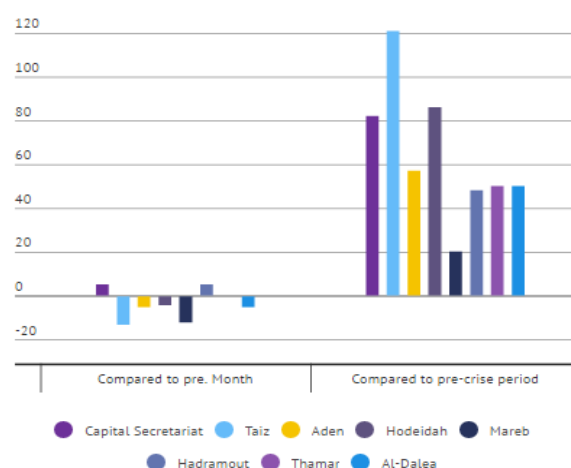
The report revealed a disparity (high/low) in the prices of oil derivatives and home gas during August in the targeted provinces, in

which provinces of Sana'a and Hadramout recorded the highest average rise in the prices of fuel, diesel and home gas by 5%, and

Dhamar province recorded stable prices of oil derivatives during August compared to the previous month. In contrast, Taiz province recorded the highest decline in oil derivatives and home gas prices, with an average decline of 13% compared to July, followed by Marib province with an average decline of 12%. Provinces of Aden and Al-Dale' recorded an average decline of 5% and Hodeidah province recorded the lowest average decline in oil derivatives prices and home gas, with an average decline of 4%.

Province	Petrol 20 Ltr	Diesl 20 Ltr	Gas 20 Ltr
Sana'a	3800	3800	3650
Taiz	5500	5000	4800
Aden	3700	3700	2500
Hudeidah	4200	3700	3700
Mareb	2700	2700	2100
Hadramout	3800	3200	2400
Dhamar	3800	3200	2500
Al-Dhale	3800	3200	2500

Despite the decline of the oil derivatives and home gas prices in Taiz province, but it still tops the provinces in the average rise of oil derivatives and home gas during August. In Taiz, the price of one liter of fuel during August is 275 YR compared to 190 YR in Sana'a province. And the price of 20-liter bottle of home gas in Taiz province reached 4800 YR compared to 3600 YR in Sana'a province .



Electricity:

The electricity service has been deteriorating since the beginning of war in the light of difficult humanitarian and economic conditions suffered by Yemeni people. The estimated number of people who have no access to the electricity of the public network is about 24,3 million people, approximately 90% of the total population. With reference to providing electricity service during August 2016 in the targeted provinces, Aden province is still suffering the lack of enough power, in which the available power rate fell to 10 hours a day during August. According to local administration's officials of Aden province, the problem lies in the power stations and generators damaged hugely by Houthi militants and Saleh's forces during their invasion to the city, lack of sufficient spare parts and the lack of sufficient oil derivatives to operate the

power stations, which is estimated by 1000 tons a day. Despite the relevant authorities in Aden province have signed an agreement with the United Arab Emirates to supply power stations with generators and spare parts, but the problem still exists and citizens were forced to get out of their homes to spend hours of electricity outages in the streets because of the high temperature.

The report of economic indicators of August 2016 showed the improvement of electricity service in Hadramout province , which is the most fortunate province in the electricity available 23 hours a day. Marib province came next in the electricity available with an average of 19 hours a day, followed by the capital Sana'a with an average of 5 hours a day in some neighborhoods, while others still suffer a complete cut of the electricity.

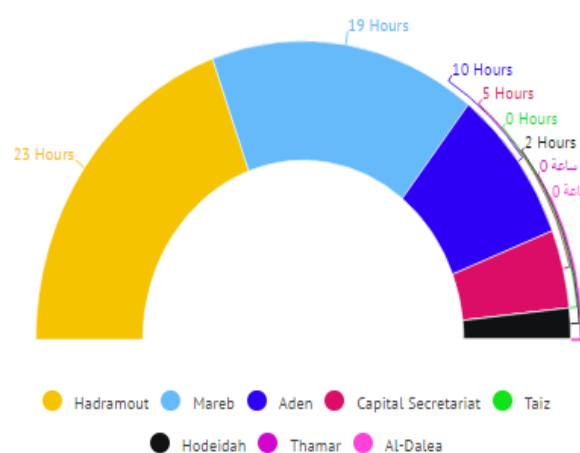
with an average of 19 hours a day, followed by the capital Sana'a with an average of 5 hours a day in some neighborhoods, while others still suffer a complete cut of the electricity. In the capital Sana'a, the staff of the Public Electricity Corporation protested in front of the Central Bank to demand their salaries and entitlements suspended for several months ago, in which forces belonging to the Houthi group have dispersed and arrested a number of protesters.

In Hodeidah province, the electricity service during August is unchanged compared to the previous month, in which the electricity service is available 2 hours a day as it was during last July. These hours are few and inadequate because of the high temperature in the province, the difficult economic situation of the citizens and their inability to buy private generators. Meanwhile, authorities in Hodeidah kept providing hospitals and health centers with electricity through the electrical line that was allocated to health facilities in the province.

The report also showed a complete interruption of electrical power in Dhamar and showed the suffering of the citizens in Taiz province because of the continued power interruption for nearly two years in the light

of the economic and human suffering lived by province's citizens. Meantime, some hospitals and health centers closed down their doors before citizens because of their inability to work under the complete interruption of the electricity and their financial inability to buy oil derivatives to run their own generators.

A lot of Yemeni families rely heavily on solar energy to provide the power. The cost of getting a 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 electrical power for 8 hours a day by using generators 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 water 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 7,000 Yemeni riyals, compared to 3000 Yemeni Riyals in the capital Sana'a.

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.

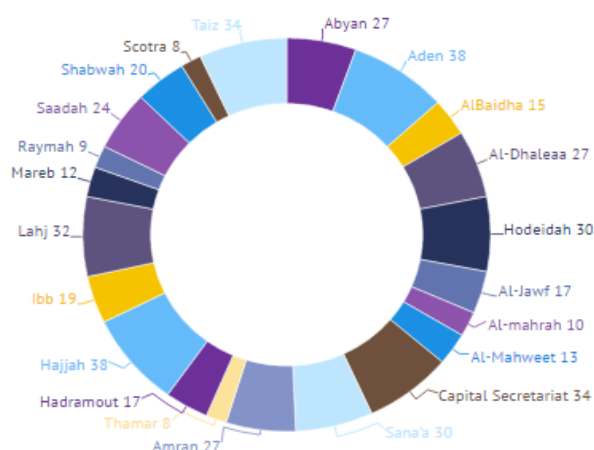
1.8 millions children are at risk of malnutrition.

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 managing and coordinating camps, 10 organizations operate in the refugees and migrants sector and 10 organizations operate in the education sector.



Serial	Sector	No. of Organization
1	Security and Agriculture	50 Organizations
2	Health sector	28 Organizations
3	water, cleaning and sanitation	27 Organizations
4	Health food	24 Organizations
5	Protection sector	19 Organizations
6	Refugees and Migrants	10 Organizations
7	Education	10 Organizations
8	The sector of operation during the emergency and rehabilitation of local communities	9 Organizations
9	The sector of accommodation, non-food items, and managing and coordinating camps	7 Organizations

health situation:-

In a sever blackout by the health departments in Hodeidah province, the cholera has been killing children. Four deaths have been monitored due to the disease, including two cases in Al-Olufi Hospital, a case in the Revolution Hospital and a case in the Al-Aqsa hospital.

The World Health Organization also monitored 18 confirmed cases in the provinces of Taiz, Hodeidah, Sana'a, Al-Baydha, Aden and Lahij, including 11 cases in Sana'a. They also monitored 340 suspected case of cholera.

The organization reported that more than 7.6 million people living in areas affected by cholera, and more than 3 million displaced people are exposed to the risk of the epidemic.

53 deaths a month among cancer patients in Taiz because of the blockade and war.

In Taiz province, the death threatens 5600 cancer patients documented in Al-Amal Center for Treating Cancer Patients. 643 cancer patients, including women and children, were died during the period from February 2015 - February 2016 because of the war and the blockade imposed by Houthi militants and forces loyal to former president Saleh. The blockage and war affected the health system in Taiz, which became unable to provide adequate medicines to Al-Amal Center that is the only Center in the city.

Al-Amal Center, the only hope to cancer patients in the city, was not away from daily bombardments taking place in the city. It was hit by Houthi mortars and rockets that severely damaged the building and equipment used to treat the disease. The building was destroyed, became ineligible for working and also unsafe, forcing the center's administration to look for another building less danger-

Governorate	Confirmed cases	Medical Supply to face the disease
Sana'a	11 cases without deaths	Examination of cholera equipment are available only in the central laboratory, making it easier to detect and treat the disease.
Hodeida	4 cases of death due to infection	Differential tests are not available, the lack of services and solutions that differentiate between cholera and bacteria of a different kind. Therefore, most of the cases are registered by the suspected cases.
Aden	8 cases of deaths and 117 suspected cases	Lack of qualified medical personnel, and the absence of medical equipment and solutions to detect and treat the disease.
Taiz	4 deaths and 110 suspected cases	The total collapse of the health sector in the city, and there is no real monitoring of the disease. In addition to the lack of qualified medical personnel and the absence of medical equipment and solutions to detect and treat the disease.
Al-Baidha	deaths and dozens of suspected cases	The total collapse of the health sector in the city, and there is no real monitoring of the disease in the city, in addition to the lack of qualified medical personnel and the absence of medical equipment and solutions to detect and treat the disease.
Lahj	2 deaths and 67 suspected cases	The absence of qualified staff, in addition to the lack of medical services and solutions to detect and treat the disease.

ous and less prepared to provide a minimum level of service to patients. The new center even is unable to accommodate patients, can not stand in front of enormous obstacles that make it unable to provide the service as it should be.

Because the financiers abandoned the center and allocated budget was stopped, the center's status became tragic, the chemical doses given to patients decreased, in addition to the absence of medicines supporting chemical doses, the lack of cabin for preparing chemotherapy, the center's workers at risk and complete absence of medicines in a pharmacy center.

To save the cancer patients in the city, the center needs chemical medicines, supportive medicines and supporting unavailable diagnostic services. Moreover, it needs an operational budget to ensure its business continuity and provide its services to patients, including staff salaries, water cost, electricity cost and the cost of alternative building rent.

The suffering of cancer patients in Taiz were not limited to this point, but the blockade imposed by the Houthi militia deepened the suffering by preventing civilians to enter and exit from the city. The cancer patient is forced to wait two days at the crossings to get permission to access to the city.

The spread of poverty, loss of business by millions of Yemenis because of war and the absence of free medication exacerbated the problem and cancer patients became waiting to die.

The Central Laboratory in Sana'a without a budget

The Central Laboratory in Sana'a is a shelter for many poor and low-income families to get reliable examination at very low prices. It is now threatened by closing because of not getting its operational budget approved for 2016.

The laboratory lacks medical solutions to many tests, in addition to carrying the financial burdens due to lack of availability of electricity and its dependence on diesel to generate power doubled the operating cost of the center.

The center offers its services to approximately 75,000 beneficiaries in a year. However, many of the tests are not available this year due to the lack of medical solutions, because of the lack of budget planned annually for the center, which is 290 million YRs.

Because of the financial crisis faced by the Central Laboratory, 5482 chronic patients, who receive free periodic tests in the laboratory, are suffering and will not be able to get the lab tests in the event of a final stopping.

The Blood Bank is a part of the Central Laboratory and threatened by stopping because of the lack of diesel, which will lead to damaging the stored blood. It also suffers from the lack of solutions, which are used in the blood test to make sure the safety of the

blood donated by citizens. This leads to the inability to find out if the donated blood is sound or carries a disease exposing blood recipients to the risk of infection.

The main laboratory center includes many departments, which are; the general blood biochemistry, serology, germs and viruses department, quality control, parasites, water, food, hormones molecular biological department and epidemiological surveillance. Additionally, the laboratory provides a mobile laboratory to contribute urgently- by moving to any area affected by an urgent epidemic - in treating and diagnosing the pandemic. Each department contains several rooms and special cabins for taking samples from the examiners. Departments contain several laboratories equipped with the best of modern diagnostic equipment operated by a number of doctors and technicians obtaining certificates in the same discipline, in which they operate.

6000 cancer patients in Hadramout due to environmental pollution.

The cancer spreads horribly in the Hadramout province, in which nearly 600 people are infected every year due to the environmental pollutants, mostly serious is the oil pollution. The province is the most widespread of the disease compared to the population.

According to the statistics of Hadramout Foundation to fight cancer, the number of infected people reached 6,000, mostly among women and children. This number is very large and serious and indicates a disaster for the people of this province. The centers of Hadramout province do not have medical staff able to treat tumors. Hadramout suffers the lack of approved budget for operating accredited centers to treat the disease and the operational budget is absent in specialized centers

so they can't pay salaries. The specialized centers in Hadramout also suffer the lack of chemotherapy, the lack of MRI equipment and CT scan equipment in some areas.

The reasons for spreading the disease are the environmental pollution caused by the excavation and extraction of oil in the province. The oil pollution is determined by three key pollutants; the first is the (most serious): "the contaminating groundwater ..", where oil companies to inject the associated water with oil to the ground without treatment, even in the absence of the state to control the manner and procedure of injection. This gives companies freedom to adopt the least expensive way without regard for the environment.

The second is "Air pollution ..", which is burning the gas associated with oil in the air. Most

of companies work on burning the associated gas in the air, causing a pollution as many oil operating wells result in air pollution in nearby areas ..

The third is the "soil pollution.." where oil companies, especially when drilling, use chemicals as well as save the extracted material from drilling and oil in large earthen ponds exposing to sliding in the floods and heavy rains. This is really what actually happened in some areas, including the Valley of Ben Ali, in which the soil was polluted and became unusable for agriculture..

Thus, the oil pollution was a major cause of the spread of many previously unknown diseases in the concession areas (cancer, kidney failure, asthma, etc .. (and did not even spare the animals).

Education Situation

The new school year in Yemen without textbooks

For the second consecutive year, the Ministry of Education can't print the textbook for more than 6 million students in the provinces of Yemen, because financial allocations were stopped by the Ministry of Finance to cover the cost of printing new textbooks or to pay accumulative debts estimated by five billion riyals.

The estimated annual need is 65 million textbooks for the preliminary and secondary levels and the ministry stands unable to provide this number of textbooks, depending on restoring textbooks held by students from previous years. Moreover, textbooks are deployed heavily in the black market. However, the old textbooks, according to experts, are invalid and unfit for reuse.

The major cities witness a widespread of the black market for selling textbooks, taking ad-

vantage of not providing it by government agencies. The price of a textbook is up to 1,500 riyals, which is difficult for the acquisition, especially in light of the difficult economic conditions experienced by the Yemeni families.

The Ministry of Education has adopted some solutions for providing the textbook. The most prominent is the campaign of resorting old textbooks from students, in which the ministry decided give bonus and to increase the conduct degree for those students who deliver textbooks in a good and valid condition for the use of other students, but these solutions are still not enough and useless.

The Ministry of Education of Yemen have invited the donor countries to help the government to cover costs of printing textbooks, but no response by the organizations, especially those working in the field of education, which helped only in carrying out

awareness-raising activities to return to school.

In light of the current situation witnessed by Yemen, the education future remains dark and surrounded by dangers due to many things, the textbook is one of them, in addition to psychological and living instability for students and the lack of basic requirements of life for most families, whose students became unable to buy the school needs and pay transportation fees and may be forced to work to provide the living requirements in addition to the case of frustrated teacher due to not having a monthly salary, which does not cover basic needs at all, as well as most schools ordered new students to pay amounts outside the law and under the pretext of the school's inability to carry out its task due to the lack of operating funds distributed by the Ministry. The ignorance, confusion and randomness will be prevalent until the education is the priority of the community and state.

The war deprives Al-Waziyah's children of their right to education

Al-Waziyah is the poorest directorate in Taiz province and has been deprived of basic services, notably education through the shortage of teaching staff, lack of textbooks, poor teaching staff, the absence of teaching staff, students' drop out of education early, not establishing secondary schools for boys and not establishing special schools for girls, which caused the low turnout of girls toward education.

The Houthi militants' group and forces loyal to former President Saleh controlled Al-Waziyah directorate after a fierce war. They controlled all directorate's facilities, including schools, causing a deep problem of education and displacing families with their children students to areas outside to search for a safe

place. Consequently, about 8,000 students were deprived to continue their education. The war destroyed completely, according to sources in Al-Waziyah, more than 7 schools and 5 schools were transferred into military barracks, weapons stores and operation rooms for Houthi militants and Saleh's forces. The total number of Al-Waziyah's schools are 32, which teach 7,200 students in the primary education, 700 students in secondary education.

With the beginning of this year, many schools in the directorate are closed and students remain in areas of displacement living a disastrous humanitarian situation and depriving of their fundamental rights to continue their education. The war continues in this directorate, leaving hundreds of people dead and wounded, and the children have a big share of them.

The tragedy will not stop at this point but will continue in the next phase. The death will track students of directorate in the coming years because of the mines planted by Houthi militants and Saleh's forces in most directorate's areas, which take the life of a number of children during the last stage and will continue to take their lives unless removing these mines, which has become a nightmare terrifying the kids and parents together.

Turkish language department is closed for political reasons

For the third consecutive year, the Turkish language department in the Faculty of Languages, Sana'a University is still closed and absent from the education scene. This absence stole the dream of nearly 149 students to graduate and get a job, who are distributed on the four levels, 53 students in the first level, 59 students in the second level, 35 students in the third level and 2 students in the fourth level.

The Turkish Language Department was closed after the Houthi group and Saleh's forces had controlled the power in late 2014. As a result, the Turkish government withdrew its citizens from Yemen and Turkish language teachers left Yemen, who were despatched by the Turkish government and at its own expense to teach the Turkish language in the Faculty of Languages, Sana'a University.

Following the closure of the Turkish embassy doors and leaving its citizens, including teaching staff in the Turkish department, the university coordinated with the Deanship of the Faculty of Languages and decided to contract with five local staff holding PhD's, master's and bachelor's degree in Turkish language to replace the departures and teach the first three levels, and also to coordinate in the distance education with a Turkish university so that the 2 students of the fourth level - in the faculty of language, Sana'a University - complete their study.

Two years and few months in the third one and Sana'a University has not implemented the decision that it promised students, ignoring 149 students who lost their desired future.

The students of Turkish language department attribute the reason of not applying the deci-

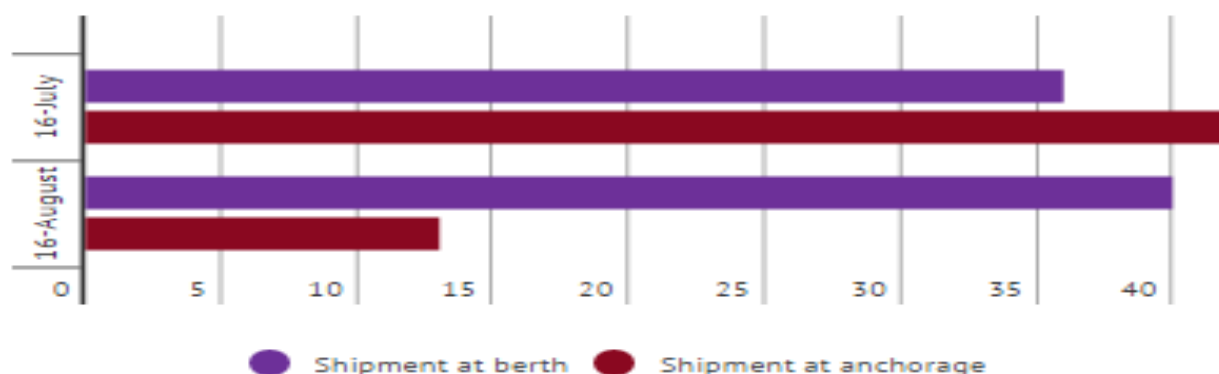
sion to political reasons, shouldering Sana'a University and the Deanship of the Faculty of Languages the responsibility, which should address the Turkish Foreign Ministry to find a solution for them by funding department budget or giving students scholarships seats in Turkish universities. However, "the University acted as if it is not interested", students said to SEMC.

The economic media Center met a number of students and monitored the demands of the Turkish language department's students, which are as follows:

- Sana'a University and College Deanship shall apply the resolution released at the beginning of the crisis and contract with Yemeni teaching staff, who are fluent in the Turkish language and holding a master 's and PhD's degree, to teach them.
- The students bore the Turkish foreign ministry responsibilities towards the department teaching the language of the Turkish state through supporting it or providing free study scholarships for students to continue their studies in Turkey.

Yemeni Ports Traffic

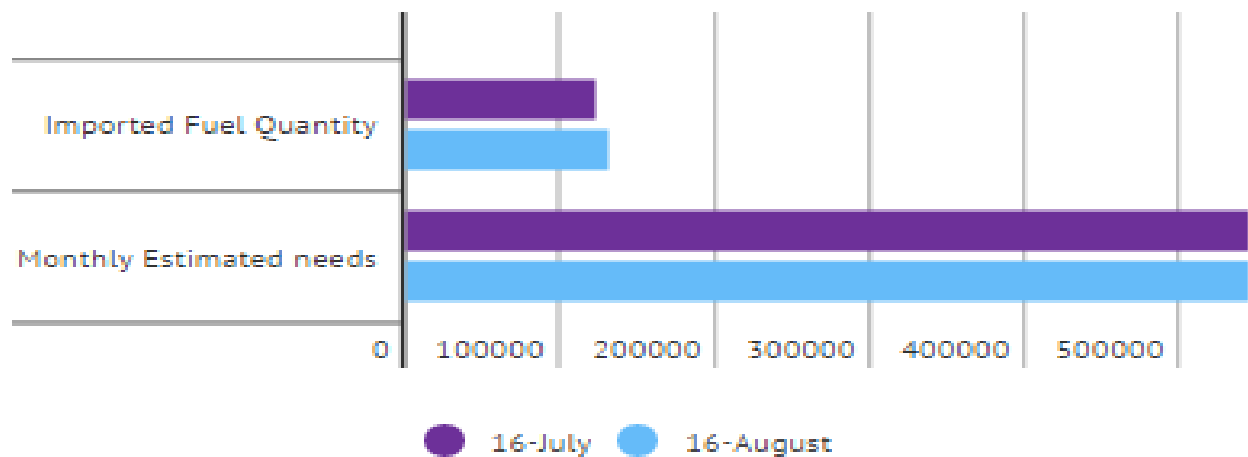
40 vessels berthed in ports of Salif, Hodeidah and Aden, compared 36 in July, and the anchored vessels decreased to 13 compared to 42 in July.



August witnessed a slight decline in the imports of food commodities compared to July. The total imports amounted to 175,673 metric tons compared to 288,963 in the previous month.

August witnessed a slight increase in the volume of imports of fuel compared to July

2016, reaching 130,338 metric tons through the ports of Aden and Hodeidah. This import value equals 24% of the total monthly estimated need, which is 544,000 metric tons.





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