

April  
2016



# Yemen Economic Indicators



2016

## Introduction

The year 2016 has dawned, with Yemen grappling with severe economic and humanitarian crisis after one year of war and most of Yemeni families in need of humanitarian assistance. An estimated 21 million Yemenis are in desperate need of humanitarian aid.

The international organizations operating in Yemen still largely lack coordination and field work mechanisms. Many such outfits seemingly sought to distribute what little quantities of aid they have, which are not enough to meet the actual needs of people in need of such assistance. Further, such organizations don't take into account how to access the most disadvantaged groups which are most desperate for aid.

April saw a slight improvement on sea navigation as the volume of imports rose 15 percent compared to the previous month, with the Yemeni rial dipping as against foreign currencies.

**YOU CAN CHECK  
THIS REPORT AS  
AN INTERACTIVE  
REPORT  
BY USING  
THE FOLLOWING  
LINKE**

**INTERACTIVE REPORT**



## About SEMC

The Center has contributed tremendously to debating and rectifying economic policies, divulging the loopholes inherent in the country's economic performance, and influencing decision makers in such a way that serves the think-tank's vision- a transparent and flourishing Yemeni economy. Further, it has assumed a vital role in presenting economic information to society in a plain and simple manner.

The Center seeks to forge ahead with its cognitive mission despite the harsh conditions Yemen is experiencing. Thus, it is against this backdrop that this economic and media outfit presents to you the 2016 first quarterly report on the country's economic situation.

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

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

## Profile of target governorates

### Yemeni Capital, Sana'a

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

### Security situation

Sana'a, which is currently under Houthis' control, is experiencing a relative stability. Though assassinations and bombings have plummeted, the city has seen lots of abductions, with lawlessness increasingly growing. The militia went on a kidnapping spree, bringing the number of abductees in April alone to 33. Some 30 cases of larceny were also reported in the capital secretariat. Despite the ceasefire which has been in place since the start of the Kuwait peace talks, Sana'a was a target for some airstrikes by the Saudi-led Arab coalition. The report monitored ---- such strikes, the bulk of which was launched on Nihm district whose highway linking Mareb to Sana'a is still sealed off due to the clashes taking place there.

### Aden, the interim capital

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

Aden's population is nearly 900,000 according to 2015 projections. The city is 363 km far from Sana'a, and commands

the most strategically important waterway on the Arabian sea, the Indian Oceans, and the Red Sea.

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

## Security Situation

Lawlessness is still overwhelming Aden, with assassinations via motorbikes, car bombs and explosive devices on the rise. In April alone, The city saw 12 such assassinations, most of which took place in the districts of Mansura, Sheikh Othman, Madaris, Dar Sa'ad and Crater.

Seven explosive devices planted by anonymous culprits in Aden were also defused. Many of Aden residents and government officials had their own houses raided, as was the case with the deputy head of the national security apparatus, who also had some of his family members arrested.

## Taiz governorate

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

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

## Security situation

Though Taiz was part of the truce agreement struck with the start of the Kuwait peace talks, the war still rages on in most of the governorate's areas, with the belligerents trading accusations of

breaking the ceasefire. The city is still under siege by Houthi and pro-Saleh forces.

In April, the report monitored 57 civilian deaths and 281 casualties, including women and children, which resulted from Houthis' random shelling and sniper fire.

Clashes also flared up between Houthi militiamen and resistance fighters in Al-Wazeayeh district to the southwest of Taiz, which resulted in the Houthis seizing the area and displacing nearly 5000 households. Alwazeayeh has seen one of the worst enforced displacement waves. Civilian homes either came under heavy bombardment or were blown up by pro-Saleh and Houthi forces at the pretext of being owned by resistance fighters.

## Hodeida governorate

Hodeida is situated on the Red Sea coast, 226 km to the west of Sana'a. Hodeida's population accounts for roughly 11% of

the country's total population. The governorate has vast agricultural areas, and is the country's second most populous.

### Security situation

Hodeida is experiencing a worsening security situation coupled with widespread corruption and weakness of state institutions. The Houthis have been in full control of the city for months, reason why it was target for several aerial raids by Saudi-led Arab Coalition forces.

The report documented 116 Houthi violations in Hodeida in April alone. These included killings, abductions, raids on and lootings of civilian houses, NGOs, farmlands and properties belong-

ing to a businessman. Some 28 civilian homes were stormed by the Houthis, according to the report.

Further, Tihama resistance fighters claimed responsibility for assassinating Houthi leaders in the governorate, and clashes reportedly occurred between Houthis and tribal fighters.

Security disturbances in Hodeida varied: protests were staged over corruption and assassinations against Houthis claimed by resistance fighters.

### Hadramout governorate

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

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

In late April, 2016, it was recaptured from Al-Qaeda by pro-Hadi forces backed by Arab Coalition troops.

### Security situation

within a year of Al-Qaeda control, the governorate saw lots of security orders as the group tightened its grip on its resources, looted several banks and managed oil sale transactions, in addition to flogging anybody calling for separation from the North.

After the liberation of the governorate from Al-Qaeda, national army troops imposed a curfew in the coastal city of Mukalla, as well as a night ban on the movement of motorbikes.

### Mareb governorate

Mareb is 173 km to the northeast of Sana'a, with its population accounting for 1.2% of the country's total population. It is bordered by Sana'a gover-

norate on the west, Al-Jawf and Sa'ada on the north, Shabwa and Baydha on the south, and Hadramout and Shabwa on the east.

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

### Security situation

Mareb is second to Sana'a in terms of relative stability despite the clashes taking place in some districts between tribes and pro-Hadi forces on the one hand, and Houthi and Saleh troops on the other.

The city of Mareb has been experiencing relative stability since it was recaptured and secured by massive Arab Coalition forces. Though part of the ceasefire agreement, the governorate has witnessed several truce violations, with the Houthi group firing missiles which were intercepted and destroyed by the Arab Coalition.

Both parties to the conflict trade blame for breaking the ceasefire, and the committee monitoring the truce has announced dozen violations.

The panel said that Houthi and pro-Saleh forces have committed 233 such violations since the start of the truce on April 10, 2016 till April 26. These included firing ballistic missiles, attacks on national army and resistance outposts, direct targeting of the committee members, and shelling cities and villages with all kinds of weapons. Some 27 people

were killed and 126 others wounded in April alone.

In mid-April, both parties signed a ceasefire agreement that covered all warfronts in the districts of Sirwah, Jida'an, Hareeb Bihan, and Abida, in addition to Nihm which administratively belongs to Sana'a governorate.

The agreement stipulated a halt to reinforcements and military buildups on all war fronts, and naming two persons from each party to report and stop any violations.

It also stated that landmine maps, if any, be delivered to the committee, and in case such maps are not available, mine locations should be pinpointed. The deal further provided that passengers may not be arrested on highways that should be repaired and opened to traffic, in addition to facilitating humanitarian action, allowing the concerned authorities to mend power pylons scattered along the roads to Sana'a, securing engineering teams and supplying same with the necessary equipment in order to be able to re-operate Mareb's gas power plant. The effort was aimed at supplying electricity to about 11 governorates, including Sana'a, that suffered a one-year power disruption.

The accord also envisaged the assignment of a war prisoners' committee to make lists of names of prisoners from both sides and to coordinate the exchange of same with the central committee.

## Prices of basic food commodities

Table show Yemen Market Situation Update . As April 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	6500	3 %	30 %	▲	▲
	Sugar 50 KG	10000	5 %	44 %	▲	▲
	Rice 50 KG	9500	11 %	46 %	▲	▲
	Baby milk 2 KG	4800	-4 %	14 %	▼	▲
	Sheep meat 1 KG	2200	0 %	10 %	▲	▲
	Beef 1KG	2200	0 %	15 %	▲	▲
	Cooking oil 20 Ltr	6000	20 %	42 %	▲	▲
	Potatoes 1 KG	350	40 %	75 %	▲	▲
	Tomatoes 1 KG	400	60 %	166 %	▲	▲
	Tea 1 KG	1800	5 %	28 %	▲	▲
	Cheese 1/2 KG	450	12 %	12 %	▲	▲
	Petrol 20 Ltr	4000	-11%	60 %	▼	▲
	Diesel 20 Ltr	3000	-14 %	50 %	▼	▲
	Gas 20 Ltr	3000	20 %	66 %	▲	▲
Taiz	Wheat flour 50 KG	6500	8 %	25 %	▲	▲
	Sugar 50 KG	10500	-4 %	61 %	▼	▲
	Rice 50 KG	8500	0 %	30 %	▲	▲
	Baby milk 2 KG	4800	2 %	6 %	▲	▲
	Sheep meat 1 KG	3000	20 %	50 %	▲	▲
	Beef 1KG	2000	0 %	11 %	▲	▲
	Cooking oil 20 Ltr	6000	3 %	20 %	▲	▲
	Potatoes 1 KG	300	0 %	100 %	▲	▲
	Tomatoes 1 KG	400	-20 %	166 %	▼	▲
	Tea 1 KG	1900	11 %	46 %	▲	▲
	Cheese 1/2 KG	500	11 %	25 %	▲	▲
	Petrol 20 Ltr	7500	66 %	200 %	▲	▲
	Diesel 20 Ltr	6000	33 %	200 %	▲	▲
	Gas 20 Ltr	4000	0 %	60 %	▲	▲
Aden	Wheat flour 50 KG	6500	-13 %	30 %	▼	▲
	Sugar 50 KG	9500	5 %	35 %	▲	▲
	Rice 50 KG	6500	-23 %	8 %	▼	▲
	Baby milk 2 KG	4700	-6 %	17 %	▼	▲
	Sheep meat 1 KG	3000	7 %	20 %	▲	▲
	Beef 1KG	2500	0 %	25 %	▲	▲
	Cooking oil 20 Ltr	5500	-5 %	22 %	▼	▲
	Potatoes 1 KG	350	16 %	75 %	▲	▲
	Tomatoes 1 KG	380	26 %	153 %	▲	▲
	Tea 1 KG	1600	14 %	23 %	▲	▲
	Cheese 1/2 KG	500	11 %	31 %	▲	▲
	Petrol 20 Ltr	3000	-25 %	20 %	▼	▲
	Diesel 20 Ltr	3000	-25 %	50 %	▼	▲
	Gas 20 Ltr	3000	-25 %	66 %	▼	▲
Hadramout	Wheat flour 50 KG	5800	-10 %	5 %	▼	▲
	Sugar 50 KG	9300	3 %	55 %	▲	▲
	Rice 50 KG	8400	-1 %	29 %	▲	▲
	Baby milk 2 KG	4300	-14 %	2 %	▼	▲
	Sheep meat 1 KG	2400	4 %	20 %	▲	▲
	Beef 1KG	2000	0 %	11 %	▲	▲
	Cooking oil 20 Ltr	5400	-1 %	28 %	▲	▲
	Potatoes 1 KG	300	20 %	50 %	▲	▲
	Tomatoes 1 KG	300	50 %	100 %	▲	▲
	Tea 1 KG	1700	0 %	30 %	▲	▲
	Cheese 1/2 KG	450	0 %	12.5 %	▲	▲
	Petrol 20 Ltr	3500	-12 %	40 %	▼	▲
	Diesel 20 Ltr	2800	-20 %	40 %	▼	▲
	Gas 20 Ltr	2400	-20 %	33 %	▼	▲
Mareb	Wheat flour 50 KG	6500	-4 %	30 %	▼	▲
	Sugar 50 KG	9900	4 %	52 %	▲	▲
	Rice 50 KG	5600	-25 %	-13 %	▼	▲
	Baby milk 2 KG	5700	16 %	35 %	▲	▲
	Sheep meat 1 KG	2300	0 %	15 %	▲	▲
	Beef 1KG	1900	26 %	26 %	▲	▲
	Cooking oil 20 Ltr	5500	7 %	22 %	▲	▲
	Potatoes 1 KG	300	0 %	20 %	▲	▲
	Tomatoes 1 KG	350	16 %	75 %	▲	▲
	Tea 1 KG	1600	6 %	23 %	▲	▲
	Cheese 1/2 KG	450	0 %	12 %	▲	▲
	Petrol 20 Ltr	2700	-32 %	8 %	▼	▲
	Diesel 20 Ltr	2700	-32 %	35 %	▼	▲
	Gas 20 Ltr	1800	-28 %	0 %	▼	▲
Hudeidah	Wheat flour 50 KG	6900	6 %	38 %	▲	▲
	Sugar 50 KG	10500	5 %	75 %	▲	▲
	Rice 50 KG	8500	0 %	30 %	▲	▲
	Baby milk 2 KG	5900	7 %	55 %	▲	▲
	Sheep meat 1 KG	2700	8 %	35 %	▲	▲
	Beef 1KG	2000	0 %	17 %	▲	▲
	Cooking oil 20 Ltr	6000	9 %	33 %	▲	▲
	Potatoes 1 KG	250	25 %	25 %	▲	▲
	Tomatoes 1 KG	350	0 %	133 %	▲	▲
	Tea 1 KG	1900	18 %	46 %	▲	▲
	Cheese 1/2 KG	500	6 %	31 %	▲	▲
	Petrol 20 Ltr	4200	-6 %	68 %	▲	▲
	Diesel 20 Ltr	3500	-30 %	75 %	▼	▲
	Gas 20 Ltr	3000	-25 %	66 %	▼	▲

No change in Price

Price decreased

Price increased

المحافظة	Table Show Availability of Basic Commodities .. As April 2016													
	Wheat flour 50 KG	Sugar 50 KG	Rice 50 KG	Baby milk 2 KG	Sheep meat 1 KG	Beef 1KG	Cooking oil 20 Ltr	Potatoes 1 KG	Tomatoes 1 KG	Tea 1 KG	Cheese 1/2 KG	Petrol 20 Ltr	Diesel 20 Ltr	Gas 20 Ltr
Sana'a Municipality	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Taiz	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Aden	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Hadramout	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Mareb	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Hudeidah	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲

Sporadically Available

Available

Not Available

Food commodity prices have seen highs and lows during the past month of April as the humanitarian and economic situation worsened even further.

The prices of basic food items-wheat flour, sugar, rice, baby milk, meat, cook-

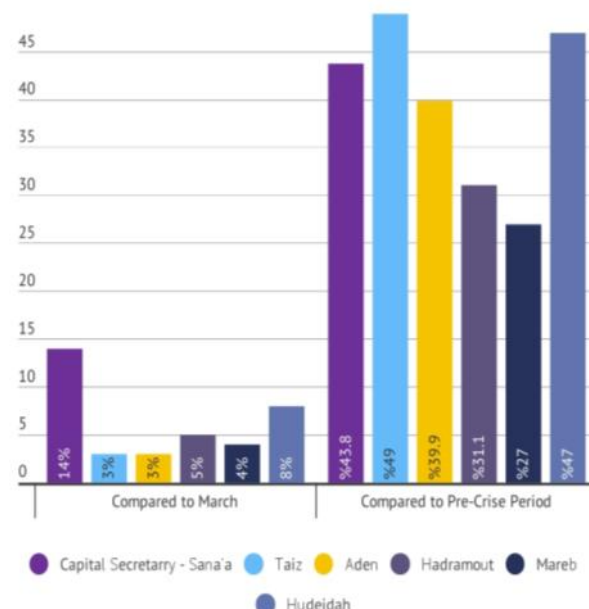
ing oil, potatoes, tomatoes, tea and cheese- hit new highs of averagely 14% in April as against March.

Price hikes in Taiz and Aden averaged 3% during that same period.

Region	Change of current avg. price compared to: (1)			
	As Previous Month		As Pre-Crises Period	
Sana'a Municipality	14%	▲	%43.8	▲
Taiz	3%	▲	%49	▲
Aden	3%	▲	%39.9	▲
Hadramout	5%	▲	%31.1	▲
Mareb	4%	▲	%27	▲
Hudeidah	8%	▲	%47	▲

Price decreased

(1)wheat flour, sugar, rice, baby milk, meat, cooking oil, potatoes, tomatoes, tea and cheese



The price of wheat flour saw ups and downs in target governorates, surging to 8% in Taiz, the highest in all such provinces. Sana'a saw the lowest price hike of 3% in April compared to March. Besides, the price of wheat flour in Aden was put at 13% in April as op-

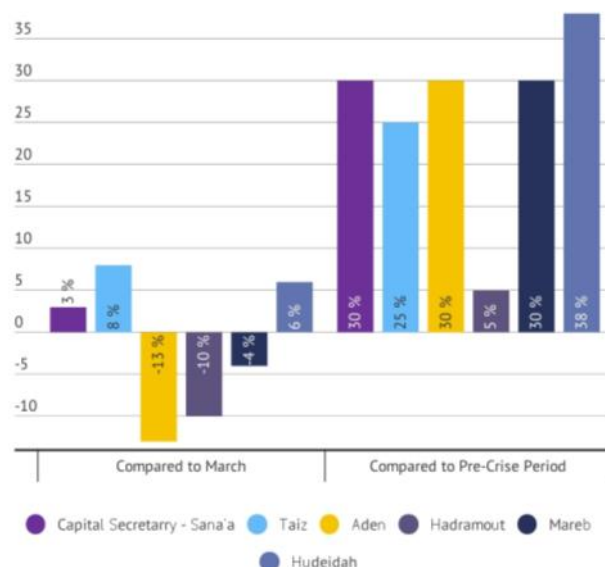
posed to the past month of March-the highest ever. The lowest price of the same item in Aden stood at 4% during that same period.

A table showing the price as of Wheat Flour as April 2016

	Region	Current Price YR	نسبة الفارق مقارنة بـ			
			As Previous Month	As Pre-Crisis Period	Thend As Previous Month	Thend As Pre-Crisis Period
Wheat Flour 50 KG	Sana'a Municipality	6500	3 %	30 %	▲	▲
	Taiz	6500	8 %	25 %	▲	▲
	Aden	6500	-13 %	30 %	▼	▲
	Hadramout	5800	-10 %	5 %	▼	▲
	Mareb	6500	-4 %	30 %	▼	▲
	Hudeidah	6900	6 %	38 %	▲	▲

Price decreased

Price increased



## Oil products

Likewise, the prices of oil products and liquefied gas kept fluctuating, soaring to the highest level of 33% in April compared to March.

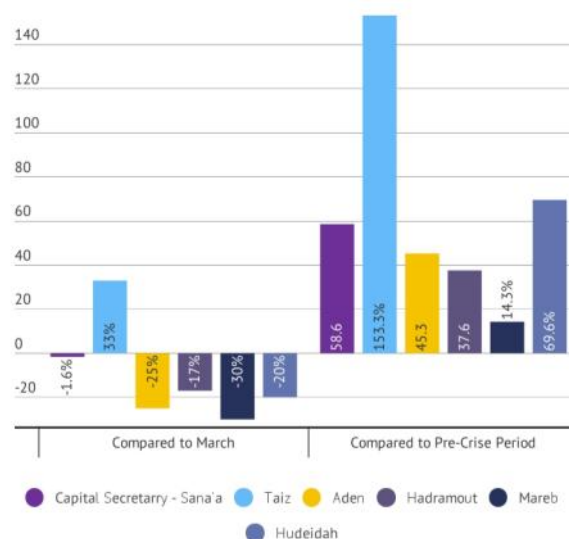
Other target provinces saw a drop in oil product prices that ranged between 1.2% in Sana'a and 30% in Mareb.

Region	Change of current avg. price compared to: (2)	
	As Previous Month	As Pre-Crises Period
Sana'a Municipality	-1.6%	58.6
Taiz	33%	153.3%
Aden	-25%	45.3
Hadramout	-17%	37.6
Mareb	-30%	14.3%
Hudeidah	-20%	69.6%

Price decreased

Price increased

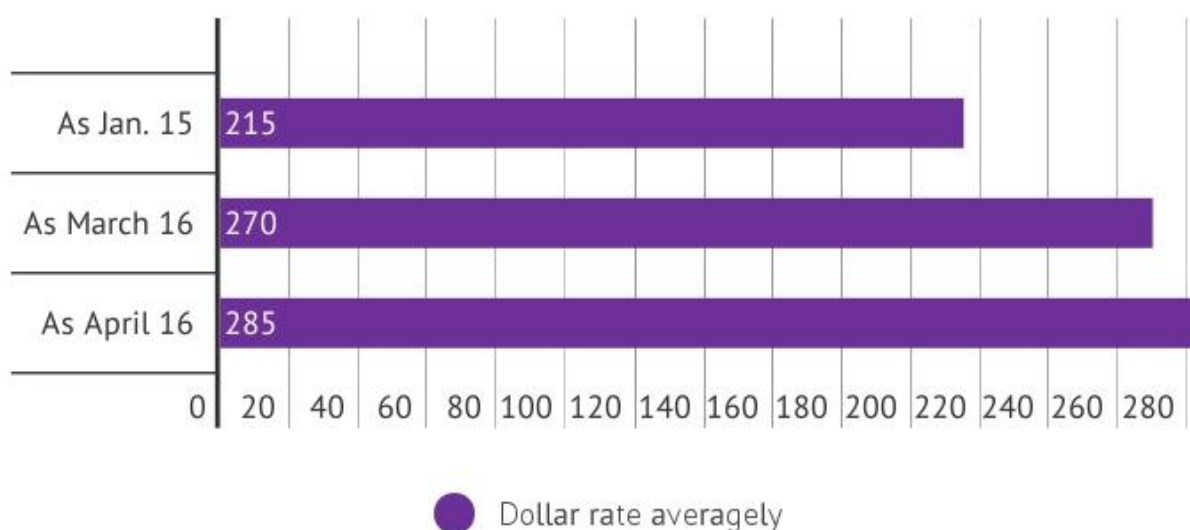
(2) Petrol . Diesl and Gaz



## Foreign Currency

The dollar rose 6% against the Yemeni rial in April as opposed to the past month due to the manipulation on the black market of the green buck rate that soared to YR 285 as opposed to 270

in March. The Central Bank of Yemen had already pegged the dollar value at YR 250. The dollar rate averagely surged to 33% in April compared to the pre-crisis period.



Dollar rate averagely

## Availability of basic food items

The report showed that the availability of basic food products in target governorates was at variance. Taiz came first in terms of the unavailability of such articles, followed by Hodeida, Hadramout, Mareb, Aden, and the capital secretariat,

## Availability of basic food items

where most food articles, barring wheat flour, were available. The table below demonstrates the availability of basic items in target governorates in April 2016.

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

Sporadically Available
  Available
  Not Available

## Basic Services

### Electricity

The report further revealed that the governorates of Sana'a, Taiz, and Hodeida have been experiencing a total power outage for more than one year. It highlighted that the continued power disruption coupled with the rising price of generators and oil products further aggravated the suffering of residents. Hodeida is the most affected by the power outage, with its inhabitants enduring harsh humanitarian conditions due to rising temperatures, lack of electricity, worsening living conditions, and citizens' non-affordability to acquire generators due to their scorching prices and exorbitant operational costs.

Power has improved in some target governorates, running for an average of 22 hours per day in Hadramout, 21 hours in Mareb, and 12 hours in Aden,

Table shows Availability of electricity .. H/Day

Region	Hours Average
Sana'a Municipality	0
Taiz	0
Aden	12
Hadramout	22
Mareb	21
Hudeidah	0

according to the report.

The majority of Yemeni households have come to rely largely on solar panels for power. This is due to the prohibitive costs of electricity. Indeed, a hundred ambers cost \$ 1,000. Few households depend on generators to get adequate power for only few hours. For instance, getting power from a generator for eight hours a day averagely costs \$ 150 a month.

## Health situation

data	Capital secretariat	Aden	Taiz
<b>Required health services</b>	Pregnant women's care, emergency services, healthcare services for patients suffering from renal failure, diabetes, cancer. Other services include free-of-charge emergency obstetrical services, emergency surgeries that rose steadily due to war casualties.	Providing medicines and medical services to patients suffering from chronic or cardiovascular diseases, or those in need of kidney dialysis, in addition to the provision of medical centers specializing in detecting and curing dengue fever. provision of qualified and specialist medical staff. establishing fully-equipped hospitals to accommodate the rising number of patients Providing gratis medications to patients diagnosed with chronic and incurable diseases. Integrated emergency services, emergency surgery services for war casualties	Surgery services, gastrointestinal surgery, medical care for kidney failure and cancer patients, which is not available at all in the governorate. Surgical operations, free-of-charge and integrated emergency services. Medical services for war wounded, public medical services, gynecological and obstetrical services, diagnostic services for patients with cancerous tumors, and women and children's Medicare.
<b>Health problems</b>	Lack of emergency services, lack of medical services in public facilities, flawed disease diagnosis, lack of medical care for patients suffering from cancer, renal failure and diabetes. Overcrowded public hospitals, inaccessibility to health services due to dearth of hospitals and rising numbers of patients. Exorbitant costs of medical services offered in privately-owned hospitals and clinics, prohibitive prices of drugs at these hospitals, lack of medicare at public hospitals and amenities.	Rising temperatures, and power outage that negatively affects the storing of medicines. Shortage of medical equipment and medicines at hospitals, in addition to power health management in lots of public health amenities. Overcrowded hospitals, shortage of medications and medical appliances. Near inaccessibility to medical services due to dearth of hospitals and rising number of patients. Lack of specialized medical centers that can reduce the burden on public hospitals. Drug price hike	Surgery, lack of medicines, poor capacity, closure of most medical facilities, immigration of medical staff, unavailability of oxygen and drugs, overcrowded hospitals due to war casualties and other patients, migration of medical personnel outside the city due to the raging war. Lack of drugs, power, medical and surgical appliances, migration of lots of medical doctors outside the governorate. Lack of medications and other medical essentials such as oxygen, surgical threads etc. Overstretched hospitals and shortage of medications
<b>Prevalent diseases</b>	Cancer, diarrhea, coronary thrombosis, renal diseases	Typhoid, malaria, dengue fever, cancer, renal failure	Dengue fever, tuberculosis, child traumas, fevers, malaria, cancer, typhoid, diarrhea, cardiac diseases, kidney failure

data	Hadramout	Hodeida	Mareb
<b>Much-needed medical services</b>	<p>Establishment of medical centers specializing in curing incurable diseases, setting up specialist maternal and child I centers, outsourcing specialist and qualified staff. Recruiting highly competent medical personnel, rehabilitating long-serving medical workers, provision of state-of-the-art medical appliances, conducting medical drives patients diagnosed with cancer and cardiac diseases</p> <p>Emergency obstetrical services, services for diabetics and those diagnosed with cancer, in addition to centers specialized in treating dengue fever.</p>	<p>Medical services for patients suffering from renal failure and tumors. Gynecological and obstetrical services, medications for dengue fever, malaria and typhoid.</p> <p>Specialist cadre, medicines for chronic diseases, anti-fever medical center , medical center for screening and remedying growths</p> <p>Medical services for patients suffering from kidney failure and cancerous tumors, gynecological and obstetrical services , medications for dengue fever, malaria and typhoid.</p> <p>Specialist cadre, medicines for chronic diseases, anti-fever center, medical center for detecting and treating tumors.</p>	<p>Provision of drugs and medical services for patients stricken with chronic diseases or those in need of dialysis.</p> <p>Setting up medical centers for curing dengue fever , training medical staff and staffing hospitals with qualified and specialist doctors, in addition to increasing the number of hospitals and medical centers.</p> <p>Recruiting specialist and qualified medical personnel.</p> <p>-provision of medical care for pregnant women, providing medications for chronic diseases such as diabetes and cardiac ailments etc.</p> <p>Reproductive health, medications for patients suffering from chronic diseases.</p>
<b>Health problems</b>	<p>Shortage of drugs and medical appliances in hospitals, poor health management in lots of public facilities.</p> <p>Opening private clinics for specialists keeps them away from public facilities. Lack of specialized and efficient medical staff.</p> <p>Hospital inaccessibility due to worsening security situation</p> <p>Lack of medical centers and specialist hospitals treating deadly diseases such as cancer and renal failure.</p>	<p>Lack of drugs, medical staff unpunctuality, lack of awareness drives on widespread diseases.</p> <p>Lack of power at dialysis and burns sections, rising temperatures, power cuts that negatively affects the storing of medications, shortage of medical appliances.</p> <p>Power cuts that immensely affect patients suffering from kidney failure.</p> <p>Lack of drugs.</p> <p>Lack of hospitals specializing in treatment of cancer.</p>	<p>Lack of high-tech medical appliances, shortage of specialists, rising prices of medicines, shortage of hospitals.</p> <p>Lack of medicare, lack of medical centers specializing in treating incurable diseases such as cancer, kidney failure and cardiac ailments.</p> <p>Poor diagnostic and medical services in hospitals and public facilities.</p> <p>Shortage of public hospitals offering medical services, shortage and rising prices</p>

data	Hadramout	Hodeida	Mareb
<b>Health problems</b>	Hospitals, medical units and centers are off power grid. Shortage of drugs and medical equipment. Lack of medical centers and hospitals specializing in curing lethal diseases such as cancer and kidney failure.	Power cuts, overstretched health amenities, lack of qualified and competent medical personnel.  Power outage, overcrowded, understaffed hospitals, drug price spikes	of medications, poor health services, lack of efficient medical cadre, lack of specialist medical centers , including those treating cancer, renal failure and cardiac maladi- dies.
<b>Wide-spread diseases</b>	Dengue fever, cancer, renal failure, fevers, diarrhea , psychological diseases due to war, phobia. Malaria	Dengue fever, malaria, blood pressure, anemia, dermatological and traumatic diseases, renal failure and diarrhea.	Typhoid, malaria and dengue fever.

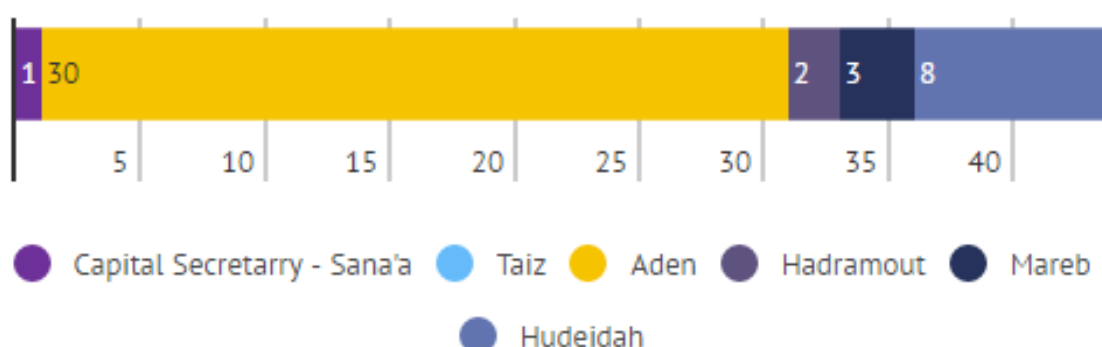
## Water

Most Yemeni governorates suffer from water paucity, with Taiz suffering the most since the start of the war, followed by the capital secretariat: 40% of its neighborhoods access water for just one day in a month.

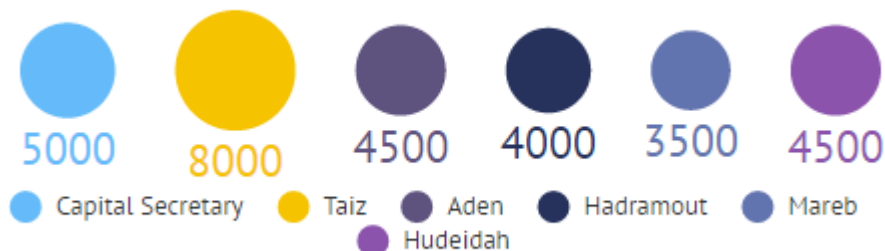
Unlike Taiz and Sana'a, Aden was the luckiest of all governorates in terms of the availability of water that can be accessed through local networks for nearly 12 hours a day.

Region	Availability	Day/month
Sana'a Municipality	Sporadically Available	1
Taiz	Not Available	0
Aden	Available	30
Hadramout	Sporadically Available	2
Mareb	Sporadically Available	3
Hudeidah	Available	8

Taiz saw the highest water cost that average YR 8,000 for each water truck as opposed to YR 3,000 in Mareb.



Taiz saw the highest water cost that average YR 8,000 for each water truck as op-



## Humanitarian Situation



**21,200,000** <sup>(1)</sup>

21,200,000 people in urgent need of humanitarian assistance



**14,400,000**

14,400,000 suffering from food insecurity



**1,800,000**

1,800,000 children at risk of malnutrition

## 92 organizations Working in Yemen

**27**

**International organizations**

**56**

**local organizations**

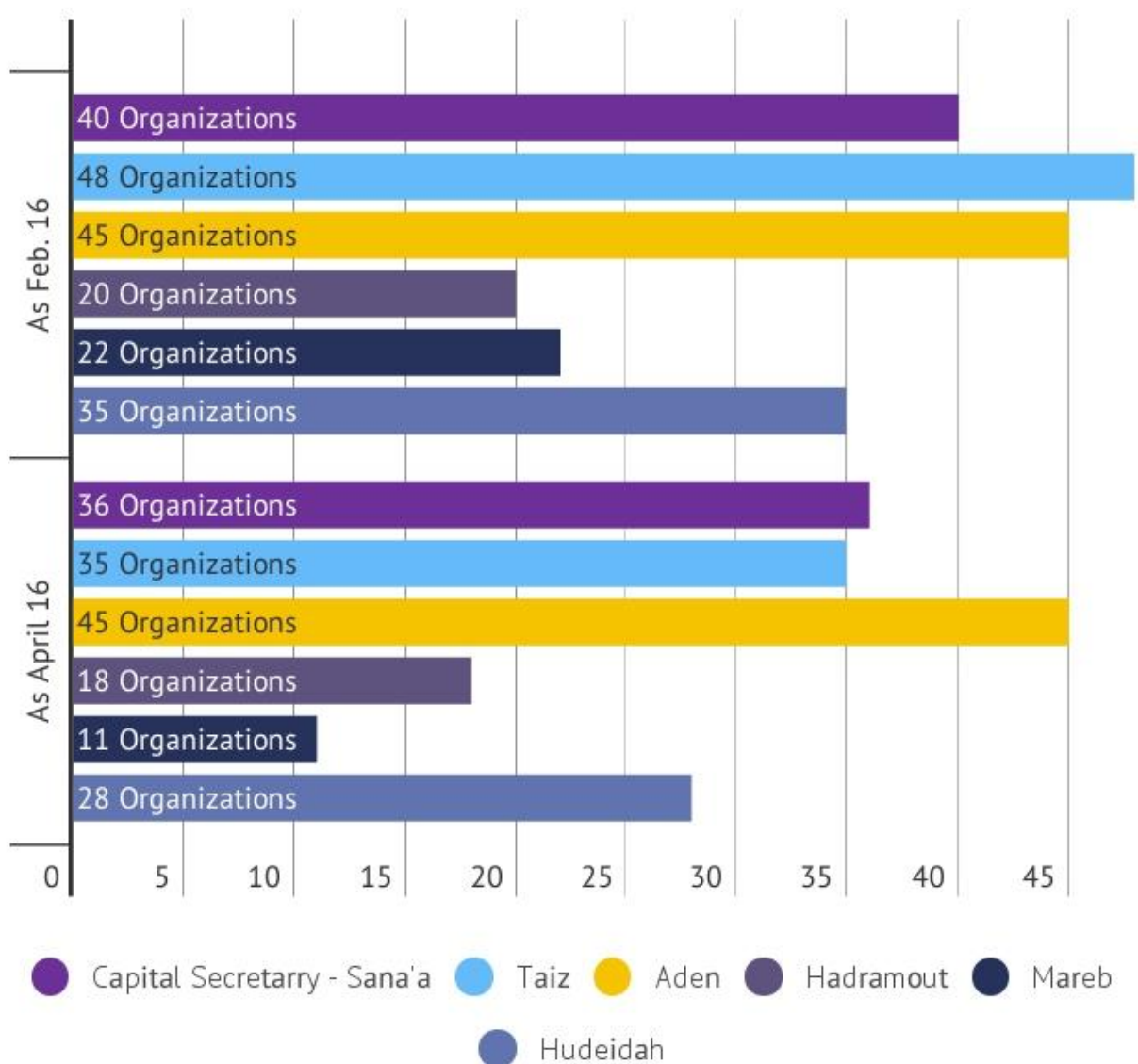
**9**

**International agencies**

According to the OCHA report released on April 16, the number of organizations operating in Yemen slumped 13 percent to 92 in the April as against 106 in February

(1) Source :- UNOCHA REPORT

These outfits dropped 50 percent in Mareb, 27 percent in Taiz, 20 percent in Hodeida, and 10 percent each in Hadramout and Capital Secretariat. In Aden, the number of organizations operating there remained unchanged, at 45.



The volume of humanitarian assistances offered by international organizations and agencies to citizens across the nation doesn't meet the basic needs of those citizens given the increasingly worsening humanitarian and economic situation. The number of citizens in dire need of urgent humanitarian aid has grown to over 21 million. Though the number of international

outfits and agencies operating in Yemen has reached 37, the size of humanitarian aid distributed in April was very meager, not even enough to meet 10% of citizens' needs.

We can explain hereunder the most crucial humanitarian aid distributed to citizens during the reporting period (April 2016)

### Capital Sana'a

- Food and non-food rations for 40,000 households.
- providing support to the capital secretariat's sanitation treatment station.
- Issuing 30, 703 birth certificates in the governorates of Sana'a, Amran, Dhamar, and Hodeida.

#### Distributor

Yemen Red Crescent  
UNICEF

### Interim capital Aden

- Provision of water to 5,598 households
- 10 water tanks
- 6,900 water dispensers
- 11,300 cleaning tools

#### Distributor

International  
medical institution

### Taiz governorate

- UNICEF backed solid waste management activities targeting 500,000 out of 4,128,1 beneficiaries hailing from three governorates, including Taiz.
- Supplying water to 33,375 individuals through reservoirs that have had their operations supported.
- YR 81 million was allocated for hospitals and war wounded persons
- Distribution of 40,000 food baskets

#### Distributor

Taiz humanitarian  
relief coalition  
UNICEF

Source :- WFP, UNOCHA, UNICEF and Taiz humanitarian relief coalition

## Hodeida governorate

- 5,960 sets of housing materials and non-food articles
- plastic sheets (tarpaulins) and building lavatories for 970 families
- Introducing chlorine into water in partnership with the general authority for rural projects
- 500 sets of cleaning materials and water percolators
- 10 water tanks
- 20,000 kg of grain seeds for 380 households

### Distributor

Medecins Sans  
Frontieres

UNHCR

OXFAM

Danish Council for  
Refugees

FAO

## Hadramout governorate

- Arrival of 40,000 food baskets

### Distributor

UAE's Red Crescent

## Key obstacles to aid delivery

- **The siege imposed by Houthis and pro-Saleh forces on some areas, including Taiz.**
- Operations of international humanitarian organizations are focused on capital Sana'a and other cities far away from conflict-affected areas, with aid supplies being distributed in provincial capitals rather than outlying areas.
- **Poor coordination between international relief agencies and local outfits operating in conflict-scarred areas.**
- lack of a higher coordination body supervising the delivery of aid.
- **The corruption that mars aid delivery results in relief supplies being sold on the black market, in addition to the fact that aid is mostly distributed by sheikhs who exploit same to attain partisan and personal goals.**

Source :- WFP, UNOCHA, UNICEF and Taiz humanitarian relief coalition

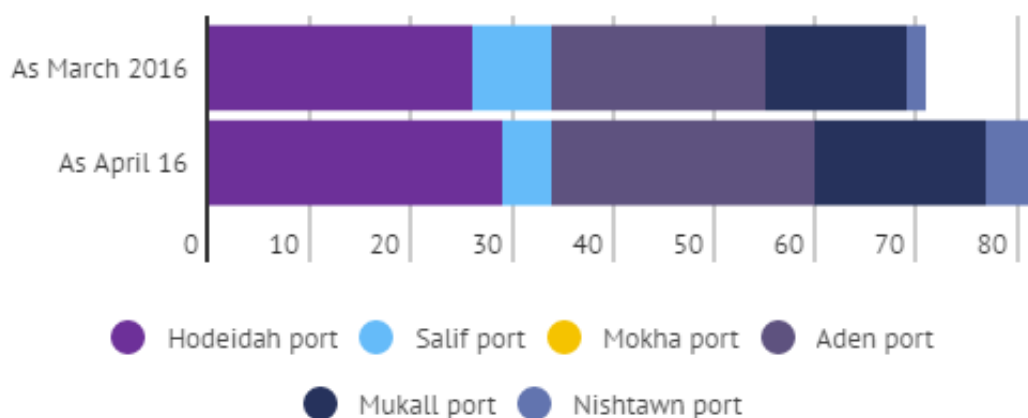
## Yemeni seaport activity

Yemeni sea ports saw a relative surge in the flow of imports, with the number of commercial ships docking at these ports in April standing at 82, 15% up from last March. Hoedida was the busiest of all Yemeni sea ports, with 29 ships anchoring in there- 35% of the total number of vessels that arrived in April. Aden port

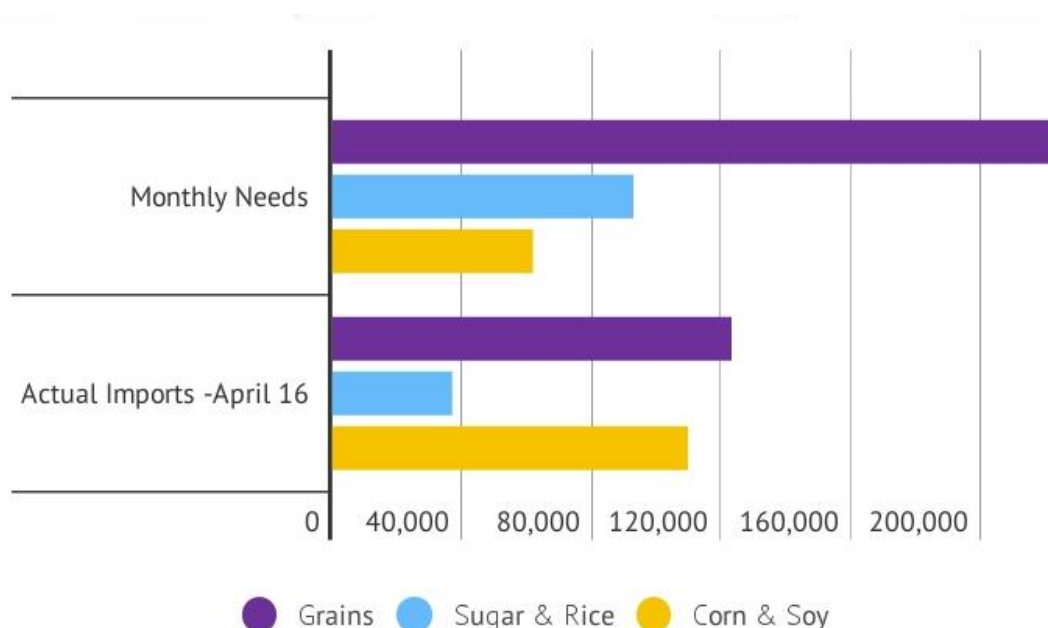
[A table showing the volume of cargo arriving during the month of April 2016](#)

Q search	
Food	272,636 MT
Construction Material	236,050 MT
Fossil Fuels (Petrol & Diesel )	145,717 MT
Containers	7912 MT
Relief Material and Supplies	3118 MT
Cars	504 Cars

was the second busiest, with 26 vessels or 31%. As Mocha port remained out of work, Mukalla and Nashtoun took in five ships each.



Although overall imports increased in April, those of grains, sugar, rice, corn, and soy dropped 28% compared to the monthly need for such items, according to FAO' 2013 report.



## **Studies & Economic Media Center (SEMC)**

**Hail Street , Sana'a , Republic of Yemen**

**Tel:- 00967-1-465422**

**Mobile :- 00967-736500078**

**Email :- [Economicmedia@gmail.com](mailto:Economicmedia@gmail.com)**

**Web :- [www.economicmedia.net](http://www.economicmedia.net)**

**Face book :- [economicmedia](https://www.facebook.com/economicmedia)**

**Twitter :- [@MosNassr](https://twitter.com/MosNassr)**