

Economic Indicators Report - Yemen

November 2016



Periodic Report Issued By Studies & Economic Media Center

Introduction

The non-delivery of the salaries of state's employees worsened the economic and humanitarian situation in Yemen. Since nearly four months, about 1.25 million employees feeding nearly 7 million people, including 3.3 million children, have been waiting their salaries. Reports indicate that 82% of the total number of population are in need of urgent humanitarian aids, where the famine prevailed in a number of provinces especially the poor and provinces sieged by Houthi militants and Ali Saleh's forces, as well as 14.4 million citizens suffer the food insecurity. Meanwhile, the country is suffering many epidemics, particularly cholera, dengue fever, measles and small-pox, where eight deaths were reported due to the cholera, 90 cases, 4,825 suspected cases, and about 7.6 million people are threatened by the cholera epidemic under failing political consultations and peace talks.

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 November 2016", which is issued under the monitoring project implemented voluntarily by the center to follow up the economic and living conditions of civil society.

The political situation and peace Talks:-

November witnessed many moves and the ongoing meetings aimed at persuading all Yemeni parties to accept the initiative of the UN Secretary General of the United Nations to Yemen Ismail Ould Cheikh, which states to form a national unity government of all parties and appoint a vice President, to whom the President Hadi's power will be transferred, but those moves have failed to get an acceptance on the initiative. The President Hadi and his government refused the initiative, saying it is violating international references on the Yemeni crisis, and the Houthis also refused the initiative and demanded to include the non-recognition of the President Hadi, in addition to their refusing to withdraw from provinces and handing over their weapons. For his part, the former president Ali Saleh welcomed the initiative and considered it a suitable ground for consultations. At the end of November, the Houthi group and Saleh have formed a government named by the Government of National Salvation, which is composed of 42 ministers and headed by Abdul Aziz Bin Habtoor. This move widely condemned by many countries, seeing it as a unilateral act undermining peace efforts. In November, the UN envoy to Yemen Ismail Ould Cheikh visited the Yemeni capital Sana'a to explain the international roadmap for peace and met members of the negotiating team for the Houthi group and Saleh, discussing with them the details of the international plan. The members of the two delegations presented observations on

the roadmap to the UN's envoy Ould Cheikh.

Also in November, President Hadi returned to Aden, where he met in early December UN's envoy Ismail Ould Cheikh and handed him a formal response on the initiative, including many demands of the legitimate government in Yemen.

About targeted provinces in the report:-

Sana'a province

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

The security situation:

In November, the capital Sana'a witnessed many incidents ranging from air strikes, armed clashes, protests and arrests.

The capital has witnessed a number of protests and events to claim the salaries of civil and military personnel, but confronted by repression, beating and arrest by the Houthi group and Saleh controlling Sana'a and a number of Yemeni provinces. A number of military personnel organized the first protest at Tahrir Square, Sana'a center, demanding their salaries, but confronted by live bullets and arresting more than thirty people to be taken to the prison, and

forced to pledge not to protest again. In the same context, gunmen attacked the president and members of the administration body of the teaching staff's union and their assistants at Sana'a University while holding a consultative meeting in the Faculty of Arts to discuss the escalation of protests demanding their salaries. As well as, a large number of government schools have started to strike until paying their salaries. The judges' club also announced a comprehensive suspension of the judicial institutions work in the provinces of Sana'a and Hodeida, and partial suspension in the rest, because of acts practiced by the Houthi group and Saleh's forces against its members in a number of provinces. Additionally, the demonstrations of mothers of persons kidnapped by the Houthi group and Saleh in Sana'a were attacked by Houthi and Saleh's militants, who also prevented them to protest as planned in front of the headquarters of the United Nations for Humanitarian Affairs. Nihm district east of the capital Sana'a experienced armed clashes between forces loyal to President Hadi and popular resistance on the one hand and the Houthi group and forces loyal to former President Saleh on the other hand, using artillery and heavy machine guns and massive air strikes by Arab coalition. The clashes focused on Al-Manarah Mountain, Qarn Mountain, Junailain area, and sites of Melh, Harerb, Al-Qramish, Al-Salef and

Al-Maisarah axis, killing 35 people and wounding 52 from both sides. Similarly, Hadi's forces and resistance repulsed an attack by Houthi and Saleh's forces on Al-Bayadhah Mountain, in which 9 people were killed and 10 injured.

The Saudi-led coalition aircrafts launched heavy air strikes on separate sites in the capital Sana'a including; Attan Mountain, Al-Hafa Camp, Subahah area, and the building of mili-

tary engineering college, other raids also targeted Bani Hushaish directorate, Arhab area, Bani Matar area and Khawlan Tial, other two raids targeted a truck carrying food on the public highway in Manakhah district, killing 4 people and wounding 11 others, and a raid targeted the public highway in Naqeel Yasleh in Sanhan directorate.

Interim capital, Aden

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

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

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

The security situation:

In November, Aden province witnessed many incidents and security imbalances ranging from assassinations, arrests and armed clashes.

In Al-Mualla city, security forces stormed a house and arrested three drug dealers carrying large quantities of drugs and also seized four cars that have been stolen by gunmen. In Mansoura directorate, security forces

seized a factory of explosives and improvised explosive devices and captured an armed gang on a car, carrying explosives and medium guns. On the other side, the security forces freed about 11 people out of 15, who have been arrested over a month ago on charge of assassinating a soldier.

The security forces in Aden have also arrested and tortured a citizen and stormed the house of the former director of Health Bureau of Abyan province.

In Khor Maksar, violent clashes in light and medium weapons broke out between the security belt forces and gunmen refusing to hand over a camp that has been controlled and owned by a number of citizens after liberating Aden province from rebels, killing and wounding a number of gunmen. Other clashes also broke out between insurgents and security forces, killing a gunman and wounding several others. Another three soldiers were wounded in a roadside bomb targeted a patrol of the security belt in Buraika directorate, also a gunman in a car opened fire on the security barrier at the gate of Al-Mashiq presidential Palace in Crater.

Aden also witnessed a number of terrorist acts during the month of November, where the organization of the Islamic State (Daesh) claimed responsibility for a number of

assassinations committed in the city, including the assassination of a colonel in Abdul-Aziz zone and the assassination of a resistance's leader in Dar Saad directorate, as well as the security director of Al-Dale' province, the brigadier Obaid

Mohammad Qasim has survived an assassination attempt in Al-Haswah zone, Aden when he was returning from Buraiqa district.

Taiz province

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

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

The security situation:

Taiz province witnessed many security incidents during the month of November, where it lives difficult human conditions due to the ongoing war in the province between forces loyal to President Hadi and popular resistance forces, and between the militants of the Houthi group and forces loyal to the former President Saleh.

The city was heavily bombed by the militants of the Houthi group and forces loyal to former president, killing nearly 120 people and wounding 230 others, most of them civilians, and destroying a number of houses, institutions and schools. Moreover, Taiz suffers a blockade imposed by the Houthi group and Saleh's forces from the east and the north and

from Ghurab area and Sharhab Junction in the west, preventing the entry of food, relief, medicines, oil derivatives and restricting the freedom of movement.

The battles between the two sides also intensified in several parts of the province by using various types of medium and heavy weapons and artillery bombardment. The clashes were heavily in Al-Dhabab zone, Han Mountain, Al-Rubaie, areas near to the air defense camp and the Central Security, areas in Al-Selw directorate, Al-Sairateen area, and areas in the south-east of Saber Mountain. Meantime, the forces loyal to President Hadi and popular resistance advanced in several battlefronts and took control of four sites in Haifan directorate and two sites in Al-Selw directorate southwest of province.

The Houthi group stormed Al-Eshaa school in Al-Ashbut area southern Hivan directorate in Taiz and kidnapped five teachers and students.

Arab Coalition aircrafts carried out numerous air strikes on the sites of the Houthi group and Saleh's forces, targeting Al-Dhabab area, Al-Rubaie area, Al-Taiziah area, Taiz airport area, Hawban area, a communications network in Mokha directorate, areas in Al-Selw directorate, areas in Salah directorate and areas in Al-Waziyah directorate. As well as, nine people were killed and 14 others wounded when a coalition aircraft targeted a citizen's farm in Wadi **Areesh**,

Osaifrah area, and two air strikes targeted a desalination plant in Mokha directorate and another air strike targeted Al-Omari schools in Thobab directorate.

Hodeida province

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

The security situation:

In November, Hodeida province witnessed many security incidents varying between arrests, killings, armed clashes and air strikes. The Houthi group's militants and Saleh's forces arrested the artist Ayman Osman and a number of Arab residents, some of whom are working as barbers, and jailed them in Al-Qalah prison. And a leader in Islah party died after being tortured in Houthi prisons in Al-Zaidiah directorate after a year of his arrest, and the family of Yasser Maowdah found his body in the refrigerator of Al-Thawrah Hospital after six months of his arrest, and a number of businessmen suffered a harassment by the Houthi group's militants in Houthi checkpoints in Hodeida province while they were distributing relief aids to

the affected people in Tihamah's areas. As well as, gunmen belonging to Tihamah's resistance carried out three operations targeting 3 cars carrying Houthi militants and Saleh's forces, killing a number of them and wounding others in Hodeida city.

The coalition's aircrafts also carried out several air strikes on the sites stationed by the Houthi group and Saleh's forces, focusing on Al-Jabbanah area, scattered areas in Ras Isa district, Al-Saleef directorate. Other air strikes also targeted communications network in Al-Tuhayta area, scattered sites in the island of Kamaran, Kilo 16th, Durayhimi district, the new airport district and Al-Kutaib district. The coalition forces' aircrafts also raided the farms of a citizen in Kadah area, Al-Khawkhah directorate. Other coalition's air strikes targeted Ammar bin Yasser School, killing and wounding seven civilians, and also targeted fishing boats in Humaish island, killing eight and injuring 11 fishermen.

Hadramout province

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

It is 794 km far from Sana'a, and is bounded on the north by Saudi Arabia, the Arabian Sea on the south, Shabwa

governorate on the west, Mahrah governorate on the east, and Mareb and Al-Jawf on the northwest.

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

The security situation:

In November, Hadramout province witnessed many security incidents and terrorist operations, where security forces are trying to impose security and stability in Hadramout through attacking sites stationed by members of al-Qaeda and deploying security forces in the various entrances of city. The security forces of the provinces launched a number of attacks on al-Qaida harbors through USA drone's strikes and coalition forces' aircrafts, which targeted the leaders of al-Qaida. As well as, confrontations erupted in Al-Mosna area west of Mukalla city, in which 30 members of Al-Qaeda and 5 army soldiers were killed. Aden province also sent to Hadramout 2,000 troops to reinforce the province's security forces, and United Arab of Emirates handed over Hadramout's security forces the sixth batch of cars and motorcycles, to be

used by the public security and traffic police for supporting the security sector in Hadramout.

The security forces concealed the festival of November 30th called by the Southern Movement in Mukalla because of security reasons. The security forces also arrested five journalists and reporters working for a number of local channels on suspicion charges, who were released after hours of the arrest. The security forces of legitimate government said they had foiled several terrorist attacks, including an attempt to explode a car bomb carrying a ton of explosives in the leadership's headquarter of the Second Military Region, and another car bomb exploded behind the area after an hour of establishing a public festival to reject Ould Cheikh's initiative. The security forces also seized a winery after storming a house in Tareem area.

Dhamar province

Dhamar province is about 100 kilometers to the south of the capital Sana'a . Its surface area is (7935) km² and its population is 1,329,229 according to the last official census in 2004. Agriculture is the main activity of the province, which is important for being a link between several provinces. It is bordered by Sana'a province to the north, Ibb province to the south, Al-Baydha province to the East and the coastal province of Hodeida to the west. In October 2014, gunmen belonging to the Houthi group were deployed, made street checkpoints and seized government offices in the city.

The security situation:

In November, Dhamar province, located in the north of Yemen, witnessed various security incidents ranging from the bombing by Arab coalition and cases of looting and abduction for a number of citizens. The province has witnessed a case of resentment and tension in different areas between some residents and the Houthi and Saleh's forces due to the growing abusive practices exercised by the rebels on the personnel and property of citizens. The Houthi group launched a campaign of arrests among the **citizens**

in Hada district and Qaa' Jahran end attacked a protest carried out by a number of government officials demanding their salaries. They also surrounded and stormed the building of Qur'an House in the city of Zarajah, which is Al-Hada district center. Houthi leaders have also looted the property and land of a number of citizens and imposed levies on merchants in the city under the name of the Houthi group's war efforts.

Saudi-led Arab coalition carried out dozens of air strikes on Al-Hada direc-

torate and the building of the vocational training center, destroying it and its hangars in Sahar area, Ans directorate. The Arab coalition also targeted a truck carrying food items, burning it on the highway, killing two people and wounding four others in Namarah area, Abs directorate. Other air strikes targeted a citizen's farm in Qaa Al-Haql in Banisweed area, Ans directorate.

Dhalea province

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

The security situation:

In November, Al-Dale' province witnessed many security incidents ranging from a heavy fighting in several areas and cases of kidnapping, torturing and breaking into a number of houses, artillery and rocket attacks. A number of the province's areas witnessed violent clashes between forces loyal to Presi-

dent Hadi and popular resistance, and between the Houthi group and forces loyal to former President Saleh. The clashes were heavily in the Dhofar area, Hamak, Balablin and different areas in Demt and Murais, in which a number of people were killed and injured. The Houthi militants and Saleh's forces also randomly shelled a number of areas in Al-Taaheel district, Murais directorate, damaging buildings and property. They are imposing a blockade on the population of western villages of the province and targeting any movement of citizens in the villages and farms. On the other hand, Hadi forces and popular resistance shelled the gathering forces of the Houthi and Saleh in Hamak area and areas of Al-Atharab and Al-Qaa in Qatabah directorate.

The areas of Nawat and Arash in Jebn directorate also witnessed a tension between the citizens and the Houthi and Saleh's forces controlling the area because of imposing SR 100 on **every**

citizen under the name of the war effort. The Houthi and Saleh's forces also tortured a person to death after he had been arrested in a battle and stormed a number of homes in the district of Jebn and Najd Al-Qarnain in Demt di-

rectorate. They also kidnapped a number of citizens and has taken them to unknown destinations.

Mareb province

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

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

The security situation:

In November, Marib province witnessed many security incidents ranging from armed clashes, air strikes and missiles fire. Marib province, located to the east of the capital Sana'a, witnessed violent clashes between forces loyal to President Hadi and popular resistance on the one hand and the Houthi group's militants and forces loyal to former President Saleh, in which various medium and heavy weapons were used. The clashes concentrated in Al-Makhdarah area, Hailan mountain, Beit

Hajlan, Habab area and Al-Ashqari in Serwah directorate, in which many people were killed and wounded from both sides. The security authorities in Marib also have released about five children prisoners after they had been adducted fighting in the ranks of the Houthi group and Saleh's forces. As well as, the engineering teams of the Hadi forces and resistance in Marib disarmed tens of mines from both sides of the road linking Marib city and Sirwah directorate and from the bottom of the Red Hill, which were planted by the Houthi and Saleh's forces in an attempt to obstruct Hadi forces and the popular resistance to advance toward their sites. The military police of Hadi seized a shipment of various weapons and materials used to manufacture arms that were on its way to the Houthi and Saleh's forces.

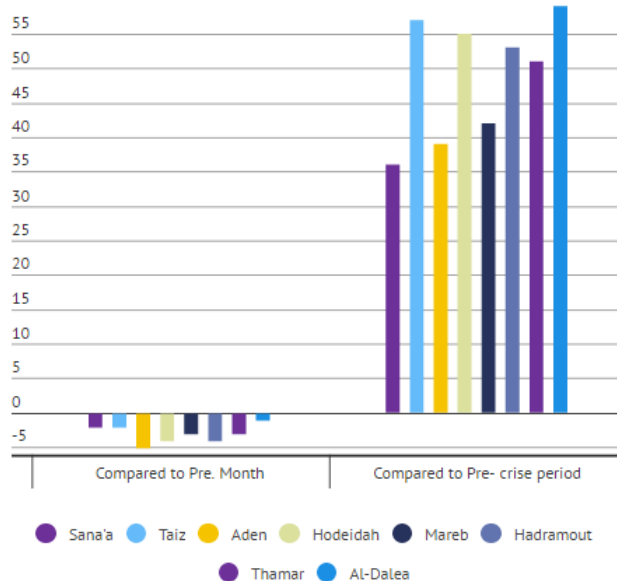
In November, the Air defense system of Arab coalition and the National Army in Marib province intercepted 20 ballistic missiles fired by Houthi group's militants and Saleh's forces, 9 of missiles were fired by Houthi and Saleh's forces in less than 12 hours. Meanwhile, Arab coalition forces bombed the sites of Houthi militants and Saleh's forces, focusing on the districts of Hailan, **Habab**, Al-Ashqari, Hajlan and Al-Makhdarah in Marib province.

Basic commodity prices

In November, the prices of basic commodities recorded a little decline in the targeted provinces; (Sana'a, Taiz, Aden, Hodeidah, Marib, Hadramout, Dhamar and Al-Dale'). The prices of the basic commodities; (flour, sugar, rice, baby's milk, meat, cooking oil, potatoes, tomatoes, tea and cheese), recorded an average drop of - 3.% in November, compared to 5% in October.

Aden province recorded the largest decline in the prices of basic commodities with an average decline of -5% compared to October, followed by the provinces of Hadramout and Hodeidah with an average decline of -4%, then the provinces of Marib and Dhamar with an average decline of -3% compared to the previous month, while the average decline in the prices of basic

commodities in the capital Sana'a recorded - 2 % compared to the previous month, and Al-Dale' province recorded the lowest decline in the prices of basic commodities at an average decline of -1% compared to the previous month.



Wheat flour

In November 2016, the targeted provinces recorded a disparity in the high/ low prices of flour, in which Dhamar province recorded the highest rate rise in the flour prices with an average rise of 23% compared to the previous month, followed by the capital Sana'a and Taiz province with an average rise of 1%. Meanwhile, the provinces of Marib, Al-Dale' and Hadramout recorded a drop in November with an average decline of -3%, followed by Aden province with an average decline of -1% compared to the previous month, while Hodeidah province recorded a stability in the flour prices during November compared to October.

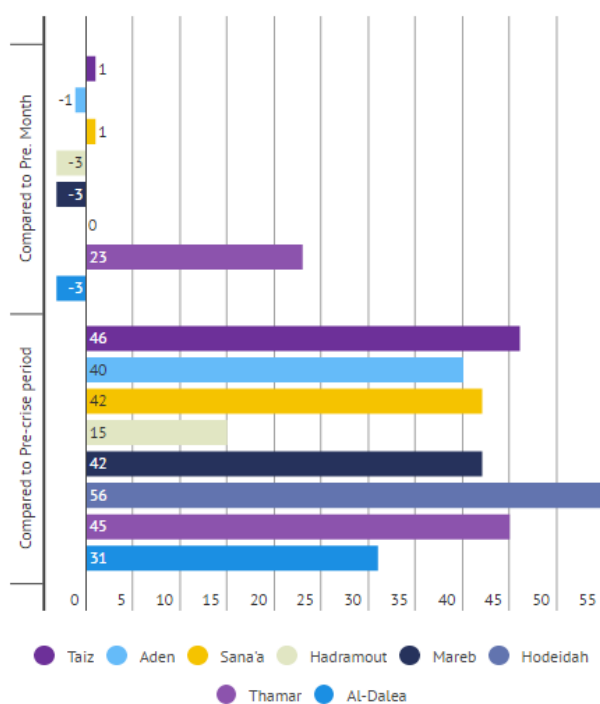


Table show Yemen Market Situation Update . As November 2016

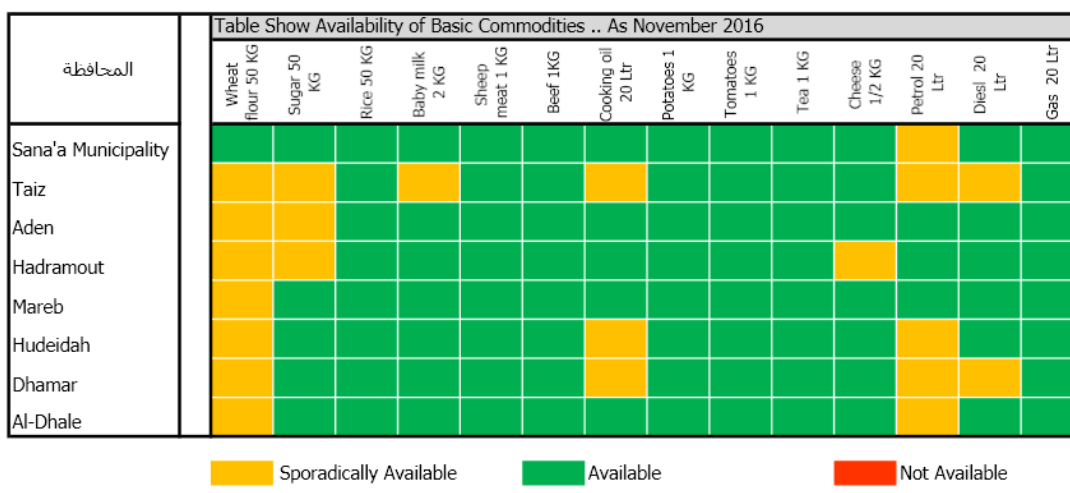
Market Area	Basic food Commodities	Current Price YR	Change of current avg. price compared to:			
			As Previous Month	As Pre-Crisis Period	As Previous Month	As Pre-Crisis Period
Sana'a , Municipality	Wheat flour 50 KG	7100	1%	42%	▲	▲
	Sugar 50 KG	11500	0%	67%	▲	▲
	Rice 50 KG	6500	0%	0%	▲	▲
	Baby milk 2 KG	4500	-4%	7%	▲	▲
	Sheep meat 1 KG	2500	0%	25%	▲	▲
	Beef 1KG	2500	0%	32%	▲	▲
	Cooking oil 20 Ltr	6300	7%	50%	▲	▲
	Potatoes 1 KG	300	-14%	50%	▲	▲
	Tomatoes 1 KG	300	-14%	100%	▲	▲
	Tea 1 KG	1800	0%	29%	▲	▲
	Cheese 1/2 KG	400	0%	0%	▲	▲
	Petrol 20 Ltr	4800	-4%	92%	▲	▲
	Diesel 20 Ltr	3800	-3%	90%	▲	▲
Gas 20 Ltr	2700	0%	50%	▲	▲	
Hadramout	Wheat flour 50 KG	6300	-3%	15%	▲	▲
	Sugar 50 KG	11300	-2%	88%	▲	▲
	Rice 50 KG	6500	-7%	0%	▲	▲
	Baby milk 2 KG	4800	0%	14%	▲	▲
	Sheep meat 1 KG	3000	0%	50%	▲	▲
	Beef 1KG	3500	6%	94%	▲	▲
	Cooking oil 20 Ltr	6100	-3%	45%	▲	▲
	Potatoes 1 KG	350	-13%	75%	▲	▲
	Tomatoes 1 KG	350	-13%	133%	▲	▲
	Tea 1 KG	1900	0%	46%	▲	▲
	Cheese 1/2 KG	500	-9%	25%	▲	▲
	Petrol 20 Ltr	3500	0%	40%	▲	▲
	Diesel 20 Ltr	3200	0%	60%	▲	▲
Gas 20 Ltr	2300	5%	28%	▲	▲	
Taiz	Wheat flour 50 KG	7600	1%	46%	▲	▲
	Sugar 50 KG	12000	0%	85%	▲	▲
	Rice 50 KG	6500	-3%	0%	▲	▲
	Baby milk 2 KG	4800	0%	7%	▲	▲
	Sheep meat 1 KG	3000	0%	50%	▲	▲
	Beef 1KG	3000	0%	67%	▲	▲
	Cooking oil 20 Ltr	6300	2%	26%	▲	▲
	Potatoes 1 KG	350	-13%	133%	▲	▲
	Tomatoes 1 KG	350	-13%	133%	▲	▲
	Tea 1 KG	2000	0%	54%	▲	▲
	Cheese 1/2 KG	500	0%	25%	▲	▲
	Petrol 20 Ltr	5000	-29%	100%	▲	▲
	Diesel 20 Ltr	4500	13%	125%	▲	▲
Gas 20 Ltr	3500	0%	40%	▲	▲	
Mareb	Wheat flour 50 KG	7100	-3%	42%	▲	▲
	Sugar 50 KG	12000	4%	85%	▲	▲
	Rice 50 KG	6500	0%	0%	▲	▲
	Baby milk 2 KG	4700	-6%	12%	▲	▲
	Sheep meat 1 KG	3000	0%	50%	▲	▲
	Beef 1KG	3000	0%	100%	▲	▲
	Cooking oil 20 Ltr	6100	2%	36%	▲	▲
	Potatoes 1 KG	300	-14%	20%	▲	▲
	Tomatoes 1 KG	300	-14%	50%	▲	▲
	Tea 1 KG	1900	0%	46%	▲	▲
	Cheese 1/2 KG	500	0%	25%	▲	▲
	Petrol 20 Ltr	3500	30%	40%	▲	▲
	Diesel 20 Ltr	3200	19%	60%	▲	▲
Gas 20 Ltr	1200	0%	-33%	▲	▲	
Aden	Wheat flour 50 KG	7000	-1%	40%	▲	▲
	Sugar 50 KG	11500	0%	64%	▲	▲
	Rice 50 KG	5700	-5%	-5%	▲	▲
	Baby milk 2 KG	4700	-2%	18%	▲	▲
	Sheep meat 1 KG	2500	-17%	0%	▲	▲
	Beef 1KG	3000	0%	50%	▲	▲
	Cooking oil 20 Ltr	6000	0%	33%	▲	▲
	Potatoes 1 KG	300	-14%	50%	▲	▲
	Tomatoes 1 KG	300	-14%	100%	▲	▲
	Tea 1 KG	1900	0%	46%	▲	▲
	Cheese 1/2 KG	500	0%	32%	▲	▲
	Petrol 20 Ltr	3700	0%	48%	▲	▲
	Diesel 20 Ltr	3300	-6%	65%	▲	▲
Gas 20 Ltr	2500	-17%	39%	▲	▲	
Hudeidah	Wheat flour 50 KG	7800	0%	56%	▲	▲
	Sugar 50 KG	12500	0%	108%	▲	▲
	Rice 50 KG	8500	-2%	31%	▲	▲
	Baby milk 2 KG	4500	0%	18%	▲	▲
	Sheep meat 1 KG	3000	0%	50%	▲	▲
	Beef 1KG	2500	0%	47%	▲	▲
	Cooking oil 20 Ltr	8300	0%	84%	▲	▲
	Potatoes 1 KG	300	-25%	50%	▲	▲
	Tomatoes 1 KG	300	-25%	100%	▲	▲
	Tea 1 KG	1800	0%	38%	▲	▲
	Cheese 1/2 KG	450	13%	18%	▲	▲
	Petrol 20 Ltr	5500	-8%	120%	▲	▲
	Diesel 20 Ltr	4500	32%	125%	▲	▲
Gas 20 Ltr	2800	-20%	56%	▲	▲	
Dhamar	Wheat flour 50 KG	8000	23%	45%	▲	▲
	Sugar 50 KG	11800	-2%	82%	▲	▲
	Rice 50 KG	8000	0%	23%	▲	▲
	Baby milk 2 KG	4800	-2%	14%	▲	▲
	Sheep meat 1 KG	3000	0%	50%	▲	▲
	Beef 1KG	3000	0%	67%	▲	▲
	Cooking oil 20 Ltr	6200	-11%	48%	▲	▲
	Potatoes 1 KG	300	-14%	50%	▲	▲
	Tomatoes 1 KG	300	-14%	100%	▲	▲
	Tea 1 KG	2000	0%	54%	▲	▲
	Cheese 1/2 KG	500	-9%	25%	▲	▲
	Petrol 20 Ltr	5700	14%	128%	▲	▲
	Diesel 20 Ltr	4500	0%	125%	▲	▲
Gas 20 Ltr	3500	0%	94%	▲	▲	
Al-Dhale	Wheat flour 50 KG	7200	-3%	31%	▲	▲
	Sugar 50 KG	12500	9%	108%	▲	▲
	Rice 50 KG	6000	-5%	-8%	▲	▲
	Baby milk 2 KG	4800	-4%	14%	▲	▲
	Sheep meat 1 KG	3000	0%	50%	▲	▲
	Beef 1KG	3500	17%	94%	▲	▲
	Cooking oil 20 Ltr	6000	-5%	43%	▲	▲
	Potatoes 1 KG	350	-13%	75%	▲	▲
	Tomatoes 1 KG	350	-13%	133%	▲	▲
	Tea 1 KG	2000	0%	54%	▲	▲
	Cheese 1/2 KG	600	0%	50%	▲	▲
	Petrol 20 Ltr	5000	11%	100%	▲	▲
	Diesel 20 Ltr	3800	-5%	90%	▲	▲
Gas 20 Ltr	3500	0%	94%	▲	▲	

■ No change in Price
 ▼ Price decreased
 ▲ Price increased

Availability of basic supplies

In November 2016, the economic indicators report showed a disparity in the availability of basic commodities in the targeted provinces, in which Taiz province ranked first in the lack of basic commodities, followed by Hodiedah province, Dhamar province, Al-Dale'

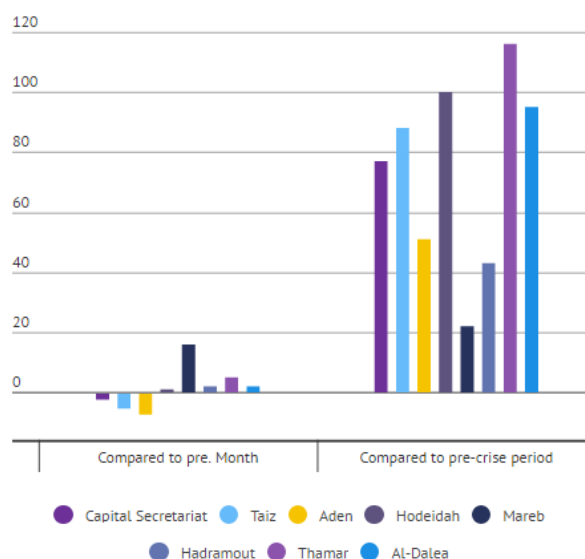
province, Aden province, Marib province, Hadramout province and the capital Sana'a ranked last in the lack of basic commodities.



Oil product prices

In November, the report of economic indicators revealed a disparity in the high/low oil derivatives and home gas prices in the targeted provinces, in which Marib province recorded the highest increase in the prices of petrol, diesel and home gas with an average rise of 16%, compared to the previous month, followed by Dhamar province with an average rise of 5%, then the provinces of Al-Dale' and Hadramout with an average rise of 2%, and Hodeida province recorded the lowest increase with an average rise of 1%. Meanwhile, Aden province recorded the highest drop in the prices of oil derivatives during November with an av-

erage decline of -7%, followed by Taiz province with an average decline of -5%, while the capital Sana'a recorded



the lowest rate of decline at an average decline of -2%, compared to the previous month.

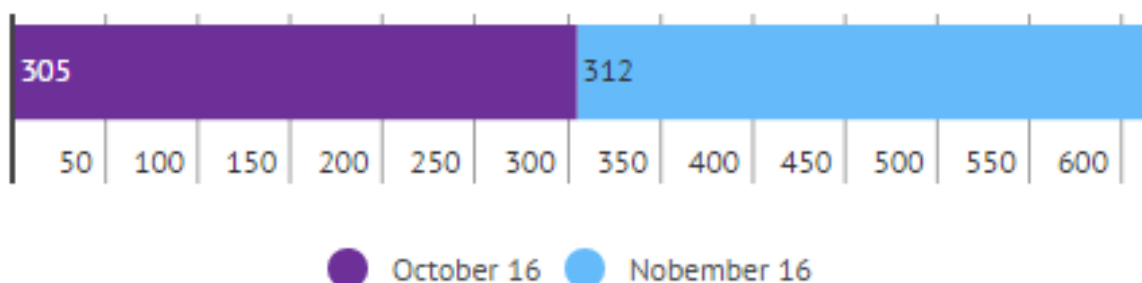
The rising prices of oil derivatives in Marib came after the decision of the Ministry of Oil to determine the price of a liter by 175 riyals after the price was 135 riyals, and determine the price of diesel by 160 riyals after the price was 135 riyals.

Province	Petrol 20 Ltr	Diesl 20 Ltr	Gas 20 Ltr
Taiz	5000	4500	3500
Sana'a	4800	3800	2700
Hudeidah	5500	4500	2800
Aden	3700	3300	2500
Hadramout	3500	3200	2300
Mareb	3500	3200	1200
Thamar	5700	4500	3500
Al-Dhale	5000	3800	3500

Exchange rates

In November, the foreign currency exchange rates against the Yemeni riyal relatively increased, as the dollar recorded an average rise of 3% against Yemeni riyal compared to October. The dollar stood at 312 riyals compared to 305 riyals in October. The dollar re-

corded an average rise of 45% against Yemeni riyal, compared to what it was in the pre-crisis period.



Protests for not paying salaries and deteriorating services:

Many provinces controlled by the Houthi group and the legitimate government witnessed a number of protests and strikes to demand the salaries payment.

Universities' professors protest:

The union of teaching staff and their assistants in a number of Yemeni universities launched peaceful protests to de-

mand the payment of teaching staff's and their assistants' salaries. Meantime, Sana'a University witnessed many protests carried out by the union of teaching staff and their assistants to claim the salaries, it organized the first protest under the slogan, "but the salary, the salary is life," and carried out other protests. The Houthi group's militants attacked some union's members and Saleh Al-Ssammad, the head of the political council formed by the Houthi group and Saleh, has met some

members of the union. In Dhamar province, the teaching staff's union and their assistants at Dhamar University carried out a protest to demand the salaries payment, where the head of the union said in a press statement that they would continue to escalate until the full payment of salaries. He stressed that the launch of peaceful protesting actions for the teaching staff in the Yemeni universities is not depending on any references but the bitter reality experienced by the personnel of the Yemeni universities, who are the most important segment of society.

Dhamar province also has witnessed a wave of discontent by the state's employees in all state's institutions, who gathered in front of the General Post Office's building in Dhamar province because of not paying their salaries after the Houthi group's promised to pay the half of the salary.

The state's employees queued in front of the post office to receive their salaries, but they were surprised that their salaries are not there. They started smashing the post office's bus and threw rocks at the post office's guards. The Houthi militants replied by opening fire at protesters and launching a campaign of mass arrests in their ranks.

In Aden, dozens of journalists, activists and citizens participated in a protest in Al-Oroodh Square, in the city center, to demand the payment of employees' salaries and the improvement of the basic services. This protest was called by a group of journalists and reporters on the social networking site, who condemned the deteriorating basic services in the province, such as electricity and water service, as well as the delayed payment of salaries.

Promises to end the financial liquidity crisis and pay salaries.

On 17th of November, a meeting was held by the Board of the Central Bank in Aden and headed by the Central

Bank's Governor Monasser Al-Qu'aity, in which the bank's governor promised to pay staff salaries in the near future and said that there are determined efforts to print the currency and fulfill the obligations and entitlements in the near future or in a maximum of two months. He added that currency will be available and the state's bodies and institutions will be activated to receive the flows of public revenues to the government's account in Aden, which was opened later by a the government's decision that ordered to transfer the general account to the Aden's central bank managing this account, but the resources are not flowing yet.

On 28th of November, Yemeni President Abdo Rabbo Mansour Hadi held a meeting with the Central Bank to follow the bank's activities and identify actions taken by the administration. During the meeting, the president stressed that the repercussions of the resources scarcity will end soon and also the financial liquidity crisis as a result.

Financial liquidity crisis and other challenges face Yemeni banks.

Yemeni banks are facing many difficulties such as the looting and destruction operations as well as the financial liquidity crisis. The report issued by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation revealed 59 branches of five Yemeni banks were variously damaged, exposed to robberies and looted due to the war and armed conflict that has been worsening since March 2015. According to the report, 24.5% of those branches were destroyed partially or totally and 22 ATMs were damaged. The estimate of the total financial damage suffered by the banks is YR 2.187 billion, in addition to looting 8271.6 grams of gold.

The report pointed out the difficulties

facing the banking sector, most notably the emergence of a severe liquidity crisis in the commercial and Islamic banks since June 2016, resulting in the lack of depositors' confidence and rising non-performing loans ratio to 38 percent of total loans in the private sector, which has a negative impact on the liquidity situation. Moreover, ATM machines are out of services because of the lack of security, electricity and telecommunications in their work sites. The reports showed some banks' branches and ATMs were exposed partially or totally to the damage, robbery and looting.

The report revealed the difficulties faced by the Yemeni banks in dealing with foreign banks, which refused to open accounts for Yemeni banks due to classification of Yemen as a high risk area. As well as, the US banks closed

Yemeni bank accounts and refused to deal with it and foreign banks rejected to accept incoming and outgoing remittances in US dollars.

The payment of half salary.

The Ministry of Finance under the control of the Houthi group ordered the Central Bank in Sana'a to pay August month's salaries for a part of the armed forces and to pay 50% of the salary of the month of September for civil employees.

Meanwhile, the central bank in Aden stopped the payment of salaries and announced on its Facebook page for the finish of the financial liquidity of the local currency.

The graph shows the dollar price during November compared to the previous month and pre-crisis period.

Electricity

The electricity service has been deteriorating since the beginning of war under the difficult humanitarian and economic conditions suffered by Yemeni population. The reports indicate that 24.3 million people, almost 90% of the total population have no access to electricity from the public network. About the availability of the electricity service in November 2016 in the targeted provinces, Hadramout province came first in the availability of electricity service, in which the electricity service is available 24 hours a day during November compared to 23 hours in the previous month. Marib province came second in the availability of electricity service, which is available 19 hours per day during November.

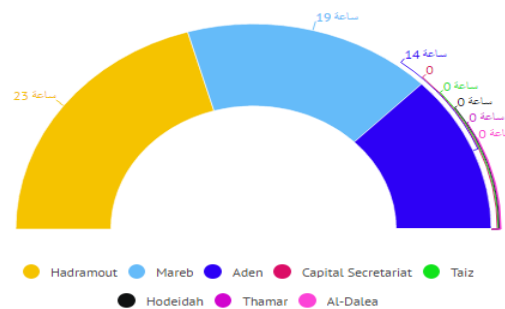
In Aden province there are several problems in the electricity service and a number of citizens complained in some areas of the electricity outage for

more than twenty hours a day. According to officials in Aden's electricity authority, the doubled-hour power outage comes as a result of the depletion of Aden's refinery stocks from diesel allocated for power plants, adding that the power deficit is 75% and diesel-powered stations are not operating because of the lack of diesel. Approximately, the total number of hours of available electricity in most of Aden areas are 10 hours, where the electricity is available less than that number of hours in some areas.

The power outage continues in the provinces of Taiz, Sana'a, Al-Dale', Dhamar and Hodeidah.

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.

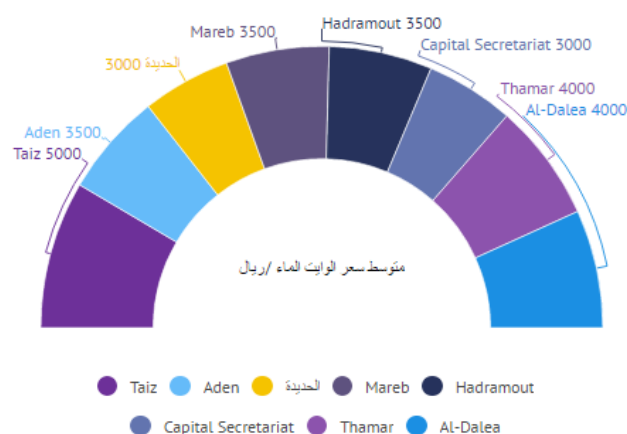


water

Most of Yemeni provinces suffer the scarcity of the water availability, and Taiz is the most province suffering the complete cut of the water since the beginning of the war, followed by Dhamar province and Al-Dale' province. 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 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 is 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.



The humanitarian situation:

The non-delivery of the salaries of state's employees increased the difficult economic and humanitarian situation in Yemen. Since nearly four months, about 1.25 million employees have been waiting their salaries, who are taking care of nearly 7 million people, including 3.3 million children. Reports indicate that 82% of the total population are in urgent need of humanitarian aid. Meanwhile, the famine spread in a number of provinces, especially the poor provinces and those under the siege imposed by the Houthi group's militants and Sale's forces. As well as,

14.4 million citizens suffer the food insecurity and many epidemics spread, particularly the cholera, dengue fever, measles and smallpox. Eight deaths were monitored due to the cholera, 90 confirmed cases and 4,825 suspected cases. Meantime, about 7.6 million people live in areas threatened by the cholera epidemic.

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Facts and figures

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

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

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

21.2 millions citizens need urgent humanitarian aids.

14.4 millions citizens are suffering from food insecurity.

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

1.8 millions children are at risk of malnutrition.

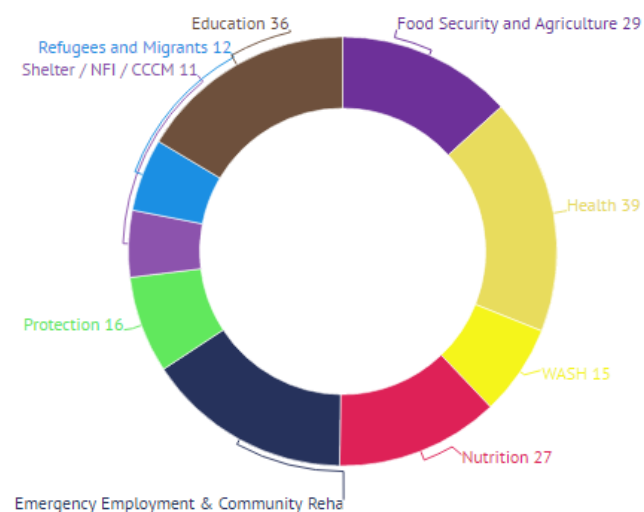
7.6 million people live in areas threatened with cholera outbreaks.

Organizations operating in Yemen

According to the OCHA report, the number of organizations operating in Yemen have arrived until October 31st, 2016 to 106 organizations, including 65 local non-governmental organizations, 32 international non-governmental organization and 9 UN agencies (*).

These organizations are distributed on several sectors, including 53 organizations operate in the food security and agriculture sector, 33 organizations operate in the health sector, 28 organizations operate in the water, cleaning and sanitation sector, 24 organizations operate in the health food sector, 13 organizations operate in the sector of operation during the emergency and rehabilitation of local communities, 18 organizations operate in the protection sector, 17 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



The health situation:-

The cholera is threatening lives of hundreds of people in Sharhab Al-Rawnah.

In the complete absence of health care services in Taiz province, the cholera continues to kill children and women, but this time in Sharhab Al-Rawnah directorate. The cholera has prevailed its villages and districts, specially in Al-Ajshoob area, in which suspected cases reached two hundred and fifty according to the preliminary test, and 2 cases have died in the directorate.

The disease prevailed the districts of Al-Husiah, west of Himiar, Bani Sumae', Al-Madah, east of Himiar, Al-Qaradifah, Al-Ishraf, Bani Murair and Bani Qubair.

The directorate lives the cute scarcity of medicines of the epidemic as well as the lack of specialized health facilities

to diagnosis and cure the infected cases. The health role in the directorate is limited to the initial diagnosis for cases reaching its hospital and health centers through knowing the disease symptoms appearing on the infected, such as the acute water diarrhea, vomits and intestinal cramps. They do the first aid according to available resources described as miserable by the Health Bureau because of the lack of medicines and advanced testings to face this epidemic.

World Health Organization's teams has not been able to reach the directorate as a result of the intensified fighting in Taiz city.

The total cases of cholera suspected cases in 14 Yemeni provinces are 7001, the number of cholera confirmed

Cases in the laboratory reached 113 cases, according to WHO.

The Ministry of Health, under the control of the Houthi militia and Saleh's forces in the capital Sana'a, revealed that 89 cases have died in 44 directorate of 15 provinces, where epidemic is prevalent.

The cholera stopped schools in Al-Dale' province

A number of schools have stopped in some districts of Al-Dale' province due to the spread of cholera, where a death case was recorded and three confirmed cases, in addition to 100 suspected cases in the district. The disease spreads in the districts of Al-Hasha and Hijr.

Kidney failure kills 295 people in Ibb

Due to the low level of health services in Yemen, 259 patients of kidney failure died in the Yemeni province of Ibb since the war began in March 2016. In nine months of 2015, 83 of renal failure patients have died and nearly 176 cases died in the province in 2016.

The mortality rate among cancer patients increased by 200%, compared to what it was during the pre-war years, in which the number of deaths does not exceed 40 cases per year.

Malnutrition reaches dangerous levels in Yemen

In Yemen, the malnutrition reached serious levels. It reached 31% in the provinces of Hodeida and Taiz, surpassing the 15% of emergency level set by the World Health Organization. About 2.1 million people suffer the acute malnutrition in the areas of Tehama and some areas in the provinces of Taiz, Hajjah and Ibb. In 2016, the malnutrition reached 65% compared to 2014 statistics. The children are the most vulner-

able to malnutrition diseases, where the number of under-5 children who suffer the malnutrition is a million and a half, including 250,000 children suffer the severe acute malnutrition, who may die if they were not cured.

The children infected with the severe acute malnutrition are at risk of death ten times more than their peers if not treated in a timely manner, because their immune system is weak as well as the fact that malnutrition threatens the physical structure and mentality of the infected child.

The malnutrition is widespread in Yemen but has doubled because of the current war in Yemen and because of famine prevailed many Yemeni regions due to the salaries non-payment and the economic crisis.

Education Situation

9400 students in Al-Selw directorate were deprived of education

Since the beginning of 2016 - 2017 school year in Yemen, the education in Al-Selw directorate, located southeast of Taiz province, is still stalled because of the military confrontations in the district with a population of 49,832 people. In which, 14 schools were closed down and nearly 9,400 students were deprived to continue their education this year, fearing for their lives due to the incessant shelling of Katyusha rockets and from time to time. The study stopped in villages and areas experiencing confrontations or are exposed to rocket and artillery shelling by Houthi and Sale's forces, which are Al-Maqaterah, Al-Sairatain, Al-Saeed, Al-Kablah, Al-Akeeshah, Hamda and Al-Dha'ah.

Missile and artillery shelling stops the educational process for a week in Taiz province.

In November, the educational process was suspended in Taiz province due to the clashes, rockets fire and artillery shelling carried out by the Houthi group and Saleh's forces.

Taiz's education bureau announced the suspension of the study in the province for the safety of children, who fall victims to the incessant shelling. According to the Studies Center & Educational Media, two children -in November- have been sniped as they were on their way to the school in the old airport area. Two students also were shot as

they were returning from the school due to shelling Al-Rawda area, in addition to falling a shell near a school in Saber area, which was fired by the Houthi militants and Saleh's forces during the presence of the students. As well as, sharpshooting hit three schools west of the city, forcing those in charge of the educational process to suspend the study there for a week.

Scholarships students abroad continue their protests to demand financial entitlements.

The scholarships students studying abroad continue their open strikes because of not paying their financial entitlements, demanding the concerned authorities to quickly pay the dues of the third quarter delayed for more than half a year. They also demanded the urgent and immediate payment of the fourth quarter, the payment of tuition fees and graduates tickets fees, and demanded to conceal all arbitrary decisions against the randomly arrested and dropped students.

The financial grants have not been delivered to all scholarship students abroad. The Ministry of Higher Education controlled by the Houthis in Sana'a has dropped hundreds of scholarships students from the financial entitlements statements of the third quarter of this year.

- In Russia, 317 Yemeni students in the Russian Federation have not received their entitlements of third quarter of the current year, and

the fourth quarter entitlements has not been paid yet for all students.

- In Malaysia, the financial entitlements of 75 students for the third quarter of this year have been arbitrarily dropped, and 252 students are in need of tickets to return to Yemen after they have completed their education.
- In Turkey, 50 students' entitlements were suspended, who are out of

the total 257 students studying at government's expense for the third quarter, in addition to delaying the payment of the financial entitlements for students who receive their dues of the fourth quarter.

- In Egypt, the financial entitlements of 83 students were not paid for the third and fourth quarter.



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