

## Highlights

- *Prices of food and fuel commodities generally remained unchanged between October and November 2016, but continued to be significantly higher than the pre-crisis levels.*
- *The cost of the minimum food basket slightly reduced in November, but 23% higher than the level during the pre-crisis period.*
- *Despite improved availability of food commodities as result of better supply through informal cross-border overland imports, consumers' demand reportedly declined due to lack of money to buy or diminished purchasing power.*
- *According to Alert for Price Spikes (ALPS) methodology, in November 2016, normal situation prevailed for vegetable oil and red beans, while wheat flour was on alert status and sugar continued to be at crisis level. The ALPS indicator for the cost of the minimum food basket persistently maintained normal status.*

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## Macroeconomic Situation

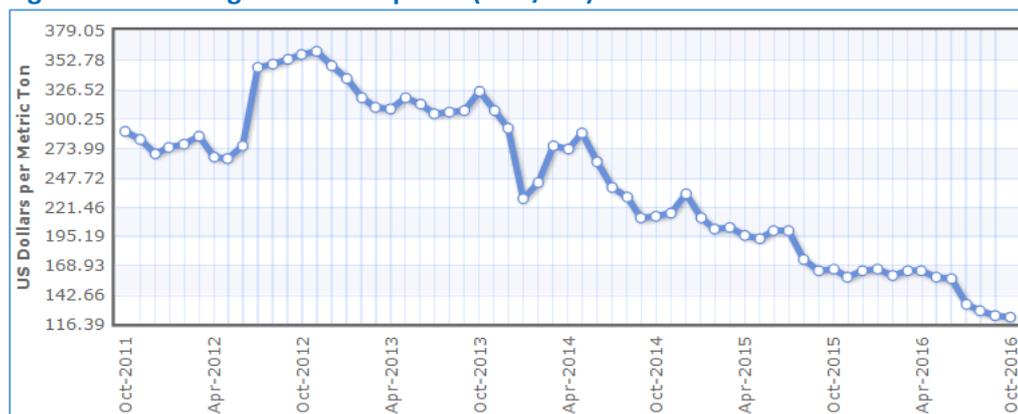
The ongoing conflict-induced crisis is reaching to a catastrophic humanitarian disaster leaving over 80% of the population in Yemen in need of assistance, about half of them in acute need. The conflict is rapidly pushing the country towards social, economic and institutional collapse.<sup>1</sup> Salary payments for public sector employees have been severely disrupted due to funding constraints and the unprecedented liquidity crisis that eroded the capacity of the Central Bank of Yemen (CBY). As a result, the already desperate situation of over quarter of the population who are dependent on salaries has further deteriorated. Moreover, imports are gravely affected by the lack of foreign currencies and continued depreciation of Yemen Riyal (YER) against US Dollar (USD) – with the average exchange rate in November 2016 stood at nearly

YER300/USD in parallel market compared to the official rate of YER250/USD.

## Global Food Prices

The FAO Food Price Index in October 2016 increased by 0.7% from September and 9.1% higher than the corresponding month last year. The FAO Cereal Price Index also rose by 1% in October compared to the previous month, but 9.6% lower than in same month last year. Although crop harvest and weak buying interest continued to weigh on rice quotations, global wheat prices were slightly increased in October, largely driven by tightening supplies of high quality wheat.<sup>2</sup> However, the trend on the international wheat prices during the past few months has been the record lowest,<sup>3</sup> which may help the domestic prices in Yemen to stabilize further (Figure 1).

**Figure 1: Trend in global wheat prices (USD/MT)**



<sup>1</sup>Yemen Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), OCHA, November 2016.

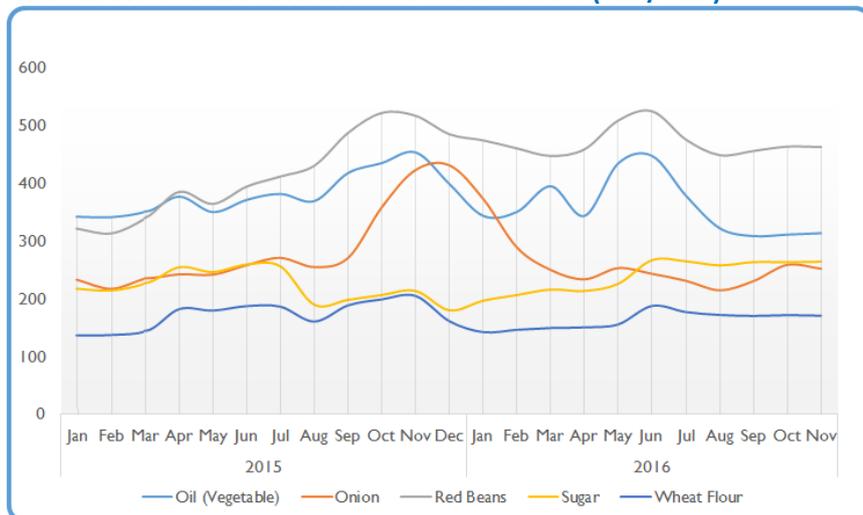
<sup>2</sup><http://www.fao.org/worldfoodsituation/foodpricesindex/en/>

<sup>3</sup><http://www.indexmundi.com/commodities/?commodity=wheat&months=60>

## Food and Fuel Market Price Trends

Prices of basic food commodities generally remained stable between October and November 2016, but they are still higher than those recorded during the pre-crisis period. However, prices of red beans, wheat flour, sugar, and onion were 48%, 25% and 24%, and 17% higher in November 2016 than those in the pre-crisis period (Chart 1). In terms of geographic pattern of prices food commodities, many of the governorates under active fighting and airstrikes such as Taiz and Sa'ada continued to suffer from high prices during the period of reporting (Annex 2 and Annex 3).

Chart 1: Price Trend of Main Food Commodities (YER/Unit)



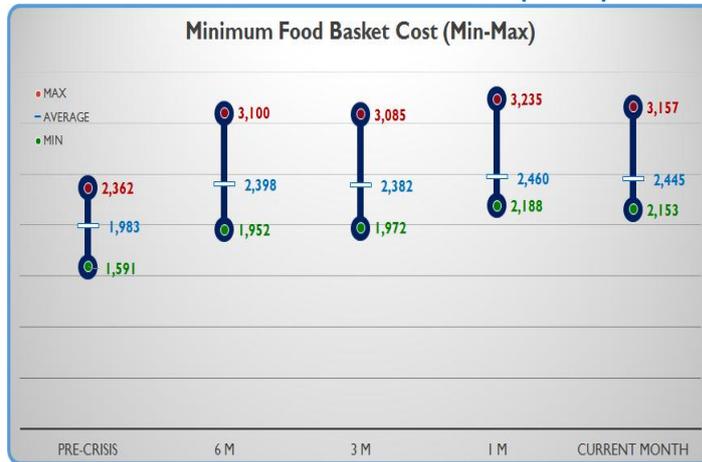
As a result of the stabilization of prices of essential food commodities, the average cost of the minimum food basket slightly declined from YER 2,460 in October to YER 2,445 in November, but 23.3% higher than it was during the pre-crisis period (Chart 2). The pattern across the governorates remarkably varies due to differences in the prices of food commodities (Annex 2). The minimum and maximum values of the

cost of the minimum food basket are used to assess the level of market integration among the various market locations across all the governorates. The bigger the difference between the minimum and the maximum values the lesser the market integration and vice versa. As shown in Chart 3 below, the magnitude of the difference between the minimum and maximum values of the cost of the minimum food basket is slightly smaller in November than in October indicating better integration of markets during the reporting period as a result of relatively reduced level of conflicts and airstrikes in many parts of the country that improved movements of traders and commodities. However, markets are still more disconnected and disintegrated compared to the pre-crisis period, and thus significant variation of prices of food commodities across governorates (Annex 2). The minor reduction of the cost of basic food commodities in November is not expected to improve the food security situation of poor households due to disruption of their livelihoods and loss of income as well as continued deterioration of purchasing power which is worsened by depreciation of the local currency against US Dollar.

Chart 2: Minimum Food Basket Cost (in YER)

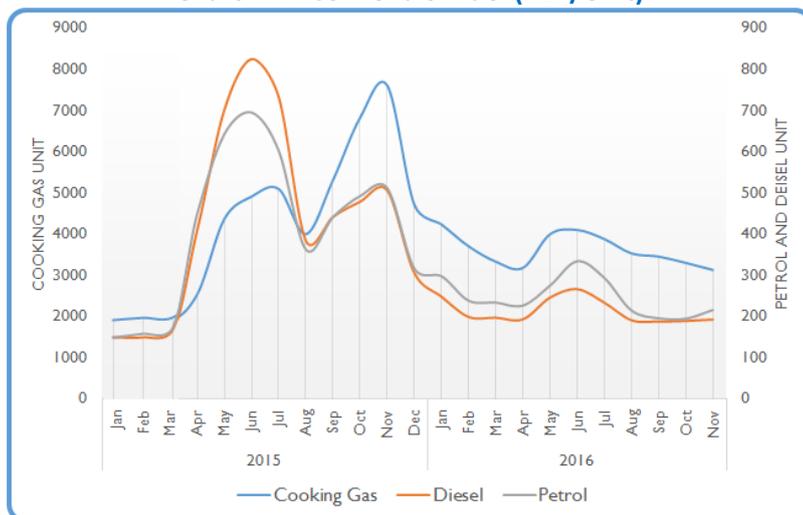


Chart 3: Min. vs. Max. Cost of Food Basket (in YER)



The national average prices of petrol and diesel increased by 11% and 2%, respectively, while that of cooking gas dropped by 5% between October and November 2016. However, the prices of fuel commodities remained substantially higher in November than in pre-crisis time – cooking gas rose by 65%, petrol by 38%, and diesel by 29% compared to the level recorded before the crisis (Chart 4). Governorates under continued conflicts are suffering from the highest prices these commodities (Annex 2 and Annex 3).

Chart 4: Price Trend of Fuel (YER/Unit)



### Food and Fuel Availability

In November 2016, availability of basic food commodities has markedly improved in most of the governorates of Yemen while widespread scarcity of fuel commodities reported from almost all markets (Table 1). The low level of imports of fuel during the past several months is among the major reasons for the poor supply and availability in the fuel stations. Despite the low level of imports in the past several months, availability of essential food commodities in local markets continued to markedly improve which indicates the growing level of informal border trades and unregistered overland imports/supplies of goods from Oman and Saudi Arabia. However, traders reported that their customers’ demand have continued to drop suggesting the additional impact of the disruption of salary payments for public employees and lack of money to buy which reportedly led to increased number of consumers requesting for purchase on credit.

Table 1: Availability of basic commodities in November 2016 and previous months

Commodity / Governorate	Current Month								Previous Month								3 Months Ago							
	Wheat Flour	Oil (Vegetable)	Onion	Red Beans	Sugar	Cooking Gas	Diesel	Petrol	Wheat Flour	Oil (Vegetable)	Onion	Red Beans	Sugar	Cooking Gas	Diesel	Petrol	Wheat Flour	Oil (Vegetable)	Onion	Red Beans	Sugar	Cooking Gas	Diesel	Petrol
Abyan	SAV	WAD	AV	AV	WAD	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	MNA	SAV
Addaleh	SAV	AV	AV	AV	WAD	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Aden	WAD	WAD	AV	SAV	WAD	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Al Baidha	SAV	AV	AV	WAD	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Al Hodieda	AV	SAV	WAD	AV	AV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Al Jawf	SAV	AV	AV	AV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Al Mahra	AV	AV	AV	AV	AV	WAD	WAD	WAD	AV	WAD	AV	AV	AV	SAV	WAD	WAD	AV	AV	AV	AV	AV	SAV	AV	AV
Al Mahweet	AV	AV	AV	AV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Amran	AV	AV	AV	AV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Dhamar	AV	AV	AV	AV	AV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Hadramout	AV	AV	AV	AV	AV	WAD	WAD	WAD	WAD	WAD	AV	AV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Hajja	AV	AV	AV	AV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	MNA	SAV
Ibb	AV	SAV	AV	AV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Laheg	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Mareb	SAV	SAV	AV	SAV	AV	WAD	WAD	WAD	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Rayma	SAV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	MNA	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Sa'ada	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Sana'a	AV	AV	AV	AV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Sana'a city	AV	AV	AV	AV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Shabwa	SAV	SAV	AV	AV	SAV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Soqatra	WAD	WAD	AV	WAD	WAD	WAD	WAD	WAD	SAV	SAV	MNA	MNA	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Taiz	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV

AV Available  
WAD Widely Available  
SAV Sparsely Available  
MNA Mostly Not Available  
NA Not Available

AV Available  
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NA Not Available

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SAV Sparsely Available  
MNA Mostly Not Available  
NA Not Available

## Food and Fuel Imports

According to the latest information from Logistics Cluster, a total of 445,119MT of food was imported in November 2016 (both commercial and humanitarian) which is the highest after June 2016 and nearly double compared to that recorded in October (Chart 5). On the other hand, a total of 219,522MT of fuel is imported in November which is similar to the previous month and doubled from the amount reported in September. The quantity of fuel imported in November is expected to cover about 40% of the monthly national fuel requirement which is estimated at 544,000MT<sup>4</sup> (Chart 6). The improved level of food and fuel commodities in November through the different ports of the country coupled with those continued to be informally brought in the country through the cross border overland imports will further improve the availability in local markets.

**Chart 5: Monthly food imports (MT)**



Source: Logistic Cluster, preliminary information for November 2016

**Chart 6: Monthly fuel imports vs. needs**



Source: Logistic Cluster, preliminary information for November 2016

## Alert for Price Spikes (ALPS)

The Alert for Price Spikes (ALPS) indicator was developed for each of the basic commodities in Yemen using historical market data on the monthly national averages from January 2011 to November 2016. The results of the ALPS analysis reflect the changes in the prices and availability of the essential food commodities as well as the cost of the minimum food basket. During the reporting period, ALPS indicator for wheat flour has deteriorated from a normal situation to an alert status (Chart 7). ALPS indicators for vegetable oil and red beans maintained their normal condition since August (Charts 8 and 10). Similarly, the ALPS indicator for sugar continued to be at a crisis level during the past four months (Chart 9). However, the overall ALPS indicator for the monthly cost of minimum food basket remained at its normal situation since August 2016 (Chart 11).

**Chart 7: ALPS for Wheat Flour – November 2016**



Chart 8: ALPS for Vegetable Oil – November 2016

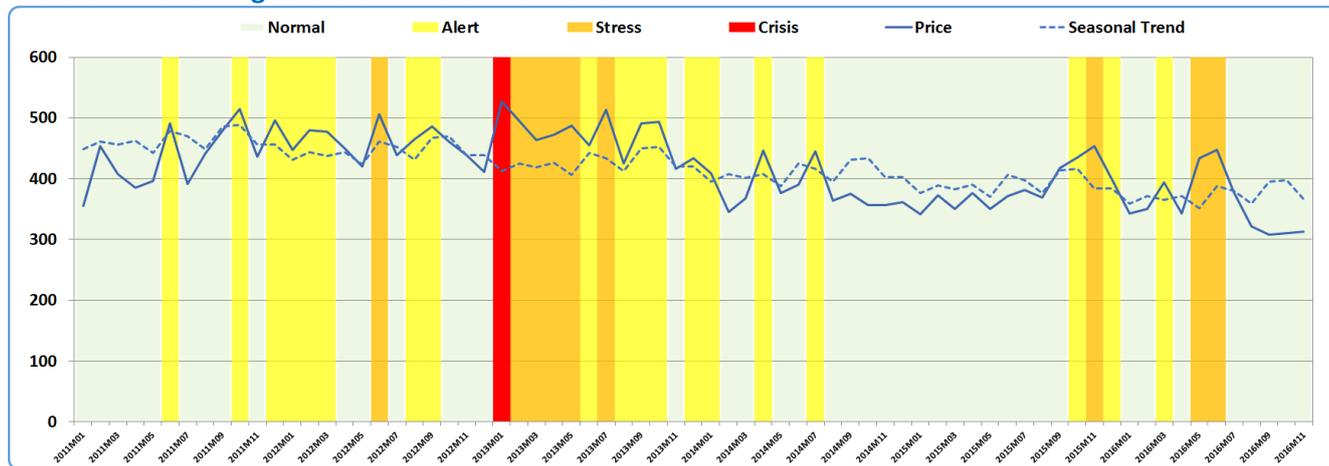


Chart 9: ALPS for Sugar – November 2016

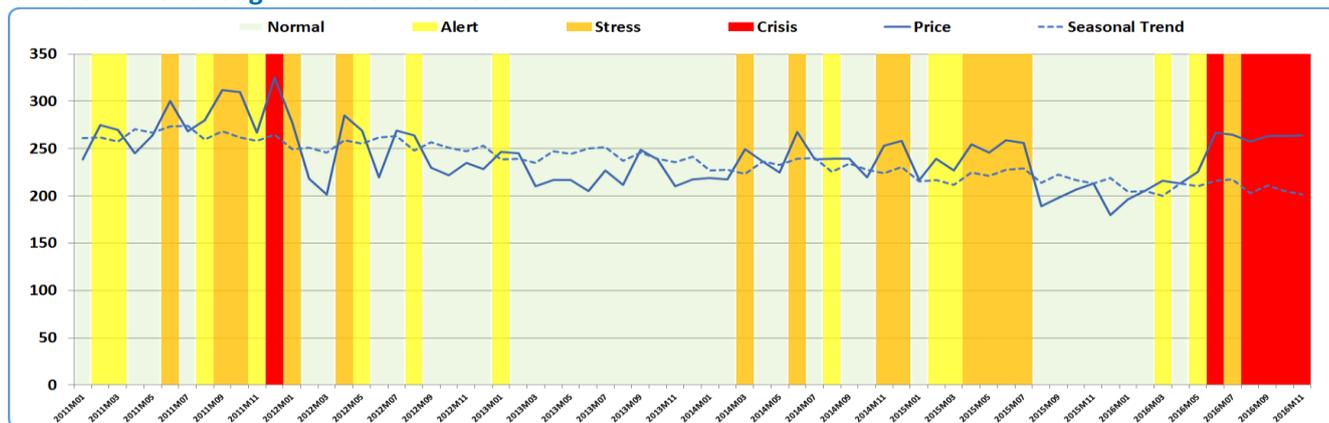


Chart 10: ALPS for Red Beans – November 2016

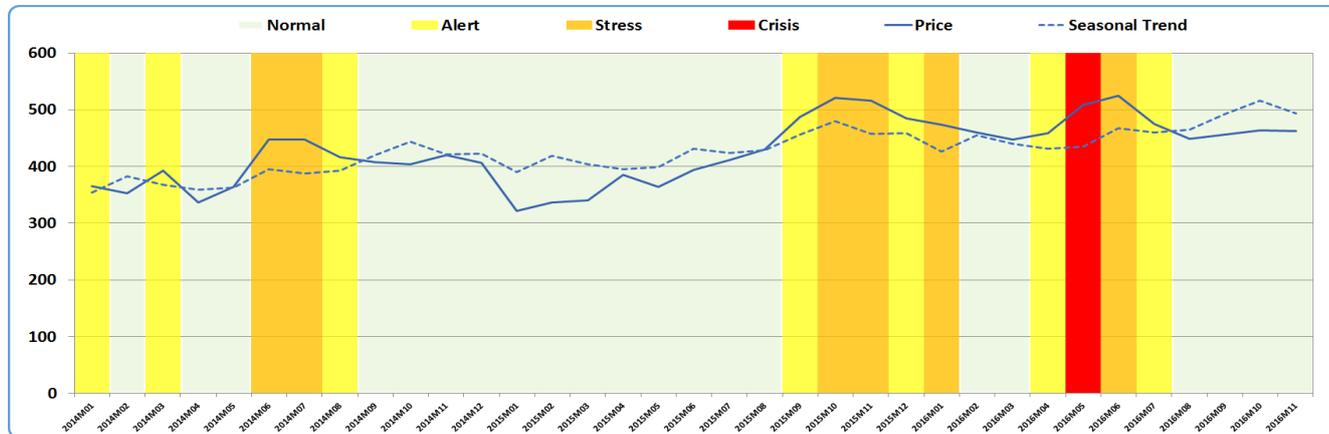


Chart 11: ALPS for Basic Food Basket Cost – November 2016



**Annex 1: Methodology**

Market information is collected on a weekly basis from all the 22 governorates of Yemen. WFP collects market data remotely through key informants located at capitals of all governorates as well as partners operating in different parts of the country. Data are then cleaned and consolidated. Monthly averages are used for the Yemen Monthly Watch Report. Map 1 shows the locations of the WFP monitored markets (yellow pinned).

**Map 1: Location of markets monitored by WFP**



The report is produced based on the Automated Market Analysis Tool (AMAT). The AMAT is an agile market monitoring tool that was developed for Yemen Country Office (CO) and is aimed at storing raw data collected from selected major markets of governorates capitals, and creating contextualized analyses. The tool analyzes trends of main food and fuel commodities, minimum food basket, and provides indications about how much the markets are integrated across governorates. Food and fuel prices are analyzed against previous periods, including key baselines, such as the pre-crisis values of February 2015.

The AMAT also includes information regarding the availability, which is collected by field monitors and key informants. The classification of the availability is based on the monthly averages. A commodity is classified as **Available** when it is found available at every visit in all markets of a specific governorate; **Widely Available** when for only one visit the availability is not full; **Sparsely Available** when in at least half of the visits, the commodity is recorded as rare in the market; a commodity is **Mostly Not Available** when it was found only in rare cases in a governorate during the analyzed month; finally a commodity is classified as **Not Available** when it is not found in any market of a governorate at any time.

The minimum food basket monitored by WFP contains five main food commodities. The quantities are adjusted against the survival caloric intake needs. The five commodities are wheat flour, sugar, red beans, vegetable oil and onion. The Alert for Price Spikes (ALPS) is a WFP-developed indicator calculated as follows  $ALPS = (Price_{it} - Season_{it}) / \sigma_{\epsilon}$ . It is computed for each month (t) by dividing the difference between the observed and estimated seasonal price (automatically derived from historical data and constantly updated) of a specific commodity (i) by the standard deviation of the error term ( $\sigma_{\epsilon}$ ). The results of the analysis are presented in the report in the form of charts using four categories based on the ALPS thresholds describing the market situation either as normal, stress, alert, or crisis.

Situation on a given market:	ALPS thresholds:
Normal	ALPS < 0.25
Stress	0.25 ≤ ALPS < 1
Alert	1 ≤ ALPS < 2
Crisis	ALPS ≥ 2

Annex 2: Average retail prices of basic commodities in November 2016 by governorate

Governorate	Commodity	Current Month	Previous Period				Direction of Change						
			1 M	3 M	6 M	Pre-Crisis	(+/- 5%)	(+/-10%)	(+/-10%)	(+/-10%)			
Abyan	Cooking Gas	3000	3000	2950	4150	1925							
	Diesel	166	166	93	230	150							
	Oil (Vegetable)	303	300	289	445	341							
	Onion	260	288	213	230	217							
	Petrol	185	185	185	210	158							
	Red Beans	500	500	400	483	313							
	Sugar	255	250	250	230	214							
	Wheat Flour	164	153	150	161	137							
	Food Basket	2415	2377	2157	2375	1983							
Aden	Cooking Gas	3000	3500	4000	3700	1925							
	Diesel	240	166	165	181	150							
	Oil (Vegetable)	300	298	300	391	341							
	Onion	268	300	200	210	217							
	Petrol	239	185	185	178	158							
	Red Beans	413	405	400	488	313							
	Sugar	244	243	240	240	214							
	Wheat Flour	177	176	170	153	137							
	Food Basket	2420	2460	2359	2282	1983							
Al Hudaida	Cooking Gas	3525	3800	4550	4175	1925							
	Diesel	181	190	260	288	150							
	Oil (Vegetable)	310	300	290	463	341							
	Onion	210	250	195	259	217							
	Petrol	286	193	229	324	158							
	Red Beans	450	450	400	510	313							
	Sugar	250	255	235	241	214							
	Wheat Flour	142	138	148	154	137							
	Food Basket	2153	2188	2092	2424	1983							
Al Jawf	Cooking Gas	2225	2000	1950	3550	1925							
	Diesel	160	160	155	238	150							
	Oil (Vegetable)	350	350	350	493	341							
	Onion	158	195	138	258	217							
	Petrol	160	160	155	281	158							
	Red Beans	508	500	500	504	313							
	Sugar	227	225	220	239	214							
	Wheat Flour	155	155	150	160	137							
	Food Basket	2188	2240	2112	2470	1983							
Al Mahra	Cooking Gas	2425	2425	2400	3150	1925							
	Diesel	175	176	173	169	150							
	Oil (Vegetable)	359	369	409	339	341							
	Onion	248	233	200	178	217							
	Petrol	190	190	190	176	158							
	Red Beans	420	430	430	450	313							
	Sugar	252	250	250	179	214							
	Wheat Flour	156	170	180	133	137							
	Food Basket	2304	2385	2422	1952	1983							
Al Mahweet	Cooking Gas	4000	4000	4000	3475	1925							
	Diesel	188	184	250	206	150							
	Oil (Vegetable)	285	280	340	445	341							
	Onion	268	248	250	255	217							
	Petrol	240	185	300	231	158							
	Red Beans	500	475	475	468	313							
	Sugar	249	250	250	203	214							
	Wheat Flour	152	151	150	132	137							
	Food Basket	2332	2276	2304	2175	1983							
Amran	Cooking Gas	2975	3475	3725	4250	1925							
	Diesel	195	198	195	276	150							
	Oil (Vegetable)	304	305	300	515	341							
	Onion	250	250	150	280	217							
	Petrol	188	193	225	300	158							
	Red Beans	400	400	300	520	313							
	Sugar	250	250	242	241	214							
	Wheat Flour	156	156	150	156	137							
	Food Basket	2259	2264	1972	2503	1983							
Dhahar	Cooking Gas	2825	3150	3750	3800	1925							
	Diesel	190	185	188	225	150							
	Oil (Vegetable)	300	300	285	386	341							
	Onion	250	225	250	213	217							
	Petrol	184	185	214	294	158							
	Red Beans	500	500	500	476	313							
	Sugar	260	265	243	203	214							
	Wheat Flour	150	150	160	140	137							
	Food Basket	2318	2287	2349	2134	1983							
Hadramout	Cooking Gas	2150	2100	2000	3263	1925							
	Diesel	165	163	160	186	150							
	Oil (Vegetable)	311	304	308	355	341							
	Onion	205	201	150	194	217							
	Petrol	175	176	190	206	158							
	Red Beans	454	451	450	506	313							
	Sugar	252	258	240	199	214							
	Wheat Flour	150	151	150	144	137							
	Food Basket	2204	2206	2097	2138	1983							
Hajja	Cooking Gas	3200	3875	4125	3825	1925							
	Diesel	195	198	149	276	150							
	Oil (Vegetable)	301	300	350	500	341							
	Onion	210	238	200	260	217							
	Petrol	240	186	198	314	158							
	Red Beans	275	275	250	465	313							
	Sugar	253	250	243	237	214							
	Wheat Flour	174	173	190	159	137							
	Food Basket	2214	2245	2296	2436	1983							
Ibb	Cooking Gas	3025	3050	4000	3763	1925							
	Diesel	204	203	225	263	150							
	Oil (Vegetable)	293	290	324	426	341							
	Onion	213	183	100	209	217							
	Petrol	264	209	235	256	158							
	Red Beans	428	425	413	500	313							
	Sugar	247	250	250	221	214							
	Wheat Flour	179	180	180	146	137							
	Food Basket	2365	2326	2207	2239	1983							
Laheg	Cooking Gas	3025	3300	3775	4000	1925							
	Diesel	188	186	185	200	150							
	Oil (Vegetable)	308	300	303	430	341							
	Onion	273	300	225	226	217							
	Petrol	188	186	185	193	158							
	Red Beans	423	406	463	550	313							
	Sugar	253	253	250	239	214							
	Wheat Flour	151	151	150	162	137							
	Food Basket	2285	2315	2235	2436	1983							
Mareb	Cooking Gas	2000	2000	2000	4425	1925							
	Diesel	150	150	150	269	150							
	Oil (Vegetable)	318	313	310	415	341							
	Onion	300	300	300	283	217							
	Petrol	150	150	150	306	158							
	Red Beans	508	500	500	493	313							
	Sugar	260	253	250	239	214							
	Wheat Flour	164	161	160	161	137							
	Food Basket	2498	2464	2450	2463	1983							
Rayma	Cooking Gas	3575	3750	4350	3750	1925							
	Diesel	204	210	223	250	150							
	Oil (Vegetable)	340	338	334	396	341							
	Onion	300	300	300	265	217							
	Petrol	221	216	254	313	158							
	Red Beans	488	503	388	505	313				</			

Annex 3: Average retail prices in November 2016 by commodity

Commodity	Governorate	Current Month	Previous Period				Direction of Change			
			1 M	3 M	6 M	Pre-Crisis	(+/- 5%)	(+/-10%)	(+/-10%)	(+/-10%)
							1 M	3 M	6 M	Pre-Crisis
Cooking Gas	Abyan	3000	3000	2950	4150	1925				
	Addaleh	3175	3300	4250	4700	1925				
	Aden	3000	3500	4000	3700	1925				
	Al Baidha	2625	2850	3688	4300	1925				
	Al Hodieda	3525	3800	4550	4175	1925				
	Al Jawf	2225	2000	1950	3550	1925				
	Al Mahra	2425	2425	2400	3150	1925				
	Al Mahweet	4000	4000	4000	3475	1925				
	Amran	2975	3475	3725	4250	1925				
	Dhamar	2825	3150	3750	3800	1925				
	Hadramout	2150	2100	2000	3263	1925				
	Hajja	3200	3875	4125	3825	1925				
	Ibb	3025	3050	4000	3763	1925				
	Laheg	3025	3300	3775	4000	1925				
	Mareb	2900	3000	2000	4425	1925				
	Rayma	3575	3750	4350	3750	1925				
	Sa'ada	4025	4050	4000	4100	1925				
	Sana'a	2925	3525	3800	4025	1925				
	Sana'a city	3200	3525	3800	3950	1925				
	Shabwa	2750	2950	3775	3975	1925				
Soqatra	3225	3500	2975	3650	1925					
Taiz	5000	4750	3375	6750	1925					

Commodity	Governorate	Current Month	Previous Period				Direction of Change			
			1 M	3 M	6 M	Pre-Crisis	(+/- 5%)	(+/-10%)	(+/-10%)	(+/-10%)
							1 M	3 M	6 M	Pre-Crisis
Diesel	Abyan	166	166	93	230	150				
	Addaleh	219	215	225	273	150				
	Aden	240	166	165	181	150				
	Al Baidha	199	190	178	268	150				
	Al Hodieda	181	190	260	288	150				
	Al Jawf	160	160	155	238	150				
	Al Mahra	175	176	173	199	150				
	Al Mahweet	188	184	250	206	150				
	Amran	195	198	195	276	150				
	Dhamar	190	185	188	225	150				
	Hadramout	165	163	160	186	150				
	Hajja	195	198	149	276	150				
	Ibb	204	203	225	263	150				
	Laheg	188	186	185	200	150				
	Mareb	190	190	150	269	150				
	Rayma	204	210	223	250	150				
	Sa'ada	250	250	250	296	150				
	Sana'a	190	201	190	263	150				
	Sana'a city	198	196	190	269	150				
	Shabwa	195	188	206	281	150				
Soqatra	165	165	150	206	150					
Taiz	250	250	275	363	150					

Commodity	Governorate	Current Month	Previous Period				Direction of Change			
			1 M	3 M	6 M	Pre-Crisis	(+/- 5%)	(+/-10%)	(+/-10%)	(+/-10%)
							1 M	3 M	6 M	Pre-Crisis
Petrol	Abyan	185	185	185	210	158				
	Addaleh	226	218	300	325	158				
	Aden	239	185	185	178	158				
	Al Baidha	245	183	211	313	158				
	Al Hodieda	286	193	229	324	158				
	Al Jawf	160	160	155	281	158				
	Al Mahra	190	190	190	176	158				
	Al Mahweet	240	185	300	231	158				
	Amran	188	193	225	300	158				
	Dhamar	184	185	214	294	158				
	Hadramout	175	176	190	206	158				
	Hajja	240	186	198	314	158				
	Ibb	264	209	235	256	158				
	Laheg	188	186	185	193	158				
	Mareb	150	150	150	306	158				
	Rayma	221	216	254	313	158				
	Sa'ada	221	223	275	331	158				
	Sana'a	238	203	180	306	158				
	Sana'a city	238	200	180	313	158				
	Shabwa	231	199	225	306	158				
Soqatra	185	185	150	235	158					
Taiz	300	300	311	419	158					

Commodity	Governorate	Current Month	Previous Period				Direction of Change			
			1 M	3 M	6 M	Pre-Crisis	(+/- 5%)	(+/-10%)	(+/-10%)	(+/-10%)
							1 M	3 M	6 M	Pre-Crisis
Red Beans	Abyan	500	500	400	483	313				
	Addaleh	498	500	508	528	313				
	Aden	413	405	400	488	313				
	Al Baidha	460	450	413	530	313				
	Al Hodieda	450	450	400	510	313				
	Al Jawf	508	500	500	504	313				
	Al Mahra	420	430	430	550	313				
	Al Mahweet	500	475	475	468	313				
	Amran	400	400	300	520	313				
	Dhamar	500	500	500	476	313				
	Hadramout	454	451	450	506	313				
	Hajja	275	275	250	465	313				
	Ibb	428	425	413	500	313				
	Laheg	423	406	463	550	313				
	Mareb	508	500	500	493	313				
	Rayma	488	503	388	505	313				
	Sa'ada	413	470	500	498	313				
	Sana'a	458	464	500	500	313				
	Sana'a city	460	469	500	513	313				
	Shabwa	508	500	500	490	313				
Soqatra	508	625	600	490	313					
Taiz	513	505	475	583	313					

Commodity	Governorate	Current Month	Previous Period				Direction of Change			
			1 M	3 M	6 M	Pre-Crisis	(+/- 5%)	(+/-10%)	(+/-10%)	(+/-10%)
							1 M	3 M	6 M	Pre-Crisis
Oil (Vegetable)	Abyan	303	300	289	445	341				
	Addaleh	298	293	308	403	341				
	Aden	300	298	300	391	341				
	Al Baidha	306	303	315	413	341				
	Al Hodieda	310	300	290	463	341				
	Al Jawf	350	350	350	493	341				
	Al Mahra	359	369	409	339	341				
	Al Mahweet	285	280	340	445	341				
	Amran	304	305	300	515	341				
	Dhamar	300	300	260	386	341				
	Hadramout	311	304	308	355	341				
	Hajja	301	300	350	500	341				
	Ibb	293	290	324	426	341				
	Laheg	308	300	303	430	341				
	Mareb	318	313	310	415	341				
	Rayma	340	338	334	396	341				
	Sa'ada	350	350	455	511	341				
	Sana'a	290	288	285	498	341				
	Sana'a city	290	288	285	501	341				
	Shabwa	305	300	298	370	341				
Soqatra	343	348	330	380	341					
Taiz	331	333	331	359	341					

Commodity	Governorate	Current Month	Previous Period				Direction of Change			
			1 M	3 M	6 M	Pre-Crisis	(+/- 5%)	(+/-10%)	(+/-10%)	(+/-10%)
							1 M	3 M	6 M	Pre-Crisis
Sugar	Abyan	255	250	250	230	214				
	Addaleh	321	310	250	228	214				
	Aden	244	243	240	240	214				
	Al Baidha	268	255	258	227	214				
	Al Hodieda	250	255	235	241	214				
	Al Jawf	227	225	220	239	214				
	Al Mahra	252	250	250	179	214				
	Al Mahweet	249	250	250	203	214				
	Amran	250	250	242	241	214				
	Dhamar	260	265	243	203	214				
	Hadramout	252	258	240	199	214				
	Hajja	253	250	243	237	214				
	Ibb	247	250	250	221	214				
	Laheg	253	253	250	239	214				
	Mareb	260	253	250	239	214				
	Rayma	300	300	300	226	214				
	Sa'ada	253	250	390	239	214				
	Sana'a	254	258	250	239	214				
	Sana'a city	253	253	250	235	214				
	Shabwa	254	250	325	234	214				
Soqatra	270	263	250	202	214					
Taiz	300	300	290	258	214					

Commodity	Governorate	Current Month	Previous Period				Direction of Change			
			1 M	3 M	6 M	Pre-Crisis	(+/- 5%)	(+/-10%)	(+/-10%)	(+/-10%)
							1 M	3 M	6 M	Pre-Crisis
Wheat Flour	Abyan	164	153	150	161	137				
	Addaleh	144	143	149	168	137				
	Aden	177	176	170	153	137				
	Al Baidha	184	178	165	160	137				
	Al Hodieda	142	138	148	154	137				
	Al Jawf	155	155	150	160	137				
	Al Mahra	156	170	180	133	137				
	Al Mahweet	152	151	150	133	137				
	Amran	156	156	150	156	137				
	Dhamar	150	150	160	140	137				
	Hadramout	150	151	150	144	137				
	Hajja	174	173	190	159	137				
	Ibb	179	180	180	146	137				
	Laheg	151	151	150	162	137				
	Mareb	164	161	160	161	137				
	Rayma	157	148	150	153	137				
	Sa'ada	200	200	200	163	137				
	Sana'a	171	173	180	153	137				
	Sana'a city	170	173	1						