

## Highlights

- *Prices of food and fuel commodities continued to stabilize in December 2016, but remained significantly higher than the pre-crisis levels.*
- *The cost of the minimum food basket further declined slightly in December, but 22% higher than the level estimated during the pre-crisis period.*
- *Availability of food and fuel commodities have deteriorated in December 2016 due to reduced level of informal cross border overland imports and hoarding of essential commodities by opportunistic traders in anticipation of increased prices.*
- *According to Alert for Price Spikes (ALPS) methodology, in December 2016, normal situation prevailed for vegetable oil and red beans, while wheat flour was on alert status and that for 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 widespread conflict in Yemen which has been ongoing for the past twenty-two months has led to a multitude of consequences that include destruction of basic infrastructure, loss of livelihoods, disruption of social services and near-collapse socio-economic situation. Salary payments for public sector employees have been suspended since September 2016 affecting nearly 7 million people who are depending on that livelihood.

The liquidity crisis coupled with lack of foreign currency is pushing the country to catastrophic emergency situation. While the most recent positive emerging developments regarding substantial amount of new notes of the Yemeni Riyals printed in Russia has arrived at the Central Bank of Yemen (CBY) in Aden would likely ease the ongoing tension, its impact on the overall desperate situation is yet to be seen<sup>1</sup>.

Imports of essential commodities including food items 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 December 2016 reaching as high as YER315/USD in parallel markets compared to the official rate of YER250/USD.

## Key Facts and Figures

<b>27.5 million</b>	total population of Yemen; majority is suffering from the ongoing complex crisis
<b>14.1 million</b>	food insecure population; half of them requiring emergency food assistance
<b>3.1 million</b>	displaced population of concern (IDPs and returnees)
<b>30%</b>	of Yemeni population depend on government salaries and pensions
<b>35%</b>	of the population who are dependent on salaries and pensions were already food insecure before the crisis.
<b>1.5 million</b>	Poorest Yemeni households still suspended from the cash assistance they used to get through SWF prior to the crisis
<b>63%</b>	of those poorest families under SWF assistance were already food insecure before the crisis

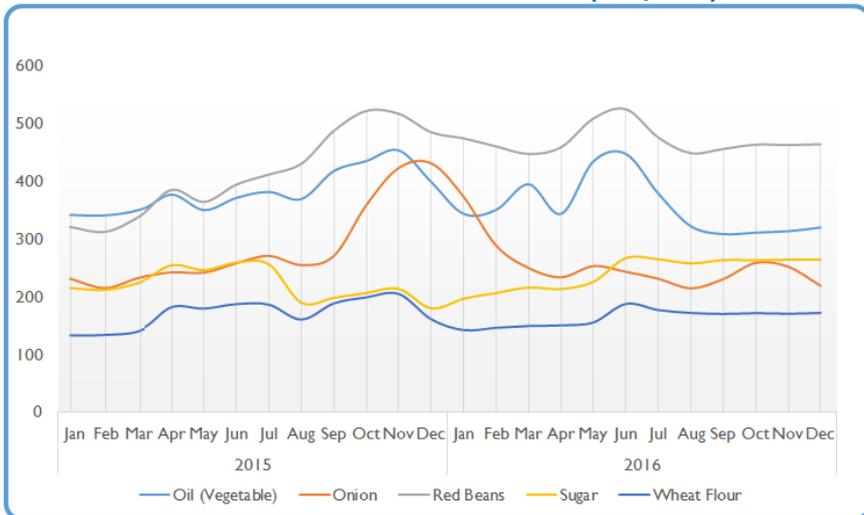
Source: IPC 2016; 12<sup>th</sup> Report of TFPM; SWF reports; CSO; MoPIC.

<sup>1</sup><http://nationalyemen.com/2017/01/09/yemen-announces-end-of-chronic-cash-crunch/>

## Food and Fuel Market Price Trends

Prices of essential food items continued to be stable in December 2016. However, the national average price of wheat flour was 25% higher than the pre-crisis period. Similarly, prices of red beans and sugar were also 48% and 23% higher in December 2016 than in February 2015 (pre-crisis reference period) – Chart 1. In terms of geographic pattern of prices of food commodities, those governorates under active fighting and airstrikes such as Taizz, Hodiedah, Shabwa, Mareb, Al Jawf, Hajja 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)**



The stable prices of food commodities during the past couple of months have contributed to the declining trend in the average cost of the minimum food basket. During the December 2016 the average cost of the minimum food basket is estimated at YER 2,409 compared to YER 2,445 in November (reduced by 1.5%), but still 21.5% higher than it was during the pre-crisis period (Chart 2). The pattern of the cost of the food basket across the

governorates 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 generally remained unchanged between November and December 2016 suggesting that the integration of markets has continued to improve and stable during the reporting period as a result of relatively reduced level of conflicts and airstrikes in many parts of the country that enhanced 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 relatively better markets integration and the small reduction of the cost of basic food basket in November and December 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 and the impacts of the liquidity crisis.

**Chart 2: Minimum Food Basket Cost (in YER)**

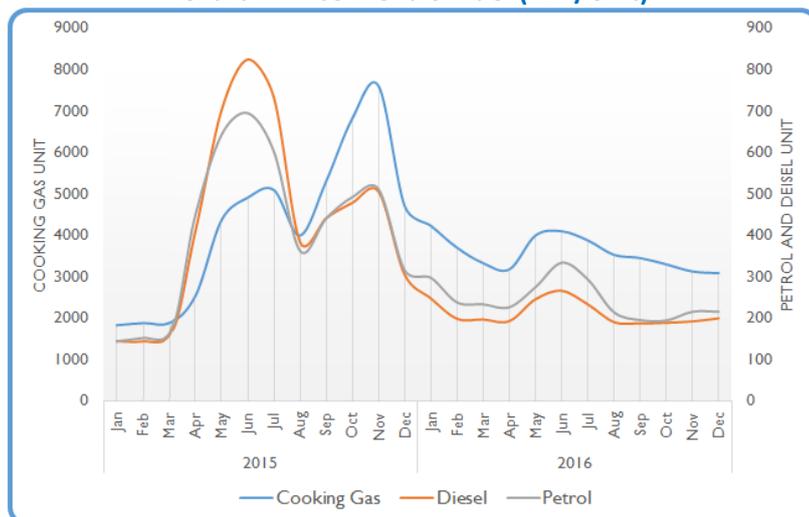


**Chart 3: Min. vs. Max. Cost of Food Basket (in YER)**



The national average price of diesel increased by 3.8% while that for cooking gas slightly reduced by 1.32% and price of petrol remained unchanged between November and December 2016. Nevertheless, the prices of fuel commodities remained largely higher in December 2016 than in pre-crisis time – cooking gas rose by 60%, petrol by 37%, and diesel by 33% compared to the level recorded before the crisis (Chart 4). Governorates with ongoing conflicts experienced the highest prices (Annex 2 and Annex 3).

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



### Food and Fuel Availability

In December 2016, availability of food and fuel commodities deteriorated in several governorates of Yemen due reportedly to reduced supplies to the markets and hoarding of commodities by distributors and wholesalers anticipating increased prices as a result of emerging challenges of imports due to the impact of the liquidity crisis (Table 1). Although the informal cross border overland imports of goods from Oman and Saudi Arabia has improved availability of food commodities in the past few months, during the reporting period traders saw big reduction in the volume of supplies through those business routes and networks. According to the qualitative information collected from the traders, the demand of consumers has continued to decline due to the impact of the disruption of salary payments for public employees and lack of money to buy which led to increased number of consumers requesting for purchase on credit which is currently beyond the capacity of the traders.

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	SAV	WAD	WAD	SAV	WAD	SAV	SAV	SAV	AV	AV	AV	AV	AV	AV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	AV	SAV	WAD	WAD	WAD
Addaleh	SAV	WAD	WAD	WAD	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	AV	AV	WAD	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Aden	WAD	SAV	AV	SAV	WAD	WAD	SAV	SAV	SAV	WAD	WAD	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Al Baidha	SAV	WAD	WAD	SAV	WAD	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	AV	WAD	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Al Hodieda	AV	SAV	SAV	AV	WAD	WAD	SAV	SAV	SAV	AV	SAV	WAD	AV	AV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Al Jawf	SAV	WAD	WAD	WAD	WAD	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	AV	AV	AV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Al Mahra	AV	AV	AV	AV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	AV	AV	AV	AV	WAD	WAD	WAD	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Al Mahweet	AV	AV	WAD	AV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	AV	AV	AV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Amran	AV	WAD	WAD	AV	WAD	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	AV	AV	AV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Dhamar	AV	WAD	WAD	AV	WAD	WAD	SAV	SAV	SAV	AV	AV	AV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Hadramout	AV	AV	AV	AV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	AV	AV	AV	AV	WAD	WAD	WAD	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Hajja	AV	WAD	WAD	AV	WAD	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	AV	AV	AV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Ibb	AV	SAV	WAD	AV	WAD	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	AV	SAV	AV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Laheg	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	WAD	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Mareb	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	AV	SAV	AV	WAD	WAD	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Rayma	SAV	WAD	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Sa'ada	WAD	SAV	SAV	WAD	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Sana'a	AV	AV	WAD	AV	WAD	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	AV	AV	AV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Sana'a city	AV	WAD	WAD	AV	WAD	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	AV	AV	AV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Shabwa	SAV	SAV	WAD	WAD	SAV	WAD	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Soqatra	WAD	WAD	WAD	WAD	WAD	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	WAD	WAD	AV	WAD	WAD	WAD	WAD	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Taiz	SAV	WAD	SAV	SAV	WAD	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV

## Available stock of key food commodities

According to information collected from various sources including the major importers, as of the first week of January 2017, 940,000MT of wheat is estimated to be available in stocks in the country – about 683,000MT of wheat grain and the remaining wheat flour. This amount of wheat is expected to cover the national wheat requirements for about three months (until end of March 2017). The total quantity of sugar currently available in the country is estimated at 100,000MT and expected to meet the total requirement of the country for over three and half months (till mid-April 2017). However, the stock level of vegetable oil and rice is very low that stood at 16,200MT and 25,000MT, respectively, and only run out less than a month time unless new imports are made in the coming few weeks.

Figure 1: In-country available stock of wheat, oil, sugar and rice (MT) – January 2017



## 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 December 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. According to the results of the analysis for December 2016, ALPS indicator for wheat flour has continued to be at an alert status (Chart 5). ALPS indicators for vegetable oil and red beans maintained their normal condition since August (Charts 6 and 8). On the other hand, the ALPS indicator for sugar persistently maintained the crisis level (Chart 7). The overall ALPS indicator for the monthly cost of minimum food basket stabilized at a normal situation which prevailed since August 2016 (Chart 9).

Chart 5: ALPS for Wheat Flour – December 2016



Chart 6: ALPS for Vegetable Oil – December 2016



Chart 7: ALPS for Sugar – December 2016

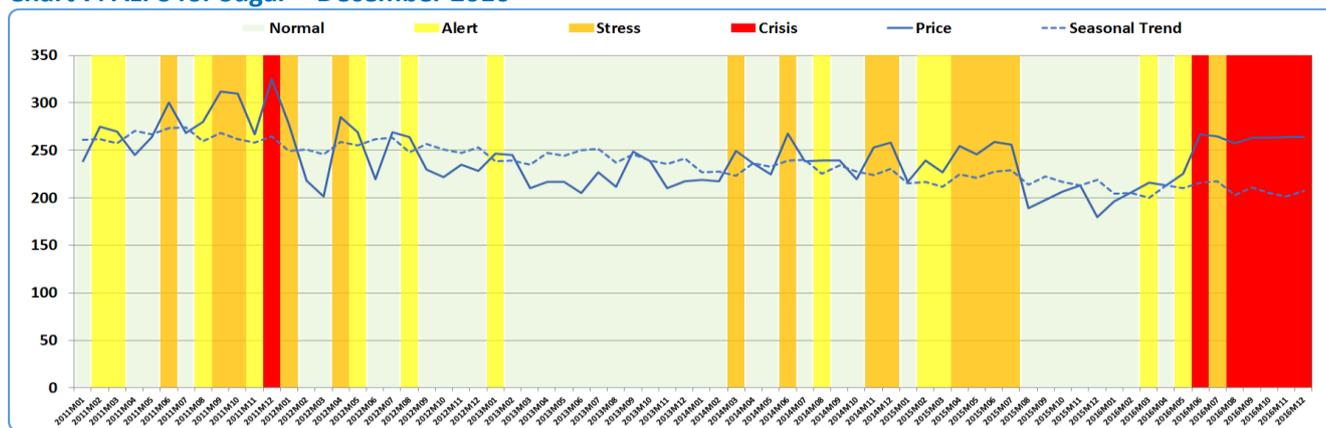


Chart 8: ALPS for Red Beans – December 2016

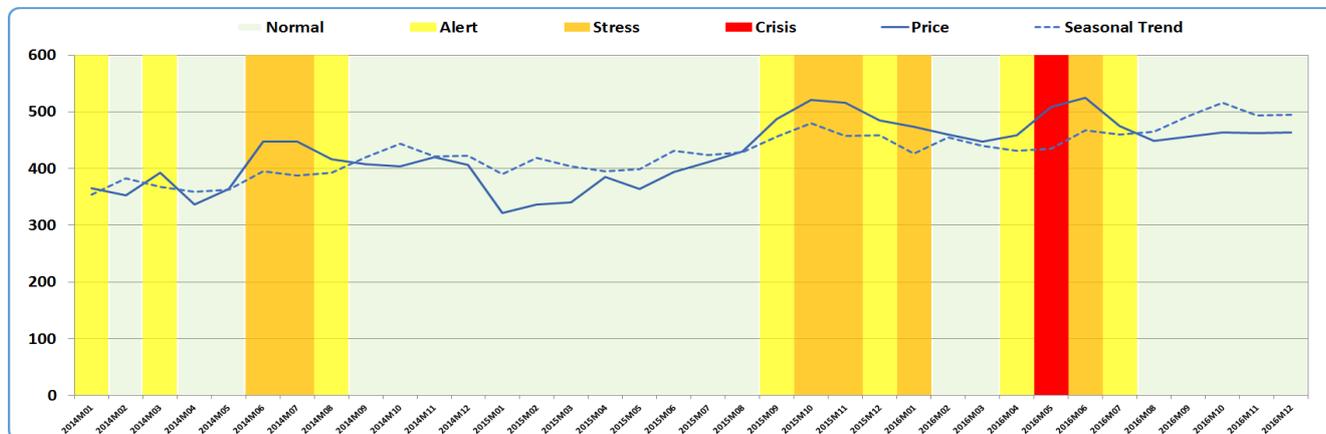


Chart 9: ALPS for Basic Food Basket Cost – December 2016



### 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	$0.25 \leq ALPS < 1$
Alert	$1 \leq ALPS < 2$
Crisis	$ALPS \geq 2$



Annex 3: Average retail prices in December 2016 by commodity

Commodity	Governorate	Current Month	Previous Period				Direction of Change			
			1 M	3 M	6 M	Pre-Crisis	Direction of Change			
							(+/- 5%)	(+/-10%)	(+/-10%)	(+/-10%)
Cooking Gas	Abyan	3175	3000	3000	4250	1925	↑	↓	↓	↓
	Addaleh	3250	3175	3100	4500	1925	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Aden	2875	3000	4000	4250	1925	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Baidha	2650	2625	3700	4625	1925	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Hodieda	3500	3525	3500	4325	1925	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Jawf	2200	2225	3000	3250	1925	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Mahra	2275	2425	2475	2875	1925	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Mahweet	2850	4000	4000	3175	1925	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Amran	2800	2975	3450	4450	1925	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Dhamar	2800	2825	3750	4325	1925	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Hadamrout	2800	2150	2100	3800	1925	↑	↓	↓	↓
	Hajja	3200	3200	4125	4325	1925	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Ibb	3000	3025	3750	3750	1925	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Laheg	3000	3025	3500	4125	1925	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Mareb	2900	3000	3000	4150	1925	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Rayma	3325	3575	4025	4300	1925	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Sa'ada	4000	4025	4000	3750	1925	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Sana'a	2875	2925	3400	4175	1925	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Sana'a city	2700	3200	3500	4325	1925	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Shabwa	3000	2750	3525	4500	1925	↓	↓	↓	↓
Soqatra	5000	5225	6000	3450	1925	↓	↓	↓	↓	
Taiz	5000	5000	4500	4875	1925	↓	↓	↓	↓	

Commodity	Governorate	Current Month	Previous Period				Direction of Change			
			1 M	3 M	6 M	Pre-Crisis	Direction of Change			
							(+/- 5%)	(+/-10%)	(+/-10%)	(+/-10%)
Diesel	Abyan	173	166	165	327	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Addaleh	209	219	150	253	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Aden	194	240	165	196	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Baidha	200	199	186	288	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Hodieda	175	181	184	264	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Jawf	160	160	160	225	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Mahra	175	175	175	193	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Mahweet	195	188	233	183	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Amran	190	195	190	304	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Dhamar	193	190	180	244	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Hadamrout	160	165	180	218	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Hajja	193	195	195	230	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Ibb	205	204	203	250	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Laheg	190	188	189	413	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Mareb	150	150	150	271	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Rayma	223	204	213	225	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Sa'ada	250	250	250	295	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Sana'a	195	190	193	286	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Sana'a city	186	198	183	304	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Shabwa	189	195	193	293	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
Soqatra	305	165	158	213	150	↓	↓	↓	↓	
Taiz	263	250	250	448	150	↓	↓	↓	↓	

Commodity	Governorate	Current Month	Previous Period				Direction of Change			
			1 M	3 M	6 M	Pre-Crisis	Direction of Change			
							(+/- 5%)	(+/-10%)	(+/-10%)	(+/-10%)
Petrol	Abyan	190	185	185	358	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Addaleh	235	226	225	388	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Aden	225	239	185	223	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Baidha	244	245	183	373	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Hodieda	285	286	210	406	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Jawf	160	160	160	280	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Mahra	190	190	190	193	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Mahweet	234	240	210	278	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Amran	218	188	180	358	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Dhamar	198	184	184	356	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Hadamrout	175	175	175	233	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Hajja	211	240	183	334	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Ibb	263	264	205	288	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Laheg	193	188	199	455	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Mareb	150	150	150	324	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Rayma	238	221	209	369	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Sa'ada	213	221	238	313	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Sana'a	221	238	190	360	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Sana'a city	214	238	190	376	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Shabwa	225	231	214	358	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
Soqatra	199	185	168	235	158	↓	↓	↓	↓	
Taiz	315	340	300	600	158	↓	↓	↓	↓	

Commodity	Governorate	Current Month	Previous Period				Direction of Change			
			1 M	3 M	6 M	Pre-Crisis	Direction of Change			
							(+/- 5%)	(+/-10%)	(+/-10%)	(+/-10%)
Red Beans	Abyan	500	500	475	555	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Addaleh	450	498	500	538	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Aden	500	413	400	526	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Baidha	468	460	475	535	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Hodieda	450	450	400	505	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Jawf	515	508	500	495	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Mahra	400	420	430	445	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Mahweet	500	500	450	485	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Amran	400	400	338	533	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Dhamar	513	500	500	515	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Hadamrout	450	454	450	520	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Hajja	450	475	475	455	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Ibb	450	428	425	546	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Laheg	450	423	425	553	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Mareb	520	508	513	538	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Rayma	500	488	488	543	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Sa'ada	400	413	475	488	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Sana'a	450	458	475	500	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Sana'a city	453	460	475	541	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Shabwa	500	508	500	585	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
Soqatra	500	498	490	515	313	↓	↓	↓	↓	
Taiz	500	513	488	628	313	↓	↓	↓	↓	

Commodity	Governorate	Current Month	Previous Period				Direction of Change			
			1 M	3 M	6 M	Pre-Crisis	Direction of Change			
							(+/- 5%)	(+/-10%)	(+/-10%)	(+/-10%)
Oil (Vegetable)	Abyan	313	303	300	484	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Addaleh	310	298	303	449	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Aden	300	300	300	320	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Baidha	315	306	318	448	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Hodieda	330	310	293	469	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Jawf	368	350	350	493	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Mahra	350	359	407	346	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Mahweet	360	365	380	458	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Amran	310	304	298	496	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Dhamar	310	300	293	399	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Hadamrout	314	311	300	384	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Hajja	298	301	300	459	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Ibb	290	293	290	476	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Laheg	328	308	290	448	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Mareb	333	318	310	451	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Rayma	336	340	309	433	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Sa'ada	350	350	350	496	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Sana'a	300	290	285	488	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Sana'a city	300	290	285	489	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Shabwa	318	305	296	435	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
Soqatra	350	343	330	399	341	↓	↓	↓	↓	
Taiz	338	331	325	580	341	↓	↓	↓	↓	

Commodity	Governorate	Current Month	Previous Period				Direction of Change			
			1 M	3 M	6 M	Pre-Crisis	Direction of Change			
							(+/- 5%)	(+/-10%)	(+/-10%)	(+/-10%)
Sugar	Abyan	265	255	250	261	214	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Addaleh	324	321	300	260	214	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Aden	250	244	240	243	214	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Baidha	270	268	273	349	214	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Hodieda	253	250	250	250	214	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Jawf	225	213	220	246	214	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Mahra	250	252	250	224	214	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Mahweet	250	249	250	274	214	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Amran	253	250	233	249	214	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Dhamar	256	260	250	260	214	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Hadamrout	250	252	255	273	214	↓	↓	↓</	