



# YEMEN Market Watch Report

## Highlights

- *Prices of food and fuel commodities continued to decline slightly in April 2017 due to slightly improved availability, but remained to be much higher than the pre-crisis levels.*
- *The cost of the minimum food basket marginally dropped in April compared to March 2017, but 24% higher than in pre-crisis period.*
- *Availability of food and fuel commodities generally remained unchanged or slightly improved in April 2017 due to better imports through the sea ports and continued informal cross border overland in-flows.*
- *According to Alert for Price Spikes (ALPS) methodology, in April 2017, the situation for wheat flour improved from stress to alert status, while vegetable oil remained on alert status, and sugar persisted to be at crisis level. However, the ALPS indicator for red beans deteriorated from alert to stress situation. The ALPS indicator for the cost of the minimum food basket remained at alert status.*

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## Macroeconomic Situation

The prolonged conflict in Yemen has had devastating consequences on the entire socio-economic situation of the country and leading to the collapse of basic public services including the health system. As the conflict continues and the suffering of millions of Yemenis persists, over two thirds of the population are in urgent need of some kind of humanitarian or protection support.

A High level Pledging Conference for Yemen held in Geneva on 25 April raised about \$1.1 billion. While the conference has been hailed as a success in that it placed Yemen at the center of attention for the international community, the total amount of the pledges made during the conference only represent half of the requirement of the 2017 YHRP and include monies already received against the YHRP. The conference stressed the need to avert further disaster in Yemen by making the pledges effective immediately given the risk of famine faced by almost seven million Yemenis.

Given the fact that most of the health facilities are not fully functioning and

coupled with the severe lack of essential medicines, the current reported wide spread outbreak of cholera in the country is feared to further complicate the humanitarian crisis in Yemen. Lack of foreign currencies and worsening depreciation of Yemen Riyal (YER) against US Dollar (USD) is also aggravating the situation. Although the official exchange rate remained at YER250/USD, the rates in parallel markets in April 2017 reached to as high as 360YER/USD in many places of the country including the capital.

## Key Facts and Figures

**28 million**

total population of Yemen; majority is suffering from the ongoing complex crisis

**17 million**

food insecure population; seven million of them requiring emergency food assistance

**3 million**

displaced population of concern (IDPs and returnees)

**30%**

of Yemeni population depend on government salaries and pensions

**35%**

of the population who are dependent on salaries and pensions were already food insecure before the crisis.

**1.5 million**

Poorest Yemeni households still suspended from the cash assistance they used to get through SWF prior to the crisis

**63%**

of those poorest families under SWF assistance were already food insecure before the crisis

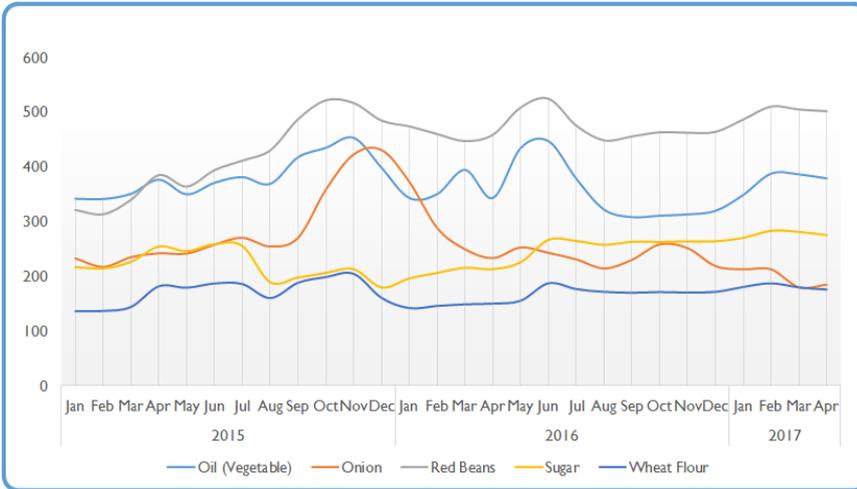
*Sources: Yemen IPC March 2017, TFPM Reports, SWF Reports, CFSS/WFP, YHRP 2017*

*Sources: OCHA Yemen Humanitarian bulletins 22&23 (April, May 2017); YHRP/HNO; Yemen IPC March 2017; EFSNA 2016/17; and WHO.*

## Food and Fuel Market Price Trends

Prices of basic food items continued to decline in April 2017 as a result of slight improvement on availability in local markets. Nevertheless, the national average price of wheat flour was 29% higher in April 2017 than the pre-crisis period. Similarly, prices of red beans, sugar, and vegetable oil 58.8%, 28.5%, and 11.2%, respectively, higher during the reporting period than those recorded just before the crisis – Chart 1. Governorates with ongoing active fighting and airstrikes such as Taiz, Al Hodieda, Mareb, Hajja and Sa’ada continued to be affected by high and rising prices of commodities (Annex 2 and Annex 3).

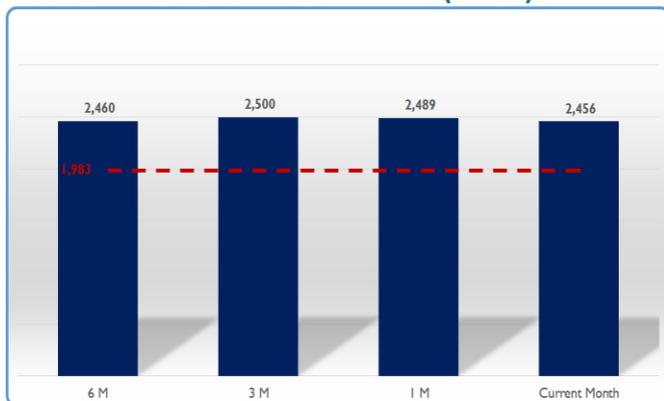
**Chart 1: Price Trend of Main Food Commodities (YER/Unit)**



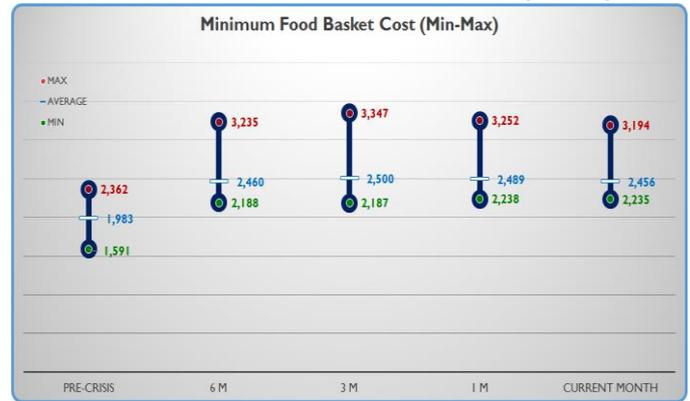
The minor reduction of food prices in April 2017 led the cost of the minimum food basket to marginally decline. The average cost of the minimum food basket during the reporting period is estimated at YER 2,456 compared to YER 2,489 in March 2017 (dropped by 1.3%), but it was 24% higher than in the pre-crisis period (Chart 2). The pattern of the cost of minimum food basket across governorates varies due to fluctuations in prices of food (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. The result of the analysis presented in Chart 3 below indicates that the magnitude of the difference between the minimum and maximum values of the cost of the minimum food basket reduced between March and April 2017 suggesting better integration of markets during the reporting period due to a relatively reduced level of conflicts and airstrikes in many parts of the country that enhanced movements of traders and commodities.

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



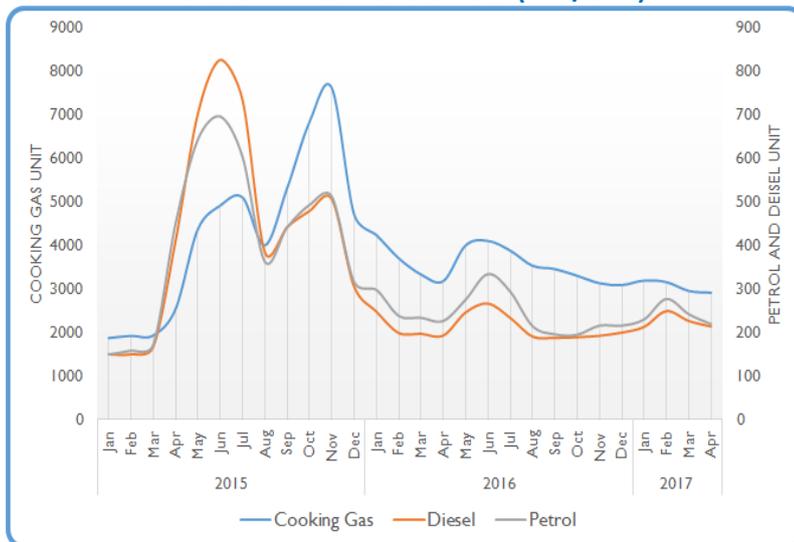
**Chart 3: Min. vs. Max. Cost of Food Basket (in YER)**



Markets continued to be more disintegrated than the pre-crisis period due to the ongoing conflict in the country that restricts the movement of commodities. Consequently, huge differences of prices of food commodities prevailed across governorates of Yemen during the reporting period (Annex 2). As a result of the severe disruption of livelihoods and loss of income (including suspension of salaries since September 2016), poor households in the conflict affected governorates continued to suffer from severe food insecurity and malnutrition.

Following the increased level of fuel imports in March 2017, prices of fuel commodities markedly declined during the reporting period compared to the previous month – cooking gas decreased by 1.4%; diesel by 5.8%; and petrol by 9.7%. However, the prices of fuel commodities in March 2017 were still significantly higher than in pre-crisis time – cooking gas escalated by 53.8%, petrol by 39.4%, and diesel by 43.8% during the reporting period 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

Compared to March 2017, as result of better imports, availability of food and fuel commodities generally remained unchanged or slightly improved in April 2017 in most of the governorates of Yemen where the intensity of conflicts has reduced (Table 1). In governorates where the conflict still ongoing, the scarcity of essential commodities has further worsened. Due to the disruption of livelihoods and deteriorating purchasing power of households who are most affected by the ongoing conflict, the demand of consumers for food commodities has reportedly continued to reduce. Furthermore, lack of income resulted from the suspension/disruption of salary payments for government employees has forced affected families to continue to purchase their food on credit, which has persistently to be one of the most challenging impediments for the traders to replenish their stocks.

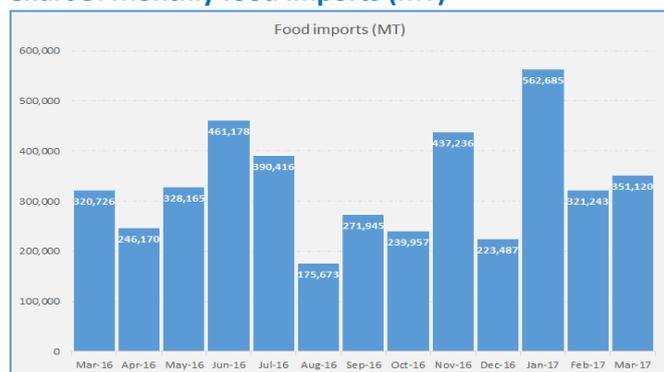
Table 1: Availability of basic commodities in April 2017 and previous months

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

## Food and Fuel Imports

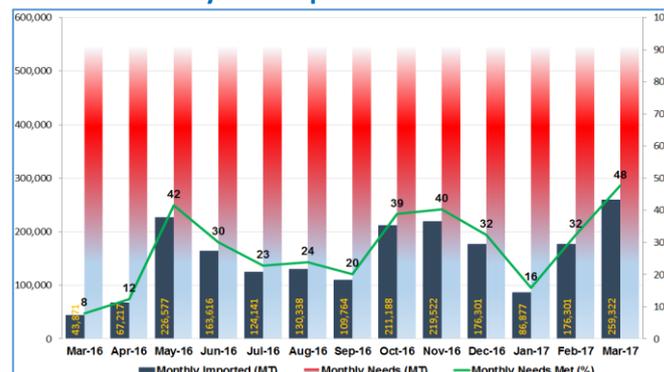
The results of the analysis made by the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) indicated that a total of 351,120MT of various food items was imported into Yemen in March 2017 (Chart 5). The information further revealed that the monthly imports of other essential food commodities were below the national requirements. On the other hand, a total of about 259,000MT of fuel commodities was imported in March 2017 and estimated to cover 48% of the monthly national fuel requirement which is estimated at 544,000MT<sup>4</sup> (Chart 6). While the amount of food commodities imported since January 2017 may improve the national level food stocks, the continued shortage of fuel will continue to negatively affect the transportation of the commodities from the port cities to various parts of the country, adversely impacting availability of goods in local markets.

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



Source: Logistic Cluster, February 2017; FSAC stock availability document, April 2017

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



Source: Logistic Cluster, February 2017; FSAC stock availability document, April 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 April 2017. 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 April 2017, ALPS indicator for wheat flour has improved from stress situation to alert status (Chart 7). The indicator for vegetable oil maintained its alert status for the third month since February 2017 (Charts 8). On the other hand, the ALPS indicator for sugar remained at crisis level since August 2016 (Chart 9), while the indicator for red beans deteriorated from alert to stress situation (Chart 10). The overall ALPS indicator for the monthly cost of minimum food basket continued to be on alert status (Chart 11).

**Chart 7: ALPS for Wheat Flour – April 2017**



Chart 8: ALPS for Vegetable Oil – April 2017

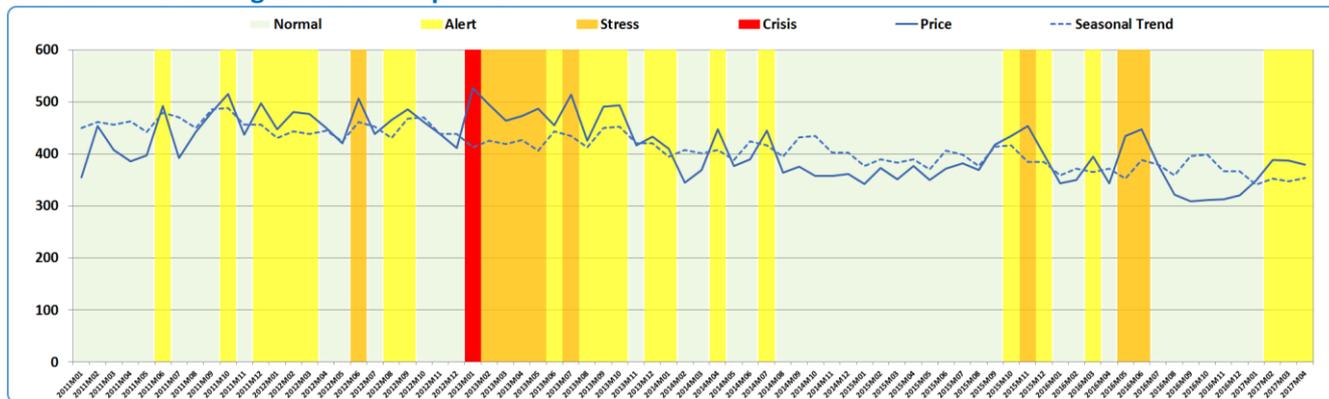


Chart 9: ALPS for Sugar – April 2017

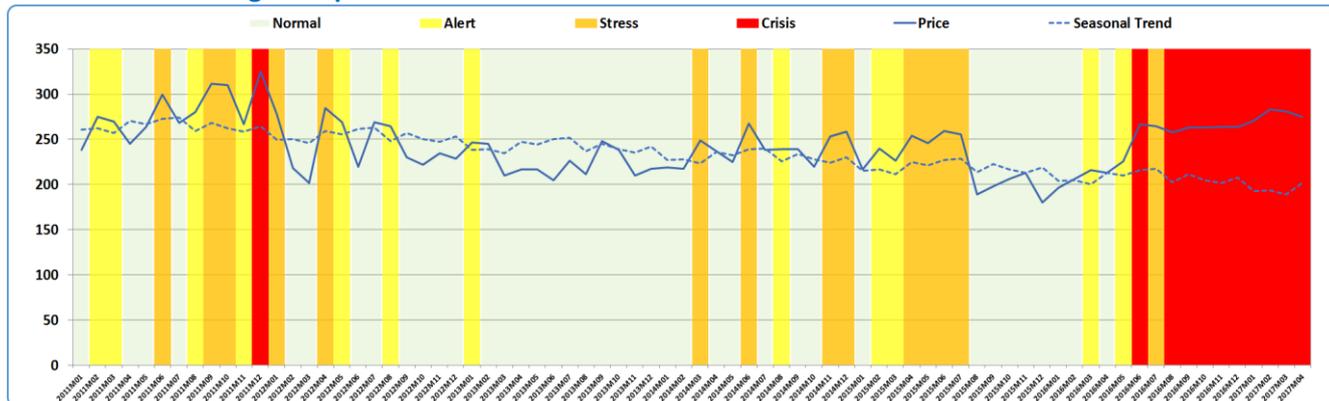


Chart 10: ALPS for Red Beans – April 2017

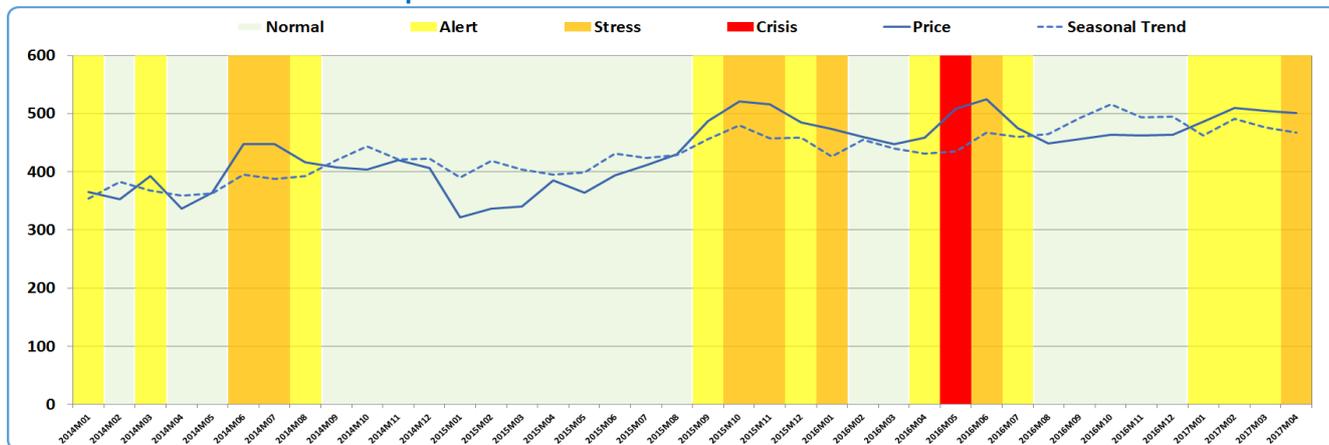
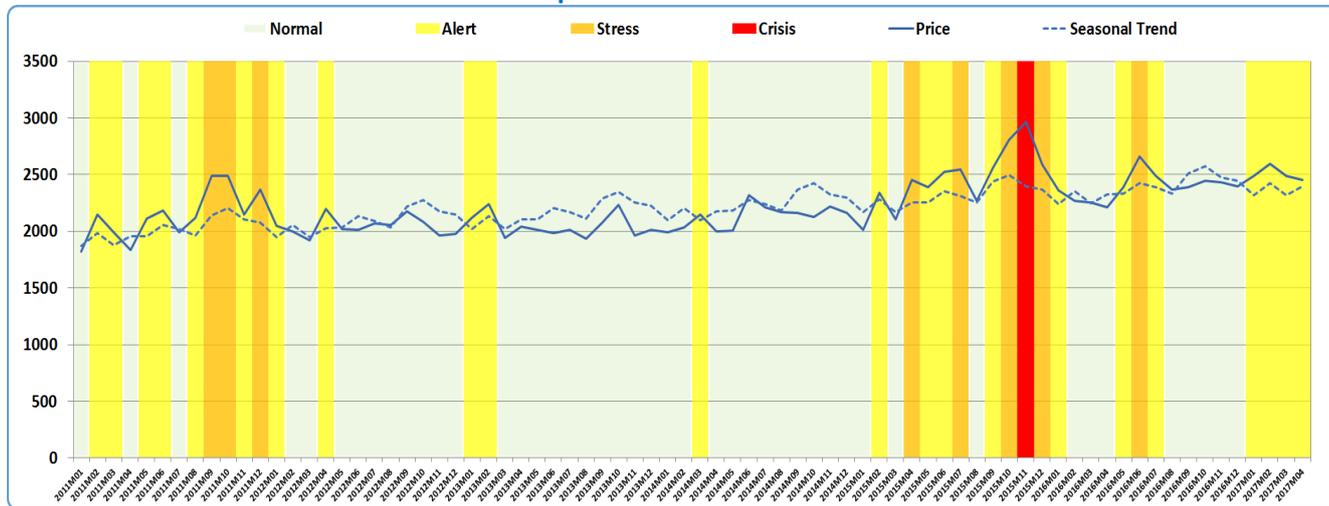


Chart 11: ALPS for Basic Food Basket Cost – April 2017



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



Annex 3: Average retail prices in April 2017 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	2500	2750	3000	3000	1925	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Addaleh	3125	3000	3500	3300	1925	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Aden	2700	3000	3000	3500	1925	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Al Baidha	2900	2570	2625	2850	1925	↑	↑	↑	↑
	Al Hodieda	3375	3300	3500	3800	1925	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Al Jawf	2200	2200	2200	2500	1925	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Al Mahra	3125	3125	2500	2425	1925	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Al Mahweet	3300	3300	2800	4000	1925	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Amran	2950	2875	2850	3475	1925	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Dhamar	3025	2725	3200	3150	1925	↑	↑	↑	↑
	Hadramout	1900	1900	2500	2100	1925	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Hajja	3250	3200	3275	3875	1925	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Ibb	3175	3125	3675	3050	1925	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Laheg	3000	3000	3000	3300	1925	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Mareb	2000	2000	2000	2000	1925	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Rayma	3400	3900	3450	3750	1925	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Sa'ada	3050	2975	4125	4050	1925	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Sana'a	3125	3025	2900	3525	1925	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Sana'a city	3250	3325	2775	3525	1925	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Shabwa	3100	3200	3738	2950	1925	↓	↓	↓	↑
Soqatra	2200	2200	5000	5500	1925	↓	↓	↓	↑	
Taiz	4500	5375	5300	4750	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	178	221	165	166	150	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Addaleh	240	219	226	215	150	↑	↓	↓	↑
	Aden	160	415	213	166	150	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Al Baidha	215	208	209	190	150	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Al Hodieda	230	221	190	190	150	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Al Jawf	210	198	160	160	150	↑	↑	↑	↑
	Al Mahra	208	215	175	176	150	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Al Mahweet	250	225	235	184	150	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Amran	233	234	190	198	150	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Dhamar	220	238	195	185	150	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Hadramout	175	175	168	163	150	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Hajja	210	214	198	198	150	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Ibb	275	275	236	203	150	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Laheg	185	185	190	186	150	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Mareb	150	150	150	150	150	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Rayma	240	253	225	210	150	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Sa'ada	218	250	258	250	150	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Sana'a	238	230	200	201	150	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Sana'a city	225	200	190	196	150	↑	↑	↑	↑
	Shabwa	223	230	298	188	150	↓	↓	↓	↑
Soqatra	165	165	375	165	150	↓	↓	↓	↑	
Taiz	300	319	288	250	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%)
Petro	Abyan	195	206	186	185	158	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Addaleh	198	196	240	218	158	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Aden	185	421	193	185	158	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Al Baidha	223	240	260	183	158	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Al Hodieda	225	219	300	193	158	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Al Jawf	210	198	160	160	158	↑	↑	↑	↑
	Al Mahra	200	200	191	190	158	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Al Mahweet	300	288	244	185	158	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Amran	223	245	230	193	158	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Dhamar	220	280	248	185	158	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Hadramout	190	190	183	176	158	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Hajja	224	230	238	186	158	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Ibb	300	300	281	209	158	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Laheg	185	230	200	186	158	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Mareb	150	150	150	150	158	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Rayma	248	268	261	216	158	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Sa'ada	238	275	211	223	158	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Sana'a	229	240	245	203	158	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Sana'a city	220	243	235	200	158	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Shabwa	213	259	308	199	158	↓	↓	↓	↑
Soqatra	185	185	210	185	158	↓	↓	↓	↑	
Taiz	330	319	338	300	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	600	600	538	500	313	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Addaleh	550	475	500	500	313	↑	↑	↑	↑
	Aden	600	600	550	405	313	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Al Baidha	475	450	470	450	313	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Al Hodieda	450	460	458	450	313	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Al Jawf	500	500	523	500	313	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Al Mahra	400	400	450	430	313	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Al Mahweet	450	450	500	475	313	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Amran	400	400	413	400	313	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Dhamar	500	500	535	500	313	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Hadramout	600	600	464	451	313	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Hajja	250	325	308	275	313	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Ibb	600	600	483	425	313	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Laheg	525	500	460	406	313	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Mareb	575	575	525	500	313	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Rayma	500	500	500	503	313	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Sa'ada	438	500	464	470	313	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Sana'a	488	438	475	464	313	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Sana'a city	488	475	489	469	313	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Shabwa	450	543	519	500	313	↓	↓	↓	↑
Soqatra	600	600	600	625	313	↓	↓	↓	↑	
Taiz	500	520	508	505	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	360	374	348	300	341	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Addaleh	375	375	353	293	341	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Aden	325	346	325	298	341	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Al Baidha	378	390	358	303	341	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Al Hodieda	350	359	359	300	341	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Al Jawf	410	410	384	350	341	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Al Mahra	373	350	350	369	341	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Al Mahweet	350	350	311	290	341	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Amran	300	329	324	305	341	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Dhamar	385	425	349	300	341	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Hadramout	375	375	339	304	341	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Hajja	390	405	338	300	341	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Ibb	370	393	319	290	341	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Laheg	360	360	345	300	341	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Mareb	425	413	360	313	341	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Rayma	408	425	363	338	341	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Sa'ada	413	415	366	350	341	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Sana'a	380	386	361	288	341	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Sana'a city	376	380	353	288	341	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Shabwa	351	404	345	300	341	↓	↓	↓	↑
Soqatra	388	350	358	348	341	↓	↓	↓	↑	
Taiz	500	500	380	333	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	253	250	270	250	214	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Addaleh	300	300	327	310	214	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Aden	300	300	250	243	214	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Al Baidha	265	280	280	255	214	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Al Hodieda	258	268	265	255	214	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Al Jawf	280	280	255	225	214	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Al Mahra	253	250	250	250	214	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Al Mahweet	275	270	250	250	214	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Amran	290	280	253	250	214	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Dhamar	278	295	259	265	214	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Hadramout	280	280	257	258	214	↓	↓	↓	