

Highlights

- *Prices of food and fuel commodities generally remained stable in June 2017, but all prices continue to be much higher than pre-crisis period.*
- *The cost of the minimum food basket marginally declined in June compared to May, but 33% higher than it was before the crisis.*
- *Better supply and availability of food commodities prevailed in most governorates, but scarcity of fuel commodities persisted in June 2017 in government-owned stations.*
- *Consumers' demand for food items continued to be low due to lack of purchasing power, which many felt was abnormal during Ramadan.*
- *According to Alert for Price Spikes (ALPS) indicators for June 2017, wheat flour remained under alert status, sugar remained at crisis, vegetable oil improved from stress to alert status, and the ALPS indicator for red beans and for the cost of the minimum food basket returned back to normal.*

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Macroeconomic Situation

Yemen, the poorest country in the Arab world, is currently facing the worst cholera outbreak. Even before the cholera outbreak, the humanitarian situation in this war-affected country was already catastrophic resulting in the largest humanitarian crisis in the world. The unprecedented cholera outbreak in Yemen which has spread across all governorates except Soqatra has infected over 320,000 people and caused more than 1,700 deaths in the last few months. With the looming famine and ongoing conflict, the massive outbreak of cholera is propelling the devastated nation to the brink of disaster of unprecedented scale.

The humanitarian response to the complex emergency in Yemen is way below the growing needs. The Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan has received only about 35% of the \$2.1 billion US Dollars required for the various emergency response operations. The ongoing conflict not only continues to destroy vital infrastructure, disrupt the livelihoods of affected people, and push the complete collapse of basic social services; but also complicates the humanitarian responses that are designed to curb the suffering of millions of vulnerable Yemeni populations.

Over 60% of the population in Yemen are living with below the required food consumption level, nearly half of them are under severe situation requiring emergency life-saving food assistance. The other half are also at a greatest risk of falling to worsening situation as government salaries are still suspended, coping mechanisms are vanishing, and purchasing power eroded and depreciation of Yemeni Riyal persisted. The unofficial average exchange rate of Yemeni Riyal against US Dollars stood at 355, and reached as high as 365 in some markets, also exacerbating the situation.

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

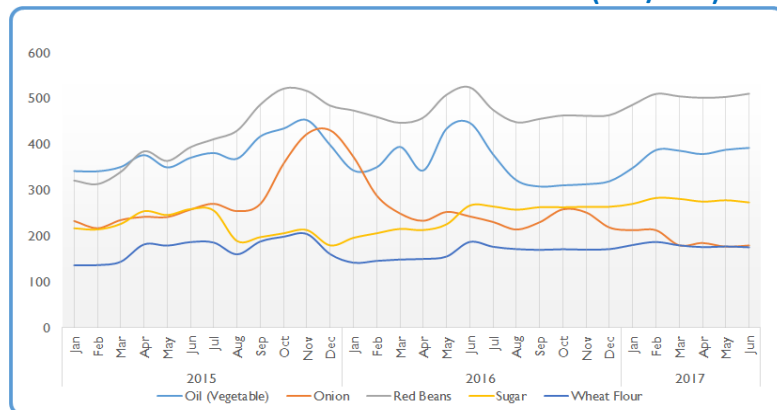
Sources: Yemen IPC March 2017, TFPM Reports, SWF Reports, CFSS/WFP, YHRP 2017

Sources: OCHA Yemen Humanitarian Situation Reports; YHRP; WHO; Yemen IPC March 2017; FSAC Updates; WFP Data Archives

Food and Fuel Market Price Trends

Compared to May 2017, prices of basic food items generally remained stable during the reporting period, though prices of red beans and vegetable oil showed minor increment (1.5% and 1.3%, respectively). However, compared to the pre-crisis period, the national average prices of food commodities were still much higher in June 2017. Average prices of wheat flour, red beans, sugar, and vegetable oil were 28.4%, 61.8%, 27.2%, and 15%, respectively, higher in June 2017 than in pre-crisis period – Chart 1. Governorates with ongoing conflicts and airstrikes such as Taiz, Shabwa,

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



Hajja and Sa'ada continued to suffer from high prices of commodities (Annex 2 and 3). The average cost of minimum food basket marginally declined in June and estimated at 3,136 YER compared to 3,141 YER in May, and it was 33% higher than in the pre-crisis period (Chart 2). The pattern of the cost of minimum food basket across governorates varies due to differences in prices of food items (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 presented in Chart 3 below, the magnitude of the difference between the minimum and maximum values of the cost of the minimum food basket increased in June 2017 compared with May 2017 suggesting worsened integration of markets during the reporting period.

Chart 2: Minimum Food Basket Cost (in YER)

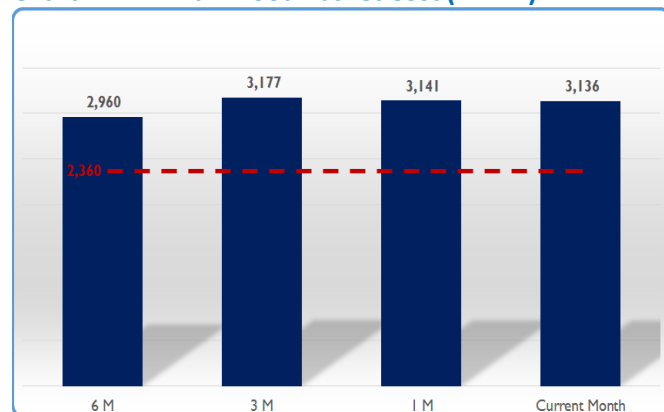


Chart 3: Min. vs. Max. Cost of Minimum Food Basket (YER)

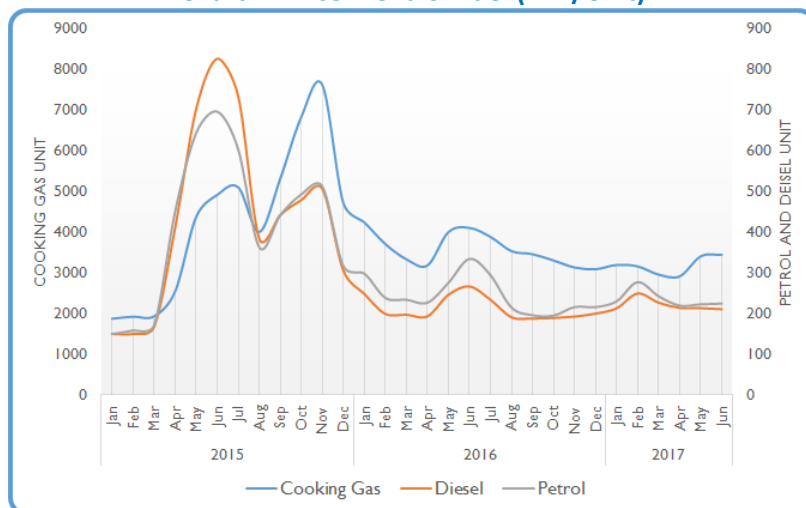


Adjusted minimum food basket cost per person per month based on WFP standards and aligned with the minimum food basket endorsed by Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) partners.

The continued conflict with associated instability and insecurity in many parts of Yemen led to restriction of movements of traders and adversely impacted the smooth flow of essential commodities to local markets. Consequently, markets continued to be much more disintegrated than before the crisis, leading to huge variation of prices of commodities among markets in most affected governorates and those least impacted ones (Annex 2). Unlike normal times before the crisis where prices of commodities would substantially go up during Ramadan, the wide ranging impact of the conflict has clearly been reflected by the disruption of seasonal anomalies that was expected during the 2017 Ramadan, but no significant changes were observed. That is mainly due to the fact that demands by consumers have reduced as a result of diminished purchasing power that in turn resulted from disruption of livelihoods, lack of income, and continued depreciation of YER against US Dollar.

Although the prices of fuel commodities in June 2017 generally remained unchanged from those in May, due to the short supply of fuel commodities that persisted for so long, prices of fuel commodities in June 2017 continued to be significantly higher than in pre-crisis period – cooking gas prices increased by 82.5%, petrol by 42.7%, and diesel by 41.6% during the reporting period compared to those in pre-crisis time (Chart 4). Taiz governorate continued to experience the highest fuel prices in the country due to the ongoing active conflict (Annex 2 and Annex 3).

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



Food and Fuel Supply and Availability

During the Holy month of Ramadan in June 2017, relatively better supply and availability of food commodities prevailed across most of the governorates of Yemen. Availability of food items in local markets has improved in most governorates except Taiz, Shabwa, Laheg, and Ad Daleh. However, scarcity of fuel commodities persisted in stations owned by the government where prices are regulated and generally much cheaper than privately owned stations. Although the situation seems to be improved in the past few months compared to the peak period of the conflict back in 2015 and early 2016 where long lines of cars were frequently observed around fuel stations, most of the government fuel stations are still struggling with the poor supply and the privately owned small fuel shops spread across the streets of major towns are selling fuel with higher prices and easing the scarcity. As the economic capacity of poor households has diminished during the prolonged conflict, millions of Yemenis are no longer able to access the food available in the markets through their own financial means and continued to depend on humanitarian assistance, which is not in abundance either.

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

Current Month									Previous Month									3 Months Ago								
Commodity / Govenorate	Wheat Flour	Oil (Vegetable)	Onion	Red Beans	Sugar	Cooking Gas	Diesel	Petrol	Commodity / Govenorate	Wheat Flour	Oil (Vegetable)	Onion	Red Beans	Sugar	Cooking Gas	Diesel	Petrol	Commodity / Govenorate	Wheat Flour	Oil (Vegetable)	Onion	Red Beans	Sugar	Cooking Gas	Diesel	Petrol
Abyan	WAD	SAV	AV	WAD	WAD	SAV	WAD	WAD	Abyan	SAV	AV	SAV	AV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	Abyan	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Addaleh	WAD	SAV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	Addaleh	SAV	SAV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	AV	Addaleh	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Aden	WAD	SAV	AV	AV	WAD	AV	SAV	SAV	Aden	SAV	SAV	AV	SAV	SAV	AV	SAV	SAV	Aden	SAV	SAV	AV	SAV	SAV	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	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Al Hodieda	WAD	WAD	AV	WAD	WAD	SAV	SAV	SAV	Al Hodieda	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	Al Hodieda	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Al Jawf	WAD	SAV	AV	WAD	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	Al Jawf	SAV	SAV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	Al Jawf	SAV	SAV	AV	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	SAV	SAV	SAV
Al Mahweet	AV	AV	AV	AV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	Al Mahweet	AV	SAV	AV	AV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	Al Mahweet	AV	SAV	AV	AV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Amran	WAD	WAD	AV	AV	WAD	SAV	SAV	SAV	Amran	AV	AV	AV	AV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	Amran	AV	AV	AV	AV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Dhamar	AV	AV	AV	AV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	Dhamar	AV	AV	AV	AV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	Dhamar	AV	AV	AV	AV	AV	SAV	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	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Hajja	WAD	WAD	AV	WAD	WAD	SAV	SAV	SAV	Hajja	SAV	SAV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	Hajja	SAV	SAV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Ibb	AV	AV	AV	AV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	Ibb	AV	SAV	AV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	Ibb	AV	SAV	WAD	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Laheg	SAV	SAV	AV	WAD	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	Laheg	SAV	SAV	AV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	Laheg	SAV	SAV	AV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Mareb	WAD	WAD	AV	WAD	WAD	WAD	WAD	WAD	Mareb	SAV	SAV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	Mareb	SAV	SAV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Rayma	WAD	SAV	WAD	SAV	WAD	SAV	SAV	SAV	Rayma	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	Rayma	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Sa'ada	WAD	SAV	AV	WAD	WAD	SAV	SAV	SAV	Sa'ada	SAV	SAV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	Sa'ada	SAV	SAV	WAD	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Sana'a	AV	AV	AV	AV	AV	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 city	AV	AV	AV	AV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	Sana'a city	AV	SAV	AV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	Sana'a city	AV	SAV	AV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Shabwa	SAV	SAV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	Shabwa	SAV	SAV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	Shabwa	SAV	SAV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Soqatra	AV	AV	AV	SAV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	Soqatra	AV	AV	AV	SAV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	Soqatra	AV	AV	AV	SAV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV
Taiz	SAV	SAV	AV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	Taiz	SAV	SAV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	Taiz	SAV	SAV	AV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV	SAV
AV	Available								AV	Available								AV	Available							
WAD	Widely Available								WAD	Widely Available								WAD	Widely Available							
SAV	Sparsely Available								SAV	Sparsely Available								SAV	Sparsely Available							
MNA	Mostly Not Available								MNA	Mostly Not Available								MNA	Mostly Not Available							
NA	Not Available								NA	Not Available								NA	Not Available							

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Poor demand by consumers persisted during Ramadan

Information from interviewed traders and some customers who were found on the spots indicated that demand for commodities remain low during the Ramadan. Among the reasons provided by the traders, the main ones include customers' loss/reduction of income due to disruption of their livelihoods, buyers' change of consumption behavior in terms of seeking cheapest items, consumers' make use of purchased food for longer period, and high level of indebtedness by customers and cannot take goods on credit any more. Although availability of commodities was better than the previous month, which reportedly is the case during Ramadan, less number of customers were buying only basic items in small quantities unlike normal practices during Ramadan before the crisis where customers used to purchase more and luxurious items to fully satisfy their families' needs.

From the customers point of views, the reduced demand for commodities was due to lack of money to buy as a result of several factors that include suspension of salaries, lack of job opportunities, loss of livelihoods, absence of remittances from relatives/friends/family members living abroad caused by failure of banking systems and other ways, lack of access to loans/credit services, and increased use of consumption related coping mechanisms that lowered the frequency and amount of purchase.

A woman in one of the monitored markets in Aden said, *"I used to have plenty during Ramadan before I lost my husband during the war in Aden, now I have nothing to feed my three children and we are observing Ramadan with hunger and sadness"*, tears falling down her face.



A full stock supermarket in Sana'a during Ramadan which was not as busy as before

Another buyer in Al Bayda town, a man, 50 years old, with his two sons, said a few words while buying some food items from a shop being monitored, *"My son used to send us money from Riyadh, not anymore due to the war, and I cannot buy enough food for my family."*

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 June 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 June 2017, ALPS indicator for wheat flour persisted to be on alert situation (Chart 5). The indicator for vegetable improved from stress level in May to an alert status during the reporting period (Charts 6). The ALPS indicator for sugar remained at crisis level since August 2016 (Chart 7), while the indicator for red beans further improved from alert situation to normal between May and June 2017 (Chart 8). The overall ALPS indicator for the monthly cost of minimum food basket returned back to normal status (Chart 9). The reported improvements on the ALPS indicators are mostly reflecting better availability of food commodities in local markets.

Chart 5: ALPS for Wheat Flour – June 2017

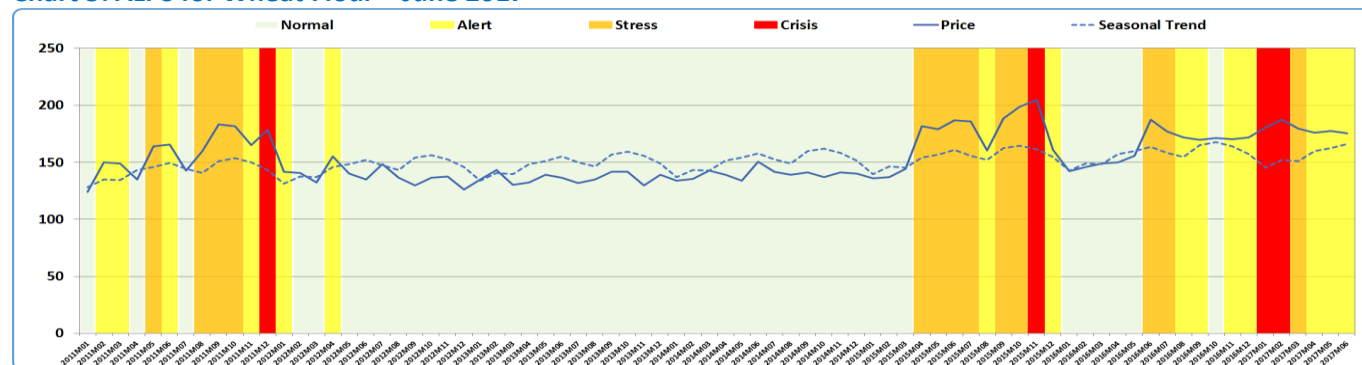


Chart 6: ALPS for Vegetable Oil – June 2017

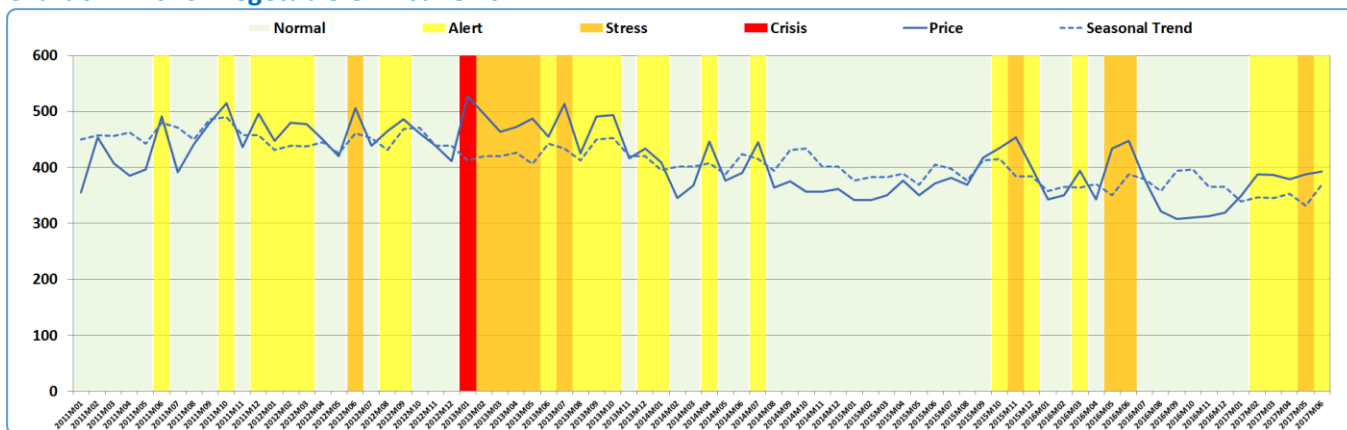


Chart 7: ALPS for Sugar – June 2017

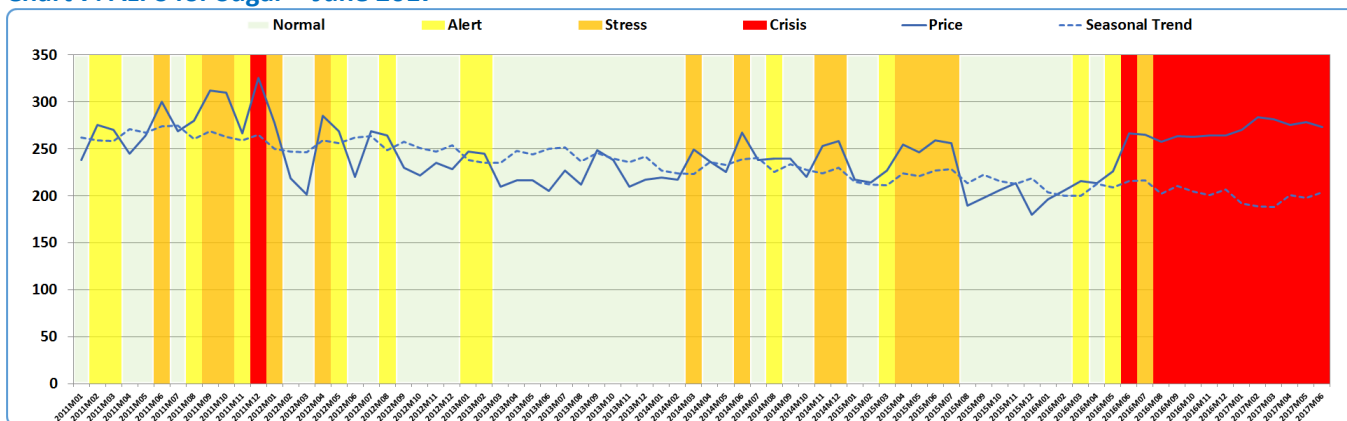


Chart 8: ALPS for Red Beans – June 2017

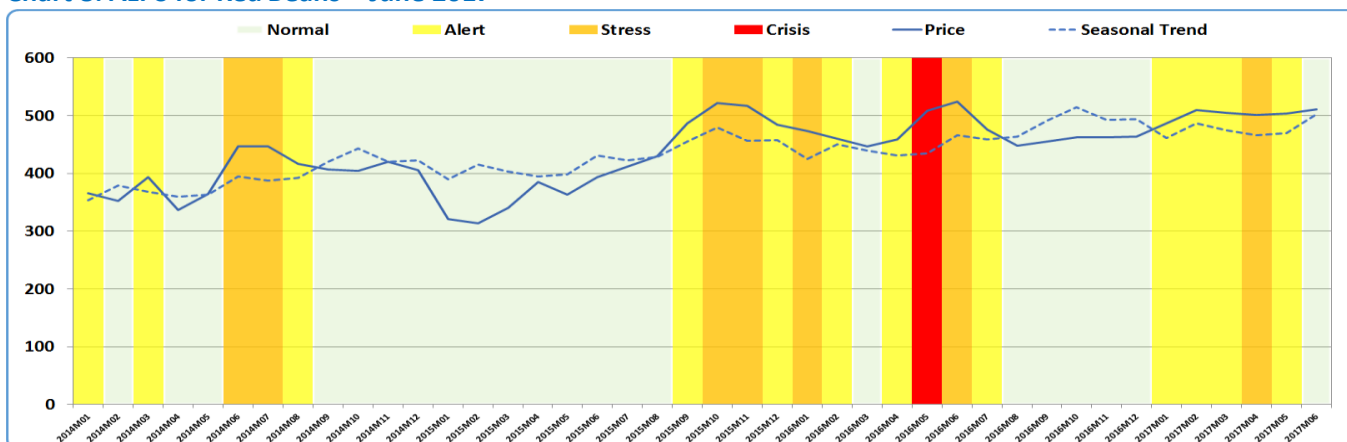
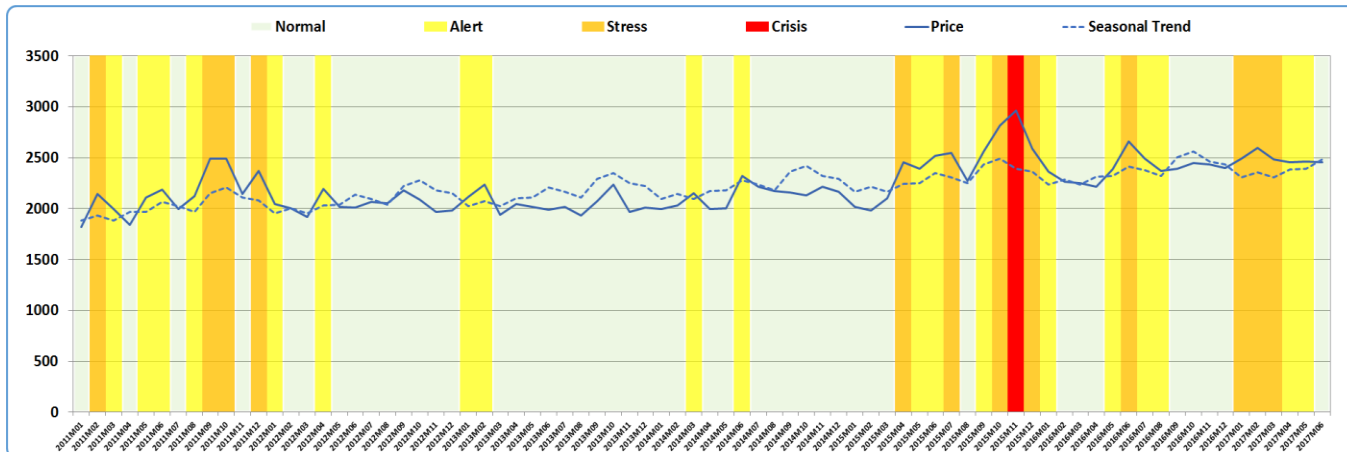


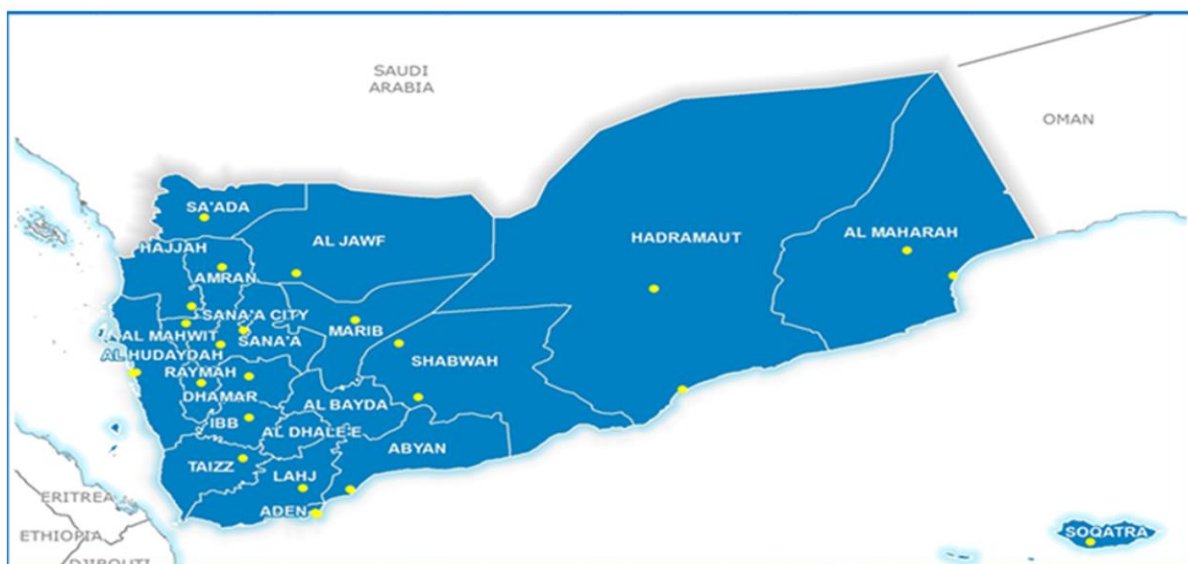
Chart 9: ALPS for Basic Food Basket Cost – June 2017



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 (red 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 (σ_{ϵ}).

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 2: Average retail prices of basic commodities in June 2017 by governorate

Governorate	Commodity	Current Month	Previous Period				Direction of Change			
			1 M	3 M	6 M	Pre-Crisis	(+/- 5%)	(+/-10%)	(+/-10%)	
Abyan	Cooking Gas	2438	3300	2750	3175	1925	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Diesel	170	170	221	173	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Oil (Vegetable)	360	360	374	313	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Onion	175	150	150	213	217	↑	↑	↓	↓
	Petrol	259	243	206	190	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Red Beans	600	600	600	500	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Sugar	250	253	250	265	214	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Wheat Flour	170	165	170	168	137	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Food Basket	3173	3117	3184	2964	2383	↓	↓	↓	↓
Addaleh	Cooking Gas	4000	3900	3000	3250	1925	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Diesel	196	234	219	209	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Oil (Vegetable)	375	370	375	310	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Onion	150	150	188	200	217	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Petrol	191	200	196	235	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Red Beans	600	600	475	450	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Sugar	300	300	300	324	214	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Wheat Flour	170	170	170	140	137	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Food Basket	3204	3198	3030	2615	2383	↓	↓	↓	↓
Aden	Cooking Gas	2500	1800	3000	2875	1925	↑	↓	↓	↓
	Diesel	160	160	415	194	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Oil (Vegetable)	351	306	346	300	341	↑	↓	↓	↓
	Onion	200	150	150	225	217	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Petrol	185	185	421	225	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Red Beans	550	588	600	500	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Sugar	300	300	300	250	214	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Wheat Flour	180	170	175	179	137	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Food Basket	3221	3113	3227	3065	2383	↓	↓	↓	↓
Al Baldha	Cooking Gas	3850	3800	2570	2650	1925	↓	↑	↓	↓
	Diesel	220	228	208	200	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Oil (Vegetable)	393	392	390	315	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Onion	150	313	150	213	217	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Petrol	228	223	240	244	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Red Beans	550	538	450	468	313	↓	↑	↓	↓
	Sugar	253	273	280	270	214	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Wheat Flour	170	173	175	188	137	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Food Basket	3134	3172	3052	3137	2383	↓	↓	↓	↓
Al Hodieda	Cooking Gas	4100	3950	3300	3500	1925	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Diesel	229	219	221	175	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Oil (Vegetable)	365	368	359	330	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Onion	195	185	163	200	217	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Petrol	240	229	219	285	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Red Beans	380	380	460	450	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Sugar	250	253	268	253	214	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Wheat Flour	145	150	164	152	137	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Food Basket	2599	2655	2912	2734	2383	↓	↓	↓	↓
Al Jawf	Cooking Gas	2650	2425	2200	2200	1925	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Diesel	211	210	198	160	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Oil (Vegetable)	410	410	410	369	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Onion	150	138	150	200	217	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Petrol	211	210	198	160	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Red Beans	500	500	500	515	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Sugar	280	280	280	225	214	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Wheat Flour	170	170	170	150	137	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Food Basket	3091	3089	3091	2842	2383	↓	↓	↓	↓
Al Mahra	Cooking Gas	3125	3500	3125	2275	1925	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Diesel	200	200	215	175	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Oil (Vegetable)	440	440	350	350	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Onion	225	150	188	288	217	↑	↓	↓	↓
	Petrol	200	200	200	190	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Red Beans	400	400	400	400	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Sugar	300	300	250	250	214	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Wheat Flour	180	180	170	158	137	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Food Basket	3104	3094	2879	2765	2383	↓	↓	↓	↓
Al Mahweet	Cooking Gas	4300	3750	3300	2850	1925	↑	↓	↓	↓
	Diesel	220	210	225	195	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Oil (Vegetable)	350	350	350	280	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Onion	175	200	188	238	217	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Petrol	238	240	288	234	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Red Beans	400	425	450	500	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Sugar	265	280	270	250	214	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Wheat Flour	150	150	153	150	137	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Food Basket	2668	2713	2770	2741	2383	↓	↓	↓	↓
Amran	Cooking Gas	4200	4000	2875	2800	1925	↓	↑	↓	↓
	Diesel	238	231	234	190	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Oil (Vegetable)	375	344	326	310	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Onion	100	138	200	200	217	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Petrol	246	238	245	218	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Red Beans	450	450	400	400	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Sugar	240	253	280	253	214	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Wheat Flour	150	160	170	150	137	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Food Basket	2746	2830	2866	2625	2383	↓	↓	↓	↓
Dhamar	Cooking Gas	4100	3675	2725	2800	1925	↑	↑	↓	↓
	Diesel	240	213	238	193	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Oil (Vegetable)	370	371	425	310	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Onion	150	150	138	188	217	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Petrol	240	233	280	198	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Red Beans	500	500	500	513	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Sugar	280	280	295	256	214	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Wheat Flour	150	150	150	150	137	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Food Basket	2834	2835	2896	2785	2383	↓	↓	↓	↓
Hadhramout	Cooking Gas	1900	1900	1900	2800	1925	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Diesel	175	175	175	160	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Oil (Vegetable)	400	416	375	314	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Onion	175	113	163	125	217	↑	↓	↓	↓
	Petrol	190	205	190	175	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Red Beans	600	600	600	450	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Sugar	300	300	280	250	214	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Wheat Flour	170	170	160	160	137	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Food Basket	3234	3242	3091	2796	2383	↓	↓	↓	↓
Hajja	Cooking Gas	4450	4225	3200	3200	1925	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Diesel	230	230	214	193	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Oil (Vegetable)	373	375	405	298	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Onion	150	150	113	200	217	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Petrol	236	238	230	211	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Red Beans	275	250	325	250	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Sugar	250	255	290	250	214	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Wheat Flour	185	200	200	174	137	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Food Basket	2880	3009	3155	2654	2383	↓	↓	↓	↓
Ibb	Cooking Gas	4200	4025	3125	3000	1925	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Diesel	244	275	275	205	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Oil (Vegetable)	425	398	393	290	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Onion	100	113	113	138	217	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Petrol	275	300	300	263	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Red Beans	600	600	600	450	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Sugar	300	300	295	250	214	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Wheat Flour	200	200	198	180	137	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Food Basket	3571	3543	3510	2987	2383	↓	↓	↓	↓
Laheg	Cooking Gas	3900	4000	3000	3000	1925	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Diesel	185	185	185	190	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Oil (Vegetable)	354	358	360	328	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Onion	150	150	150	200	217	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Petrol	185	185	230	193	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Red Beans	538	513	500	450	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Sugar	250	253	275	250	214	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Wheat Flour	170	170	170	150	137	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Food Basket	3074	3043	3036	2714	2383	↓	↓	↓	↓
Mareb	Cooking Gas	2000	2000	2000	2000	1925	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Diesel	150	156	150	150	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Oil (Vegetable)	450	450	413	333	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Onion	300	300	300	300	217	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Petrol	150	150	150	150	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Red Beans	550	550	575	520	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Sugar	250	253	250	265	214	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Wheat Flour	200	200	200	175	137	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Food Basket	3536	3537	3533	3107	2383	↓	↓	↓	↓
Rayma	Cooking Gas	4300	4325	3900	3325	1925	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Diesel	240	243	253	223	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Oil (Vegetable)	395	393	425	336	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Onion	200								

Annex 3: Average retail prices in June 2017 by commodity

Commodity	Governorate	Current Month	Previous Period				Direction of Change			
			I M	3 M	6 M	Pre-Crisis	(+/- 5%)	(+/-10%)	(+/-10%)	(+/-10%)
			I M	3 M	6 M	Pre-Crisis	I M	3 M	6 M	Pre-Crisis
Cooking Gas	Abyan	2438	3300	2750	3175	1925	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Addaleh	4000	3900	3000	3250	1925	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Aden	2500	1800	3000	2875	1925	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Al Baidha	3850	3800	2570	2650	1925	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Al Hodieda	4100	3950	3300	3500	1925	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Al Jawf	2650	2425	2200	2200	1925	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Al Mahra	3125	3500	3125	2275	1925	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Al Mahweet	4300	3750	3300	2850	1925	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Amran	4200	4000	2875	2800	1925	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Dhamar	4100	3675	2725	2800	1925	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Hadramout	1300	1900	1900	2800	1925	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Hajja	4450	4225	3200	3200	1925	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Ibb	4200	4025	3125	3000	1925	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Laheg	3900	4000	3000	3000	1925	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Mareb	2000	2000	2000	2000	1925	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Rayma	4300	4325	3900	3325	1925	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Sa'ada	4225	3500	2975	4000	1925	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Sana'a	3700	3875	3025	2875	1925	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Sana'a city	3700	3500	3325	2700	1925	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Shabwa	2500	3825	3200	3000	1925	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Soqatra	2200	2200	2200	5000	1925	↓	↓	↓	↑
	Taiz	4950	4950	5175	5000	1925	↓	↓	↓	↑

Commodity	Governorate	Current Month	Previous Period				Direction of Change			
			I M	3 M	6 M	Pre-Crisis	(+/- 5%)	(+/-10%)	(+/-10%)	(+/-10%)
			I M	3 M	6 M	Pre-Crisis	I M	3 M	6 M	Pre-Crisis
Diesel	Abyan	170	170	221	173	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Addaleh	196	234	219	209	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Aden	160	160	415	194	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Baidha	220	228	208	200	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Hodieda	229	219	221	175	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Jawf	211	210	198	160	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Mahra	200	200	215	175	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Mahweet	220	210	225	195	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Amran	238	231	234	190	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Dhamar	240	213	238	193	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Hadramout	175	175	175	160	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Hajja	230	230	214	193	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Ibb	244	275	275	205	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Laheg	185	185	185	190	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Mareb	150	150	150	150	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Rayma	240	243	253	223	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Sa'ada	250	245	250	250	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Sana'a	231	236	230	195	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Sana'a city	235	234	200	186	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Shabwa	226	223	230	189	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Soqatra	165	165	165	375	150	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Taiz	256	288	319	263	150	↓	↓	↓	↓

Commodity	Governorate	Current Month	Previous Period				Direction of Change			
			I M	3 M	6 M	Pre-Crisis	(+/- 5%)	(+/-10%)	(+/-10%)	(+/-10%)
			I M	3 M	6 M	Pre-Crisis	I M	3 M	6 M	Pre-Crisis
Petrol	Abyan	259	243	206	190	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Addaleh	191	200	196	235	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Aden	185	185	421	225	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Baidha	228	223	240	244	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Hodieda	240	229	219	285	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Jawf	211	210	198	160	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Mahra	200	200	200	190	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Mahweet	238	240	288	234	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Amran	246	238	245	218	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Dhamar	240	233	280	198	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Hadramout	190	205	190	175	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Hajja	236	238	230	211	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Ibb	275	300	300	263	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Laheg	185	185	230	193	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Mareb	150	150	150	150	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Rayma	250	248	268	238	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Sa'ada	266	245	275	213	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Sana'a	239	243	240	221	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Sana'a city	239	210	243	214	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Shabwa	220	221	259	225	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Soqatra	185	185	185	199	158	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Taiz	298	291	319	315	158	↓	↓	↓	↓

Commodity	Governorate	Current Month	Previous Period				Direction of Change			
			I M	3 M	6 M	Pre-Crisis	(+/- 5%)	(+/-10%)	(+/-10%)	(+/-10%)
			I M	3 M	6 M	Pre-Crisis	I M	3 M	6 M	Pre-Crisis
Red Beans	Abyan	600	600	600	500	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Addaleh	600	600	475	450	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Aden	550	588	600	500	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Baidha	550	538	450	468	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Hodieda	380	380	460	450	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Jawf	500	500	500	515	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Mahra	400	400	400	400	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Mahweet	400	425	450	500	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Amran	450	450	400	400	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Dhamar	500	500	500	513	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Hadramout	600	600	600	450	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Hajja	275	275	375	350	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Ibb	600	600	600	450	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Laheg	538	513	500	450	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Mareb	550	550	575	520	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Rayma	450	438	500	500	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Sa'ada	400	400	500	400	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Sana'a	500	500	438	450	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Sana'a city	450	525	475	453	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Shabwa	500	500	543	500	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Soqatra	600	600	600	600	313	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Taiz	450	525	520	500	313	↓	↓	↓	↓

Commodity	Governorate	Current Month	Previous Period				Direction of Change			
			I M	3 M	6 M	Pre-Crisis	(+/- 5%)	(+/-10%)	(+/-10%)	(+/-10%)
			I M	3 M	6 M	Pre-Crisis	I M	3 M	6 M	Pre-Crisis
Oil (Vegetable)	Abyan	360	360	374	313	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Addaleh	375	370	375	310	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Aden	351	350	346	300	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Baidha	393	392	390	315	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Hodieda	365	368	359	330	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Jawf	410	410	410	360	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Mahra	440	440	350	350	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Al Mahweet	350	350	350	290	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Amran	375	344	330	310	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Dhamar	370	371	425	310	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Hadramout	400	416	375	314	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Hajja	373	375	405	298	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Ibb	425	398	393	290	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Laheg	354	358	360	328	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Mareb	450	450	413	333	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Rayma	395	393	425	336	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Sa'ada	410	410	415	350	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Sana'a	374	373	386	300	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Sana'a city	385	373	380	300	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Shabwa	371	361	404	318	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Soqatra	400	400	350	350	341	↓	↓	↓	↓
	Taiz	500	500	500	338	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	250	253	250	265	214	—	—	—	↑
	Addaleh	300	300	300	324	214	—	—	—	↑
	Aden	300	300	300	250	214	—	—	↑	↑
	Al Baidha	253	273	280	270	214	↓	—	—	↑
	Al Hodieda	250	253	268	253	214	—	—	—	↑
	Al Jawf	280	280	280	275	214	—	—	↑	↑
	Al Mahra	300	300	250	250	214	—	↑	↑	↑
	Al Mahweet	265	280	270	250	214	↓	—	—	↑
	Amran	240	253	280	253	214	—	↓	—	↑
	Dhamar	280	280	295	256	214	—	—	—	↑
	Hadramout	300	300	280	250	214	—	—	↑	↑
	Hajja	250	255	290	250	214	—	↓	—	↑
	Ibb	300	300	295	250	214	—	—	↑	↑
	Laheg	250	253	275	250	214	—	—	—	↑
	Mareb	250	253	250	265	214	—	—	—	↑
	Rayma	300	300	300	300	214	—	—	—	↑
	Sa'ada	250	253	260	250	214	—	—	—	↑
	Sana'a	250	250	273	250	214	—	—	—	↑
Sana'a city	250	250	285	250	214	—	↓	—	↑	
Shabwa	300	325	350	300	214	↓	↓	↓	↑	
Soqatra	260	270	260	260	214	—	—	—	↑	
Taiz	313	320	300	293	214	—	—	—	↑	