YEMEN MARKET WATCH REPORT

June 2019 - Issue No. 37

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

Food markets have been generally stable throughout June 2019 compared to the previous month. However, the underlying risks of supply side shocks warn of further depreciation of the Yemeni riyal in 2019 and a pickup in consumer prices.

The average cost of the minimum food basket remains relatively stable (YER 4,647 per person per month) for the third month in a row. Nevertheless, the Alert for Price Spikes (ALPS) indicator for the national food basket indicates *crisis* levels in June 2019, mainly due to the low base effect during the first half of 2018.

The Yemeni riyal (YER) depreciated against the USD for the second month in a row (-4.2 percent), averaging USD/YER 556 in June, compared to USD/YER 533 in May. This trend started in the first week of May and continued until the end of June 2019. The exchange rate levels were generally similar across districts, with a trough value in Rayma of USD/YER 542.

The exchange rate of YER vs. the USD is a key determinant of food prices as well as fuel (petrol and diesel). Thus ***we expect the prices of food and fuel to slightly increase in July in response to the depreciation of the YER during June.***

The inconstant fuel availability continued to impede all northern governorates and a few of the southern governorates (Abyan, Addaleh and Aden) during June. In spite of availability constraints, ***prices of petrol and diesel decreased slightly, while prices of cooking gas were characterized by high variance between governorates.***

Please find the further details in the story map of the June Market Watch here.

Wheat Flour -2.0%
May : YER 275
June: YER 270

Red Beans +0.6%
May : YER 788
June : YER 793

Vegetable Oil +1.2%
May : YER 462
June : YER 468

Cooking Gas +3.3%
May : YER 4,023
June: YER 4,156

Petrol -1.6%
May : YER 342
June: YER 337

Diesel -1.2%
May : YER 384
June: YER 380

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1. MACROECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS

Macroeconomic Context: According to the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) report for July 2019, ***real GDP growth is still expected to slow down by 4.3 percent* in 2019.*** It is driven by slower private consumption (-4.3 percent) and a steep decline in gross fixed investments to 5.0 percent.

*World Economic Outlook data have a drastically more optimistic forecast for GDP growth of 2.05 percent for 2019.

The Ease of Doing Business Report for 2019 ranked Yemen the third to last globally (187th out of 190 markets), and the last in the MENA region in terms of the ease of doing business. Yemen's ranking was dragged down by the difficulty in securing electricity, access to credit, dealing with construction permits and trading across borders.

On the other hand, ***de-facto authorities announced the implementation of phase I of Vision 2019/2020*** in July 2019. The vision rests on various pillars including achieving overall economic stability and boosting partnerships with the private sector, increasing competitiveness, promoting rural development and overall social development.

Exchange Rate: In June, the exchange rate for credit documents remained fixed at the official rate of YER 440 per USD. Meanwhile, ***the unofficial exchange rate continued to depreciate against the USD for the second month in a row (-4.2 percent), averaging USD/YER 556 in June, compared to USD/YER 533 in May.*** This trend started in the first week of May and continued until the end of June 2019. The exchange rate levels were generally similar across districts, with a trough value in Rayma of USD/YER 542.

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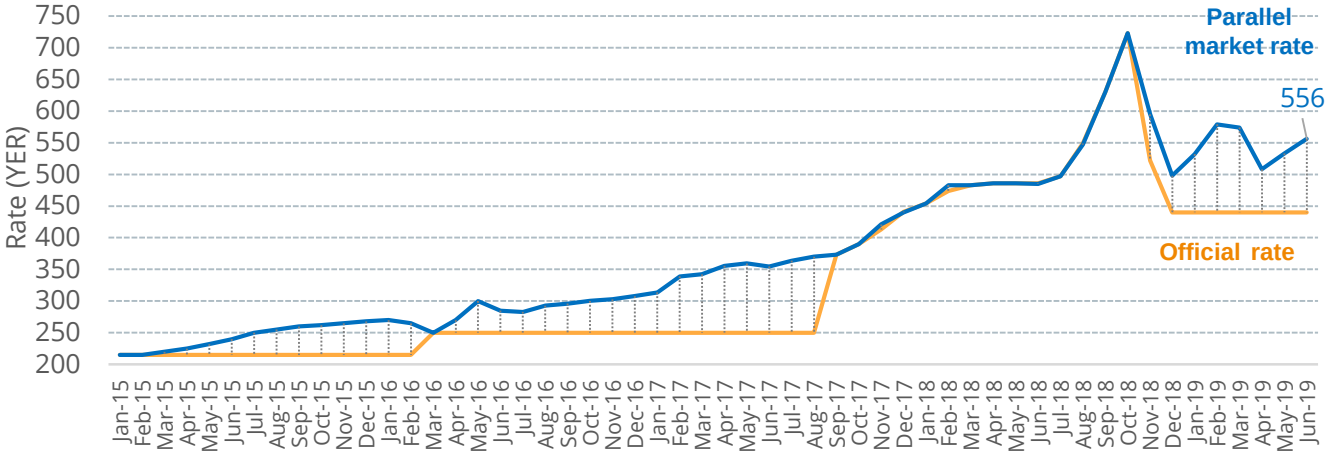
labor slightly increased to YER 7,920, compared to YER 7,858 during May, nearly twice the level for unskilled labour (YER 4,025).

Inflation rate: Food prices were largely stable during June. The average cost of the minimum food basket per person per month decreased by merely 1 percent to YER 4,647 compared to May 2019. At the same time, average fuel prices declined, for diesel and petrol by 1.2 and 1.4 percent, respectively, while they increased for cooking gas by 3.3 percent.

The cost of accessing basic utilities like clean water and electricity is constraining households' capacity to access food; for example water tanks (6,000 litres) cost about YER 6,000 in Sana'a, Aden and Hadramout, YER 8,000 in Hodieda and YER 18,000 in Taiz. As for electricity, 90 percent of the population do not have access to public electricity and thus the majority rely on solar panels. Public electricity is not available at all in the north, where private producers charge a weekly subscription of YER 300 in addition to YER 280 per kilowatt. On the other hand public electricity is partially available in the south and at affordable prices; for example YER 6 per kilowatt in the Hadramout and YER 6 – YER 19 in Aden (SEMC, May 2019).

Figure 1: Official and parallel market rate of the Yemeni Rial (YER) to USD - from pre-crisis period to June 2019



Source: WFP data

Y/Y change of YER relative to USD

-12.8%

M/M change of YER relative to USD

-4.2%

2. INTERVIEW OF THE MONTH WITH A LEADING COMMERCIAL BANK IN YEMEN: DYNAMICS OF THE EXCHANGE RATE MARKET IN YEMEN

WFP VAM team interviewed members of the management board of one of the leading commercial banks operating in Yemen. The questions and discussions revolved around the structure and dynamics of the exchange market in Yemen which is a key driver and determinant of food and fuel market prices.

Stylized Facts:

- Foreign currency is mostly ***circulated outside the banking sector***
- The average parallel market exchange rate is constantly higher in IRG controlled areas
- The exchange rate market is ***highly speculative*** since the beginning of 2015
- Food prices and thus household access to food are strongly correlated to the parallel exchange rate

The interviewees mentioned that there are ***nearly 650 exchange offices operating all over Yemen***. They explained that these offices (parallel market) and the overall exchange market are ***guided by a handful of affluent money traders/dealers in Sana'a*** who to a large extend control the market conduct across Yemen.

When asked about the role of exchange offices in the market they said "currently, the exchange offices are the most active financial intermediary in the country"; evidently exchange offices have unofficially taken over the role of the banking sector, acting as a *shadow banking system*. They interviewees also mentioned that suppliers and traders opened deposit accounts within the exchange offices and use them to settle their payments, thus official foreign reserves within the banking sector (net of SDRs and gold) are limited to about USD 79 million, whereas the stock of foreign currency in circulation in the parallel market is likely to exceed USD 2 billion.

Although the EIU, World Bank and others continue to highlight the risks of a wide scale banking crisis in Yemen, the interviewees ruled out this scenario and explained that interbank lending is hedging commercial banks against the possibility of bank-runs.

The interviewees were also asked to reflect on the reasons why the unofficial exchange rate is mostly higher in IRG controlled areas compared to areas under de-facto authorities, in turn they explained that the Central Bank in Aden attempted to narrow the gap between the official rate and parallel market rate as well as control speculations in the exchange market by setting the official rate for letters of credit at USD/YER 440. However, according to the interviewees this policy did not fully serve the intended objective because the de-facto authorities prohibited any official transactions with banks in IRG areas, thus the banking and commercial sectors in the north could not fully benefit from this policy measure. They also added that the majority of large scale commodity suppliers are situated in the north, therefore the impact on prices of food commodities was somehow limited.

They also linked higher exchange rates in IRG controlled areas to the monetization of public debt and the Central Bank's increased printing of money which in turn increased domestic liquidity and induced increasing dollarization in the south; they mentioned that "the impact of money printing was a bit less obvious in the north because authorities prohibited the use of the newly printed notes in De Facto areas, thus partially limited the impact on exchange rates on prices in the north."

The interviewees were also asked about their forecast for exchange rates during the rest of 2019. The interviewees envision two possible scenarios for the YER vs. the USD in the coming months, an optimistic scenario where authorities in IRG controlled areas and de-facto authorities reach an agreement and settle on a unified exchange rate policy, and in this case the exchange rate is likely to appreciate to USD/YER 480-500, and another "business as usual" scenario where both continue to work independently; in this case the exchange rate is expected to depreciate further.

3. FOOD SUPPLY AND AVAILABILITY

Food availability in central city markets:

In June, basic food commodities were widely available in all central city markets, with a few minor exceptions for red beans. To the contrary, the fuel sector has seen various shortages in supply; market shortfalls were reported for diesel, petrol and cooking gas mainly in the north and a few governorates in the south (Abyan, Addaleh and Aden), see Annex 1.

Key market routes: While food was available in June, the movement and delivery of humanitarian food aid was challenging.

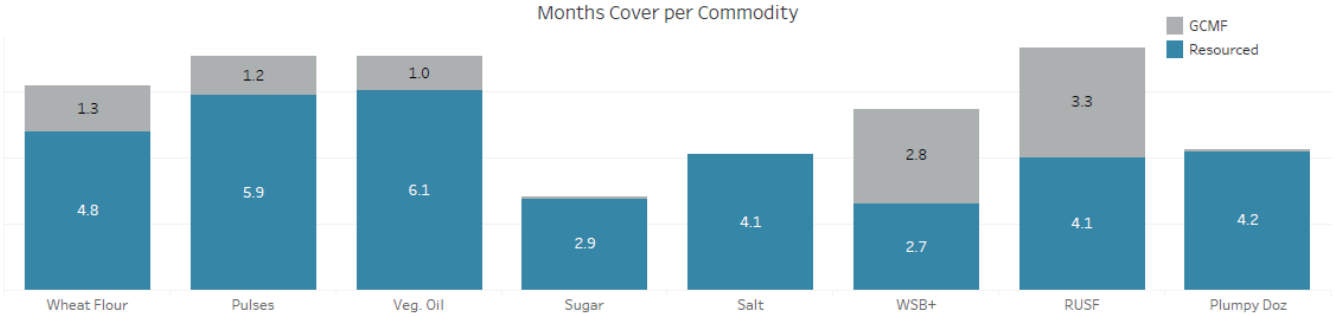
The security situation in Addaleh has been negatively affecting one of the key roads linking Sana'a to Aden (Addaleh road) which was blocked during the months of May, June and the first three weeks of July. All roads servicing the markets in the conflict areas were blocked which lead to impedances. Repeated customs and security checks are delaying the delivery of assistance and the restricted access at the main road between Sana'a and Aden has also proven costly as transporters of goods are forced to adapt and resort to alternate and more costly routes. Moreover, the recent floods for example in Aden, are forcing transporters to use alternate routes.

The WFP food supply overview (including purchase requisitions) on July 3rd amounted to 762 thousand MT. This included 604 thousand MT of wheat flour, covering over four and a half – not necessarily consecutive - months based on WFP operational requirements. In country stocks including Salalah amounted to 215 thousand MT (28 percent of total supply).

Figure 2: WFP food supply as of 3 July 2019

Food Supply Overview as of 3 July 2019

World Food Programme



Food Supply Overview (MT)

Commodity Category	Purchase Requisition	Supplier	High Sea	Salalah	In Country	Dispatched	Grand Total
Wheat Flour	63,715	406,638		3,840	129,416		603,609
Pulses		14,234	1,456		31,434		47,124
Veg. Oil	9,180	32,079	3,587		23,235		68,081
Sugar	0	5,377	988		3,045		9,410
Salt		1,161			1,504		2,665
WSB+		441	7,873		14,553		22,866
RUSF					6,228		6,228
Plumpy Doz		0			1,970		1,970
Grand Total	72,895	459,929	13,904	3,840	211,384		761,953

Note: 'Dispatched' includes what has been dispatched to CPs in the current cycle to get complete picture of months cover.

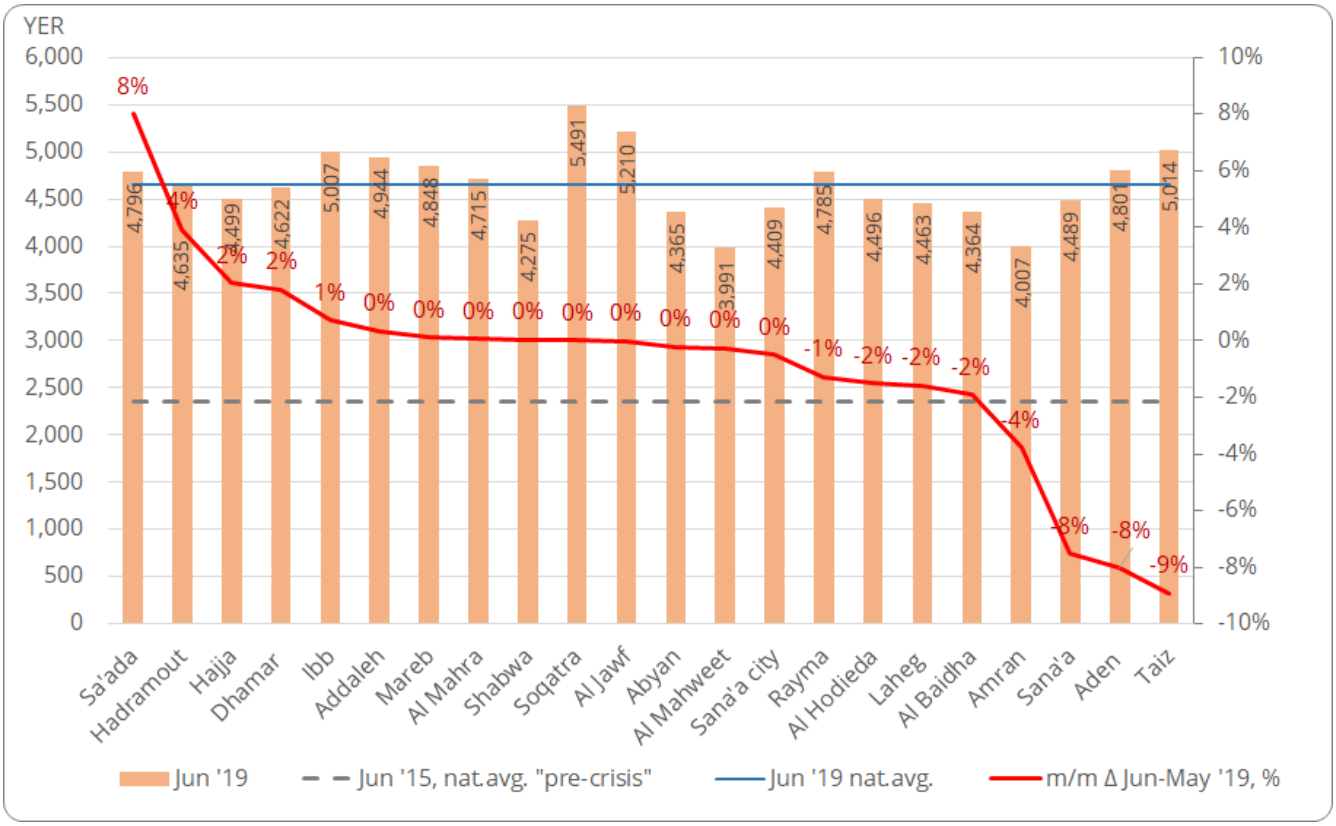
Source: WFP data

4. RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD COMMODITIES AND THE ESTIMATED COST OF THE MINIMUM FOOD BASKET

Cost of the minimum food basket: Food prices were largely stable at the national level during June. The average cost of the minimum food basket per person per month - which is composed of wheat flour, vegetable oil, red beans, sugar and salt - slightly decreased by 1 percent, reaching YER 4,647 compared to YER 4,692 in May 2019.

A few governorates from both the Northern and Southern regions have seen a steep monthly decline, including Taiz (-9 percent), Aden and Sana'a (-8 percent), while Sa'ada has seen a notable monthly increase of 8 percent (see figure 3 below).

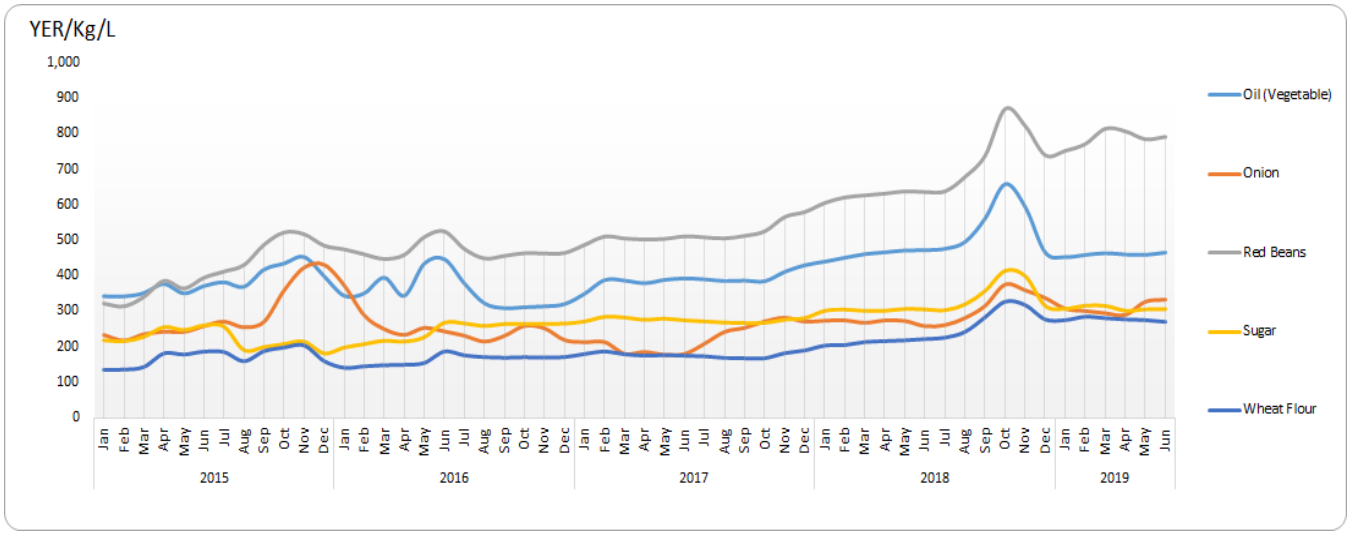
Figure 3: Cost of minimum food basket per person per month and monthly change in June 2019, by governorate (WFP data)



Source: WFP data

Monthly inflation rates for essential food items: Similar to the above, monthly prices of essential food items (wheat flour, red beans, vegetable oil, sugar and rice) either stabilized or decreased in most of the governorates, with the exception for red beans in Sa'ada (up by 46.9 percent), vegetable oil in Dhamar and Hadramout (up by 11.1 percent and 8.4 percent respectively) and rice in Sa'ada and Al Baidah (up by 9.1 percent and 7.6 percent respectively).

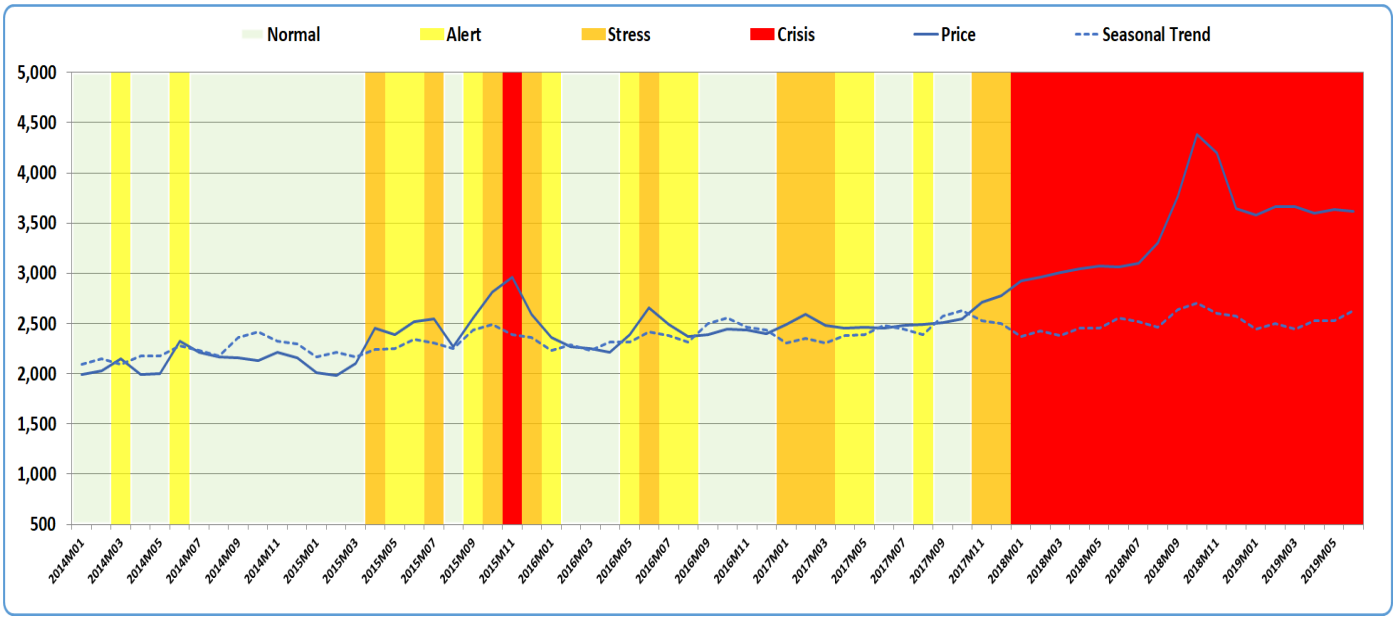
Figure 4: Price trend analysis of key food commodities from January 2015 to June 2019 (YER) – WFP data



ALERT FOR PRICE SPIKES (ALPS):

The Alert for Price Spikes (ALPS) indicator was developed for each of the basic food commodities in Yemen and compares historical market data with the monthly national averages from January 2011 to June 2019. The results of the ALPS analysis reflect the changes in market prices of essential food commodities as well as the cost of the minimum food basket. The analysis for the month of June 2019 shows that the ALPS for all the essential food commodities (wheat flour, vegetable oil, red beans, salt and sugar) continued to be in crisis levels since the beginning of 2018 which reflects the cumulative impact of the worsening market situation on the cost of the minimum food basket (see Figure 4). More commodity-specific ALPS for Yemen markets are available on VAM's Economic Explorer.

Figure 5: ALPS for the cost of minimum basic food basket – June 2019 and monthly trends since 2011



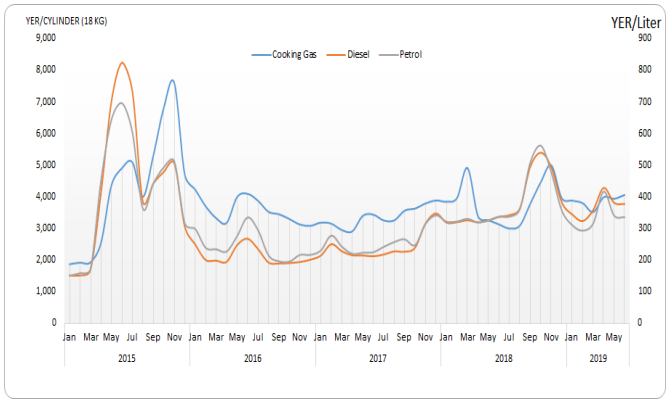
Source: WFP data

5. FUEL MARKET

Availability: As stated in the previous bulletins, northern Yemen and a few governorates in the south continue to experience constrained availability in petrol, diesel and cooking gas, most obviously in Abyan.

De-facto authorities continue to distribute a limited number of cooking gas cylinders in northern governorates (field observations).

Figure 6: Average prices of diesel, petrol and cooking gas



Source: WFP data

Prices: ***The average price of diesel slightly decreased by 1.2 percent to YER 380 in June. For petrol it went down by 1.6 percent to YER 337.*** As can be seen from figures 6 & 7, Rayma and Dhamar saw the largest decline in prices of diesel and petrol respectively during June.

Average prices of petrol and diesel remain significantly higher in the north compared to the south. The average price of diesel reached YER 429 in the north compared to YER 320 in the south, while petrol averaged YER 374 in the north compared to YER 292 in the south.

Prices of cooking gas showed high variances across governorates. The price per an 18kg cylinder ranged between YER 1,750 in Mareb to YER 9,500 in Sa'ada. Overall, the average national price in June increased by 3.3 percent compared to May to YER 4,156 /18kg.

Figure 7: Month-on-month change of diesel prices during June 2019

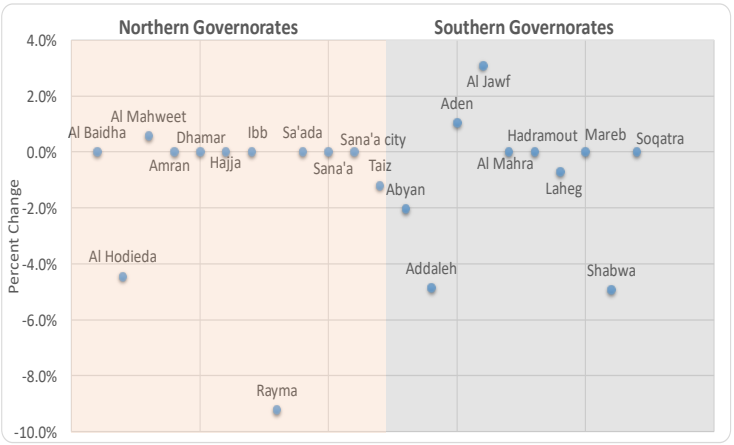


Figure 8: Month-on-month change of petrol prices during June 2019

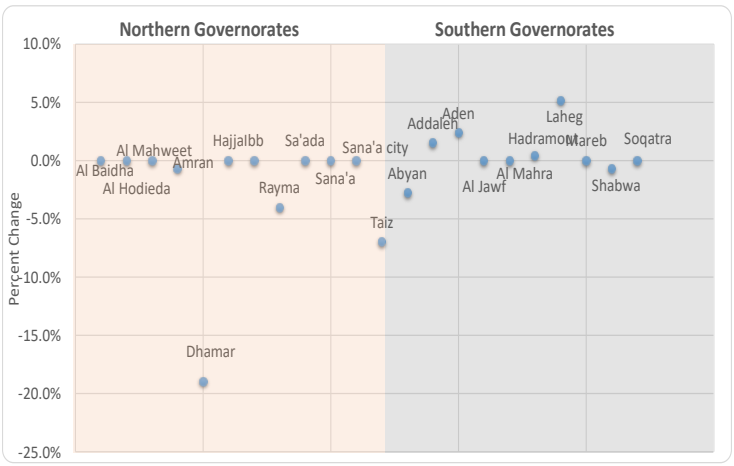
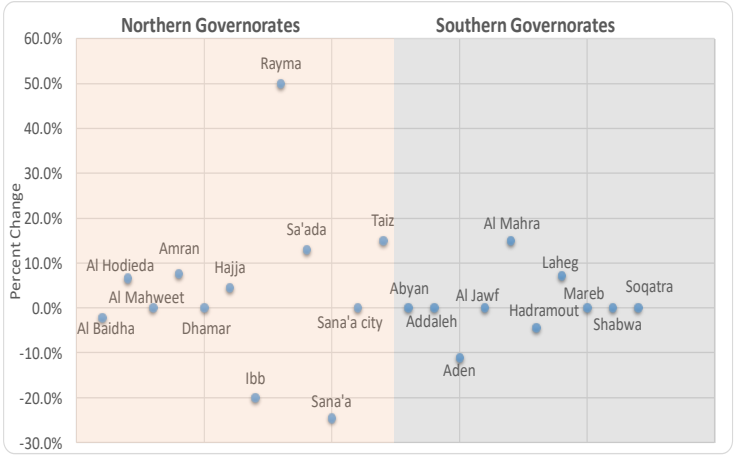


Figure 9: Month-on-month change of cooking gas prices during June 2019



Source: WFP data

6. BRIEF INSIGHTS FROM HOTSPOTS IN THE NORTH: HAJJA AND HODIEDAH

Food markets were stable in Hajja in June

A key informant (KI) from Hajja confirmed availability of food in markets during June. Food prices were rather stable, mainly due to the ease of importing essential food items and more stabilised currency exchange rates in 2019.

Most of the commodities sold in the shop are products of Hail Said Anam.

Other sources of food commodities include traders from Al Hodieda and Aden ports and from Saudi Arabia via Al Wadia passage through Hadramout. Additional food aid was available in Hajja. As reported by the KI, around 5,000 food baskets were distributed by one of the large scale suppliers to IDPs affected by the conflict in Aslam. Also, wheat flour was distributed by the same supplier to about 15 bakeries in Bani Hassan / Abs to bake bread for isolated IDPs. All this comes on top of WFP's in-kind general food assistance to approximately 57 percent of the population in Hajja governorate which makes a significant portion of the overall needed supply.

The return of IDPs to Hodeida is adding demand on local food markets

IDPs seem to increasingly return to Hodieda during the past few months (close monitoring is advisable), partially for reasons of improved security in some of the areas in Hodeida and also because of increased living costs in host communities, especially rents. Key informants from Al-Hodieda confirmed availability of food during June and reported stable food prices during the first three weeks of the month, after which prices started to rise. Prices of wheat and vegetable oil slightly increased by 4 and 2 percent respectively compared to May 2019, while prices of petrol and cooking gas increased by 10 and 41 percent respectively during the last week of June.

7. KEY CHALLENGES AND RISKS AFFECTING AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS TO FOOD MARKETS IN 2019

Continued speculations on the riyal in the black market, shortages in foreign currency reserves and further depreciation of the Yemeni riyal vis-à-vis the USD are likely to induce persistently high inflation rates.

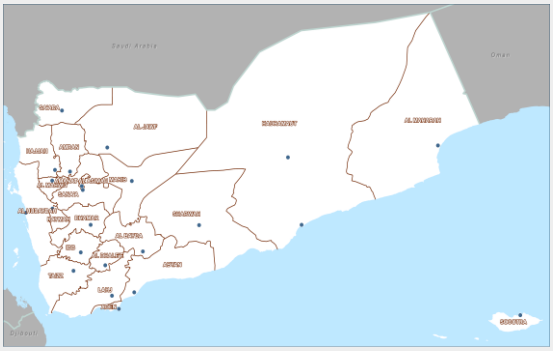
Increasing monetization of the fiscal debt (money printing), is also expected to increase inflationary pressures in 2019. This will further erode the purchasing capacity of households, especially that real GDP is expected to slow down by 4.3 percent for the whole year.

Persistent and increasing conflict in hotspot areas, e.g. Addaleh, Al Hodieda or Hajja continue to adversely affect trade flows and supply chains of food and non-food commodities.

MARKET DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

WFP collects market information remotely on a weekly basis from all 22 governorates of Yemen through key informants located at capitals of all governorates as well as from partners operating throughout Yemen. Map 1 shows the locations of markets where we collect information from. Data are cleaned and consolidated mostly into monthly averages for the Yemen Monthly Watch Report. Food and fuel prices are analysed against previous periods, including key baselines, such as the pre-crisis values of February 2015.

Map 1: Locations of markets monitored by WFP



Field monitors and key informants collect also information about the availability. The classification of availability is based on 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 reporting 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: wheat flour, sugar, red beans, vegetable oil and salt. The quantities are adjusted against the survival caloric intake needs.

The Alert for Price Spikes (ALPS) is a WFP- Developed indicator calculated as follows: $ALPS = (Price_{it} - Season_{it})/\sigma_{\varepsilon}$. *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 form of charts using four categories based on the ALPS thresholds describing the market situation either as normal, alert, stress, or crisis.*

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

Annex 1: Availability of basic commodities during current month (June 2019) and previous months

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

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

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

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

Source: WFP data

Annex 2: Average retail prices of basic commodities by governorate – June 2019 and previous months

Governorate	Commodity	Current Month	Previous Period				Direction of Change			
			1 M	3 M	6 M	Pre-Crisis	(+/- 5%)	(+/-10%)	(+/-10%)	(+/-10%)
Abyan	Cooking Gas	2500	2500	2500	2500	1925	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Diesel	363	370	308	320	150	▭	↑	↑	↑
	Oil (Vegetable)	406	415	425	506	341	▭	▭	↓	↑
	Onion	375	300	313	425	217	↑	↑	↓	↑
	Petrol	350	360	308	323	158	▭	↑	▭	↑
	Red Beans	800	800	950	800	313	▭	↓	▭	↑
	Sugar	280	280	285	288	214	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Wheat Flour	250	250	278	268	137	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Food Basket	4404	4403	4926	4708	2383	▭	↓	▭	↑
Addaleh	Cooking Gas	2500	2500	2500	2275	1925	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Diesel	343	360	370	325	150	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Oil (Vegetable)	443	421	430	400	341	▭	▭	↑	↑
	Onion	400	375	300	375	217	▭	↑	▭	↑
	Petrol	330	325	300	321	158	▭	↑	▭	↑
	Red Beans	800	800	800	800	313	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Sugar	300	315	350	300	214	▭	↓	▭	↑
	Wheat Flour	300	300	300	300	137	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Food Basket	4989	4969	4980	4941	2383	▭	▭	▭	↑
Aden	Cooking Gas	4000	4500	4000	2875	1925	↓	▭	↑	↑
	Diesel	364	360	375	325	150	▭	▭	↑	↑
	Oil (Vegetable)	425	425	419	409	341	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Onion	325	275	263	300	217	↑	↑	▭	↑
	Petrol	323	315	283	280	158	▭	↑	↑	↑
	Red Beans	800	1000	1000	800	313	↓	↓	▭	↑
	Sugar	300	300	300	283	214	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Wheat Flour	288	300	290	265	137	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Food Basket	4826	5239	5123	4558	2383	▭	▭	▭	↑
Al Baidha	Cooking Gas	5625	5750	5425	5325	1925	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Diesel	430	430	413	454	150	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Oil (Vegetable)	491	468	458	500	341	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Onion	325	275	325	338	217	↑	▭	▭	↑
	Petrol	365	365	355	415	158	▭	▭	↓	↑
	Red Beans	700	625	713	750	313	↑	▭	▭	↑
	Sugar	275	283	295	254	214	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Wheat Flour	255	275	273	270	137	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Food Basket	4396	4474	4573	4632	2383	▭	▭	▭	↑
Al Hodieda	Cooking Gas	4025	3775	3150	6750	1925	▭	↑	↓	↑
	Diesel	430	450	410	401	150	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Oil (Vegetable)	403	400	456	440	341	▭	↓	▭	↑
	Onion	263	275	275	275	217	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Petrol	374	374	355	409	158	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Red Beans	900	950	1100	825	313	▭	↓	▭	↑
	Sugar	260	260	265	295	214	▭	▭	↓	↑
	Wheat Flour	250	250	260	273	137	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Food Basket	4520	4591	4973	4708	2383	▭	▭	▭	↑
Al Jawf	Cooking Gas	2150	2150	2000	2050	1925	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Diesel	250	243	180	210	150	▭	↑	↑	↑
	Oil (Vegetable)	550	550	550	550	341	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Onion	225	300	213	200	217	↓	▭	↑	▭
	Petrol	220	220	180	210	158	▭	↑	▭	↑
	Red Beans	500	500	500	500	313	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Sugar	400	400	400	400	214	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Wheat Flour	350	350	400	400	137	▭	↓	↓	↑
	Food Basket	5221	5231	5755	5753	2383	▭	▭	▭	↑
Al Mahra	Cooking Gas	2875	2500	2500	2500	1925	↑	↑	↑	↑
	Diesel	350	350	313	281	150	▭	↑	↑	↑
	Oil (Vegetable)	440	440	391	350	341	▭	↑	↑	↑
	Onion	338	300	313	438	217	↑	▭	↓	↑
	Petrol	350	350	325	301	158	▭	▭	↑	↑
	Red Beans	1250	1250	1000	900	313	▭	↑	↑	↑
	Sugar	260	253	250	263	214	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Wheat Flour	220	220	205	250	137	▭	▭	↓	↑
	Food Basket	4749	4741	4173	4491	2383	▭	↑	▭	↑
Al Mahweet	Cooking Gas	3200	3200	3200	3450	1925	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Diesel	430	428	418	461	150	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Oil (Vegetable)	525	531	450	488	341	▭	↑	▭	↑
	Onion	313	350	300	300	217	↓	▭	▭	↑
	Petrol	365	365	355	425	158	▭	▭	↓	↑
	Red Beans	450	450	600	600	313	▭	↓	↓	↑
	Sugar	300	300	300	300	214	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Wheat Flour	250	250	253	253	137	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Food Basket	4028	4040	4188	4228	2383	▭	▭	▭	↑
Amran	Cooking Gas	3500	3250	3000	4375	1925	▭	↑	↓	↑
	Diesel	430	430	405	455	150	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Oil (Vegetable)	414	443	506	534	341	▭	↓	↓	↑
	Onion	400	400	338	275	217	▭	↑	↑	↑
	Petrol	365	368	355	405	158	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Red Beans	588	638	575	550	313	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Sugar	273	263	313	273	214	▭	↓	▭	↑
	Wheat Flour	245	250	283	263	137	▭	↓	▭	↑
	Food Basket	4056	4208	4543	4299	2383	▭	↓	▭	↑
Dhamar	Cooking Gas	8000	8000	3300	10000	1925	▭	↑	↓	↑
	Diesel	430	430	426	468	150	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Oil (Vegetable)	514	463	474	466	341	↑	▭	↑	↑
	Onion	400	313	288	325	217	↑	↑	↑	↑
	Petrol	380	469	363	424	158	↓	▭	↓	↑
	Red Beans	900	825	913	725	313	▭	▭	↑	↑
	Sugar	300	298	300	275	214	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Wheat Flour	250	258	270	245	137	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Food Basket	4672	4577	4845	4298	2383	▭	▭	▭	↑
Hadramout	Cooking Gas	2150	2250	2213	2063	1925	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Diesel	305	305	280	265	150	▭	▭	↑	↑
	Oil (Vegetable)	420	388	440	434	341	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Onion	231	244	214	288	217	▭	▭	↓	▭
	Petrol	301	300	285	309	158	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Red Beans	738	700	828	838	313	▭	↓	↓	↑
	Sugar	315	303	313	306	214	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Wheat Flour	280	273	270	250	137	▭	▭	↑	↑
	Food Basket	4643	4472	4682	4484	2383	▭	▭	▭	↑
Hajja	Cooking Gas	5750	5500	3250	8000	1925	▭	↑	↓	↑
	Diesel	430	430	405	460	150	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Oil (Vegetable)	474	475	488	481	341	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Onion	350	300	200	275	217	↑	↑	↑	↑
	Petrol	365	365	355	415	158	▭	▭	↓	↑
	Red Beans	725	700	700	638	313	▭	▭	↑	↑
	Sugar	295	300	300	300	214	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Wheat Flour	265	260	270	270	137	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Food Basket	4531	4438	4544	4459	2383	▭	▭	▭	↑
Ibb	Cooking Gas	2000	2500	3000	3500	1925	↓	↓	↓	▭
	Diesel	430	430	375	460	150	▭	↑	▭	↑
	Oil (Vegetable)	500	466	468	459	341	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Onion	213	250	200	275	217	↓	▭	↓	▭
	Petrol	365	365	325	415	158	▭	↑	↓	↑
	Red Beans	800	800	900	825	313	▭	↓	▭	↑
	Sugar	300	300	313	338	214	▭	▭	↓	↑
	Wheat Flour	300	300	338	313	137	▭	↓	▭	↑
	Food Basket	5023	4993	5536	5172	2383	▭	▭	▭	↑
Laheg	Cooking Gas	3750	3500	3500	3500	1925	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Diesel	350	353	363	328	150	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Oil (Vegetable)	421	421	423	391	341	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Onion	338	225	275	450	217	↑	↑	↓	↑
	Petrol	331	315	301	296	158	▭	▭	↑	↑
	Red Beans	850	900	900	800	313	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Sugar	300	300	300	300	214	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Wheat Flour	250	250	250	300	137	▭	▭	↓	↑
	Food Basket	4494	4549	4557	4942	2383	▭	▭	▭	↑
Mareb	Cooking Gas	1750	1750	1750	2063	1925	▭	▭	↓	▭
	Diesel	175	175	181	413	150	▭	▭	↓	↑
	Oil (Vegetable)	455	450	464	449	341	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Onion	475	500	375	325	217	▭	↑	↑	↑
	Petrol	175	175	175	238	158	▭	▭	↓	↑
	Red Beans	700	700	650	625	313	▭	▭	↑	↑
	Sugar	380	380	380	380	214	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Wheat Flour	300	300	300	300	137	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Food Basket	4899	4897	4822	4764	2383	▭	▭	▭	↑
Rayma	Cooking Gas	6000	4000	6250	2000	1925	↑	▭	↑	↑
	Diesel	431	475	448	525	150	▭	▭	↓	↑
	Oil (Vegetable)	520	528	543	531	341	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Onion	350	375	313	388	217	▭	↑	▭	↑
	Petrol	450	469	415	500	158	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Red Beans	1000	1000	950	600	313	▭	▭	↑	↑
	Sugar	300	300	300	300	214	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Wheat Flour	250	255	280	250	137	▭	↓	▭	↑
	Food Basket	4814	4879	5082	4260	2383	▭	▭	↑	↑
Sa'ada	Cooking Gas	8700	7700	5850	7125	1925	↑	↑	↑	↑
	Diesel	430	430	408	420	150	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Oil (Vegetable)	425	425	425	550	341	▭	▭	↓	↑
	Onion	400	375	425	275	217	▭	▭	↑	↑
	Petrol	365	365	355	424	158	▭	▭	↓	↑
	Red Beans	900	613	550	600	313	↑	↑	↑	↑
	Sugar	300	305	350	400	214	▭	↓	↓	↑
	Wheat Flour	275	280	288	300	137	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Food Basket	4846	4487	4501	4835	2383	▭	▭	▭	↑
Sana'a	Cooking Gas	3000	3975	3200	3000	1925	↓	▭	▭	↑
	Diesel	430	430	413	465	150	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Oil (Vegetable)	483	465	479	435	341	▭	▭	↑	↑
	Onion	300	300	263	300	217	▭	↑	▭	↑
	Petrol	365	365	355	421	158	▭	▭	↓	↑
	Red Beans	750	775	825	800	313	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Sugar	300	300	300	295	214	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Wheat Flour	260	293	250	288	137	↓	▭	▭	↑
	Food Basket	4517	4883	4508	4831	2383	▭	▭	▭	↑
Sana'a city	Cooking Gas	3200	3200	3200	3000	1925	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Diesel	430	430	394	438	150	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Oil (Vegetable)	450	465	471	431	341	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Onion	300	363	325	338	217	↓	▭	↓	↑
	Petrol	365	365	355	399	158	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Red Beans	800	750	800	775	313	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Sugar	273	265	300	290	214	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Wheat Flour	250	258	280	250	137	▭	↓	▭	↑
	Food Basket	4437	4468	4795	4393	2383	▭	▭	▭	↑
Shabwa	Cooking Gas	2500	2500	2375	2250	1925	▭	▭	↑	↑
	Diesel	363	381	345	306	150	▭	▭	↑	↑
	Oil (Vegetable)	436	435	434	463	341	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Onion	300	300	275	400	217	▭	▭	↓	↑
	Petrol	335	338	308	356	158	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Red Beans	700	700	775	713	313	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Sugar	300	300	325	368	214	▭	▭	↓	↑
	Wheat Flour	250	250	275	280	137	▭	▭	↓	↑
	Food Basket	4290	4288	4667	4695	2383	▭	▭	▭	↑
Soqatra	Cooking Gas	8500	8500	7750	7000	1925	▭	▭	↑	↑
	Diesel	343	343	314	345	150	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Oil (Vegetable)	600	600	600	575	341	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Onion	500	500	500	550	217	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Petrol	200	200	200	225	158	▭	▭	↓	↑
	Red Beans	1000	1000	1000	1000	313	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Sugar	400	400	370	425	214	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Wheat Flour	300	300	295	300	137	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Food Basket	5491	5491	5427	5481	2383	▭	▭	▭	↑
Taiz	Cooking Gas	5750	5000	4950	3500	1925	↑	↑	↑	↑
	Diesel	415	420	404	400	150	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Oil (Vegetable)	500	500	440	438	341	▭	↑	↑	↑
	Onion	300	375	263	350	217	↓	↑	↓	↑
	Petrol	365	393	358	388	158	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Red Beans	800	863	863	700	313	▭	▭	↑	↑
	Sugar	300	300	313	300	214	▭	▭	▭	↑
	Wheat Flour	300	338	280	238	137	↓	▭	↑	↑
	Food Basket	5036	5538	4846	4164	2383	▭	▭	↑	↑

Annex 3: Average retail prices by commodity during June 2019 and previous months

Commodity	Governorate	Current Month	Previous Period				Direction of Change			
			1 M	3 M	6 M	Pre-Crisis	(+/- 5%) 1 M	(+/-10%) 3 M	(+/-10%) 6 M	(+/-10%) Pre-Crisis
Cooking Gas	Abyan	2500	2500	2500	2500	1925	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Addaleh	2500	2500	2500	2275	1925	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Aden	4000	4500	4000	2875	1925	▼	▭	▲	▲
	Al Baidha	5625	5750	5425	5325	1925	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Al Hodieda	4025	3775	3150	6750	1925	▲	▲	▼	▲
	Al Jawf	2150	2150	2000	2050	1925	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Al Mahra	2875	2500	2500	2500	1925	▲	▲	▲	▲
	Al Mahweet	3200	3200	3200	3450	1925	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Amran	3500	3250	3000	4375	1925	▲	▲	▼	▲
	Dhamar	8000	8000	3300	10000	1925	▭	▲	▼	▲
	Hadramout	2150	2250	2213	2063	1925	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Hajja	5750	5500	3250	8000	1925	▭	▲	▼	▲
	Ibb	2000	2500	3000	3500	1925	▼	▼	▼	▭
	Laheg	3750	3500	3500	3500	1925	▲	▭	▭	▲
	Mareb	1750	1750	1750	2063	1925	▭	▭	▼	▭
	Rayma	6000	4000	6250	2000	1925	▲	▭	▲	▲
	Sa'ada	8700	7700	5850	7125	1925	▲	▲	▲	▲
	Sana'a	3000	3975	3200	3000	1925	▼	▭	▭	▲
	Sana'a city	3200	3200	3200	3000	1925	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Shabwa	2500	2500	2375	2250	1925	▭	▭	▲	▲
	Soqatra	8500	8500	7750	7000	1925	▭	▭	▲	▲
	Taiz	5750	5000	4950	3500	1925	▲	▲	▲	▲
Diesel	Abyan	363	370	308	320	150	▭	▲	▲	▲
	Addaleh	343	360	370	325	150	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Aden	364	360	375	325	150	▭	▭	▲	▲
	Al Baidha	430	430	413	454	150	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Al Hodieda	430	450	410	401	150	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Al Jawf	250	243	180	210	150	▭	▲	▲	▲
	Al Mahra	350	350	313	281	150	▭	▲	▲	▲
	Al Mahweet	430	428	418	461	150	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Amran	430	430	405	455	150	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Dhamar	430	430	426	468	150	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Hadramout	305	305	280	265	150	▭	▭	▲	▲
	Hajja	430	430	405	460	150	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Ibb	430	430	375	460	150	▭	▲	▭	▲
	Laheg	350	353	363	328	150	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Mareb	175	175	181	413	150	▭	▭	▼	▲
	Rayma	431	475	448	525	150	▼	▭	▼	▲
	Sa'ada	430	430	408	420	150	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Sana'a	430	430	413	465	150	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Sana'a city	430	430	394	438	150	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Shabwa	363	381	345	306	150	▭	▭	▲	▲
	Soqatra	343	343	314	345	150	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Taiz	415	420	404	400	150	▭	▭	▭	▲
Oil (Vegetable)	Abyan	406	415	425	506	341	▭	▭	▼	▲
	Addaleh	443	421	430	400	341	▲	▭	▲	▲
	Aden	425	425	419	409	341	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Al Baidha	491	468	458	500	341	▲	▭	▭	▲
	Al Hodieda	403	400	456	440	341	▭	▼	▭	▲
	Al Jawf	550	550	550	550	341	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Al Mahra	440	440	391	350	341	▭	▲	▲	▲
	Al Mahweet	525	531	450	488	341	▭	▲	▭	▲
	Amran	414	443	506	534	341	▼	▼	▼	▲
	Dhamar	514	463	474	466	341	▲	▭	▲	▲
	Hadramout	420	388	440	434	341	▲	▭	▭	▲
	Hajja	474	475	488	481	341	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Ibb	500	466	468	459	341	▲	▭	▭	▲
	Laheg	421	421	423	391	341	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Mareb	455	450	464	449	341	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Rayma	520	528	543	531	341	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Sa'ada	425	425	425	550	341	▭	▭	▼	▲
	Sana'a	483	465	479	435	341	▭	▭	▲	▲
	Sana'a city	450	465	471	431	341	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Shabwa	436	435	434	463	341	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Soqatra	600	600	600	575	341	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Taiz	500	500	440	438	341	▭	▲	▲	▲
Onion	Abyan	375	300	313	425	217	▲	▲	▼	▲
	Addaleh	400	375	300	375	217	▲	▲	▭	▲
	Aden	325	275	263	300	217	▲	▲	▭	▲
	Al Baidha	325	275	325	338	217	▲	▭	▭	▲
	Al Hodieda	263	275	275	275	217	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Al Jawf	225	300	213	200	217	▼	▭	▲	▭
	Al Mahra	338	300	313	438	217	▲	▭	▼	▲
	Al Mahweet	313	350	300	300	217	▼	▭	▭	▲
	Amran	400	400	338	275	217	▭	▲	▲	▲
	Dhamar	400	313	288	325	217	▲	▲	▲	▲
	Hadramout	231	244	214	288	217	▼	▭	▼	▭
	Hajja	350	300	200	275	217	▲	▲	▲	▲
	Ibb	213	250	200	275	217	▼	▭	▼	▭
	Laheg	338	225	275	450	217	▲	▲	▼	▲
	Mareb	475	500	375	325	217	▭	▲	▲	▲
	Rayma	350	375	313	388	217	▼	▲	▭	▲
	Sa'ada	400	375	425	275	217	▲	▭	▲	▲
	Sana'a	300	300	263	300	217	▭	▲	▭	▲
	Sana'a city	300	363	325	338	217	▼	▭	▼	▲
	Shabwa	300	300	275	400	217	▭	▭	▼	▲
	Soqatra	500	500	500	550	217	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Taiz	300	375	263	350	217	▼	▲	▼	▲

Commodity	Governorate	Current Month	Previous Period				Direction of Change			
			1 M	3 M	6 M	Pre-Crisis	(+/- 5%) 1 M	(+/-10%) 3 M	(+/-10%) 6 M	(+/-10%) Pre-Crisis
Petrol	Abyan	350	360	308	323	158	▭	▲	▭	▲
	Addaleh	330	325	300	321	158	▭	▲	▭	▲
	Aden	323	315	283	280	158	▭	▲	▲	▲
	Al Baidha	365	365	355	415	158	▭	▭	▼	▲
	Al Hodieda	374	374	355	409	158	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Al Jawf	220	220	180	210	158	▭	▲	▭	▲
	Al Mahra	350	350	325	301	158	▭	▭	▲	▲
	Al Mahweet	365	365	355	425	158	▭	▭	▼	▲
	Amran	365	368	355	405	158	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Dhamar	380	469	363	424	158	▼	▭	▼	▲
	Hadramout	301	300	285	309	158	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Hajja	365	365	355	415	158	▭	▭	▼	▲
	Ibb	365	365	325	415	158	▭	▲	▼	▲
	Laheg	331	315	301	296	158	▲	▭	▲	▲
	Mareb	175	175	175	238	158	▭	▭	▼	▲
	Rayma	450	469	415	500	158	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Sa'ada	365	365	355	424	158	▭	▭	▼	▲
	Sana'a	365	365	355	421	158	▭	▭	▼	▲
	Sana'a city	365	365	355	399	158	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Shabwa	335	338	308	356	158	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Soqatra	200	200	200	225	158	▭	▭	▼	▲
	Taiz	365	393	358	388	158	▼	▭	▭	▲
Red Beans	Abyan	800	800	950	800	313	▭	▼	▭	▲
	Addaleh	800	800	800	800	313	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Aden	800	1000	1000	800	313	▼	▼	▭	▲
	Al Baidha	700	625	713	750	313	▲	▭	▭	▲
	Al Hodieda	900	950	1100	825	313	▼	▼	▭	▲
	Al Jawf	500	500	500	500	313	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Al Mahra	1250	1250	1000	900	313	▭	▲	▲	▲
	Al Mahweet	450	450	600	600	313	▭	▼	▼	▲
	Amran	588	638	575	550	313	▼	▭	▭	▲
	Dhamar	900	825	913	725	313	▲	▭	▲	▲
	Hadramout	738	700	828	838	313	▲	▼	▼	▲
	Hajja	725	700	700	638	313	▭	▭	▲	▲
	Ibb	800	800	900	825	313	▭	▼	▭	▲
	Laheg	850	900	900	800	313	▼	▭	▭	▲
	Mareb	700	700	650	625	313	▭	▭	▲	▲
	Rayma	1000	1000	950	600	313	▭	▭	▲	▲
	Sa'ada	900	613	550	600	313	▲	▲	▲	▲
	Sana'a	750	775	825	800	313	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Sana'a city	800	750	800	775	313	▲	▭	▭	▲
	Shabwa	700	700	775	713	313	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Soqatra	1000	1000	1000	1000	313	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Taiz	800	863	863	700	313	▼	▭	▲	▲
Sugar	Abyan	280	280	285	288	214	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Addaleh	300	315	350	300	214	▭	▼	▭	▲
	Aden	300	300	300	283	214	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Al Baidha	275	283	295	254	214	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Al Hodieda	260	260	265	295	214	▭	▭	▼	▲
	Al Jawf	400	400	400	400	214	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Al Mahra	260	253	250	263	214	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Al Mahweet	300	300	300	300	214	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Amran	273	263	313	273	214	▭	▼	▭	▲
	Dhamar	300	298	300	275	214	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Hadramout	315	303	313	306	214	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Hajja	295	300	300	300	214	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Ibb	300	300	313	338	214	▭	▭	▼	▲
	Laheg	300	300	300	300	214	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Mareb	380	380	380	380	214	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Rayma	300	300	300	300	214	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Sa'ada	300	305	350	400	214	▭	▼	▼	▲
	Sana'a	300	300	300	295	214	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Sana'a city	273	265	300	290	214	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Shabwa	300	300	325	368	214	▭	▭	▼	▲
	Soqatra	400	400	370	425	214	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Taiz	300	300	313	300	214	▭	▭	▭	▲
Wheat Flour	Abyan	250	250	278	268	137	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Addaleh	300	300	300	300	137	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Aden	288	300	290	265	137	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Al Baidha	255	275	273	270	137	▼	▭	▭	▲
	Al Hodieda	250	250	260	273	137	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Al Jawf	350	350	400	400	137	▭	▼	▼	▲
	Al Mahra	220	220	205	250	137	▭	▭	▼	▲
	Al Mahweet	250	250	253	253	137	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Amran	245	250	283	263	137	▭	▼	▭	▲
	Dhamar	250	258	270	245	137	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Hadramout	280	273	270	250	137	▭	▭	▲	▲
	Hajja	265	260	270	270	137	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Ibb	300	300	338	313	137	▭	▼	▭	▲
	Laheg	250	250	250	300	137	▭	▭	▼	▲
	Mareb	300	300	300	300	137	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Rayma	250	255	280	250	137	▭	▼	▭	▲
	Sa'ada	275	280	288	300	137	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Sana'a	260	293	250	288	137	▼	▭	▭	▲
	Sana'a city	250	258	280	250	137	▭	▼	▭	▲
	Shabwa	250	250	275	280	137	▭	▭	▼	▲
	Soqatra	300	300	295	300	137	▭	▭	▭	▲
	Taiz	300	338	280	238	137	▼	▭	▲	▲