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Field Report Summary

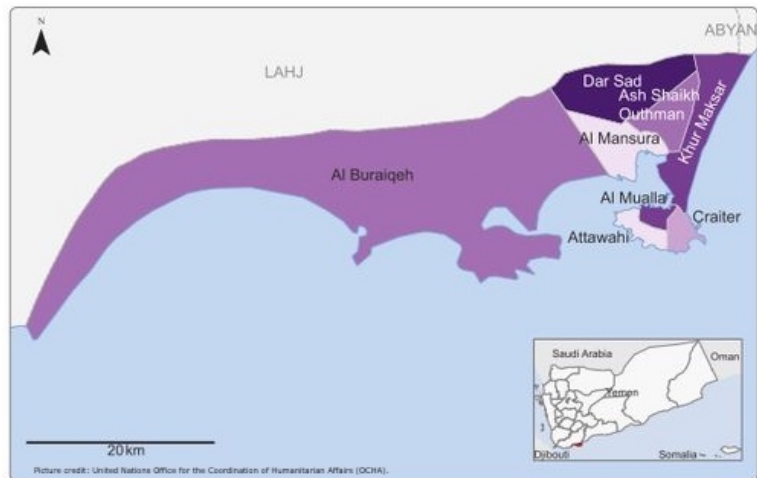
Sixth Edition | Report Date: (June 16 – June 30) Second Half of May 2026

Geographical Scope: The Capital, Aden (Sheikh Othman, Al Mansoura, Al Mualla, Khormaksar, Al Buraqeh, Dar Saad, Sira, Al Tawahi)

You can view all reports and publications of the “Radar Aden” platform on the website radaraden.org

Overview

The second half of June 2026 witnessed a mixed picture in the capital, Aden, combining relatively positive indicators on the path of administrative reform and anti-corruption efforts with shocking security developments that revealed continued fragility within certain security formations.



On the security front, an extortion scandal involving a leader within the former "Security Belt" forces dominated the scene, followed days later by the abduction of human rights activist Raafat Al-Saadi from Al-Qasr Street in Mansoura, which ignited angry protests and road closures at the end of the period. In contrast, the period recorded a notable step represented by a judicial decision to freeze assets belonging to the dissolved Southern Transitional Council (STC), which was met with widespread public welcome and a wave of mockery directed at the Council's statement.

Politically, a new southern political alliance supporting the federal state project was announced, alongside the government's continued wave of administrative changes affecting ministry undersecretaries and directors of government facilities. Economically,



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the \$220 million Saudi grant to cover state employees' salaries is a positive initiative that reflects well on the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's support for Yemen, and the platform will track its actual impact on citizens' living conditions over the coming period, while the electricity and water crises continued to exhaust residents — offset by a notable drop in the prices of some basic food commodities such as chicken and eggs.

Note to reader: This summary is followed by more detailed reporting (pages 10–27), an indicator chart by district (pages 22–23), and urgent recommendations (pages 23–26).

Impact of Previous Reports (A Success Story for the “Radar Aden” Platform)

From Field Monitoring to Institutional Response

Continuing the "Radar Aden" platform's approach of translating field assessment data into tangible institutional responses, this edition documents an additional indicator of monitoring translating into action:

Ministerial Action on Rising Medicine and Healthcare Service Prices

The platform had repeatedly documented, in previous editions, unjustified increases in the prices of medicines and healthcare services in the capital, Aden, and had called for urgent regulatory intervention to protect citizens' health security. In response to this repeated monitoring, the relevant minister launched a field regulatory campaign. However, this period's field assessment indicates that this campaign — while a positive initiative that should be credited to its initiator — has not yet achieved its intended goals, as citizen complaints about the high cost of medicines and healthcare services remain ongoing. The platform affirms that documenting this gap between the intention to respond and its actual impact is an integral part of its monitoring role, and it renews its call for intensified field follow-up to ensure that the impact of decisions actually reaches the citizen.



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Key Challenges and Field Indicators

1. Service Collapse and Public Safety

- **Ongoing Electricity Crisis:** The power outage crisis continues to top residents' list of hardships, with outages recorded exceeding 20 hours per day specifically in Mansoura district, due to a severe fuel crisis affecting the Mansoura power station — which, according to field monitoring, resulted in recorded deaths among the elderly and patients with chronic illnesses.
- **Deteriorating Water and Sanitation:** Water cuts continued for periods extending to days and sometimes weeks in some neighborhoods, forcing residents to rely entirely on purchasing water from tanker trucks at high prices, alongside recurring sewage overflow in Mansoura resulting from the shutdown of sewage pumps due to continuous power outages.
- **Infrastructure Risks:** Volunteers documented serious deterioration in electrical transmission networks, where the 132-kilovolt transmission line in Mansoura went out of service, alongside the spread of exposed wiring and deep pits, and the spoilage of a shipment of children's medicine and vitamins (80 cartons) due to poor storage in the Free Zone.
- **House Fire in Dar Saad District:** The tragedy of fires continues to recur across different areas, including a fire in a three-story house in Dar Saad district caused by faulty solar power system wiring — yet Civil Defense remains unable to respond effectively to such fires, with fire trucks arriving nearly empty of water. Fires also included the burning of a transformer in Jibal Al-Tawanik in the Tawahi area, cutting off electricity to several neighborhoods.
- **Partial Humanitarian Response:** On June 21, the King Salman Relief Center distributed about 2,806 food baskets benefiting more than 9,800 people in





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Mansoura and Khormaksar, while the "Masam" project continued mine and war remnant clearance operations in Aden and other governorates.

2. Security and Political Developments

- **Extortion Scandal within the National Security Forces:** Leaked audio recordings and videos exposed a sector commander within the National Security forces (formerly the Security Belt) blackmailing a minor girl and threatening her family, in addition to being accused, along with 11 other individuals, of a group rape crime. The case sparked widespread public anger, prompting Southern Resistance councils to hold sessions and threaten to storm security camps; it ended with the suspect's arrest, referral to the Public Prosecution, and the appointment of a replacement.
- **Abduction of Activist Raafat Al-Saadi:** On the evening of June 30, a masked military force raided a commercial shop on Al-Qasr Street in Mansoura and abducted human rights activist Raafat Al-Saadi (brother-in-law of the forcibly disappeared Lieutenant Colonel Ali Ashal Al-Jaadani), sparking angry protests, closure of main roads, tire burning, and the raising of the activists' photos while demanding to know their fate.
- **Development in the Assassination Case of the Social Fund Director:** Aden's security administration published recorded confessions and video clips of suspects in the assassination case of engineer Wisam Qaed, considered a security achievement after a long period of controversy over the incident.
- **Freezing of the Dissolved STC's Assets:** On June 17, the Attorney General issued a decision to place a precautionary freeze on assets belonging to the dissolved Southern Transitional Council, including the freezing of 14 billion Yemeni rials, amid widespread public welcome and a wave of mockery on social media directed at the dissolved Council's statement.
- **"No to Guardianship" Demonstration:** On June 20, supporters of the dissolved STC organized a rally at Al-Urood Square in Khormaksar rejecting "Saudi





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guardianship." Security forces intervened to remove photos and banners, and gunfire and stone-throwing occurred without notable injuries.

- **Formation of a New Political Alliance:** On June 16, the establishment of the "Southern National Alliance" supporting the federal Yemen project was announced, along with the naming of its presidential body, alongside continued preparations for a south-south dialogue in Riyadh.



- **Wave of Government Administrative Changes:** This included widespread changes to ministry undersecretaries (most notably Interior and Transport) and directors of airports and government facilities as part of a reform plan, including the forced removal of the Tax Authority director, accompanied by an arrest order from the Attorney General after he refused to hand over his post.

3. Economic Situation and Food Security

- **Saudi Financial Support:** A \$220 million Saudi financial grant was announced to help the Yemeni government cover state employees' salaries and contribute to stabilizing conditions — a positive step that reflects well on the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's support for Yemen. The "Radar Aden" platform will continue monitoring the impact of this support on the ground over the coming weeks and months, to track the extent to which it is actually reflected in the average citizen's daily living conditions.
- **Decline in Basic Food Prices:** A significant drop was recorded in the prices of chicken and eggs following their transport being allowed after the end of the dissolved STC's control, which had previously prevented their entry from

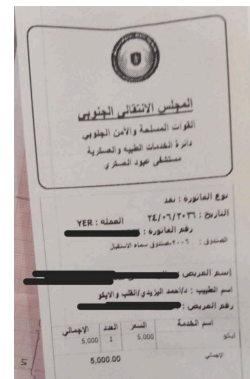


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Houthi-controlled areas and Taiz into Aden — reflected in a 10-30% drop in fast food and restaurant prices.

- **The Electronic ID Card Crisis:** The disbursement of March salaries — conditioned on obtaining a digital ID card costing up to 21,000 rials, and exceeding 47,000 rials for individuals born outside Yemen after calculating penalties — sparked widespread anger among National Army soldiers (whose salaries do not exceed 60,000 rials), compared to salaries of the Southern Armed Forces, which reach 420,000 rials regularly.
- **Discontent Over Continued Financial Flows to the Dissolved STC:** General discontent emerged following revelations that the dissolved STC's financial committee continued collecting financial revenues from entities including the Aboud Military Hospital affiliated with the Ministry of Defense.



4. Public Mood and Popular Protests

- **Public Mockery and Relief:** The decision to freeze the dissolved STC's assets was met with a wave of sarcastic comments on social media, and popular phrases expressing relief escalated, such as "The money has returned to the state's embrace."
- **Escalating Anger Over Security Impunity:** The blackmail incident and the abduction of activist Al-Saadi deepened citizens' sense of the fragility of oversight over some security apparatus elements, and growing calls emerged for removing weapons from Aden and dismantling camps within residential neighborhoods.
- **Relative Decline in Political Mobilization:** The spread of about 31 public screens broadcasting World Cup matches contributed to easing political polarization in the street for limited periods, while citizens continued to express their exhaustion with living conditions through phrases summarizing their daily state.
- **Limited Positive Indicators:** Some citizens reported relative improvement in how detention and arrest cases were handled compared to before, and a noticeable decrease in bribery demands within some government institutions according to field testimonies, alongside a relative improvement in fuel availability.



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Response Roadmap (Key Urgent Recommendations)

Based on the field indicators documented during the period (June 16-30, 2026), the "Radar Aden" platform recommends urgent action across the following tracks:

Security and Legal Track

- Open an independent and transparent investigation into the abduction of human rights activist Raafat Al-Saadi, and immediately release him, with public disclosure of the party responsible for his detention.
- Refer the extortion and sexual assault case involving the National Security official to a fair and public judiciary, ensuring that the remaining 11 suspects do not escape accountability.
- Dismantle the "masks and unofficial uniform" mechanism used by some security patrols in carrying out detention and abduction operations, and require all security forces operating in Aden to wear official uniforms specific to their sector or unit, along with clear identification badges during any field intervention.
- Subject all forms of restriction of liberty to immediate and documented Public Prosecution oversight, to stop the arbitrary detention cases still being practiced despite the relative improvement reported.
- Follow up on the implementation of the decision to freeze the dissolved STC's assets, and verify the halt of any parallel financial collection still occurring through entities linked to it (such as the Aboud Military Hospital), to ensure the actual return of resources to the state treasury.
- Regulate the raising/removal of political symbols and images in public squares through proportionate security measures, to avoid repeating confrontations such as the one that occurred at Al-Urood Square in Khormaksar.

Service Track

- Urgently address the fuel crisis at the Mansoura power generation station, as the direct cause of outages exceeding 20 hours per day linked to deaths of elderly people and chronically ill patients.



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- Urgently maintain the 132kV electrical transmission network, which is experiencing failures threatening a complete system collapse, alongside repairing damaged sewage networks in Mansoura and Sheikh Othman.
- Activate an emergency water distribution plan for neighborhoods experiencing continuous multi-day water cuts, and regulate water tanker prices to prevent exploitation of the water scarcity crisis.
- Review storage procedures for medical and food aid in the Free Zone and customs points, following the spoilage of a shipment of children's medicine and vitamins due to poor storage.
- Expand the scope of humanitarian distribution (similar to the King Salman Center's food basket initiative) to include additional districts suffering from service disruptions, with priority given to the elderly and people with disabilities.

Economic and Living Track

- Review the Electronic ID Card Fee Decision: Review the decision requiring regular armed forces soldiers to obtain a new electronic ID card for a fee of 21,000 rials, despite their current cards remaining valid and unexpired, or postpone this requirement and link it to a fair salary increase, to avoid escalating tension within the ranks of the National Army.
- Disclose the mechanism for disbursing the \$220 million Saudi grant and link it to measurable indicators of improved living conditions, to avoid repeating the pattern of "announced support with no tangible impact."
- Monitor the impact of the decline in chicken and egg prices to ensure its continuity and prevent a reversal, while studying the possibility of extending a similar import mechanism to other basic commodities (such as rice and flour) that recorded price increases.
- Activate effective oversight of medicine prices, going beyond the symbolic campaign that has not achieved a notable impact according to field monitoring, through a declared reference pricing mechanism and periodic follow-up.



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Political and Social Track (Containment and Communication)

- Involve civil and human rights actors (the Civil Forces Coordination, Southern Resistance Councils, the National Committee for Investigating Human Rights Violation Claims, the Ministry of Legal Affairs and Human Rights) in any investigations related to security violations, to contain escalating tension between these parties and the Public Prosecution and security apparatus.
- Enhance transparency in the process of new political alliances (the "Southern National Alliance") and the planned south-south dialogue in Riyadh, by keeping public opinion in Aden informed of their outcomes as they happen.
- Take advantage of the relative social truce created by World Cup events to open channels for community dialogue on the issue of loose weapons and defusing tension, instead of settling for temporary calm.
- Support the continuation of slight improvement indicators in how security apparatus deal with citizens and the decline in bribery demands, by reinforcing them with official complaint mechanisms citizens can access without fear of retaliation.

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Detailed Report

Sixth Edition | Report Date: (June 16 – June 30) Second Half of May 2026

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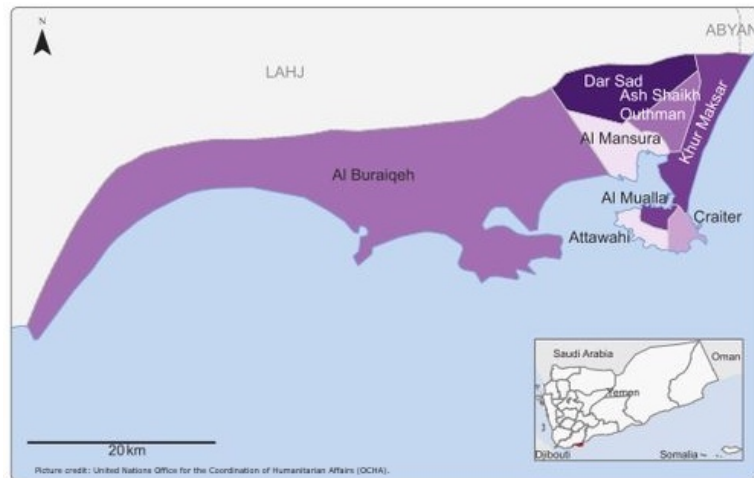
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Introduction

The "Radar Aden" platform continues documenting the capital Aden's interactions with its compounded crises, presenting in this sixth edition a picture of the second half of June 2026 (June 16-30) — a period that combined a rare positive institutional indicator,

represented by a judicial decision to freeze assets attributed to the dissolved Southern Transitional Council, with a succession of serious security breaches affecting a minor girl on one hand, and a well-known human rights activist on the other. The period saw no improvement in the state of basic services, as the electricity and water crises continued to top residents' hardships, especially in Mansoura district, which recorded the highest outage indicators linked to deaths among the elderly.

Politically, the period saw the announcement of a new southern alliance and preparations for a south-south dialogue in Riyadh, alongside the continuation of the government's wave of administrative changes affecting a number of undersecretaries and facility directors as part of a declared reform plan — accompanied in one case by a direct confrontation with a director who refused to hand over his position. Economically, the \$220 million Saudi financial grant is a positive initiative to support Yemen that reflects well on the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, while prices of some basic food





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commodities (chicken and eggs specifically) recorded a notable decline that was met with limited-impact public relief in the face of continued high prices for other commodities such as qat, rice, flour, and meat.

As with previous editions, this edition relies on documented field assessment conducted by the eyes of youth committee volunteers through three integrated monitoring forms (general assessment, public sentiment monitoring, and event documentation), alongside daily follow-up of security, political, and economic developments in the capital — achieving the principle of triangulated verification and limiting the impact of circulating rumors.

Impact of Previous Reports (A Success Story for the “Radar Aden” Platform)

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First: The Basic Services and Public Institutions Sector (Continued Collapse and Sharp Disparity Between Districts)

The services sector continued to deteriorate during the second half of June, with a sharp disparity between districts reaching its peak in Mansoura district, which recorded the worst indicators across the capital.

1. The Electricity and Fuel Crisis

- **Field Reality:** Field monitoring in Mansoura district recorded outages exceeding 20 hours per day on some days, against operating hours not exceeding 4-5 hours split between morning and evening periods — although some days saw operating hours drop to as little as two hours against four hours of cuts. This is attributed to a severe fuel crisis (shortage of diesel and gasoil) that struck the Mansoura power station, causing it to repeatedly go out of service and leading to a near-total collapse of the power system in its vicinity. In contrast, other districts such as Khormaksar, Sheikh Othman, and Dar Saad recorded operating hours ranging between 4 and 6 hours distributed throughout the day, reflecting a sharp geographic disparity in the distribution of electrical load and maintenance.
- **Infrastructure:** Volunteers documented serious deterioration in the 132-kilovolt transmission networks in Mansoura, where the fragility of these networks led to a complete system shutdown following a collision of migrating bird flocks with the main transmission lines in early June — reflecting a structural weakness in maintenance that goes beyond the immediate fuel crisis.
- **Community Impact:** The prolonged outages in Mansoura, coinciding with a wave of severe humidity, resulted in actual recorded deaths among the elderly and vulnerable groups, according to documented field testimonies. The worsening humanitarian situation prompted intervention by the King Salman Relief Center, which on June 21 distributed about 2,806 food baskets benefiting 9,821 individuals (1,403 families) in Mansoura and Khormaksar districts, including host communities, displaced persons, and deaf, mute, and blind individuals.



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2. Deterioration of Water and Sanitation

- **Field Reality:** Water conditions in most districts are described as "cut off," with outages sometimes extending for a full month, as in the Abdullah Ghanem neighborhood in Sheikh Othman, or for several consecutive days followed by limited pumping hours that do not reach upper floors with sufficient pressure — forcing residents to rely entirely on purchasing water from tanker trucks at prices beyond their financial means. In Mansoura district, recurring sewage overflow was recorded in inner alleys and markets due to the shutdown of sewage pumps caused by the continuous power outages resulting from a lack of diesel allocated to operate these stations.
- **Community Impact:** The continuation of the water crisis, combined with sewage overflow, reinforces serious health and environmental risks, and doubles the financial burden on families for whom purchasing water has become a forced, rather than exceptional, expense from their already limited budgets.

3. Infrastructure and Public Safety Risks

- The tragedy of fires continues to recur across different areas, including a fire in a three-story house in Dar Saad district caused by faulty solar power system wiring — yet Civil Defense remains unable to respond effectively to such fires, with fire trucks arriving nearly empty of water. Fires also included the burning of a transformer in Jibal Al-Tawanik in the Tawahi area, cutting off electricity to several neighborhoods.





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- Volunteers documented, across several neighborhoods (Mansoura, Sheikh Othman, Khormaksar), the spread of exposed and dangling electrical wires, unfenced deep pits, and accumulated garbage and construction debris, alongside the intermixing of saline well water with the main water project supply in some Sheikh Othman neighborhoods.
- In Tawahi district (Jibal Al-Tawanik), an oil leak from an electrical generator — which residents had reported to the electricity administration two weeks earlier without response — resulted, due to this negligence, in the generator exploding, cutting off power to more than a hundred homes, though without human injuries.
- The June 30 protests in Mansoura (in response to the abduction of activist Raafat Al-Saadi) resulted in the closure of the main Al-Qasr Street and its side streets using burning tires, causing a complete traffic paralysis and partial damage to the asphalt surface due to the heat.

4. Status of Public Institutions

Field assessment showed a clear disparity in the performance of public institutions: while institutions such as the health complex in Dar Saad and customs in Mansoura continued operating normally, other institutions operated at a severely partial level, such as public hospitals and health centers in Mansoura (lack of medical staff, inability to maintain cooling and medicine storage) and the Kod Al-Othmani health center in Sheikh Othman (operating only one day per week). The Tax Authority office in Mansoura also experienced severe administrative disruption due to a handover dispute, requiring direct intervention from the Governor of Aden to end the crisis on June 28. Separately, a shipment of children's medicine and vitamins (80 cartons) was spoiled at the Free Zone customs in Mansoura due to storage in uncooled metal containers under the sun, while volunteers in Sheikh Othman reported extortion practices by the local council against street vendors through imposing excessive levies and fees.



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Security and Political Dynamics (Successive Scandals Amid a Rare Accountability Indicator)

This period constituted one of the most intense periods on the security front, with a succession of incidents revealing the fragility of internal oversight over some security apparatus elements, countered by a rare indicator of judicial accountability against the dissolved STC.

1. "No to Guardianship" Demonstration at Al-Urood Square (June 20)

In the early morning hours, about two hundred supporters of the dissolved Southern Transitional Council, who came from outside the city of Aden (mainly from Dhale governorate and Yafea districts), organized a rally at Al-Urood Square in Khormaksar under the slogan "Loyalty to Aidarous Al-Zubaidi and Rejection of Saudi Guardianship," raising Al-Zubaidi's photos and banners offensive to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. As the day progressed, the numbers grew significantly to reach about 6,000 people.



Security Belt forces (formerly), Military Police, and Giants Brigades forces intervened to remove the photos and banners, prompting protesters to respond by throwing stones at security forces accompanied by obscene insults that went beyond political criticism to insults against the Divine, which ultimately forced security forces to withdraw from the square to avoid wider escalation. Gunfire occurred during this to disperse the crowds, and no injuries were recorded, but field documentation indicated the forces' use of various weapons (23mm caliber, rifles) and vehicles in an attempt to control the swelling crowd.



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2. Sexual Extortion Scandal in Mansoura (Late June)

Leaked audio recordings and video clips exposed a commander within the National Security forces (formerly the Security Belt) blackmailing a minor girl into an illicit relationship with him after threatening her and her brothers with arrest, having become acquainted with her and her mother through a prior case. The girl recorded the conversations and sent them to a media figure who published them. Public anger escalated after his brothers attempted to attack the girl's family with armed groups, and he was also accused, along with 11 other individuals, in a separate group rape crime. Southern Resistance councils in Aden held several sessions and threatened to storm National Security camps, leading to his detention at his camp, then his dismissal and the appointment of Fahmi Al-Suhaibi in his place, and his handover to the Public Prosecution and detention in the central prison.

3. Confessions in the Assassination Case of the Social Fund Director (June 28)

The media office of Aden's security administration published recorded confessions and video clips of suspects in the assassination case of engineer Wisam Qaed, director of the Social Fund office in the new Inmaa area, which occurred the previous month and remained the subject of widespread controversy. The step was considered a security achievement in revealing the circumstances of the incident after a long period of ambiguity, although field documentation continues to register reservations about the completeness of the judicial picture of the case.

4. Abduction of Human Rights Activist Raafat Al-Saadi (June 30)

On the evening of Tuesday, June 30, a masked military force in a patrol vehicle affiliated with the "Security Belt" raided a commercial shop on Al-Qasr Street in Mansoura where human rights activist Raafat Ali Al-Saadi worked — brother-in-law of Lieutenant Colonel Ali Ashal Al-Jaadani, who had previously been subjected to forced disappearance — and assaulted Al-Saadi verbally and physically in front of passersby before forcibly taking him to an unknown location. Hundreds of citizens and activists responded to this assault by gathering on Al-Qasr Street, chanting slogans denouncing "the abduction of free men in



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broad daylight" and demanding disclosure of the fate of Al-Saadi and Al-Jaadani, and closed the main street in Mansoura with burning tires, resulting in Al-Saadi sustaining wounds and bruises, material damage to nearby shopfronts, and a complete halt of commercial activity. Volunteers also documented new photos of Al-Jaadani and Al-Saadi being posted on the walls of commercial squares and residential blocks in Mansoura, accompanied by phrases demanding their immediate release and the prosecution of the abductors.

5. Freezing of the Dissolved STC's Assets (June 17)

The Attorney General issued a decision imposing a precautionary freeze on assets belonging to the dissolved Southern Transitional Council, including freezing 14 billion Yemeni rials in a bank, after the dissolved Council stated that these funds were allocated to fund the Southern Armed Forces for October and November 2025. The decision was met with widespread public welcome, accompanied by a move by the Yemeni government at the United Nations to criminalize the dissolved Transitional Council, amid a wave of mockery on social media directed at the dissolved Council's statement, including phrases such as "The money has returned to the state's embrace" — comparing the return of the funds to the late President Hadi's statement following the fall of Amran.

6. Political and Administrative Developments

On June 16, the establishment of the "Southern National Alliance" was announced, headed by Hani Mohammed Saleh Al-Yazidi as President, with Ahmed Al-Fadhli and Fatima Al-Raisi as Vice Presidents. The alliance presented a political vision supporting the federal Yemen project based on the principle of fair partnership in power and wealth. In parallel, preparatory meetings continued for a south-south dialogue in Riyadh with the participation of southern political and social figures. On the government side, the wave of administrative changes continued among ministry undersecretaries (most notably Interior and Security, and Transport, which saw the inclusion of a woman at the rank of ministry undersecretary) and directors of airports (Aden, Socotra, Seiyun) and general facility directors, as part of a government plan to combat corruption. This wave



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included a notable incident in which the director of the Tax Authority in Aden refused to hand over his position, before submitting after an arrest order was issued against him by the Attorney General and direct intervention by the Prime Minister.



Market Movements and Food Security and Livelihood Indicators

Aden families faced escalating livelihood pressures during the first half of June, led by the impact of adopting the new customs dollar exchange rate on prices, delayed salary disbursement, and a decline in purchasing power reaching levels that pushed some families in the poorest neighborhoods into forced purchasing patterns, amid an almost complete absence of supply monitoring.

1. The Saudi Grant and Direct Livelihood Impact

A \$220 million Saudi financial grant was announced to help the Yemeni government cover state employees' salaries and contribute to stabilizing conditions. Despite citizens' optimism that the ongoing administrative reforms might improve economic conditions in the future, no improvement was recorded by the end of the period in the average citizen's daily living situation.

2. Decline in Chicken and Egg Prices

A significant decline was recorded in the prices of frozen meat, eggs, and chicken, mainly attributed to allowing the transport of eggs and chicken from Houthi-controlled areas



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and Taiz governorate into Aden, after this transport had been banned under the Transitional Council's control (the price of a single egg reached 70 rials on some days before the decline). This decline was reflected in a 10-30% drop in fast food and restaurant prices, with competitive offers emerging among restaurants.

3. The Qat Crisis and Rising Prices of Other Commodities

In contrast to the decline in chicken prices, qat prices recorded a sharp increase according to field monitoring data, with the price of a single "fard" (a portion of a bundle) reaching a minimum of 18,000 rials for a medium grade in some markets. The price of a rice sack (50kg) also rose to reach 60,000 rials in some markets, amid wide disparity in oil and flour prices between districts.

4. The Electronic ID Card Crisis for Soldiers

The disbursement of March salaries for National Army soldiers, conditioned on issuing an electronic ID card costing 21,000 rials, sparked widespread anger among the ranks, especially since a regular forces soldier's salary does not exceed 60,000 rials before deductions, compared to salaries of the Southern Armed Forces loyal to the Transitional Council, which approach 420,000 rials regularly. General discontent also emerged after discovering that the dissolved Transitional Council's financial committee continued collecting financial revenues from entities including the Aboud Military Hospital affiliated with the Ministry of Defense.

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القوات المسلحة والأمن الجنوبي
دائرة الخدمات الطبية والعسكرية
مستشفى عيود العسكري

نوع العائورة : بعد
التاريخ : ٢٤/٠٦/٢٠٢٣
العملة : YER
رقم العائورة :
المنشور : ٢٠٠٦ منشور سماء الاستقبال

اسم المريض :
اسم الطبيب : د/احمد الزبيدي/القلب والانس
رقم المريض :
اسم الخدمة :
أينكو :
الاجمالي : 5,000
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Fourth: Food Security Indicators and Rumors Table

1. Field-Monitored Price Indicators (in Yemeni Rials)

Item / Food Material	Average Price or Range (YER)	Notes and Field Indicators
Chicken (kg/piece)	5,000 – 8,000	General decline after opening transport routes from Taiz and Houthi-controlled areas; disparity between neighborhoods
Eggs (tray/count)	2,200 – 5,500	Large disparity depending on neighborhood and type
Flour (50kg)	38,000 – 40,000	Relative stability at wholesale level
Rice (kg)	800 – 2,500	A 50kg rice sack reached 60,000 rials in some markets
Sugar (kg)	1,200 – 2,300	Moderate disparity
Bread (3 loaves)	100 – 200	Relative stability
Vegetables (tomato/potatoes)	Notable decline	Tomato price dropped from 1,500 to 600 rials per kg in some neighborhoods

2. Rumor Table and Its Psychological Impact

We affirm that the items below are classified as "unverified news" subject to verification, and are included here solely for the purpose of monitoring public sentiment:

Rumor Type	Details of the Rumor	Extent of Public Belief
Security	Abyan tribes preparing to impose a comprehensive trade blockade on Aden's crossings until Al-Saadi and Al-Jaadani are released	High level of belief



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Security / Administrative	Imminent decisions to dismiss major security leaders in Aden for involvement in running abduction and extortion cells	Divided opinion
Services	The Mansoura power station entering major maintenance leading to a complete multi-day outage	High level of belief
Security / Military	Massive Houthi military buildup on the Dhale front aiming to advance toward Lahj and Aden	Divided opinion
Political	Aidarous Al-Zubaidi's imminent reappearance and taking measures to address the situation	Moderate belief among his supporters
Services	A main water pipe rupture causing a prolonged water outage (later shown to be inaccurate)	Moderate belief

Popular phrases summarizing the state of anxiety and exhaustion were repeated, most notably: "Our elderly are dying in our homes from heat and grief without electricity, and our youth are being forcibly abducted from our streets without law — we have no protector but God," "Where is the salary? Where is the electricity? Where is security?", and "How many hours of power today? How many hours left until electricity returns?"

Detailed Indicators by District

Based on the field indicators monitored, the following table illustrates the status of each district across three axes (services and infrastructure, safety and urban environment, and public mood and security situation), with an overall status rating (🔴 Critical / ⚠️ Worrying / 🟢 Relatively Stable):



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District	Services and Infrastructure	Safety and Urban Environment	General Mood and Security
Mansoura (Extremely Critical)	● Critical: harsh power outage, sewage overflow, and health facilities relying on generators.	● Recurring closures, tire fires, material damage	● Volatile: Al-Saadi abduction, angry protests
Sheikh Othman (Concerning)	⚠ Water cut off for weeks, health center open 1 day/week	⚠ Exposed wiring, saline well water intermixing	⚠ Tense: extortion by local council, nighttime tension
Khormaksar (Concerning)	⚠ Partial operation of facilities	⚠ Al-Urood Square a recurring protest hotspot	● Volatile: June 20 demonstration and gunfire
Dar Saad (Relatively Stable)	● Services operating relatively well	● No major apparent risks	● Stable: welcome of return of legitimacy
Mualla (Relatively Stable)	⚠ Fluctuating services	● Relative calm	● Reassured: welcome of officer's replacement
Tawahi (Relatively Stable)	⚠ Deteriorated infrastructure (generator explosion)	⚠ Generator explosion fed 100+ homes, no injuries	● Relative calm
Buraiqa (Relatively Stable)	⚠ Administrative vacuum: director resigned, Mansoura director tasked with both	● Relative calm	● Relatively calm, no tension indicators



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District	Services and Infrastructure	Safety and Urban Environment	General Mood and Security
Seera / Crater (Relatively Stable)	⚠ Power outages	● Relative calm	● Relative calm

Urgent Recommendations for Relevant Authorities (Response Roadmap)

Based on the field and social indicators recorded by "Radar Aden" platform volunteers in the second half of June, we present the following package of immediate interventions to decision-makers across parallel response tracks:

1. To the Public Prosecution and Judiciary

- Open an independent, transparent, and public investigation into the abduction of human rights activist Raafat Al-Saadi, and immediately disclose his fate and that of Lieutenant Colonel Ali Ashal Al-Jaadani, releasing them if no legal justification for their detention is established.
- Refer all twelve individuals implicated in the extortion and group rape case (not just the main defendant) to a fair, public trial, with protection guarantees for the minor witness and her family against any retaliation.
- Conduct field follow-up on the implementation of the precautionary asset freeze decision against the dissolved Transitional Council (14 billion rials), and verify the halt of any parallel funding sources still being collected through entities linked to it (such as Aboud Military Hospital).
- Publicly disclose the results of the investigation into the assassination case of engineer Wisam Qaed, moving beyond the stage of "filmed confessions" to a documented trial that opens the full file before the public.



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2. To the Ministry of Interior and Aden Security Leadership

- Require all patrols and security forces operating in Aden (formerly the Security Belt, National Security, Military Police) to wear unified official uniforms and visible identification badges during any detention or search operation, and halt the practice of "masked patrols" that facilitate abductions without accountability.
- Conduct an immediate review of the security record of personnel in the Mansoura sector specifically, in light of the recurrence of the extortion and abduction incidents within the same geographic area and security formation within less than two weeks.
- Regulate the handling of political events and demonstrations (such as the Al-Urood Square incident) with proportionate measures that prevent repeated resort to gunfire, with documentation of any use of force and accountability for those responsible.
- Intensify official (unmasked) security deployment specifically in Crater district, alongside encouraging the return of monitoring coverage to this district, which was entirely absent from field data this cycle.
- Improve the quality and performance of Civil Defense forces by equipping them with necessary equipment and vehicles and training their personnel to handle fires and explosions resulting from electrical and generator failures, thereby reducing response time and limiting human and material damage.

3. To the Ministry of Electricity and the General Electricity Corporation

- Urgently address the severe fuel crisis at the Mansoura power generation station, as the direct cause of outages exceeding 20 hours per day linked to documented deaths among the elderly and chronically ill patients.
- Urgently maintain the deteriorating 132kV transmission networks, and address structural causes (such as bird collisions with lines) instead of relying solely on repeated emergency repairs.



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- Review the mechanism for distributing power loads between districts to reduce the sharp gap between districts such as Mansoura (less than 5 hours of operation) and other districts with relatively better supply.

4. To the Local Water and Sanitation Corporation

- Activate an emergency water distribution plan for neighborhoods cut off for consecutive weeks (such as the Abdullah Ghanem neighborhood in Sheikh Othman), and regulate water tanker prices to prevent exploitation of the scarcity crisis.
- Urgently repair the shutdown sewage pumps in Mansoura, and address the intermixing of saline well water with the main network in Sheikh Othman neighborhoods.

5. To the Aden Governorate and Local Government

- End the administrative vacuum in Buraiqa district by appointing an independent director instead of the temporary combination with Mansoura's administration, given that Mansoura itself is experiencing crises that require full-time administrative attention.
- Review the local council's practices in Sheikh Othman regarding fees imposed on street vendors, and investigate the field complaints described as "extortion."
- Conduct field follow-up on the impact of recent administrative changes (Tax Authority, airports, ministry undersecretaries) on the actual level of service to citizens, not just at the level of the administrative decision.

6. To the Ministry of Industry and Trade and Regulatory Bodies

- Activate effective and continuous oversight of medicine and healthcare service prices, going beyond the symbolic campaign that has not achieved a notable impact according to this cycle's monitoring, through a declared reference pricing mechanism and documented periodic follow-up.



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- Monitor the sustainability of the decline in chicken and egg prices and prevent a reversal, while studying the extension of a similar import mechanism to other commodities that recorded sharp increases (qat, rice).
- Regulate informal markets and local offices imposing illegitimate fees on merchants and vendors.

7. To the Ministry of Defense and National Army Leadership

- Review the decision requiring regular armed forces soldiers to obtain a new electronic ID card for a fee of 21,000 rials, despite their current cards remaining valid and unexpired, or postpone this requirement and link it to a fair salary increase that reduces the sharp gap with the parallel Southern Forces' salaries, which reach 420,000 rials regularly.
- Address the stark disparity in wages and allowances between different armed forces formations operating in the same geography, to reduce escalating tension within the ranks.

8. To Civil Actors and the International Community

- Involve the Civil Forces Coordination, human rights groups, and Southern Resistance councils in following up on the results of ongoing security investigations, to contain escalating tension between these parties and the Public Prosecution.
- Support transparency in the process of the "Southern National Alliance" and the planned south-south dialogue in Riyadh, by keeping public opinion in Aden informed of its outcomes as they happen.
- Expand humanitarian support (similar to the King Salman Center initiative) to include additional districts affected by service disruptions, with priority given to the elderly and people with disabilities, particularly in Mansoura.



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Brief Profile

- **About the National Network for Community and Youth Initiatives (NNCYI):** The National Network is a leading civil umbrella aiming to empower young men and women and actively involve them in decision-making and the development of their local communities. The network works on building the capacities of youth committees and qualifying them to be a reliable link between citizens and responsible authorities, with a focus on promoting the values of transparency, accountability, and community peace.
- **About the Youth Committees:** The Youth Committees are an organized civil volunteer framework operating within residential neighborhoods under the umbrella of the "National Network for Community and Youth Initiatives." These committees primarily aim to promote community, civil, and volunteer work in the neighborhoods. The Youth Committees perform their roles according to strict governing principles that include peacefulness, civility, neutrality, transparency, volunteerism, and respect for the law. The guiding principles emphasize that they carry out their duties without holding any official or security status, and without exercising any coercive roles or interventions outside the framework of the law.
- **About the "Radar Aden" Platform:** It is a qualitative community assessment and early warning initiative, founded and supervised by the youth committees in the National Network. The platform relies on a wide network comprising over 200 male and female volunteers from the youth committees distributed across various neighborhoods and districts of the capital, Aden. The platform acts as a radar that records the pulse of the street with complete objectivity and neutrality; volunteers collect data related to services, security, and public mood using electronic forms. This data undergoes a strict verification process via a "triangulation" methodology (verifying information through 3 different sources) to limit rumors and provide accurate and reliable information. This report aims to put this data in the hands of authorities, decision-makers, and service providers to direct urgent interventions toward the real needs of the citizens.

You can view all reports and publications of the "Radar Aden" platform on the website radaraden.org