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Field Report Summary

Twelfth Edition | Report Date: (09/16 – 09/30) Second Half of September 2026

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

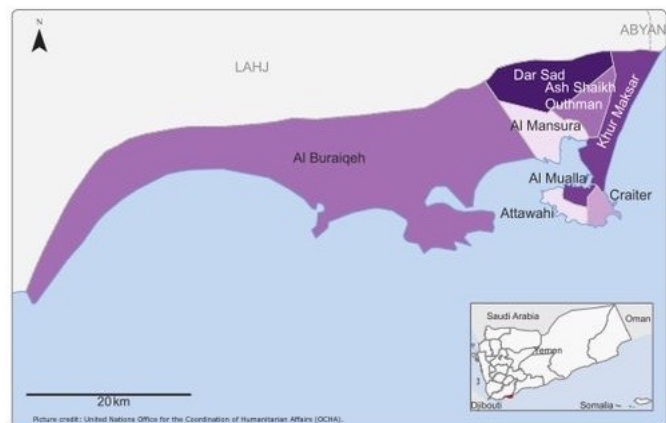
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About This Edition

This twelfth edition of the “Radar Aden” series continues the same analytical approach adopted in previous editions, offering an expanded and documented picture of conditions in the eight directorates of the capital, Aden, during the second half of September 2026. During this period, the repercussions of the military escalation on the West Coast continued to cast a shadow over the daily lives of the capital’s residents, most notably through a new and large wave of displacement from Hays, Al Jarrahi, Al Wazi’iyah, Mocha, Dhubab and Jabal Habashi towards Al Buraieqh Directorate in particular. The report relies on first-hand testimonies from the network’s male and female field volunteers and aims to provide decision-makers and relevant stakeholders with an accurate field database to support planning for the humanitarian, service and security response.

Quick Summary

The new wave of displacement from the West Coast was the defining feature of the second half of September 2026. An analytical humanitarian assessment prepared by the National Network showed the arrival of 1,622 newly displaced families (around 7,162 individuals) in the capital, Aden, more than 95% of them from the West Coast frontlines in Al Hudaydah and Taiz governorates. Al Buraieqh Directorate





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alone received 64.4% of this wave (around 1,045 families) via the Ras Omran crossing and the newly established Al Firdaws camp, followed by Dar Saad (16.9%) and Al Mansoura (11%), while Sheikh Othman and the four remaining directorates shared the rest. The displaced are split between informal rentals in existing residential neighbourhoods (79% of families) and emergency camps (21%), placing additional direct pressure on already dilapidated water and sewage networks.

In parallel, the structural service crisis continued to escalate: electricity supply did not exceed two to three hours of operation per day against outages of 4 to 13 hours depending on the directorate, with an extreme case recorded in Sheikh Othman where evening outages exceeded 13 consecutive hours. The main sewage pumping station in Dar Saad broke down completely due to power cuts, diesel shortages and the absence of the promised solar-power alternatives, causing continuous sewage flooding across several neighbourhoods. Household gas remained “unavailable” or “available with difficulty on the black market” at most monitoring sites, accompanied by incidents of violence and exclusion against women in queues at filling stations.

On the security front, security campaigns targeting African migrants (particularly from the Oromo ethnic group) were repeated on three separate occasions in Sheikh Othman during the period, accompanied by arrests and reports of extortion of migrants by some security personnel. Monitoring also documented the theft of electric pumps in Al Tawahi, and a community dispute over the replacement of a neighbourhood committee in Sheikh Othman that ended in a minor scuffle without injuries. In contrast to this partly bleak picture, the period recorded a notable model of institutional response: a meeting between the local authority leadership at the Governorate Office and a delegation of donor organizations to discuss funding and installing stand-alone solar power systems in the health complexes of Al Buraiqeh and Sira, in direct response to “Radar Aden’s” repeated monitoring of power outages affecting health facilities.

Economically, the US dollar rose slightly to 1,573 riyals (selling) and 1,560 (buying), while fruit and vegetable prices continued to fluctuate sharply (price deviations between markets of up to 100%), with a notable jump in fresh fish prices due to the rising cost of fuel for fishing boats and the disruption of fishing trips by seasonal winds. The price of a



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can of imported petrol also rose to 32,400 riyals, a warning sign that the fuel crisis may worsen in early October.

Overview

This report, the twelfth in the “Radar Aden” monitoring series, covers the period from 16 to 30 September 2026, based on field data collected by the network’s volunteers through its three monitoring forms, in addition to further qualitative notes and narrative accounts gathered directly from volunteers about developments during the period, and an independent analytical humanitarian assessment of the new wave of displacement. This period was a direct continuation of the repercussions of the fall of Mocha documented in the eleventh edition, as the initial security shock turned into a prolonged humanitarian crisis marked by the influx of thousands of displaced people, particularly towards Al Buraiqeh. This required the monitoring team to broaden the analysis into a two-fold reading: the direct impact of the displacement wave on services and infrastructure on the one hand, and the regular monitoring of services, security and markets in the eight directorates on the other.

Geographically, monitoring covered seven of the eight directorates with direct data from the public mood and services forms, while no field data was received for Sira Directorate through these two forms for this period. This coverage gap is clearly recorded in this edition and has not been filled with estimates; it will be addressed in the next edition. Meanwhile, intensive first-hand field testimonies were received from Al Buraiqeh (Salah Al-Din site) on developments in the West Coast war, forming the main source for a large part of the security and humanitarian analysis in this edition.

Follow-up on Eleventh-Report Issues

The eleventh edition (1–15 September 2026) identified six urgent response tracks. Below is a summary of their follow-up (full details later in the expanded section):

- Public Prosecution and Judiciary: No new field information was received on the results of investigations into the assault on the government official in Al



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Mansoura, the threat against Al Noor Mosque, or the case of activist Mu'in Al-Maqrahi during this period.

- Ministry of Interior: There was no indication of organized action to control the spread of personal weapons; meanwhile, security campaigns targeting African migrants in Sheikh Othman intensified (three separate incidents during the period).
- Ministry of Electricity: No improvement was achieved; rather, longer outages than in the previous period were recorded (up to 13 hours in Sheikh Othman), along with the complete breakdown of the Dar Saad sewage pumping station due to power cuts.
- Local Water Corporation: The Abdullah Ghanem (Sheikh Othman) crisis continued without relief according to the indirect indicators available this period; no updated data was received for Al Kathiri neighbourhood in Al Mansoura.
- Aden Governorate: Tangible progress was recorded; Al Mansoura's inspection and regulatory campaigns continued (destruction of 3 tonnes of spoiled food, then 18 tonnes of unfit cheese, and regulation of meat shops), and the response to the displacement wave expanded through the newly established Al Firdaws camp in Al Buraiqeh.



- Local Authorities in the Directorates: No new data was received on the continuation of mass weddings, stray-dog control or child begging; their continuation or suspension needs to be confirmed in the next edition.



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Dashboard: Tracking Eleventh-Edition Files

File	In the Eleventh Edition (1–15 September)	In This Edition (16–30 September)	Trend
Public Prosecution and Judiciary	Open cases: Al Mansoura assault, Al Noor Mosque threat, Mu'in Al-Maqrahi case	No announced results and no documented field updates	No response
Ministry of Interior / Spread of Weapons	No organized action observed to control personal weapons	Escalating security campaigns against migrants (3 campaigns) without addressing the spread of weapons	Partly worsening
Ministry of Electricity	Daily outages of 6–10 hours depending on the directorate	Outages exceeding 13 hours in Sheikh Othman; complete breakdown of the Dar Saad pumping station	Worsening
Local Water Corporation	Chronic crisis in Abdullah Ghanem neighbourhood, Sheikh Othman	Crisis continues without relief; no updated data on Al Kathiri neighbourhood	No change
Aden Governorate / Commercial Inspection	Al Mansoura campaign: destruction of 3 tonnes of spoiled food	Qualitative expansion: destruction of 18 tonnes of spoiled cheese + regulation of meat shops	Progress
Local Authorities in the Directorates	Mass weddings and scattered local initiatives	No confirmed data on the continuation or suspension of these activities	Unconfirmed

Note: This summary is followed by a more detailed report, a daily index of events, illustrated statistical indicators, and updated urgent recommendations.



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

From Field Monitoring to Institutional Response

During this period, the “Radar Aden” platform continued to record signs of local authorities engaging with service issues highlighted in previous reports, although this engagement remained partial and insufficient to address the root causes of the crisis. The most notable of these signs was a meeting held by the local authority leadership at the Aden Governorate Office with a delegation of donor organizations to discuss funding and installing stand-alone solar power systems in the health complexes of Al Buraiqueh and Sira directorates, to ensure the continued provision of health services despite prolonged public power outages. This meeting came as a direct response to the repeated deterioration of electricity supply to health facilities documented in successive “Radar Aden” reports, an issue that has featured in the “Status of Public Institutions” section across several consecutive editions.

In addition, Al Mansoura Directorate continued to consolidate its role as a reference model for the integrated institutional response documented in the eleventh edition: the Environmental Health Department of the Public Works Office destroyed three tonnes of food unfit for human consumption, followed by a further 18 tonnes of spoiled cheese, and the Director General of the directorate, Hani Mohammed Al-Yazidi, met with meat-shop owners and representatives of the Butchers’ Association to reorganize the operational relationship between them and the local authority. The directorate’s environmental health team also launched a fogging (spraying) campaign inside the displacement camp on the evening of 26 September, as a direct extension of the health response to the new displacement wave.



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Success Story Summary

The meeting on solar-power funding for health facilities in Al Buraiqeh and Sira stands out as the most significant success of this edition, as it represents a shift from crisis management to prevention: instead of dealing with power cuts at hospitals after they occur (as was customary in previous responses that relied on emergency generators and temporary fuel), the project moves towards a sustainable structural solution that fully decouples the continuity of health services from fluctuations in the public grid. The project is doubly important because it specifically targets Al Buraiqeh and Sira: the former is currently bearing the largest burden of the new displacement wave and its need for health services is becoming more urgent, while the latter lacked field coverage in this edition despite its ongoing service needs. The monitoring team recommends following this project in upcoming editions from the funding stage to actual installation, and documenting its tangible impact on the operating hours of the health facilities concerned, as a basis for proposing its expansion to other health facilities in the directorates most affected by power outages, such as Al Tawahi and Al Mansoura.



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Most Notable Challenges and Field Indicators

- The major displacement wave: Aden received 1,622 newly displaced families (7,162 individuals) during the period, more than 95% of them from the West Coast frontlines, with a sharp concentration in Al Buraiqeh (64.4%) via the Ras Omran crossing and the newly established Al Firdaws camp. This places additional direct pressure on already dilapidated water and sewage networks and raises the cumulative number of displaced people in Aden to more than 145,000.
- Breakdown of the Dar Saad sewage pumping station: Long power outages, diesel shortages and the absence of the promised solar panels caused the main pumping station to stop working completely, resulting in continuous sewage flooding affecting most neighbourhoods near the station.
- Escalating electricity crisis: Outages of up to 13 consecutive hours were recorded in Sheikh Othman, the worst documented so far across “Radar Aden” editions, with a consistent pattern across all directorates in which daily supply does not exceed two to three hours.
- Scarcity of household gas and related social tensions: Gas remained “unavailable” or “available with difficulty on the black market” at most monitoring sites, accompanied by reports of violence, exclusionary behaviour and verbal harassment against women in queues at filling stations.
- Repeated security campaigns against African migrants: Monitoring documented three separate security campaigns in Sheikh Othman during the period targeting migrants from the Oromo, Tigray and Amhara ethnic groups, accompanied by arrests and reports of extortion by some security personnel.
- Sharp price disparities between directorates: Price deviations for fruit and vegetables between different markets ranged from 30% to 100%, with a notable increase in fresh fish prices due to fuel costs and the disruption of fishing trips.



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Matrix Classifying Directorates by General Status (16–30 September)

A classification proposed by the monitoring team based on service, security and community-response indicators; red = very critical, orange = concerning and trending towards critical, yellow = concerning, green = relatively stable.

Directorate	Overall Classification	Key Service Indicator	Key Security/Community Indicator
Al Buraiqeh	Very critical	Main gateway for displacement (64.4% of the new wave)	Acute humanitarian pressure via the Ras Omran crossing and Al Firdaws camp
Sheikh Othman	Very critical	Power outages exceeding 13 hours; chronic water cuts	3 consecutive security campaigns against African migrants; reports of extortion
Dar Saad	Concerning, trending towards critical	Complete breakdown of the sewage pumping station; sewage flooding	Second-largest host of displaced people (16.9%)
Al Tawahi	Concerning, trending towards critical	Escalating sewage overflows; severe and persistent water shortages	Theft of electric pumps
Al Mansoura	Concerning	Numerous service complaints (water/gas/sewage/electricity)	Successful local initiatives balancing the negative picture
Al Mualla	Concerning	Water supplied intermittently every 4–5 days; gas hard to obtain	Large positive civic event with no security incidents
Khormaksar	Relatively stable	Public institutions operating normally and fully	Complete security calm; no change from the previous edition

Response Map (Key Urgent Recommendations)

Based on the field indicators documented during the period, the “Radar Aden” platform recommends urgent action through the following tracks:



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- To Aden Governorate: Complete the project to fund and install solar power for health facilities in Al Buraiqeh and Sira, and expand the emergency accommodation plan for the new displacement wave to include water and health services in Al Firdaws camp.
- To the Local Water and Electricity Corporations: Urgently address the breakdown of the Dar Saad sewage pumping station by securing diesel or accelerating the installation of solar power, and review load-shedding schedules in Sheikh Othman, where the worst documented outages were recorded.
- To the Ministry of Interior: Establish a clear humanitarian and legal protocol for dealing with African migrants during security campaigns that prevents extortion and guarantees their basic rights.
- To Aden Governorate and International Relief Organizations: Expedite coverage of the sectoral needs of the newly displaced, particularly shelter (37%) and food security (34%), while giving the water and health sector urgent priority despite its apparently low share, given the risk of disease outbreaks.
- To the Ministry of Industry and Trade: Activate oversight of fresh fish markets in Sira and Al Buraiqeh to curb the sharp price rises linked to the cost of fishing fuel.

Full details of each track and its complete field evidence are provided in the comprehensive report.

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Detailed Report

Twelfth Edition | Report Date: (09/16 – 09/30) Second Half of September 2026

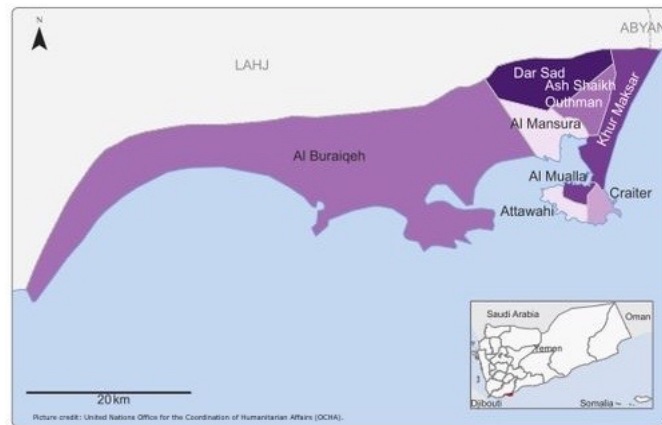
Geographical Scope: The Capital, Aden (Sheikh Othman, Al Mansoura, Al Mualla, Khormaksar, Al Buraieqh, Dar Saad, Sira, Al Tawahi)

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

Introduction

This report, issued by the “Radar Aden” platform as part of its periodic field-monitoring series, provides a detailed analysis of service, security and economic conditions in the eight directorates of the capital, Aden, during the second half of September 2026. It is based on three

field-monitoring forms completed by the network’s male and female volunteers, in addition to further qualitative notes and an expanded field narrative gathered directly from volunteers about developments during the period, and an independent analytical humanitarian assessment of the latest displacement movement and sectoral needs in the governorate. The responses directly cover seven of the eight directorates through the public mood and services forms.



This period was a direct continuation of the repercussions of the fall of the city of Mocha documented in the eleventh edition, as the initial security shock turned into a prolonged humanitarian crisis marked by the influx of thousands of displaced families from the West Coast frontlines towards the capital, Aden, particularly Al Buraieqh Directorate, which alone received more than 64% of this wave. This development made it necessary to read service, economic and security indicators in the context of the compounded impact of both the security shock and the humanitarian pressure, rather than treating them as two separate files.



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This report follows the same methodology as previous editions: a first section providing an executive summary for decision-makers, and a second section providing detailed analysis supported by data tables, illustrated statistical indicators and first-hand field testimonies from volunteers, while maintaining the same sequence of the three main sections: basic services and public institutions; security and political dynamics; and market activity and food and livelihood security indicators. In this edition, the editorial team made a point of including a daily index of events (16–30 September) and an expanded set of illustrated statistical indicators, along with two comparative charts tracking the evolution of directorate classifications and basic commodity prices across the tenth, eleventh and twelfth editions.

It is important to stress that this report does not aim to provide a military or strategic analysis of field developments on the West Coast; its role is limited to documenting the direct impact of these developments on the daily lives of the residents of the capital, Aden, in terms of services and humanitarian and psychological wellbeing, in line with the core mission of the “Radar Aden” platform as an independent community-monitoring tool rather than a party to any political or military conflict.

The report is based on three field-monitoring forms completed by the network’s male and female volunteers, in addition to further qualitative notes and an expanded field narrative gathered directly from volunteers about developments during the period. It follows the same methodology used in the tenth edition: a first section providing an executive summary for decision-makers, and a second section providing detailed analysis supported by data tables and first-hand field testimonies from volunteers, while maintaining the same sequence of the three main sections: basic services and public institutions; security and political dynamics; and market activity and food and livelihood security indicators.

Daily Index

The following chart summarizes the most notable event observed on each day of the period (16–30 September 2026), classified by type (security, services, political, initiative/civic):



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Daily Index — Twelfth Issue

Most notable monitored event for each day of 16-30 September 2026

Sept 16 Mualla Arts and cultural festival attended by hundreds Initiative	Sept 17 Aden (general) 39-41C heat wave causes fainting and power faults Service	Sept 18 Aden (general) Near-total gas shortage; violence in station queues Service	Sept 19 Aden (general) Imported gasoline price rises to 32,400 rials Service	Sept 20 Mansoura/Crater Security campaign impounds over 120 motorcycles Security
Sept 21 Mansoura (Remy) Massive snake alarms residents near sewage overflow Service	Sept 22 Buraiqa (Omran) Powerful displacement wave from Hays and Mokha Security	Sept 23 Sira (Aden Mall) International Sign Language Day attended by hundreds Initiative	Sept 24 Aden (general) Renewed second rise in vegetable prices Service	Sept 25 Buraiqa/Sira Meeting with donors to fund solar power for clinics Initiative
Sept 26 Mansoura Fogging campaign in the displacement camp Initiative	Sept 27 Sheikh Othman Neighborhood committee meeting ends in minor scuffle Political	Sept 28 Sheikh Othman Security campaign against African migrants near German University Security	Sept 29 Buraiqa (Salah Al-Din) New camp opens for people displaced by Mokha war Service	Sept 30 Mansoura Wide praise for traffic order and free student transport Initiative

Security
Service
Political
Initiative/Civic

Follow-up on Previous-Report Issues

The eleventh report (1–15 September 2026) set out six urgent response tracks. Below is the outcome of their detailed follow-up based on data from the second half of September:

Track One: Public Prosecution and Judiciary

No new field information was received indicating the opening of a public investigation or the release of results regarding the armed attack on the home of government official Hussein Awad Farhan in Al Mansoura, the bomb threat at Al Noor Mosque in Crater, or



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the case of human rights activist Mu'in Al-Maqrahi. The absence of any update does not necessarily mean these files have been closed, but it calls for a direct inquiry with the relevant judicial authorities in the next edition.

Track Two: Ministry of Interior

No clear regulatory intervention was observed to control the spread of personal weapons documented in Al Mualla in the eleventh edition. Meanwhile, security activity intensified in Sheikh Othman in particular through three separate campaigns during the period targeting African migrants (details in the security section below). This is a different type of security activity from the file recommended in the previous report, which calls for broadening the follow-up with the Ministry of Interior to include a clear protocol for dealing with migrants alongside the original personal-weapons file.

Track Three: Ministry of Electricity

No improvement was achieved in generation capacity or distribution networks; on the contrary, the crisis clearly worsened. Sheikh Othman recorded an evening power outage of more than 13 consecutive hours, the worst documented across successive “Radar Aden” editions. The prolonged outages were also linked to the complete breakdown of the Dar Saad sewage pumping station (details in Section One below), showing that the electricity crisis is no longer limited to household inconvenience but now threatens the continuity of other vital infrastructure services.

Track Four: Local Water Corporation

No direct data was received this period on Abdullah Ghanem neighbourhood in Sheikh Othman or Al Kathiri neighbourhood in Al Mansoura through the new forms. However, indirect indicators from another site in Sheikh Othman (Kud Al-Othmani) point to the same pattern of acute scarcity: “only once a month, and it lasts for just one day,” suggesting that the chronic Abdullah Ghanem crisis (nearly three years according to previous editions) continues without relief. The monitoring team recommends adding a direct question about these two sites in the next edition’s form to close this gap.



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Track Five: Aden Governorate

Tangible and clear progress was recorded. Al Mansoura Directorate continued its inspection campaigns, destroying 3 tonnes of spoiled food followed by 18 tonnes of cheese unfit for consumption, and the directorate's Director General met with meat-shop owners to regulate the operational relationship with them. The governorate's response to the new displacement wave also expanded through the newly established Al Firdaws camp in Al Buraiqeh, along with a fogging campaign carried out by Al Mansoura's environmental health team inside the displacement camp. The meeting on solar-power funding for health facilities in Al Buraiqeh and Sira (documented in the "Impact of Previous Reports" section above) was the most notable sign of this progress.

Track Six: Local Authorities in the Directorates

No new data was received confirming the continuation or suspension of mass weddings, free medical camps, stray-dog control campaigns or efforts to address child begging recommended in the eleventh edition. The monitoring team recommends direct follow-up on these files in the next edition to determine whether the absence of data reflects a halt in activities or a gap in field coverage of these specific areas.

Impact of Previous Reports (Detailed)

In addition to the leading model of this edition (solar-power funding for health facilities, documented above), local authorities in several directorates continued to show signs of partial response to issues monitored by successive "Radar Aden" reports:

- Al Mansoura Directorate continued its integrated inspection model (inspection + destruction + operational regulation), documented in the eleventh edition as a replicable model, through two large destruction operations (3 tonnes, then 18 tonnes of spoiled goods) and a regulatory meeting with meat-shop owners.
- The Cleanliness and Improvement Fund launched an expanded campaign to remove waste from the Qahtan Al-Sha'bi Corniche and Kud Al-Nimr in Al Ghadeer,



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extending the cleanliness campaigns documented in previous reports in Al Mualla, Al Mansoura, Dar Saad and Al Buraiqeh.

- The Aden Water Corporation brought additional power generators into the Bir Nasser and Bir Ahmed well fields to keep drinking water pumping to Al Tawahi and Sira directorates during long outages, a direct intervention that partly eases the chronic water crisis in these two directorates without solving it structurally.
- Maintenance teams of the Water and Sanitation Corporation and the Cleanliness Fund carried out emergency visits to pump out sewage overflows and clean manholes in Sira, Al Mualla, Sheikh Othman and Al Mansoura, in response to repeated complaints documented in previous reports about sewage accumulating in the streets.
- Aden Security Directorate completed its coordination plan to control unregistered motorcycles and vehicles, impounding more than 120 motorcycles and vehicles in Al Mansoura, Crater and Sheikh Othman, putting into practice previous recommendations on regulating traffic.

The leading model remains the continued scaling-up of Al Mansoura's commercial and health inspection experience into larger operations (18 tonnes of spoiled cheese compared with 10 commercial violations in the eleventh edition). This confirms that the model was not a one-off response but has become a stable institutional practice in the directorate, worth formally replicating in other directorates that still lack a similar response, particularly Khormaksar, Sheikh Othman and Sira/Crater, as recommended in the eleventh edition.

First: Basic Services and Public Institutions

1. Electricity, Gas and Fuel Crisis

All monitored directorates recorded a recurring pattern of power outages ranging from two to three hours of supply against 4 to 13 hours without power, a direct continuation and worsening of what was documented in the eleventh edition. The worst case was recorded in Sheikh Othman, where a volunteer reported an evening outage exceeding



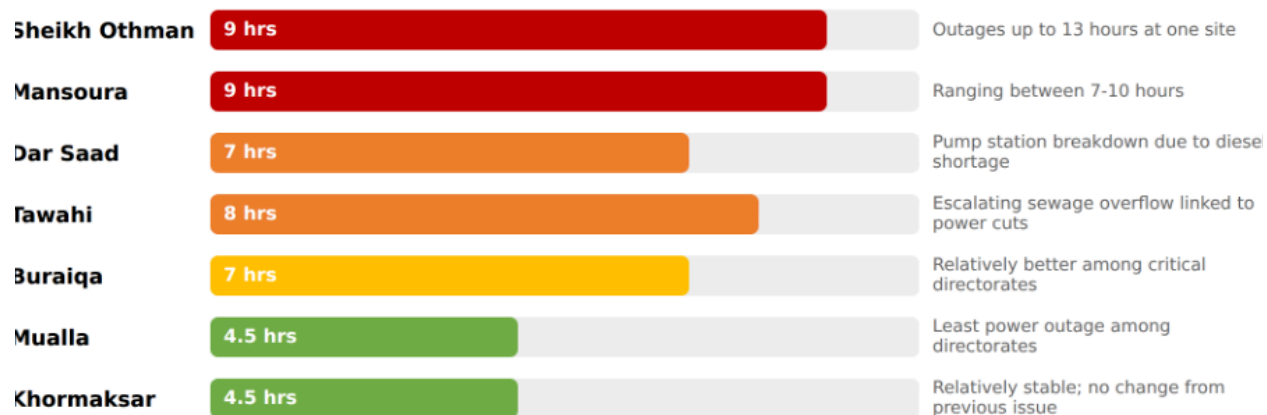
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13 consecutive hours (“13+”), while similarly severe cases were recorded in Al Mansoura, Dar Saad and Al Tawahi, with outages of 7 to 9 hours. The relatively best cases were recorded in Al Mualla and Khormaksar, with outages not exceeding 4 to 5 hours.

Estimated Daily Power Outage Hours by Directorate

All directorates share the same pattern of only 2-3 hours of operation; the real difference is in outage length



As for household gas, it remained “completely unavailable” at two monitoring sites (Sheikh Othman and Dar Saad) and “available with difficulty on the black market” at most other sites, with only one site reporting relative availability of local and imported fuel. The expanded field narrative for the period documented an additional near-total absence of household gas across the capital, accompanied by “violence and fights at many gas stations,” along with “violent and exclusionary behaviour against women in gas queues,” as some stations were “filling gas cylinders for 5 men for every one woman,” with cases of “verbal harassment against women” also observed in this context. This pattern calls for urgent intervention by the competent authorities to ensure safe and fair access for women to gas distribution points.



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Household Gas Availability at Monitoring Sites

Services-form assessments for the period 16-30 September



- Completely unavailable (2 of 13)
- Available with difficulty / black market (10 of 13)
- Relatively available (1 of 13)

The fuel crisis has begun to take a new upward turn, with the price of a can of imported petrol (20 litres) rising to 32,400 Yemeni riyals, compared with 29,000 riyals for a can of improved (Marib) petrol. This is likely due to weak fuel imports, which, according to the field narrative, “could reach crisis level from mid-October,” an early-warning indicator that calls for close follow-up in the next edition.

2. Deterioration of Water and Sanitation

Water conditions varied sharply between directorates: Al Tawahi’s crisis continued as “very weak” supply at all sites monitored there this period, while Sheikh Othman was described as chronically “cut off” (“only once a month, and it lasts for just one day”), consistent with the chronic Abdullah Ghanem neighbourhood crisis documented in previous editions. Volunteers in Al Mansoura reported water cuts “for five consecutive days or more” in some areas, with other areas relying entirely on “bowzers” (water tankers). In Dar Saad, Al Buraiqeh and Khormaksar, conditions ranged from “continuous pumping” to “very weak” depending on the specific site within each directorate.



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Water Network Status by Directorate

Qualitative assessment based on volunteers' field reports

 Tawahi Persistent severe weakness	 Sheikh Othman Cut off (chronic, 3 years)	 Mansoura Cut in several neighborhoods	 Dar Saad Between continuous pumping and severe weakness
 Mualla Cut off, comes every 4-5 days	 Khormaksar Cut off (two days) - relatively stable	 Buraiqa Mostly continuous pumping	 Sira No data for this period

The breakdown of the main sewage pumping station in Dar Saad was the most serious development in this sector during the period. One volunteer reported that “the Dar Saad sewage pump is not working properly because of very long power outages of up to nine hours and the lack of sufficient diesel, and to this moment the solar panels for the pump have not been installed,” which “caused continuous sewage flooding in most neighbourhoods near the pumping station.” This breakdown is particularly significant because it directly links the electricity crisis with the sanitation crisis, and shows that the partial solutions (such as solar power) now being proposed for the health sector (Al Buraiqeh and Sira) urgently need to be extended to the water and sanitation sector as well, particularly in Dar Saad.

In addition, escalating sewage overflows were repeatedly reported in Al Tawahi through two consecutive responses from the same site (Al Qalou’a/Al Rusafi). One described “a cesspit overflowing in Al Rusafi next to Azal School, extending to the Al Khair Mosque square and damaging shops and homes,” while the second reported that “sewage overflows are increasing, and new sewage has overflowed on the main street, specifically in Al Roumi near Al Rawda School opposite Al Qalou’a police station, extending to the intersection where qat and fast food are sold,” reflecting a gradual worsening of the problem within the same period rather than mere continuation.

No new documented field photos for this period (16–30 September) were attached from the sewage-overflow and waste-accumulation sites below; visual documentation will be completed in the next edition once received from volunteers.



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3. Infrastructure and Public Safety Risks

In addition to electricity and sewage failures, “exposed or dangling electric wires,” “deep unfenced pits” and “piles of garbage” were repeatedly reported in most monitored directorates (Al Tawahi, Al Mualla, Al Mansoura, Sheikh Othman, Dar Saad). A notable incident in Al Mansoura involved “a huge snake about 4 metres long” slipping between the houses of the Rimi residential neighbourhood, causing “tremendous panic among children and residents” before residents managed to chase and kill it without injuries. Sources attributed its appearance to “the severe heatwave and rising temperatures,” an additional indirect indicator of the deterioration of the urban environment linked to accumulating and overflowing sewage.

Monitoring also documented a theft in Al Tawahi, where “a number of electric pumps were stolen from beside houses in the Al Roumi residential neighbourhood” one Friday morning, “and residents did not notice the theft until the following day,” an incident that adds to Al Tawahi’s deteriorating service and security picture in this edition. In a parallel context, the expanded field narrative documented a severe heatwave of 39–41°C that caused “some underground electricity cables to burn out and sub-transformers to go out of service in Kabuta, Al Buraiqeh and Dar Saad,” while the emergency departments of Al Jumhuriya and Al Sadaqa hospitals received “a large number of cases of fainting and respiratory distress caused by high humidity and the loss of air conditioning.”

4. Status of Public Institutions

Educational and health institutions at most sites continued to operate normally or partially despite the circumstances. Khormaksar was the most positive exception in this edition; the volunteer covering it reported that “Al Jumhuriya Teaching Hospital is operating normally and fully,” “the Civil Status and Civil Registry Center – Khormaksar is operating normally and fully,” and “the Post Office – Khormaksar is operating normally and fully,” with only partial operation of the Education Office and the health centre in the same directorate. The volunteer explicitly concluded that “there are no notable field changes compared with the previous report, and the general situation, services and



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living conditions are stable without clear developments,” the most stable testimony among all monitoring sites in this edition.

By contrast, volunteers in Al Buraiqeh (Salah Al-Din) reported “schools/normal,” “police/normal,” “directorate/normal” and “general hospital/normal,” despite the directorate being fully occupied with receiving the new displacement wave, an indication of the relative resilience of basic service institutions in the face of the enormous humanitarian pressure on the directorate. In Sheikh Othman, a volunteer reported that “the health complex in Kud Al-Othmani” suffers from “shortened working hours and shortages of medical staff and medical supplies,” and that “the Sheikh Othman general health centre complex” suffers from “a shortage of nursing staff and specialized medical personnel,” which doubles the need for the promised solar-power project for health facilities.

Regarding the public health sector, the expanded field narrative documented continued shortages of medicines for chronic diseases and kidney dialysis in government hospital stores, while “the Ministry of Health is holding meetings with international organizations to provide them,” an issue that adds to the list of urgent health needs alongside the promised solar-power project for health facilities. Sheikh Othman police, in coordination with the Security Belt, also carried out an inspection campaign on shops and markets to seize and confiscate smuggled firecrackers and fireworks “because of the danger they pose to public peace,” a limited but positive sign of preventive security response. In the area of community capacity-building, a specialized workshop was launched in Aden with representatives of 20 community initiatives on urban crisis management and implementing social-cohesion programmes in coordination with the Ministry of Youth, an initiative that directly intersects with the mission of the youth committees and their National Network, which sponsors the “Radar Aden” platform itself.

Table: Detailed Indicators by Directorate

The following table is based on volunteers’ direct observations at the sites they visited, not on a comprehensive survey of each directorate. Sira Directorate is not included as no direct service data was received for this period.



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Directorate	Electricity (approx. supply/outage)	Water	Household Gas	Key Observation
Al Tawahi	2–3 h supply / 7–8 h outage	Persistently very weak	Black market	Escalating sewage overflows; theft of electric pumps
Al Mualla	2–3 h supply / 4–5 h outage	Cut off; comes every 4–5 days	Black market	Fewest power outages this edition
Khormaksar	2–3 h supply / 4–5 h outage	Cut off (two days)	Black market	Fully stable; no change from the previous edition
Al Buraiqeh	2–3 h supply / 6–10 h outage	Mostly continuous pumping	Black market	Main displacement gateway; Al Firdaws camp
Sheikh Othman	2–3 h supply / 8 to 13+ h outage	Cut off (chronic)	Sometimes unavailable	Worst documented power outage; 3 security campaigns
Al Mansoura	0–3 h supply / 7–10 h outage	Cut off in several neighbourhoods	Black market	Huge snake; successful inspection campaigns
Dar Saad	2–4 h supply / 6–9 h outage	Continuous pumping to very weak	Sometimes unavailable	Complete breakdown of the sewage pumping station

Second: Security and Political Dynamics

Quick background: The eleventh edition documented the fall of the coastal city of Mocha to Houthi forces on the evening of 10 September 2026, and the same forces' takeover of Mayun (Perim) Island, administratively part of Al Mualla Directorate, between 10 and 14 September, before public morale improved relatively with the start of a government counter-offensive involving the Giants Brigades and the National Shield Forces on 13–15 September. This section resumes monitoring of this file for the second half of September, during which the initial security shock turned into a prolonged humanitarian displacement crisis rather than direct fighting on the outskirts of the capital.



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1. Continuing Repercussions of the West Coast War

The repercussions of the military escalation on the West Coast, whose beginning with the fall of Mocha was documented in the eleventh edition, continued to cast a direct shadow over Al Buraiqeh Directorate in particular during this period. The monitoring volunteer at the Salah Al-Din site documented a series of successive events: “violent clashes with heavy and medium weapons on several fronts (Mocha, Taiz, Shabwa, Marib)” with “huge waves of displacement and human losses on both sides estimated in the hundreds,” followed by the observation of “hundreds of armoured vehicles, military pickups and vehicles heading to the West Coast fronts,” exceeding “1,000 vehicles heading to Kahboob and Bab Al-Mandab” as reinforcements for the Giants forces, with “injuries or material damage” recorded during these reinforcements.

The wave reached its humanitarian peak with “strong waves of displacement” of “families displaced from areas recently taken over by the Houthis,” particularly from Hays, Mocha and neighbouring areas, in a flow the volunteer described as “continuous” towards Aden and surrounding areas. This flow reached its practical peak with “the opening of a camp for displaced people in central Salah Al-Din/Omran” to receive “the newly displaced from the Mocha war,” a camp whose location matches the “Al Firdaws camp” mentioned in the analytical humanitarian assessment below.

2. The Major Displacement Wave from the West Coast: An Analytical Reading

An independent analytical humanitarian assessment prepared by the National Network on the latest displacement movement and sectoral needs in Aden Governorate showed the arrival of 1,622 newly displaced families (around 7,162 individuals, an average of 4.41 individuals per family) in the capital during the recent period, more than 95% of whom fled the active West Coast frontlines in Al Hudaydah and Taiz governorates, particularly from Hays, Al Jarrahi, Al Wazi’iyah, Mocha, Dhubab and Jabal Habashi. This new influx raises the cumulative number of displaced people in Aden to more than 145,857, continuing an upward trend that began well before this period but accelerated sharply with the recent military developments.

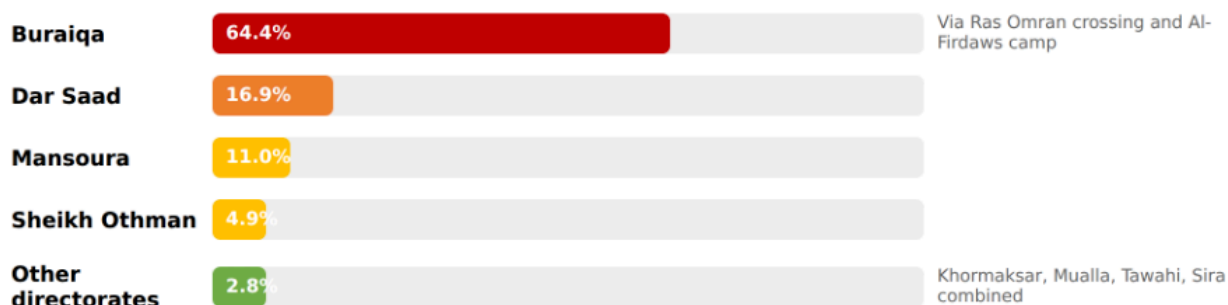


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Distribution of the New West Coast Displacement Wave by Directorate

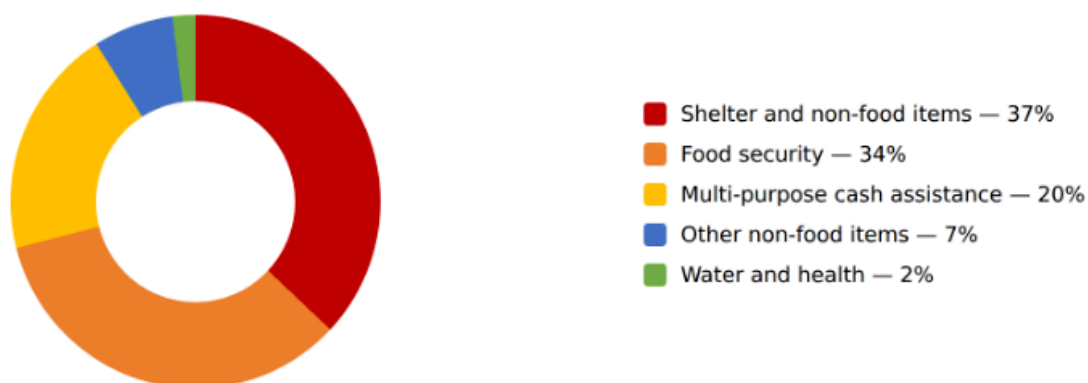
1,622 newly displaced families (7,162 individuals) per the period's humanitarian displacement assessment



The reception of the newly displaced was sharply concentrated in Al Buraiqeh Directorate, which absorbed 64.4% of the wave (around 1,045 families/4,612 individuals) through two main crossing points, the Ras Omran crossing and the newly established Al Firdaws camp, followed by Dar Saad at 16.9% (274 families/1,211 individuals), Al Mansoura at 11% (178 families/785 individuals) and Sheikh Othman at 4.9% (79 families/348 individuals), while the four remaining directorates (Khormaksar, Al Mualla, Al Tawahi, Sira) together shared only 2.8% of the wave (46 families/206 individuals). The displaced are split between two main accommodation patterns: 79% (1,281 families) rented informal housing within host communities and existing urban neighbourhoods, while only 21% (341 families) sought refuge in emergency camps such as Al Firdaws camp.

Sectoral Needs of the Newly Displaced

Per the period's analytical humanitarian displacement assessment



Water and health sector classified "critical" despite its low apparent share (cholera outbreak risk)



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The operational analysis of the assessment concludes that just two directorates (Al Buraiqeh and Dar Saad) host 81.3% of all newly displaced people. Al Buraiqeh's sharp concentration is attributed to its being "the first western entry gateway," while the low combined share of Sira, Al Tawahi, Al Mualla and Khormaksar (2.8%) is attributed to "exorbitant rents and the density of the urban fabric" in these directorates. The Ras Omran point in Al Buraiqeh is the actual first crossing for screening, registering and organizing the entry of displaced families into the governorate, where the newly established Al Firdaws camp received "hundreds of families arriving without luggage or personal belongings after spending days in the open and on beaches," with temporary shelters and canvas tents that "offer no protection from the heat and harsh climate," and families relying on "gathering dry branches and lighting open fires" for cooking due to the absence of gas and organized cooking points. The Ministry of Education and the local authority set up temporary classrooms in Ras Omran, but the assessment describes the education gap as "wide due to the loss of school documents and the continuing influxes."

Shelter and non-food items topped the list of sectoral needs at 37%, followed by food security at 34%, multi-purpose cash assistance at 20%, and other non-food items at 7%. Although water and health recorded the lowest apparent share (2%), the assessment classified it as "critical" given the risk of water-borne diseases such as cholera in overcrowded camp environments lacking adequate health infrastructure, consistent with warnings from the World Health Organization and UNICEF according to the assessment. The assessment's protection reading included documenting cases of lost official identity documents and risks related to housing, land and property rights and forced eviction, noting that more than 80% of the displaced are women, children and older people.

In its protection analysis, the assessment addressed three main risks facing the newly displaced: most families lost their official identity documents while fleeing, "which hinders their freedom of movement and registration to receive assistance"; recurring housing, land and property (HLP) disputes in the form of "repeated expulsion and forced eviction of tenants unable to pay rent"; and the fact that women, children and older people make up more than 80% of all displaced, with "risks of children dropping out of



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school and heightened risks due to the lack of lighting and safe spaces.” These three risks call for urgent coordination between the local authority and the Protection and Shelter clusters, going beyond immediate relief.

The assessment presented a matrix of recommendations across three response timeframes, addressed to specific responsible entities, providing a ready framework for coordination between the local authority and international organizations in responding to this wave:

Timeframe	Findings and Immediate Risks	Recommended Action and Intervention	Responsible Entities
Very urgent (0–7 days)	64.4% concentration in Al Buraiqeh + scarcity of clean water and lack of sanitation in Al Firdaws camp	Activate the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) and distribute multi-purpose cash assistance to 1,622 families; provide drinking-water tankers and set up integrated emergency latrines	WFP, IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF, WASH Cluster
Medium term (1–4 weeks)	Loss of personal documents + high pressure on host families (79%)	Deploy Civil Status field teams with UNHCR to issue identity documents; provide cash rental support and reinforce health centres and schools	UNHCR, local authority, Shelter and Protection clusters
Strategic (1–3 months)	Fragility of canvas shelters + loss of livelihood opportunities and deteriorating income	Replace tents with transitional shelters suited to Aden’s climate; launch Cash for Work livelihood projects	Early Recovery unit, Shelter clusters

This assessment relied on a multi-analysis and cross-sourcing (triangulation) methodology, matching field-monitoring data with an external survey by the International Organization for Migration and the UN Refugee Agency, while deliberately refraining from merging field data on “cases” with figures on “families” because their units of measurement are not compatible, a methodology consistent with the “triangulation” principle that the “Radar Aden” platform itself applies in all its editions.



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3. Repeated Security Campaigns Against African Migrants in Sheikh Othman

Field monitoring documented three separate security campaigns during the period targeting African migrants in Sheikh Othman Directorate in particular. The first campaign took place near the German University building when “four military pickups arrived, moving quickly and deploying near the German University building, where many irregular African migrants gather and sleep on the pavement and in the streets.” The security force fired “three shots in the air specifically to warn the irregular migrants,” followed by “arrests” and “verbal and physical” confrontations, during which the situation was described as “tense,” with no visual documentation “due to the sensitivity of the situation.”

The second campaign targeted “refugees from the Oromo, Tigray and Amhara communities” through “systematic military campaigns, with a number of security personnel deploying extensively at the Al Ghazl wal Naseej roundabout and the Cairo roundabout, with armoured vehicles and trucks present,” where “soldiers took African people and then loaded them onto trucks to be taken to unknown places.” The volunteer was unable to take photos “because we were prevented by government authorities and security personnel.” The third campaign specifically targeted “migrants from the Oromo community” through “security patrols” described as numbering “dozens,” and local sources circulated “reports of measures to deport some migrants” without clear official “details of the numbers deported and their destination.” A volunteer in Sheikh Othman also documented an additional report that “some security personnel are exploiting the campaigns against Africans, with some security men extorting Africans and taking their phones and sums of money under the pretext of the security campaign,” a report that calls for an independent investigation by the Ministry of Interior.



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Comparison of the Three Security Campaigns Against Migrants in Sheikh Othman

Element	First Campaign (28 September)	Second Campaign	Third Campaign (30 September)
Location	Near the German University	Al Ghazl wal Naseej roundabout and Cairo roundabout	Across the directorate
Target Group	African migrants (general)	Oromo, Tigray and Amhara	Migrants from the Oromo community specifically
Method	4 military pickups deployed; warning shots fired	Wide deployment; armoured vehicles and trucks	Security patrols numbering “dozens”
Documented Outcome	Arrests	Taken to undisclosed locations	Reports of deportation, not officially confirmed
Additional Note	Noticeable tension among those present	Volunteer prevented from taking photos	Reports of extortion by some security personnel

This threefold repetition within a relatively short period shows a systematic pattern of security targeting of the African migrant community in Sheikh Othman in particular, without any official clarification of the legal framework for these campaigns or the fate of those arrested or taken away. This calls for an urgent response from the Ministry of Interior, as detailed in the recommendations section below.

4. Other Security Incidents and Community Disputes

- Dispute over replacing a neighbourhood committee in Sheikh Othman: “A residents’ meeting in the residential block to change the community committees” in Abdullah Ghanem neighbourhood saw “a minor scuffle” between some attendees supporting the replacement of the committee “because of its corruption” and the meeting’s organizers, before they were “separated amicably” and the meeting ended “peacefully and calmly.” The volunteer reported that “the neighbourhood needs to change its committees because of the many problems.”



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- Theft of electric pumps in Al Tawahi: A number of electric pumps were stolen from beside houses in the Al Roumi residential neighbourhood, and residents only noticed the next day, an additional security indicator that adds to Al Tawahi's deteriorating picture in this edition.
- Positive civic event in Sira: Aden Mall hosted a celebration marking the International Day of Sign Languages, organized by the Rumooz Foundation for Development in partnership with the CPS Foundation and with support from ADRA, attended by an estimated 300 people. It ended "peacefully and calmly" without any incidents, the most notable positive indicator from Sira Directorate despite the absence of its service data this edition.



- Environmental/public safety incident in Al Mansoura: A huge snake slipped between the houses of the Rimi neighbourhood, causing widespread panic before residents managed to kill it without injuries (details in the "Infrastructure Risks" section above).



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5. Public Mood and Circulating Rumours

Public conversation across the directorates was dominated by a mix of anxiety and tension, with clear differences in the source of this anxiety from one directorate to another. In Al Mansoura, talk focused on “the severe decline in the value of the Yemeni riyal” and “the fate of grants and assistance for electricity fuel,” amid “daily suffering with the intense heat and humidity.” In Al Mualla, talk centred on complaints about “the heat” and “freckles,” the shortage of gas and rising prices of qat and electricity, along with “talk of support for the President of the Transitional Council.” In Al Buraiqeh and Sheikh Othman, talk was dominated by “the Houthi war in Bab Al-Mandab” and rallying behind the “Giants Brigades,” which enjoy “strong popular support,” with concern noted about “an extremist current such as Al-Qaeda entering the war” and the possibility of “brainwashing young people.” In Dar Saad, discontent focused on the inability of “the local authority to deal seriously with the sewage file” and the two-month delay in “asphalting the directorate’s back street.”

Rumour	Level of Belief	Note
Arrival of an additional Saudi fuel shipment ending the electricity crisis (12 hours of supply)	Divided	Between hope and scepticism about repeated promises
A full night-time curfew imposed in Al Mansoura after midnight	Very high belief	Caused streets to empty early
Wide military escalation and an imminent Houthi breakthrough towards Aden’s borders	Divided	Raised public and security vigilance
Houthis entering Al Hajj and taking control of parts of Lahj city	False (verified)	Found to be untrue after checking
Yemeni Emergency Forces entering Aden as an occupation	Unconfirmed	No official sources confirm it
Gas crisis about to ease after a tribal road blockade in Marib is lifted	Circulating without confirmation	Linked to decisions to open imports



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Rumour	Level of Belief	Note
Imminent shutdown of power stations due to fuel running out	High belief	Actual outages do not prove a complete shutdown
Video documenting the arrival of forces from Marib in Aden on 22 September	False (verified)	A fact-checking team found the video dates from 2020
Imminent government increase in fuel and gas prices	Circulating without evidence	No official decision has been issued confirming it
Houthi takeover of Haijat Al-Abd	False	Denied by local sources

Prevailing Public Mood by Volunteer Reports

The dominant description across all sites ranges between anxiety and tension, with no site reporting full reassurance



Volunteers conveyed this mood through residents' own words. In Sheikh Othman, one volunteer described the prevailing fear as linked to "fear of an internal military coup by sleeper cells affiliated with the Ansar Allah group." In Khormaksar, a volunteer reported that people "feel anxious and tense but are trying to cope with the current situation," with a positive note on the presence of "cooperation and solidarity among community members and an effort to maintain calm." In Dar Saad, one resident expressed discontent, saying "residents are upset with the local authority because it is unable to deal seriously with the sewage file," while the Al Mansoura volunteer summed up the period as "continued deterioration of services and shortages of fuel products, and the daily suffering that results," coupled with "concern about the wave of displacement to Aden from the northern areas and the increased pressure it may place on services."



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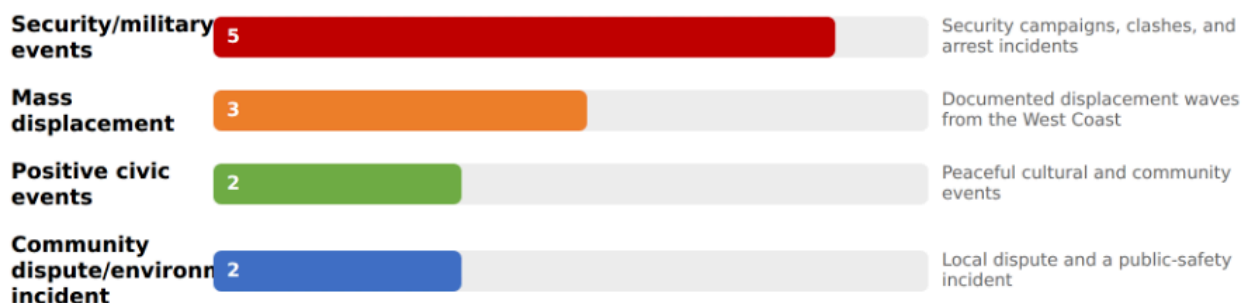


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Classification of Field-Documented Incidents by Type

Most recorded incidents are security-related or directly linked to the West Coast escalation



Third: Market Activity and Food and Livelihood Security Indicators

The US dollar rose slightly during the period to 1,573 riyals (selling) and 1,560 riyals (buying), continuing the relative stability documented in previous editions with a slight upward tendency. Commercial activity at most sites was described as “cautious” to “stagnant,” and retailers and clothing shops in Crater and Al Mansoura linked this stagnation to “delays in paying the salaries of civil-sector employees,” while other markets reported that weak purchasing power results from “the erosion of employees’ incomes” more than from changes in the exchange rate itself.

Field-Observed Price Indicators

The following figures are field observations, not based on a unified methodology, collected by volunteers at different points of sale during the period. They should be read as indicative of price trends, not as an official comprehensive market survey.

Item / Food Commodity	Approximate Price Range (YER)	Field Notes
Chicken (kg/whole)	4,000 – 8,500	Continued gradual rise from the eleventh edition (4,000–7,500)



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Item / Food Commodity	Approximate Price Range (YER)	Field Notes
Qat (bundle)	10,000 – 40,000	Sharp disparity between directorates; highest price recorded since the tenth edition
Cooking oil (approx. 4 litres)	9,000 – 12,500	Continued rise compared with the previous two editions
Flour (sack)	32,000 – 50,000	Relatively stable in Al Mualla; highest prices in Al Buraiqeh and Al Tawahi
Rice (kg)	2,200 – 2,500	Narrower range but with a higher ceiling than the eleventh edition
Sugar (kg)	1,000 – 1,800	Generally relatively stable
Bread (piece/loaf)	70 – 200	Large variation depending on packaging size (single piece vs. bundle)

Reference price lists from the Ministry of Industry and Trade confirmed that actual market prices are usually 3–15% higher than reference prices, and higher still in retail and loose sales. This means that the differences between directorates documented above reflect imbalances in supply and distribution chains rather than a uniform change in the exchange rate, which remained relatively stable throughout the period.

Fruit and Vegetable Prices: Three Snapshots During the Period

Unlike previous editions, which included only general and scattered references to vegetable prices, the expanded field narrative for this edition provided three precisely dated price snapshots (16, 24 and 30 September), making it possible for the first time to track price trends within a single period rather than only comparing them across editions.

Item	16 September	24 September	30 September
Tomatoes	1,400 – 1,600	1,800 – 2,000	1,500 – 1,700



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Item	16 September	24 September	30 September
Potatoes	1,200 – 1,400	1,300 – 1,500	1,300 – 1,400
Red onions	1,200 – 1,400	1,400 – 1,500	1,200 – 1,300
Cucumbers	1,200 – 1,500	1,400 – 1,600	1,300 – 1,500
Okra	2,000 – 2,400	2,200 – 2,600	2,200 – 2,500
Bananas (Abyan/local)	1,000 – 1,200	1,200 – 1,400	1,200 – 1,300
Apples (imported)	3,000 – 3,500	3,200 – 3,600	3,200 – 3,500
White/black grapes	2,500 – 3,000	2,800 – 3,200	3,000 – 3,500

This pattern shows a clear price peak around the middle of the period (24 September) for most items, followed by a partial decline by 30 September without a full return to 16 September levels, except for grapes, which continued to rise throughout the period. Price deviations for fruit and vegetables between different markets ranged from 30% to 100%, continuing the sharp disparities between directorates documented in previous editions. Fresh fish prices (such as thamad and bagha) in the markets of Sira and Al Buraqeh also jumped notably “due to rising fuel prices for fishermen’s boats and seasonal winds that disrupted deep-sea fishing trips.”

Parallel Regulatory Failures

In contrast to the positive models documented above, the period recorded two notable regulatory failures that merit follow-up. First, the Industry and Trade Office held a meeting with representatives of major wheat and flour importers in Aden to assess commodity stocks and discuss the impact of transport costs and currency fluctuations on retail prices, but the meeting “failed badly to reach any agreement,” meaning there is still no effective regulatory mechanism to control the prices of two basic commodities (wheat and flour) despite the official meeting. Second, the local authority in Al Mualla, in coordination with the Cleanliness Fund, launched a project to rehabilitate rainwater drainage channels on the main street and the ring road ahead of the coming rainy



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seasons, but residents “doubted it would be of much use,” since “the newly built concrete barriers along the sides of Al Mualla’s main street turn it into a giant water basin,” an indication of a trust gap between the implementation of service projects and their actual engineering design.

Positive Notes on the Margins of the Economic Scene

- Fully normal commercial activity continued in a number of markets in Dar Saad, Al Buraiqeh and Al Mualla despite the difficult general conditions.
- The foundation stone was laid for the Al Mansoura Therapeutic Nutrition Center project, supported by the German Government through the German Development Bank (KfW), implemented by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and supervised by the Ministry of Public Health and Population, in direct response to worsening food security indicators in the directorate.



- A dedicated taxi station was opened at the Al Ghazl wal Naseej (Al Ostoura) roundabout in Al Mansoura, as part of efforts to regulate taxi traffic and reduce congestion.
- A commercial container ship from East Asia docked at the Aden Container Terminal at the Caltex station, despite customs clearance costs for importers of



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solar power systems rising from around \$3,700 to nearly \$10,000 per container, which may slow down the promised solar power projects for the health sector.

Fourth: Detailed Indicators by Directorate Across the Three Areas

Based on the field indicators observed, the following table shows the status of each directorate across three areas (services and infrastructure; safety and the urban environment; and public mood and the security situation), with an estimate of each directorate's overall status (very critical / concerning, trending towards critical / concerning / relatively stable):

Directorate	Services and Infrastructure	Safety and Urban Environment	Public Mood and Security Situation
Al Buraiqeh (very critical)	Continuous water pumping in most neighbourhoods; electricity 2–3 h supply; gas hard to obtain	New checkpoints; no major infrastructure risks documented this edition	Tension and combat readiness; field reinforcements; enormous humanitarian pressure from the displacement wave (64.4%)
Sheikh Othman (very critical)	Water cut off for 3 years; electricity 2–3 h supply / 8 to 13+ h outage; gas sometimes unavailable	Exposed electric wires; piles of garbage; temporary checkpoints	Anxiety; 3 security campaigns against African migrants; reports of extortion; rally in support of the Transitional Council
Dar Saad (concerning , trending towards critical)	Complete breakdown of the sewage pumping station; electricity 2–3 h supply / 5–10 h outage; gas sometimes unavailable	Limited incidents; no major infrastructure risks documented	Concerning; opening of the Productive Families Center and a mass wedding balance the picture; relative trust in security forces
Al Tawahi (concerning , trending towards critical)	Severe and persistent water shortages; escalating sewage overflows; electricity 2–3 h supply / 7–8 h outage	Exposed wires and pits; sewage overflows affecting roads and shops	Concerning; theft of electric pumps; no positive response model observed this edition



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Directorate	Services and Infrastructure	Safety and Urban Environment	Public Mood and Security Situation
Al Mansoura (concerning)	Water cut off in several neighbourhoods; electricity 0–3 h supply / 7–10 h outage; huge snake between houses	Active cleanliness and informal-structure removal campaigns; renovation of a vocational complex for people with disabilities	Concerning, with service achievements; successful inspection campaigns; free eye medical camp
Al Mualla (concerning)	Water cut off, every 4–5 days; gas hard to obtain; electricity 2–3 h supply / 4–5 h outage	Steady institutional gains; no major infrastructure risks documented	Concerning but institutionally steady; large arts and cultural event attended by hundreds
Khormaksar (relatively stable)	Public institutions (Al Jumhuriya Hospital, Civil Status, Post Office) operating normally and fully	No safety or infrastructure incidents documented this edition	Stable; no notable change from the previous edition according to the volunteer directly responsible

Urgent Recommendations to Relevant Authorities (Response Map)

Based on the field and humanitarian indicators recorded by the male and female volunteers of the “Radar Aden” platform in the second half of September, we present the following package of immediate interventions to decision-makers through parallel response tracks:

Track One: To Aden Governorate

Complete the funding and installation of solar power systems for health facilities in Al Buraiqeh and Sira through to actual operation, and expand the emergency accommodation plan for the new displacement wave to include basic water, health and education services in the newly established Al Firdaws camp in Al Buraiqeh, in direct coordination with the World Food Programme, the International Organization for



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Migration and the UN Refugee Agency, in line with the time-bound recommendations matrix in the attached analytical humanitarian assessment.

Track Two: To the Local Electricity and Water Corporations

Urgently address the breakdown of the Dar Saad sewage pumping station by securing immediate diesel supplies or accelerating the installation of solar power alternatives, given the serious public health risk of the resulting continuous flooding. Review load-shedding schedules in Sheikh Othman in particular, where the worst outages documented across “Radar Aden” editions were recorded (more than 13 hours), to guarantee a unified minimum no lower than the level recorded in the best-performing directorates (Al Mualla, Khormaksar).

Track Three: To the Ministry of Interior

Open an independent and transparent investigation into the documented reports of extortion of African migrants by some security personnel during security campaigns in Sheikh Othman (confiscation of phones and money), and establish a clear humanitarian and legal protocol for dealing with migrants that respects their dignity and guarantees their basic rights during any future campaigns. Follow up on officially clarifying any deportations carried out or planned, to ensure transparency towards the public.

Track Four: To the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism

Activate urgent oversight of fresh fish markets in Sira and Al Buraqeh to curb the sharp price rises linked to the cost of fuel for fishing boats, and extend Al Mansoura’s successful commercial inspection model (destruction of spoiled goods, regulation of meat shops) to Khormaksar, Sheikh Othman and Sira/Crater, implementing a previous recommendation that has not yet been completed.

Track Five: To the Public Prosecution and Judiciary

Expedite the release of a public update on the outcome of investigations into the armed attack on government official Hussein Awad Farhan in Al Mansoura, the threat against Al



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Noor Mosque in Crater, and the case of activist Mu'in Al-Maqrahi, given the absence of any new field information on them since the eleventh edition. This will require a direct inquiry with the judicial authorities in the next edition if the lack of updates continues.

Track Six: To Local Authorities in the Directorates

Document the status of mass weddings, free medical camps, stray-dog control campaigns and efforts to address child begging recommended in the eleventh edition, confirming their continuation or identifying the reasons for their suspension; and continue supporting Al Mansoura Directorate in its integrated inspection model while working to replicate it in the other directorates, particularly those that still lack a similar institutional response.

Track Seven: To the Ministry of Public Health and Population and the Aden Health Office

Speed up contracting with international partners to address shortages of medicines for chronic diseases and kidney dialysis in government hospital stores, and extend the promised solar power project for health facilities to include the health complexes in Sheikh Othman and the sewage pumping station in Dar Saad, along with strengthening medical and nursing staff at the Kud Al-Othmani complex and the general health centre in Sheikh Othman.

Track Eight: To the Ministry of Education and the Governorate's Education Directorates

Support schools' preparations for the new school year with adequate resources, especially fans and solar panels as an alternative to intermittent electricity; follow up on the fainting cases recorded among students due to power cuts at Hanbala Primary School in Al Mansoura; and address the reasons why some families are reluctant to send their children to school because of the salary crisis and delayed incomes.



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Comparisons Across Successive Editions

The following two charts document the evolution of directorate classifications and basic commodity prices across the tenth, eleventh and twelfth editions (August–September 2026), allowing medium-term trends to be read rather than relying on a single-period snapshot:

Comparison of Directorate Classifications Across the Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Issues

Tracking the evolution of each directorate's general status over three consecutive issues (August–September 2026)

Directorate	Tenth Issue 16-31 August	Eleventh Issue 1-15 September	Twelfth Issue 16-30 September
Sheikh Othman			
Buraiqa			
Dar Saad			
Tawahi			
Mansoura			
Mualla			
Khormaksar			
Sira			

Critical Orange Yellow Green Unclassified

Two key trends stand out: a sharp deterioration in Buraiqa (from stable green to critical red) driven by the West Coast displacement wave, and a gradual improvement in Khormaksar, which records the best relative performance for the first time.



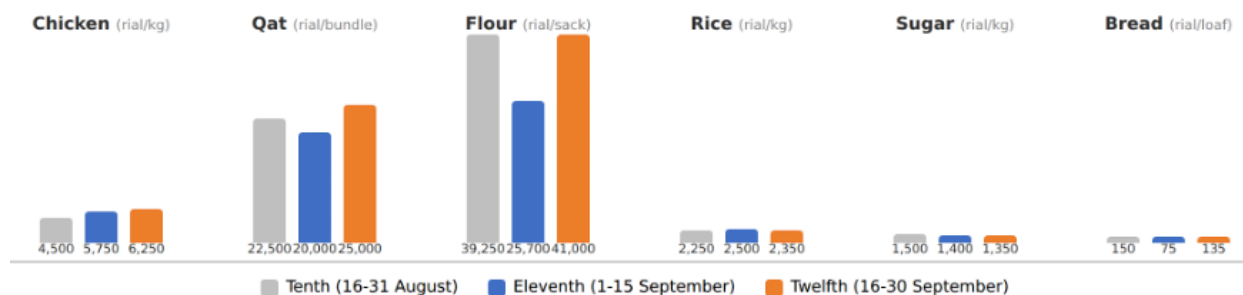
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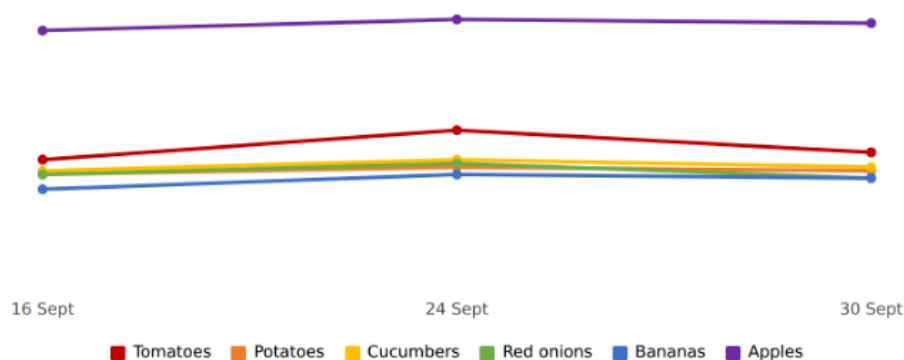
Issues

Non-standardized field observations — read as a trend indicator, not an official market survey

I. Staple Goods — Comparison Across the Tenth/Eleventh/Twelfth Issues



II. Vegetable and Fruit Price Trends During the Twelfth Issue's Period



Annex: Timeline of Events Documented During the Period

The following table arranges the most notable security, political and civic events documented in the incidents and public mood forms in chronological order, as a quick reference annex complementing the illustrated daily index above.



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Date	Directorate	Event
10 September	Al Buraiqeh (Salah Al-Din)	Violent clashes with heavy weapons on the Mocha/Taiz/Shabwa/Marib fronts; displacement and losses in the hundreds
12 September	Al Buraiqeh (Salah Al-Din)	More than 1,000 vehicles and military reinforcements heading to Kahboob and Bab Al-Mandab
15 September	Al Mansoura	Meeting of the Al Mansoura Director with representatives of local development initiatives and organizations
16 September	Al Mualla	Arts and cultural festival attended by hundreds on the ring road; first vegetable price snapshot recorded
21 September	Al Mansoura (Rimi)	A huge snake slips between houses, terrifying residents near a sewage overflow
22 September	Al Buraiqeh (Omran)	Strong waves of displacement from Hays, Mocha and neighbouring areas
23 September	Sira (Aden Mall)	International Day of Sign Languages event attended by around 300 people
24 September	Aden (general)	Peak in fruit and vegetable prices (second snapshot)
25 September	Sheikh Othman	Meeting to replace the Abdullah Ghanem neighbourhood committee ends in a minor scuffle, then calm
27 September	Sheikh Othman	Renewed in Al Tawahi: escalating sewage overflows in Al Roumi/Al Qalou'a neighbourhood
28 September	Sheikh Othman	Security campaign against African migrants near the German University; warning shots and arrests
29 September	Al Buraiqeh (Salah Al-Din)	Opening of a new camp for people displaced by the Mocha war (Al Firdaws camp)
30 September	Sheikh Othman	Third security campaign targeting Oromo, Tigray and Amhara migrants; reports of extortion
30 September	Al Mansoura	Wide approval of traffic regulation and free transport for students; third price snapshot



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Brief Profile

National Network for Community and Youth Initiatives

About the National Network for Community and Youth Initiatives (NNCYI): The National Network is a leading civic umbrella that aims to empower young women and men and engage them effectively in decision-making and the development of their local communities. The Network builds the capacities of the youth committees and prepares them to be a trusted link between citizens and the responsible authorities, with a focus on promoting the values of transparency, accountability and community peace.

Youth Committees

About the Youth Committees: The youth committees are an organized civic volunteer framework operating within residential neighbourhoods under the umbrella of the “National Network for Community and Youth Initiatives.” They mainly aim to strengthen community, civic and volunteer work in neighbourhoods. The youth committees carry out their roles according to strict governing principles, including peacefulness, civic character, neutrality, transparency, volunteerism and respect for the law. The committees’ guiding principles stress that they perform their tasks without holding any official or security status, and without exercising any coercive roles or interventions outside the framework of the law.

The “Radar Aden” Platform

About the “Radar Aden” Platform: It is a distinctive community assessment and early-warning initiative, founded and supervised by the youth committees of the National Network. The platform relies on a wide network of more than 200 male and female volunteers from the youth committees spread across the various neighbourhoods and directorates of the capital, Aden. The platform works like a radar recording the pulse of the street with complete objectivity and neutrality: volunteers collect data on services, security and public mood using electronic forms, and this data undergoes a rigorous verification process through the “triangulation” methodology



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(verifying information through 3 different sources) to limit rumours and provide accurate and reliable information. This report aims to put this data in the hands of the authorities, decision-makers and service providers to direct urgent interventions towards the real needs of citizens.

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