Radar Aden

منصة رادار عدن
ADEN RADAR PLATFORM

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16 – 31 October 2026

FIELD REPORT

Field Report Summary

14th Edition | Report Date: (10/16 – 10/31) Second Half of October 2026

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

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About This Issue

This fourteenth issue of the "Radar Aden" series continues the same analytical approach adopted in previous issues, presenting an expanded and documented picture of conditions in the eight districts of the capital, Aden, during the second half of October 2026. During this period the missile targeting of the capital continued, but its nature shifted from major government facilities (such as the airport, the port and the Presidential Palace) towards military camps and sites adjacent to residential neighbourhoods, coinciding with a security tightening in which the handling of displaced persons moved from instructions to field enforcement. The report relies on direct testimonies and field observations from the platform's network of more than 200 male and female volunteers, alongside daily follow-up of developments. This issue adds three new analytical tools: a comparison of the number of missile and drone strikes between the thirteenth and fourteenth issues, a comparison of the dimensions of the decline in civil rights, and a "Recommendations Tracker" that monitors the outcome of the recommendations of issues eleven to thirteen and which of them turned into success stories.

Quick Summary

During the second half of October, the capital Aden witnessed six days of missile and drone targeting, the same number recorded in the first half of the month: two missiles fell within the grounds of Aden International Airport on 16 October; a missile attempting to target a military site west of Aden was intercepted on 21 October; then four missiles

on 24 October, two of which targeted the Al-Nasr camp in Khormaksar, a third the Coast Guard training institute and a fourth the Naval Forces Command in Al-Tawahi; this was followed by the targeting of the Airport camp in Salah Al-Din in Al-Buraiqeh and the adjacent camp for displaced persons on 25 October; a missile in the vicinity of the airport on 28 October; and two huge explosions on 30 October, after which the Houthi group announced that it had targeted the airport and Maashiq Palace, while the Coalition air defences announced the interception of drones and missiles.

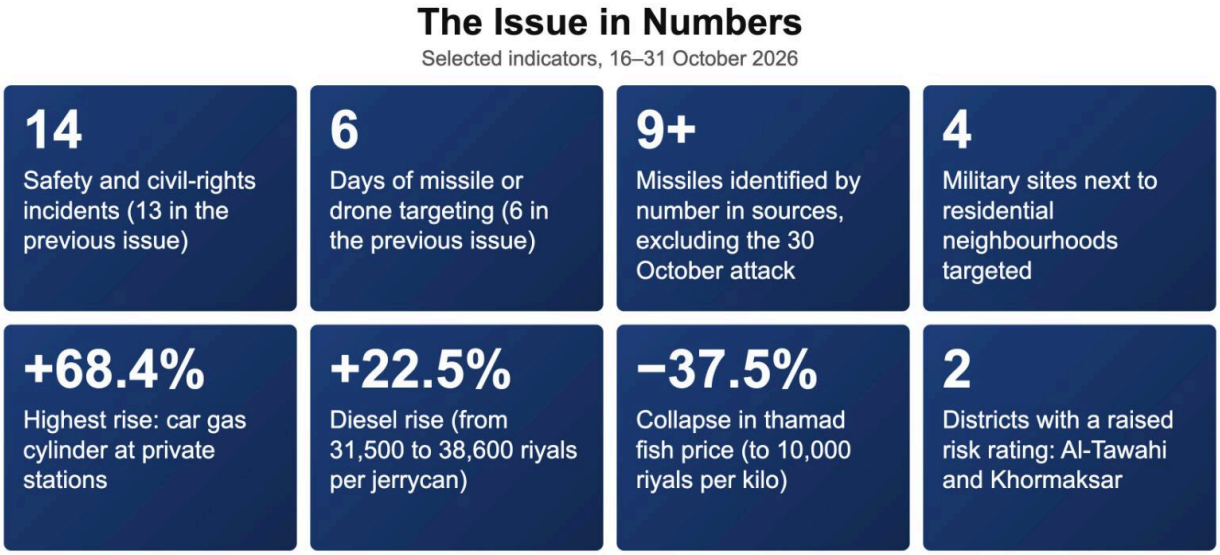
Although the human toll declined compared with the Maashiq attack in the previous issue (6 deaths and 16 injuries among guard personnel), the impact came closer to civilians: an elderly man died as a result of a panic attack near the Coast Guard in Al-Tawahi, houses cracked and windows and doors were destroyed, displaced persons and a motorcycle driver were lightly wounded by shrapnel in Salah Al-Din, and students were hurt in stampedes at schools during the events of 28 October. Residents fear documenting the damage to their homes for fear of arrest, amid the detention of citizens for publishing news or images of the strikes.

On civil rights, the platform documented through monitoring and follow-up 14 incidents affecting safety and civil rights, compared with 13 in the previous issue. More important than the number, however, is the escalating severity: after the thirteenth issue recorded instructions from a police station not to rent to displaced persons, the Al-Qalua police, together with a force from Aden Security, carried out a twelve-hour campaign to search for displaced persons from the northern governorates and remove them from their homes, coinciding with deportation campaigns targeting workers from those governorates, and with the emergence of a new dimension affecting freedom of belief through calls to search a Sufi mosque in Sheikh Othman.

On services, electricity continued its relative improvement with the onset of winter, averaging 4 hours of supply against 4 hours of outage across the city as a whole, and the average outage per period in Sheikh Othman fell from 8.5 hours in the previous issue to about 6.3 hours. One of the most prominent recommendations of the thirteenth issue was fulfilled with the allocation of direct power lines to the well fields, which gradually restored regular pumping to Al-Mualla, Khormaksar and Sirah. On the other hand,

worrying health indicators emerged: 10 new confirmed cholera cases transferred to isolation on 26 October, cases of measles, and a disease known locally as "Al-Qarnaqah" (mumps) among children in Al-Mansoura District.

Economically, the month closed with an increase in fuel prices on 31 October (local petrol from 28,400 to 31,000 riyals per jerrycan, imported petrol from 32,400 to 34,000, and diesel from 31,500 to 38,600 riyals per jerrycan, a rise of 22.5%), while the price of a car gas cylinder at private stations jumped by 68.4% (from 9,500 to 16,000 riyals). The remaining basic commodities rose by between 2.6% and 4.5% within half a month, and the average change reached 9.0% including car gas and 4.7% excluding it. By contrast, the price of a kilo of thamad fish collapsed from 16,000 to 10,000 riyals (–37.5%) in a single day because exports were not possible, and the exchange rate stabilised at 1,558 riyals per dollar when selling to the exchanger and 1,573 when buying from them.



Overview

This report, the fourteenth in the "Radar Aden" monitoring series, covers the period from 16 to 31 October 2026, based on field data collected by the network's volunteers. The period was divided into two phases: a first week (16–23 October) dominated by

relative calm after the Maashiq attack, with stable electricity, improved pumping and a flow of ships into the port; and a second week (24–31 October) in which missile targeting of the camps adjacent to neighbourhoods escalated, coinciding with the Al-Qalua campaign, the decision to ban motorcycles and the increase in fuel prices.

Geographically, Khormaksar, Al-Tawahi and Al-Buraiqeh topped the targeting map this time, after Sirah and Khormaksar had topped it in the previous issue. Sheikh Othman remained the most affected in terms of services, with water cuts exceeding two weeks in Kod Al-Othmani and four years in Abdullah Ghanem, and with dangling power lines that caused the death of a citizen, while Dar Saad continued to record the best electricity and water indicators, and Al-Mansoura showed a notable presence on the oversight side, coinciding with the monitoring of risks of armed land grabbing.

Missile and Drone Strikes on Aden: Issue 14 vs Issue 13

Each symbol is one missile or drone reported in sources; outlined symbols mark incidents where the number was not identified



Indicator	Days of targeting	Missiles identified by number	Drones downed / intercepted	Districts targeted	Confirmed deaths	Injuries
Issue 13	6	10	2 or more	4	6 guards	16
Issue 14	6	9	Undetermined	4 + west of Aden	1 civilian (panic)	Minor and scattered

Follow-up on the Issues of the Thirteenth Report

The thirteenth issue (1–15 October 2026) identified eight urgent response tracks; below is a summary of their follow-up (full details later in the expanded section):

- Aden Governorate: No survey of damage to civilian homes in Sirah, nor compensation for those affected, was announced. The Governor's moves to

secure sovereign headquarters and oil facilities continued, with a tour to launch the maintenance of the housing units of the Aden Refinery City in Al-Buraiqeh (20 October).

- Ministry of Interior: The instructions banning renting to displaced persons were not revoked; rather, a campaign was carried out to remove them from their homes in Al-Qalua (29 October), and the detention of citizens for publishing news of the strikes and photographing their sites continued.
- Civil Defence: Continued building on the evacuation drill with a practical exercise for firefighting teams on controlling fires at fuel depots (23 October).
- The Public Electricity Corporation and the Local Water and Sanitation Corporation: The well fields were connected to direct power lines and pumping gradually became regular, full pumping to Al-Mualla resumed (20 October), with preventive maintenance of transformers in Sheikh Othman, Dar Saad and Al-Tawahi.
- Ministry of Industry and Trade: Lists of 67 gas stations were updated (29 October) and queues shrank from hundreds to dozens, along with campaigns targeting fish shops, butcheries and vegetable shops whose impact was described as weak.
- Public Prosecution and Judiciary: No legal review of detentions without prosecution orders was announced, nor were the results of the investigation into the assault on the media crew at the 14 October event.
- Ministry of Health and organisations working in the health sector: A new batch of medicines and solutions for dialysis centres (18 October), a World Health Organization delegation to assess the needs of the Oncology Centre (23 October), and equipment for the neonatal nursery department at Al-Sadaqa Hospital (21 October).
- Ministry of Education: No information was received on evacuation and safety plans for students and staff in schools, and the stampede at schools on 28 October exposed this gap, while the traffic police planned pedestrian paths and speed bumps near schools in Khormaksar (22 October).

Tracking Board for the Files of the Thirteenth Issue

File	In the thirteenth issue (1–15 October)	In this issue (16–31 October)	Trend
Electricity	Gradual improvement since 9 October; outages of 3–10 hours per period	Relative stability at a rate of 4 hours on against 4 off; decline in Sheikh Othman and Al-Buraiqeh	Improving
Water	Pumping to Sirah and Al-Tawahi stopped for days	Direct power lines to well fields and gradual regularity; chronic cuts in Sheikh Othman	Partial improvement
Missile targeting	6 days of targeting; 6 deaths and 16 injuries among guards	6 days of targeting; a civilian died of panic, minor injuries and damage to homes	Continuing
Civil rights and displaced persons	13 incidents; instructions banning renting to displaced persons	14 incidents; a campaign to remove displaced persons and deport workers carried out	Worsening
Household gas	Black market 16,500 riyals	Actual sale 8,000–9,500; queues shrank; distribution halted on 29 and 30 October	Partial progress
Health	A medical convoy of 9 trucks	A batch of dialysis medicines; Oncology Centre assessment; cholera and measles	Progress with risks
Prices	Average +8.0% (September–October)	Fuel price increase; car gas +68.4%; thamad collapse −37.5%	New pressures
Safety and civil defence	Evacuation drill (10 October)	Fuel depot fire drill (23 October); panic and stampede at schools	Partial progress

Note: This summary is followed by a more detailed report that includes a daily index of events, an illustrated comparison of the strikes and the dimensions of civil rights, a tracker for the recommendations of previous issues, a map of the districts, illustrated statistical indicators and updated urgent recommendations.

Impact of Previous Reports (A "Radar Aden" Success Story)

From Field Monitoring to Institutional Response

During this period, the "Radar Aden" platform monitored three steps that directly intersect with recommendations repeated in its previous issues: the allocation of direct power lines to the well fields, which gradually restored regular pumping to Al-Mualla, Khormaksar and Sirah, in implementation of the thirteenth issue's recommendation to give water pumping stations priority in power supply; the arrival of a new batch of medicines and solutions for dialysis centres (18 October), fulfilling the principle of "sustainability of supply" recommended by the thirteenth issue after the medical convoy; and Al-Mansoura District's allocation of a hotline for sewage overflow reports, as an extension of its oversight model that issues 11, 12 and 13 called for generalising.

To measure this impact systematically, this issue introduces for the first time a "Recommendations Tracker" that monitors the outcome of 14 recommendations from the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth issues: 3 recommendations were clearly fulfilled, 5 were partially fulfilled, no response was recorded for 5, and one recommendation recorded a regression (the file of displaced persons and detention).

Recommendations Tracker: Which Ones Became Success Stories?

Recommendations of issues 11, 12 and 13 and their outcome, 16–31 October 2026

✔ Success: 3 | ◐ Partial: 5 | ✖ No response: 5 | ▼ Setback: 1

Issue	Recommendation	What the fourteenth issue observed	Status
11, 13	**Electricity priority for facilities and water pumping stations**	Direct power lines to well fields; regular pumping back in Al-Mualla, Khormaksar and Sirah	✔ Success
12, 13	**Steady supply of dialysis and chronic-disease medicines**	New batch of medicines and solutions (18 Oct); WHO needs assessment of the Oncology Centre; incubators for Al-Sadaqa Hospital	✔ Success
13	**Expanding evacuation and safety drills**	Fire drill at fuel depots (23 Oct) and a Red Crescent first-aid course	✔ Success
11, 12, 13	**Scaling up Al-Mansoura's oversight model**	Campaigns in Sheikh Othman, Sirah and Al-Mualla; hotline for sewage reports in Al-Mansoura; weak campaign impact	◐ Partial
11, 13	**Oversight of the 67 gas stations**	Lists updated and queues cut from hundreds to dozens; actual sale price 8,000–9,500 riyals	◐ Partial
12	**Reviewing load-shedding schedules in Sheikh Othman**	Outages down from 8.5 to about 6.3 hours; transformer maintenance	◐ Partial
11	**Tighter control of the arms trade**	Arms-trading network seized in Al-Mansoura amid rising smuggling from conflict areas	◐ Partial
11, 12	**Support and shelter for displaced persons**	Shelter kits in Bir Ahmed camps and over 1,000 food baskets in Al-Mansoura; dire conditions in Al-Buraiqeh camp	◐ Partial
11	**Water priority for Abdullah Ghanem and Al-Kathiri**	Cuts continue (4 years in Abdullah Ghanem); Al-Kathiri relies on water trucks	✖ No response
12	**More medical staff at the Kod Al-Othmani complex**	Part-time hours of no more than 3–4 hours a day; staff shortage	✖ No response
12	**Dealing with sewage in Dar Saad**	Complaints of disease and slaughterhouse odours continue	✖ No response
13	**Surveying damage to civilian homes and compensating owners**	No survey announced; residents afraid to document damage for fear of detention	✖ No response
13	**Enforcing the ban on firing guns at events**	Gunfire at funerals continues	✖ No response
13	**Linking arrests to prosecution orders; lifting the ban on renting to displaced persons**	Al-Qalua campaign to remove displaced persons; arrests over publishing images of strikes	▼ Setback

The Success Story in Brief

Connecting water pumps to direct power lines, and the regular pumping that followed, is the most prominent model in this issue, because it addresses a root cause recorded by the thirteenth issue (the halting of the pumping stations in Al-Barzakh and the Bir Ahmed fields due to power disruption), and it came less than two weeks after the recommendation was published. It is followed by the continued supply of dialysis centres, which turns the response from an emergency shipment into a sequential supply.

By contrast, the file of civil rights and displaced persons remains the clearest gap, as none of its recommendations was implemented; rather, measures moved in the opposite direction.

Key Challenges and Field Indicators

- Continued targeting and a shift in the target bank: six days of targeting, during which the focus shifted to camps adjacent to neighbourhoods (the Al-Nasr camp, the Coast Guard, the Naval Command and the Airport camp in Salah Al-Din), which moved the danger to neighbouring homes and prompted residents to demand that military forces be moved away from places close to civilian life.
- Escalating measures against displaced persons: from instructions not to rent to them, to a field campaign to remove them from their homes in Al-Qalua, deportation campaigns targeting workers from the northern governorates, and growing suspicions and accusations towards every "northern" worker.
- Abuses by some community committees: complaints in Sheikh Othman of illegal rental contracts, threats to fabricate charges such as "sleeper cells" against anyone who objects, and some residents describing them as having "turned into levy-collection offices".
- Emerging health risks: 10 new confirmed cholera cases, measles cases, the spread of the "Al-Qarnaqah" disease among children in Kabota and Al-Tahrir, and fogging to combat malaria and dengue fever vectors in Dar Saad.
- Infrastructure risks: dangling power lines in Kod Al-Othmani that caused the death of a citizen, sewage overflow in the Sheikh Othman market, and a traffic accident that took the life of a girl on her way to school.
- A new wave of fuel prices: diesel raised by 22.5% (to 38,600 riyals per jerrycan), local petrol by 9.2% (to 31,000) and imported petrol by 4.9% (to 34,000), with declared fears of its impact on transport and food.



District Classification Matrix by General Status (16–31 October)

A classification proposed by the monitoring team based on indicators of services, security and community response; red = very critical, orange = worrying, tending towards critical, yellow = worrying, green = relatively stable. It requires approval by the competent body within the platform.

District	General classification	Key service indicator	Key security/community indicator
Sheikh Othman	Very critical (unchanged)	Water cut for 4 years in Abdullah Ghanem and more than two weeks in Kod Al-Othmani; outages of about 6.3 hours	House raids; abuses by community committees; dangling wires caused the death of a citizen
Sirah	Very critical (unchanged)	Improved pumping to elevated neighbourhoods; destruction of two tonnes of spoiled goods	Targeting of the airport and Maashiq (30 October) and reports of injuries and damage to homes
Al-Buraiqeh	Very critical (unchanged)	Outages of 4–6 hours; fluctuating water in Salah	Targeting of the Airport camp and the displaced persons' camp;

District	General classification	Key service indicator	Key security/community indicator
		Al-Din; suspension of the Military College	shortage of police staff due to the shelling
Al-Tawahi	Very critical (raised from worrying, tending towards critical)	Weak water with leaks in Al-Qalua; outages of 5–6 hours	Shelling of the Naval Command, an elderly man died of panic and damage to homes; campaign to remove displaced persons from Al-Qalua
Khormaksar	Worrying, tending towards critical (raised from worrying)	Gradual regularity of pumping; repair of a break at Al-Rehab roundabout	4 targeting incidents on the airport, the Al-Nasr camp and the Coast Guard; additional checkpoints
Al-Mansoura	Worrying, tending towards critical (unchanged)	Outages of about 5.5 hours; water cut off or weak; gas shortage in Kabota	Armed land grabbing in Al-Sanafer and Prison Street; seizure of surveillance cells; Rimi fire
Dar Saad	Worrying, tending towards critical (unchanged)	Best electricity (3–4 hours of outage); continuous pumping	Armed property dispute in Al-Lahoum contained by police; continued sewage overflow complaints
Al-Mualla	Worrying (unchanged)	Full pumping resumed with complaints of cuts; a health complex operating around the clock	Gunfire at funerals; registration of displaced persons through police stations

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:

- To the Minister of State, Aden Governorate and the Coalition: study relocating military sites and depots from inside residential neighbourhoods or taking measures to secure their surroundings; survey and compensate damage to civilian homes in Al-Tawahi and Sirah; and reassure residents that documenting damage will not expose them to accountability.

- To the Ministry of Interior: stop campaigns to remove displaced persons from their homes and to deport workers on the basis of origin; link any detention to a prosecution order; and hold community committees accountable for illegal contracts and accusations.
- To the Ministry of Health and the Health Office: contain the cholera and measles cases through vaccination and awareness campaigns and by treating water sources; verify the nature of the "Al-Qarnaqah" disease spreading among children; and announce guidance.
- To the Public Electricity Corporation and the Local Water and Sanitation Corporation: make permanent the direct supply lines to the well fields, address the dangling wires in Sheikh Othman immediately, and give priority to neighbourhoods with chronic cuts.
- To the Ministry of Education: adopt evacuation and safety plans in schools to avoid stampedes during explosions, and train teaching staff and students on them.

The details of each track and its full field evidence are set out in the comprehensive report.

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Detailed Report of the "Radar Aden" Platform

Issue No. (14) | 10/16 – 10/31 | Second Half of October 2026

Geographical Scope: The Capital, Aden (Sheikh Othman, Al-Mansoura, Al-Mualla, Khormaksar, Al-Buraiqeh, Dar Saad, Sirah, Al-Tawahi)

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 districts of the capital, Aden, during the second half of October 2026. It is based on field monitoring forms completed by the network's male and female volunteers, alongside an expanded daily narrative of events, a file tracking the prices of basic commodities, fuel, fish, vegetables and fruit in three dated snapshots, and an observatory of rumours circulating on social media platforms and their official refutation.

This period came as a direct extension of the return of missile targeting documented by the thirteenth issue, but it brought two notable shifts: the first in the nature of the targets, as the weight moved from sovereign facilities (Maashiq Palace) to camps and military sites located inside residential neighbourhoods or on their edges, widening the circle of danger for neighbouring residents; and the second in the nature of the internal security response, as measures against displaced persons moved from instructions to field enforcement, in parallel with a comprehensive decision to ban motorcycles that divided public opinion.



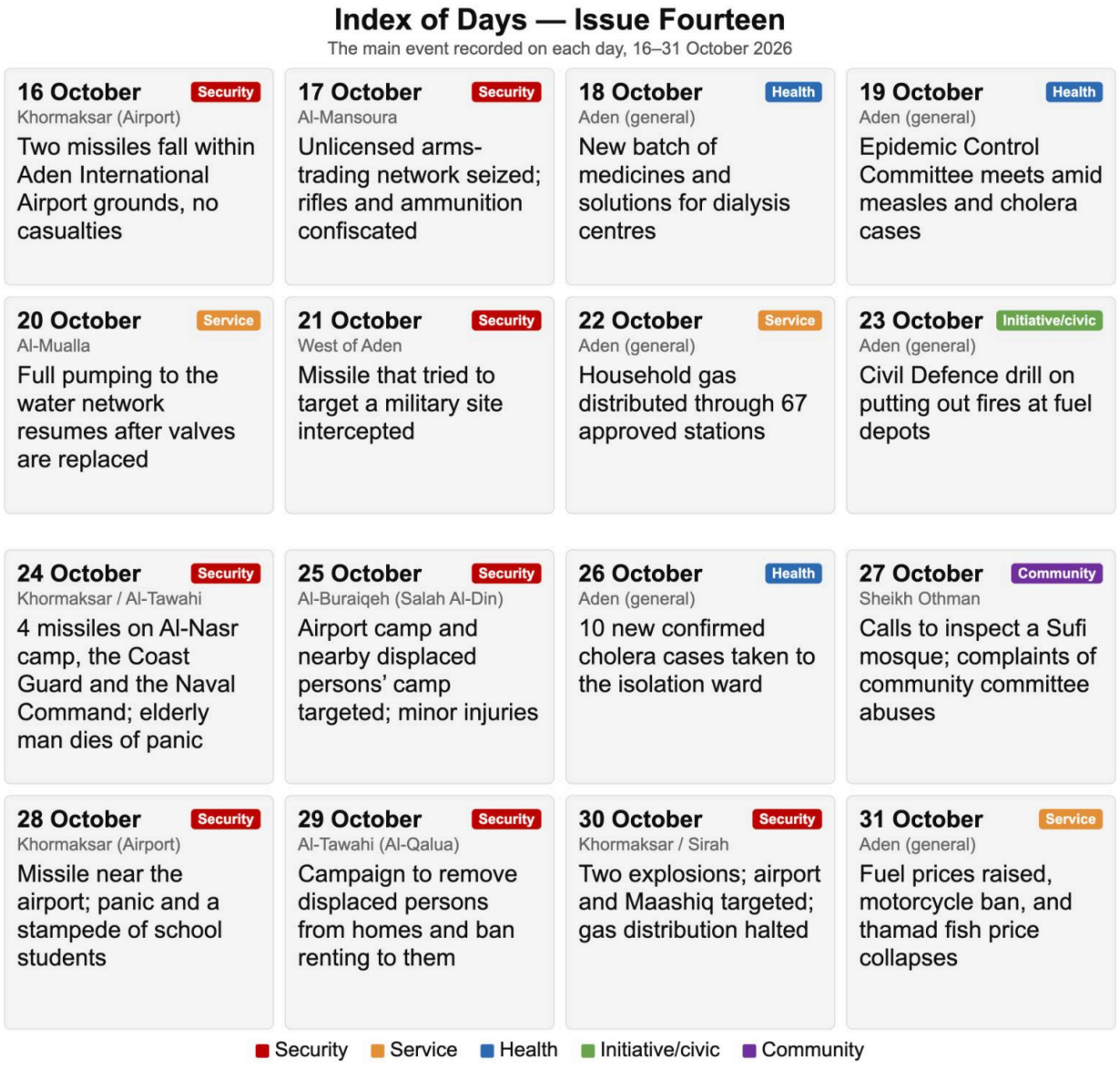


This report follows the same methodology adopted in previous issues: a first section presenting an executive summary for decision-makers, and a second section presenting the detailed analysis supported by data tables, illustrated statistical indicators and direct field testimonies, followed by the classification of districts across the three axes, the response map and comparisons across successive issues. This issue adds illustrated symbol-based comparisons between the thirteenth and fourteenth issues of the number of missile and drone strikes and of the dimensions of civil rights, and a "Recommendations Tracker" that monitors the outcome of the recommendations of issues eleven to thirteen.

It is important to stress that this report does not aim to provide military or strategic analysis of field developments; its role is limited to documenting the direct repercussions of these developments on the daily lives of the residents of the capital, Aden, from a service and humanitarian perspective. The figures and prices presented are direct field observations that do not substitute for a comprehensive official survey; rumours are presented as material for gauging the public mood, not as confirmed information; and incidents based on a single source or on circulating reports are indicated as such where they appear.

Index of Days

The following graphic summarises the most prominent event recorded on each day of the period (16–31 October 2026), classified by its nature (security, services, health, initiative/civic, community):



Follow-up on the Issues of the Previous Report

The thirteenth report (1–15 October 2026) identified eight urgent response tracks; below are the detailed results of their follow-up based on data from the second half of October:

Track One: Aden Governorate

The thirteenth issue recommended surveying the damage to civilian homes in Sirah caused by the 15 October attack and compensating those affected, and publishing the texts of official decisions as soon as they are issued to cut off rumours. No survey or compensation was announced during the period; on the contrary, volunteers reported that residents affected by the targeting of the area around the Coast Guard in Al-Tawahi fear proving the damage to their homes lest they be arrested. On the other hand, the Governor of the capital Aden, Abdulrahman Sheikh, led intensive moves in coordination with military and security leaders to secure the home front, sovereign headquarters and oil facilities; held an emergency meeting of the security committee to review the security of the port, the airport and power stations (24 October); and carried out a tour in which he launched the maintenance and rehabilitation of the housing units of the Aden Refinery workers' city in Al-Buraiqeh (20 October). The government also renewed its call on the international community and the Coalition to provide air defence systems to protect civilian objects.

Track Two: Ministry of Interior

The thirteenth issue recommended linking any arrest to a prosecution order, revoking any instructions preventing displaced persons from renting homes, regulating photography through published rules instead of detention, and confronting armed land grabbing. Events went in the opposite direction on most of these points: the Al-Qalua police, together with a force from Aden Security, carried out a campaign from six in the morning until six in the evening to search for displaced persons from the northern governorates, remove them from their homes and inform homeowners not to rent to "any unknown person or anyone displaced from the north"; the arrest of citizens for

publishing news or images of the attacks continued, even when their own homes had been damaged; and deportation campaigns targeting workers from the northern governorates followed. On armed land grabbing, attempts at armed seizure and encroachment on land in the Al-Sanafer area and Prison Street in Al-Mansoura were recorded and were confronted by the security forces, and the Dar Saad police, in cooperation with community committees, contained an armed property dispute in Al-Lahoum and arrested 6 suspects for firing shots (25 October).

Track Three: Civil Defence and Protection Bodies

The thirteenth issue recommended disseminating warning and sheltering guidelines, expanding evacuation drills to include schools and markets, and reviewing safety requirements in commercial centres. Civil Defence carried out a practical exercise for firefighting teams on controlling fires at fuel depots (23 October); the Red Crescent Society in Aden concluded a course in first aid and rescue training for volunteers (26 October); and a fire in cardboard waste inside a commercial warehouse in Al-Mualla was extinguished without injuries (22 October). However, a fire broke out in a shop in the Rimi area on Al-Muhafiz Line (24 October) without casualties, and schools witnessed panic and stampedes during the explosions of 28 October in which some students were hurt, confirming that the recommendation to extend evacuation drills to schools has not yet been implemented.

Track Four: The Public Electricity Corporation and the Local Water and Sanitation Corporation

The thirteenth issue recommended maintaining regular diesel supplies, giving the water pumping stations in Al-Barzakh and the Bir Ahmed fields priority in power supply, announcing the rotational pumping programme, and addressing sewage overflow in Dar Saad and Sheikh Othman. The most important item was achieved: the Local Water and Sanitation Corporation announced a gradual regularisation of water pumping to the neighbourhoods of Al-Mualla, Khormaksar and Sirah thanks to the allocation of direct power lines to the well fields; full pumping to the Al-Mualla network resumed after damaged valves were replaced (20 October); and pumping improved to the elevated

neighbourhoods of Jabal Al-Qawareer and Al-Badri in Sirah (18 October). The electricity system also maintained relative stability at a rate of 4 hours of supply against 4 hours of outage, supported by diesel batches from the Saudi grant, with extensive maintenance of transformers in Sheikh Othman, Al-Tawahi and Dar Saad. The Director General of the Local Water and Sanitation Corporation announced plans to establish a major desalination plant with a capacity of 200,000 cubic metres per day. As for sanitation, complaints from the Al-Musabain and Al-Lahoum neighbourhoods in Dar Saad persisted, and sewage overflowed in the Sheikh Othman market (30 October).

Track Five: Ministry of Industry and Trade

The thirteenth issue recommended monitoring the 67 gas stations' compliance with the official price, activating oversight of fish markets, setting an indicative tariff for water tankers, and generalising the Al-Mansoura model. The local authority and the gas company continued to publish daily distribution schedules and update the lists (29 October), and volunteers observed queues shrinking from hundreds of cars and cylinders to dozens; however, the cylinder is not actually sold at the official price (7,500 riyals) but mostly at between 8,000 and 9,500 riyals, and distribution stopped on 29 and 30 October because shipments did not arrive. The Office of Industry and Trade carried out wide inspection campaigns on fish shops, butcheries and vegetable shops to enforce the display of prices, whose impact was described as weak; two shops in Sheikh Othman were closed for manipulating the prices of flour and sugar (19 October); bakeries violating weight standards were caught in Sheikh Othman (26 October); and a campaign on poultry and egg prices was carried out in Al-Mualla (29 October).

Track Six: Public Prosecution and Judiciary

The thirteenth issue recommended a legal review of detentions without prosecution orders, announcing the fate of the migrants detained in the end-of-September campaigns, and investigating the assault on the media crew while covering the 14 October event and the arrest of the journalist on 15 October. No information was received during the period on the implementation of these items. On the other hand, the security services referred members of cells they said belonged to the Houthi group

to the competent authorities after seizing communication devices and coordinates (28 October), arrested a wanted person in shooting cases in Al-Mualla (30 October), and the Capital Security Directorate published a statistic of 86 cases seized during a single week.

Track Seven: Ministry of Public Health and Population and Humanitarian Organisations

The thirteenth issue recommended building on the medical convoy by ensuring the sustainability of supply, supporting the Al-Mansoura Health Complex, addressing the staff shortage at Kod Al-Othmani and the health centre in Sheikh Othman, and supporting psychosocial support programmes. The sustainability item was achieved: the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre distributed a new batch of medicines and solutions to dialysis centres (18 October); a World Health Organization delegation arrived to assess the needs of the Oncology Centre at Al-Sadaqa Hospital (23 October); and the hospital received equipment for the neonatal nursery department (21 October). However, the Kod Al-Othmani complex still operates part-time for no more than 3–4 hours with a shortage of staff, and the Al-Mansoura Health Complex operates limited hours with a shortage of emergency supplies. New epidemic risks emerged: the Epidemic Control Committee met amid the spread of measles and cholera cases (19 October), and 10 new confirmed cholera cases arrived in isolation (26 October).

Track Eight: Ministry of Education

The thirteenth issue recommended settling teachers' dues, providing electricity alternatives in schools, and adopting evacuation and safety plans for schools close to targeted facilities. No information was received about evacuation plans, and the panic and stampede of students during the explosions of 28 October revealed the urgent need for them. A field visit to the late Abdullah Sharaf School in Kabota Al-Tahrir identified needs including maintenance of toilets and plumbing, a solar power system, and replacement of old lamps and fans, while students at the Idris Hanbala School suffer from the heat inside classrooms during outages, and studies were completely suspended at the Military College in Salah Al-Din for fear of shelling. On the positive side, the traffic police in Khormaksar planned pedestrian paths and speed bumps near schools (22

October), and the Ministry of Technical Education received a project to rehabilitate 6 vocational training centres in Al-Mansoura, Al-Mualla and Khormaksar.

Impact of Previous Reports (Detailed)

In addition to the summary provided in the first section, this section tracks the recommendations of issues eleven to thirteen to determine which of them turned into success stories during the second half of October:

Success Story One: Direct Power Lines to the Well Fields and the Return of Regular Pumping

The thirteenth issue documented that power disruption halted the main pumping stations in Al-Barzakh and the Bir Ahmed fields, cutting water for days to Sirah, Al-Tawahi and neighbourhoods of Al-Mualla and Khormaksar, which led to a rise in the price of water tankers to 22,000 riyals. In its fourth track it recommended giving pumping stations priority in power supply, a recommendation rooted in the eleventh issue, which called for giving vital facilities priority in supply. During this period, the Local Water Corporation announced a gradual regularisation of water pumping to the neighbourhoods of Al-Mualla, Khormaksar and Sirah "thanks to the allocation of direct power lines to the well fields"; full pumping to Al-Mualla resumed and pumping to the elevated neighbourhoods of Sirah improved. The importance of this step lies in the fact that it addresses the root cause rather than the symptom, but it has not yet reached the neighbourhoods with chronic cuts in Sheikh Othman and Al-Mansoura. The platform recommends making these lines permanent and extending them to cover the fields supplying those neighbourhoods.

Success Story Two: From an Emergency Convoy to a Sequential Supply for Dialysis Centres

The twelfth issue recorded the depletion of medicines for chronic diseases and dialysis in the warehouses of government hospitals; the thirteenth issue documented the arrival of a convoy of 9 trucks in response, and recommended ensuring continuity of supply

because dialysis and cancer patients need regular supply, not intermittent shipments. On 18 October, the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre distributed a new batch of medicines and medical solutions to dialysis centres; on 23 October a World Health Organization delegation arrived to assess the needs of the Oncology Centre at Al-Sadaqa Hospital, and the same hospital received equipment for the neonatal nursery. The file has thus shifted from an emergency response to a sequential track. The platform recommends announcing a periodic supply schedule, publishing the plan for distributing shipments among facilities, and enabling patients to report any interruption.

Success Story Three: The Sewage Hotline and the Expansion of the Oversight Model

Issues eleven, twelve and thirteen successively called for generalising Al-Mansoura District's oversight and service model to the other districts. During this period, Al-Mansoura added a new tool to its model: its local authority, in coordination with the sanitation department, allocated a direct number to receive reports of sewage overflow and blockages and to dispatch technical teams; it carried out waste removal on Al-Qutaibi and Al-Karimi streets and around the central market, conducted price inspection visits, and destroyed 20 tonnes of unfit fruit. The approach extended to other districts: destruction of two tonnes of spoiled goods in Sirah, closure of shops and seizure of violating bakeries in Sheikh Othman, and a campaign on poultry and egg prices in Al-Mualla. However, volunteers described the impact of the campaigns as weak amid "greater price disparity between shops". The platform recommends generalising the hotline and publishing the results of the campaigns periodically.

Other Indicators of Partial Response

- Gas queues shrank from hundreds to dozens after the lists of 67 stations were updated, although the crisis persists and the actual price exceeds the official tariff.
- The average outage in Sheikh Othman fell from 8.5 hours (issue 13) to about 6.3 hours, with preventive maintenance of transformers in preparation for

the winter peak, in response to the twelfth issue's recommendation to review its load-shedding schedules.

- A network trading in unlicensed weapons was seized in Al-Mansoura (17 October), intersecting with the eleventh issue's recommendation to tighten oversight of the arms trade, although an increase in the trade was recorded as a result of smuggling from conflict areas.
- Shelter and hygiene kits for displaced families in the Bir Ahmed camps (27 October), distribution of more than 1,000 food baskets in Al-Mansoura, and a mobile clinic for maternal health in Al-Buraiqeh (29 October).
- Positive administrative indicators in Al-Buraiqeh after the change of the district director, including repairs to roads, schools and the children's nursery, and a partial return of the role of the Ministry of Fisheries in protecting marine life.



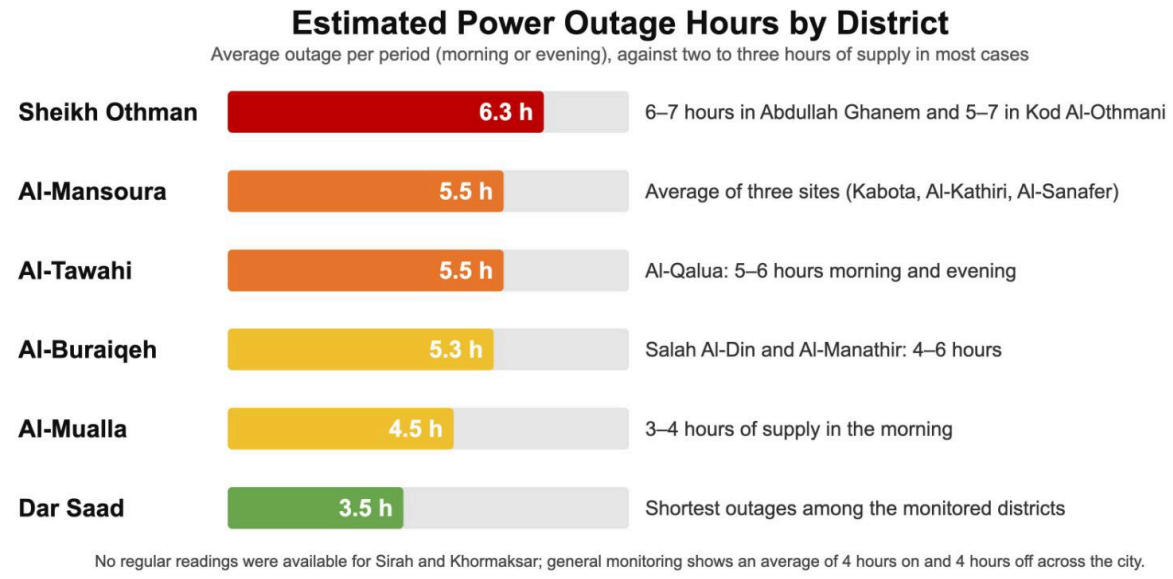


A reading of the tracker shows that specific recommendations directed to a single technical body (water, health and civil defence) were fulfilled faster than recommendations requiring a change in security behaviour or accountability, and that the file of civil rights and displaced persons is the only one that recorded a regression across three successive issues.

First: Basic Services and Public Institutions

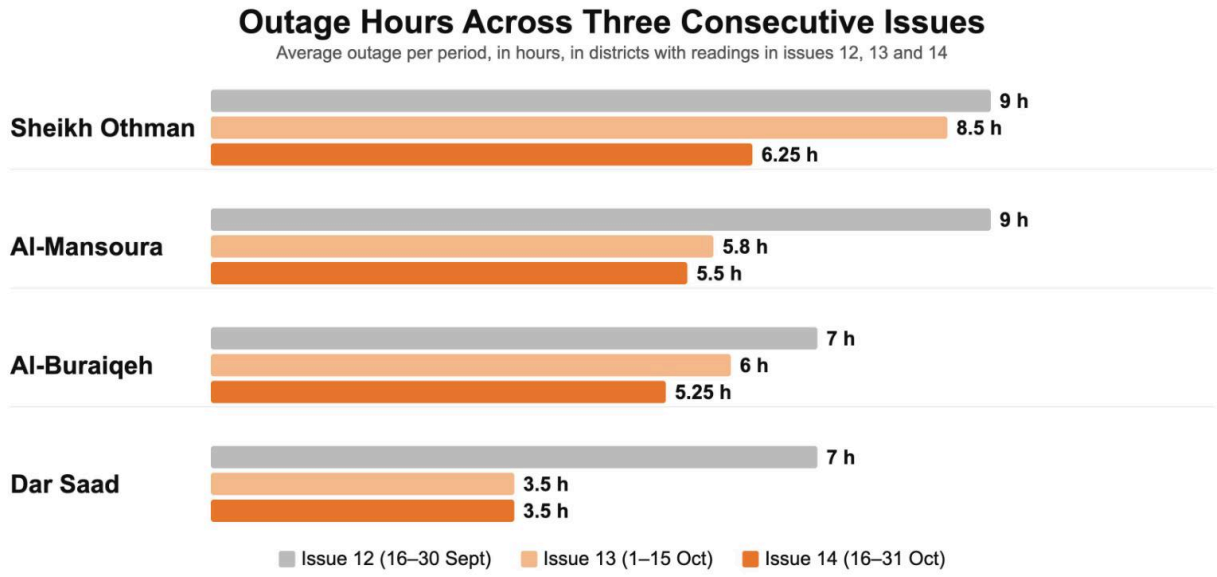
1. Electricity: Continued Relative Improvement with the Onset of Winter

Monitoring sites recorded a steady supply pattern of no more than two to three hours in each of the morning and evening periods, except for Al-Mualla, where three to four hours of supply were recorded in the morning, while the duration of outages varied between districts: 6–7 hours morning and evening in the Abdullah Ghanem neighbourhood of Sheikh Othman, and 5–7 hours in Al-Mahareeq and Kod Al-Othmani; 4–7 hours in Kabota Al-Tahrir, Al-Kathiri and Al-Sanafer in Al-Mansoura; 4–6 hours in Salah Al-Din and Al-Manathir in Al-Buraiqeh; 5–6 hours in Al-Qalua in Al-Tawahi; 4–5 hours in Al-Mualla; and only 3–4 hours in the Al-Hawm neighbourhood of Dar Saad. General follow-up indicates that Aden's electricity system maintained an average of 4 hours of supply against 4 hours of outage, with variation between neighbourhoods.



The comparison across three successive issues shows a gradual improvement in the districts for which readings were available in all three issues: the average outage per period fell in Sheikh Othman from 9 hours (issue 12) to 8.5 (issue 13) and then to about 6.3 hours; in Al-Buraiqeh from 7 to 6 and then to about 5.3 hours; and in Al-Mansoura

from 9 to 5.8 and then to 5.5 hours, while Dar Saad held steady at 3.5 hours. The improvement is attributed to lower loads with the cold weather and continued diesel batches from the Saudi grant; one volunteer in Al-Mualla said that "there is an improvement in electricity because of the arrival of the cold". However, this improvement still rests on shorter outages rather than longer supply, and residents in Al-Sanafer expressed their continued suffering, saying that the outage "reached 7 hours off against two hours on".

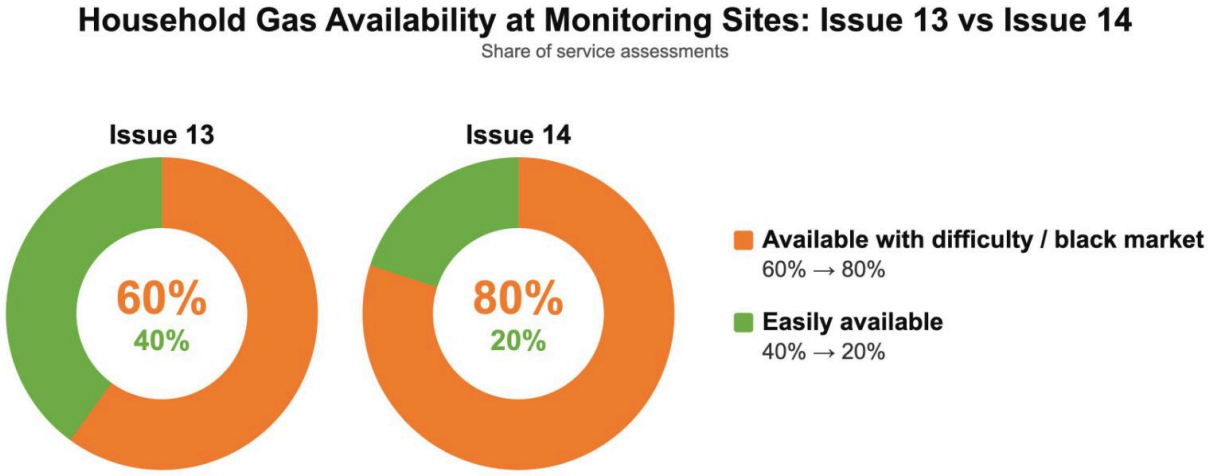


Methodological note: the district average is calculated from the midpoint of the morning and evening outage range at each monitoring site, and then the average of the sites in each district is taken (two sites in Sheikh Othman and Al-Buraiqeh, and three in Al-Mansoura).

2. Household Gas and Fuel

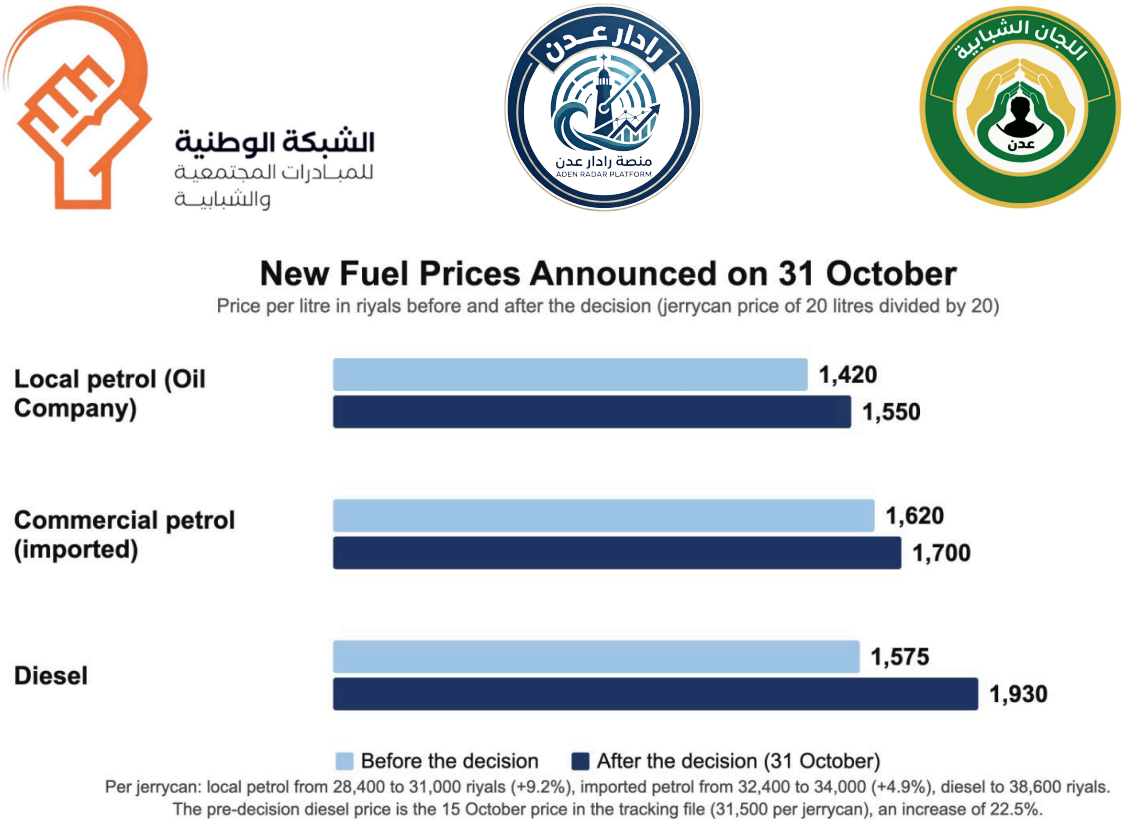
Eight out of ten service assessments described household gas as "available with difficulty/black market" (Abdullah Ghanem and Kod Al-Othmani in Sheikh Othman, Kabota and Al-Sanafer in Al-Mansoura, Al-Mualla, Al-Manathir in Al-Buraiqeh, Dar Saad and Al-Tawahi), compared with easy availability in Al-Kathiri in Al-Mansoura and Salah Al-Din in Al-Buraiqeh, meaning the share of difficulty rose from 60% in the previous issue

to 80%. This picture intersects with general follow-up: the official price is 7,500 riyals per cylinder, but it is not actually sold at that price, mostly at between 8,000 and 9,500 riyals; the black market sought to raise the price to 17,500 riyals at the end of the month; complaints of a gas crisis were recorded in the Al-Mumdara neighbourhoods (28 October); and distribution stopped completely on 29 and 30 October because no shipments arrived. On the other hand, volunteers observed directly that queues shrank from hundreds of cars and hundreds of cylinders to dozens.



Official price 7,500 riyals per cylinder, actually sold mostly at 8,000–9,500 riyals, with black-market attempts to raise it to 17,500 riyals at the end of the month. Queues shrank from hundreds to dozens by direct observation, while distribution stopped on 29 and 30 October.

As for fuel, all assessments confirmed the availability of local fuel, and most confirmed the availability of imported fuel and diesel. The Oil Company confirmed the availability of sufficient quantities and called on people not to be drawn into rumours (25 October), and a tanker carrying 35,000 tonnes of petrol for commercial stations entered Aden port (23 October). But the month ended with a price increase on 31 October: imported petrol from 1,620 to 1,700 riyals per litre (from 32,400 to 34,000 per jerrycan), local petrol from 1,420 to 1,550 riyals per litre (from 28,400 to 31,000 per jerrycan), and diesel to 1,930 riyals per litre (38,600 per jerrycan). The increase in diesel raised citizens' fears of its impact on transport costs and food prices.

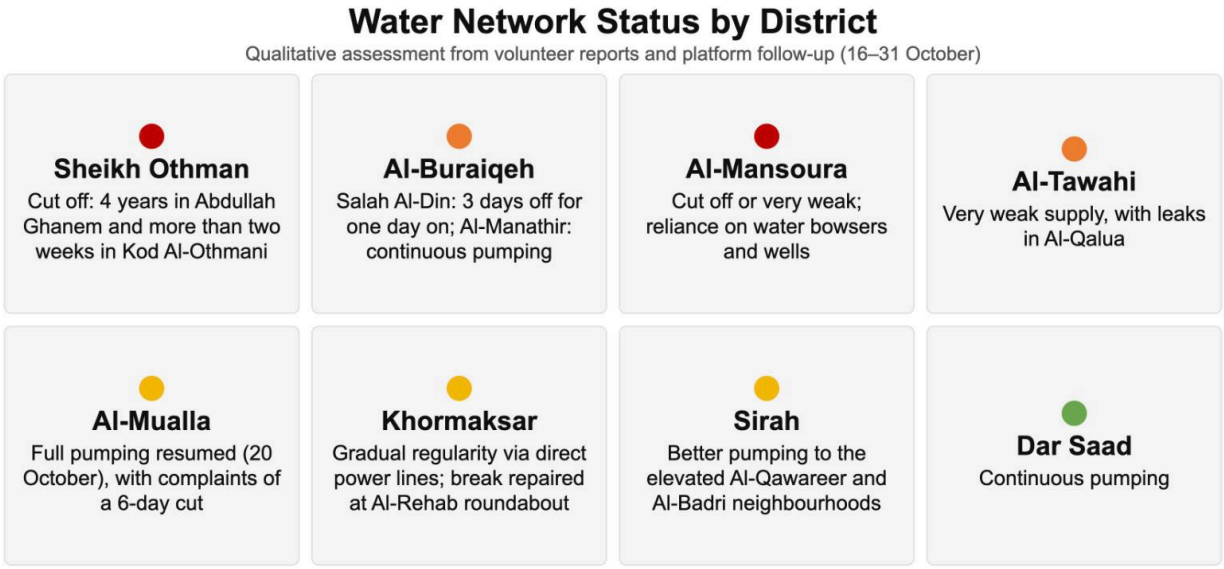


Methodological note: post-increase prices (31,000 for local petrol, 34,000 for imported petrol and 38,600 for diesel) were adopted as the 31 October values in the commodity comparison table; the price per litre was calculated by dividing the jerrycan price by 20, and the pre-increase diesel price was taken from the 15 October price in the tracking file (31,500 per jerrycan).

3. Water and Sanitation

The water situation in the southern districts improved after direct power lines were allocated to the well fields: full pumping to the Al-Mualla network resumed after damaged valves were replaced (20 October), pumping improved to the elevated neighbourhoods of Jabal Al-Qawareer and Al-Badri in Sirah (18 October), water teams repaired a break in a main pipe at Al-Rehab roundabout in Khormaksar and resumed pumping within hours (29 October), and connected an emergency line to support residential communities in Bir Fadl (19 October). However, the forms reveal a less optimistic picture at other sites: five assessments described water as "cut off" and three as "coming very weakly", compared with only two assessments of "continuous pumping" (Dar Saad and Al-Manathir in Al-Buraiqeh).

In Sheikh Othman, the cut in Al-Mahareeq and Kod Al-Othmani exceeded two weeks, and in Abdullah Ghanem it reached "four years so far"; in Al-Kathiri in Al-Mansoura "it has been dispensed with and people rely on water bowsers and wells"; in Salah Al-Din in Al-Buraiqeh it is "cut for three days and available for one"; in Al-Mualla a six-day cut was recorded despite the announcement of full pumping; and in Al-Qalua there are leaks during pumping times, and the Corporation launched a plan to maintain its network (27 October). At the strategic level, the Director General of the Local Water and Sanitation Corporation announced plans to establish a seawater desalination plant with a capacity of 200,000 cubic metres per day to cover the cumulative deficit.



In sanitation, sewage overflowed in parts of the Sheikh Othman market (30 October), obstructing the movement of shoppers; complaints from the Al-Musabain and Al-Lahoum neighbourhoods in Dar Saad continued; the sanitation emergency unit in Al-Tawahi carried out a suction and unblocking campaign on the back street in Al-Qalua (18 October); and Al-Mansoura District allocated a hotline for sewage reports.





4. Health Situation and Epidemics

The health file emerged in this issue as an emerging source of concern: the periodic meeting of the Epidemic Control Committee, chaired by the Deputy Minister of Health, was held to assess the health situation amid the spread of measles and cholera cases (19 October); 10 new confirmed cholera cases arrived in health isolation (26 October); the Health Office launched a fogging campaign to combat malaria and dengue fever vectors in Dar Saad (18 October); and the annual seasonal influenza vaccination campaign for children and the elderly was launched (25 October). A female volunteer in Al-Mansoura also observed the spread of a disease known locally as "Al-Qarnaqah" among some children in Kabota and Al-Tahrir, amid parents' concern and questions about its causes and how contagious it is, with no medical diagnosis announced so far.

On health services, Al-Gomhoria Teaching Hospital performed 15 specialised surgical operations as part of a free medical camp (17 October); a medical camp for people with special needs was organised at the Khormaksar Medical Complex (26 October); a free skin disease screening camp was held in Sheikh Othman (27 October); and a mobile maternal health clinic operated in Al-Buraiqeh (29 October). It is noted that cholera, sewage overflow and chronic water cuts in the same neighbourhoods (Sheikh Othman

and Al-Mansoura) form an interconnected cycle that requires joint intervention by the health and water sectors.

5. Infrastructure Risks and Public Safety

Volunteers again recorded "exposed and dangling electrical wires", "deep unfenced pits", "sewage overflow covering the road", "a major water leak" and "construction waste and wrecked cars" in Sheikh Othman, Al-Mansoura and Dar Saad. The most serious incidents were in Al-Mahareeq and Kod Al-Othmani, where a volunteer reported that dangling wires caused the death of a citizen in the area after they snapped and fell to the ground, and photographs taken show wires dangling above the heads of passers-by. A traffic accident also caused the death of a girl on her way to school (31 October), and a fire broke out in a shop in the Rimi area on Al-Muhafiz Line (24 October) without casualties, with residents expressing concern about recurring fires "without their causes being known".

In an incident affecting civil aviation safety, a Yemenia aircraft suffered material damage and its radar failed as a result of what sources described as a hailstorm during its flight from Aden to Amman, and it nearly cost the passengers their lives had the crew not brought the situation under control, prompting the monitoring volunteer to recommend imposing periodic maintenance and quality control. On remedial measures, the Traffic Security Directorate assigned an officer at the start of the Bridge Line to oblige taxi buses to close their doors while moving, a step citizens welcomed; a team from the Roads Fund inspected pothole damage on the Airport Line (20 October); and the painting of pavements and traffic lines on the Bridge Road was completed (29 October).

6. Status of Public Institutions

Institutional performance ranged between normal operation, part-time operation and suspension: the Al-Mansoura Court, the Barba'a School and the electricity office in Al-Kathiri, the Hashid Health Complex and the late Abdullah Sharaf School in Kabota, the local authority building in Al-Mansoura and the Idris Hanbala School, and the Al-Rawdha Club and its school in Al-Qalua are operating normally. The health complex in Al-Mualla

operates 24 hours a day, while the offices of the local council, the governorate, the judicial complex and the prosecution there operate part-time until noon. By contrast, the Al-Mansoura Health Complex operates limited hours with a shortage of emergency supplies, the Kod Al-Othmani complex operates for no more than 3–4 hours, and the police in Salah Al-Din suffer from a shortage of staff "because of the shelling", while studies were completely suspended at the Military College for fear of shelling, and attendance continued at the Salah Al-Din School amid "relative anxiety".

Table: Detailed Indicators by District

The following table is based on volunteers' direct observations at the sites they visited and on the platform's follow-up, not on a comprehensive survey of each district.

District	Electricity (approx. supply/outage)	Water	Household gas	Key observation
Sheikh Othman	2–3 h on / 5–7 h off	Cut off (two weeks to 4 years)	Black market	Deadly dangling wires; overflow in the market; Kod Al-Othmani complex part-time
Sirah	No regular measurement	Improved pumping to elevated neighbourhoods	—	Targeting of Maashiq; destruction of two tonnes of spoiled goods
Al-Buraiqeh	2–3 h on / 4–6 h off	Fluctuating (3 days off against one day on)	Mixed	Suspension of the Military College; shortage of police staff
Al-Tawahi	2–3 h on / 5–6 h off	Comes very weakly with leaks	Black market	Damage to homes near the Coast Guard; maintenance of the Al-Qalua network
Khormaksar	No regular measurement	Gradual regularity; repair of the Al-Rehab break	—	Repair of the Al-Batt roundabout transformer; pedestrian paths near schools
Al-Mansoura	2–3 h on / 4–7 h off	Cut off or weak; reliance on water bowsers	Mixed	Sewage hotline; destruction of 20 tonnes of fruit; Rimi fire
Dar Saad	2–3 h on / 3–4 h off	Continuous pumping	Black market	Lowest outages; fogging to combat mosquitoes

District	Electricity (approx. supply/outage)	Water	Household gas	Key observation
Al-Mualla	3–4 h on in the morning / 4–5 h off	Pumping resumed with complaints of 6-day cuts	Black market	Health complex operating around the clock; warehouse fire without injuries

Second: Security and Political Dynamics

Brief background: the thirteenth issue documented the return of direct missile and drone targeting of the capital Aden after a long period of calm, peaking with an attack by six missiles on the area around Maashiq Palace on 15 October. In this issue the targeting continued at the same pace in terms of the number of days, but it moved from sovereign headquarters to camps and military sites adjacent to residential neighbourhoods, in parallel with large-scale mobilisation of young men to fight on the Kahbub front and continued clashes on the Taiz and Lahj fronts, according to the platform's follow-up.

1. Missile and Drone Strikes: A Comparison Between the Two Issues

According to volunteers' reports and the platform's follow-up, the capital witnessed six days of targeting during the period: on 16 October the Ministry of Transport announced that Aden International Airport had been subjected to an attempted attack by two missiles that fell within its grounds without casualties, after which a Yemenia flight from Cairo landed smoothly. On 21 October a military source confirmed the interception of a missile that attempted to target a military site west of Aden. On 24 October explosions shook the capital following the targeting of the Al-Nasr camp in Khormaksar with two missiles, the Coast Guard training institute in Khormaksar with a third missile, and the Naval Forces Command in Al-Tawahi with a fourth; the security services confirmed that projectiles fell in uninhabited areas without casualties, but the platform's follow-up recorded, in the vicinity of the Coast Guard in Al-Tawahi, the death of an elderly man as a result of a panic attack, cracked houses and destroyed windows and doors.

On the night of 25 October, the Airport camp in Salah Al-Din in Al-Buraiqeh and the adjacent camp for displaced persons were targeted; displaced persons, a motorcycle driver who was near the site and a number of soldiers were lightly wounded by shrapnel, and panic attacks spread among women and children, with no deaths recorded. On 28 October a missile fell in the vicinity of the airport before the sirens sounded, without casualties, but the explosions caused panic among school students, some of whom were hurt in the resulting stampede. On 30 October two powerful explosions shook the capital and the Houthi group announced that it had targeted the airport and Maashiq Palace with missiles, while the Coalition air defences announced that they had intercepted drones and missiles and detonated them in the air; residents circulated reports of injuries among civilians and damage to homes in Sirah that were not officially confirmed. Anti-aircraft fire was heard in the early morning hours amid reports of attempts to intercept drones.

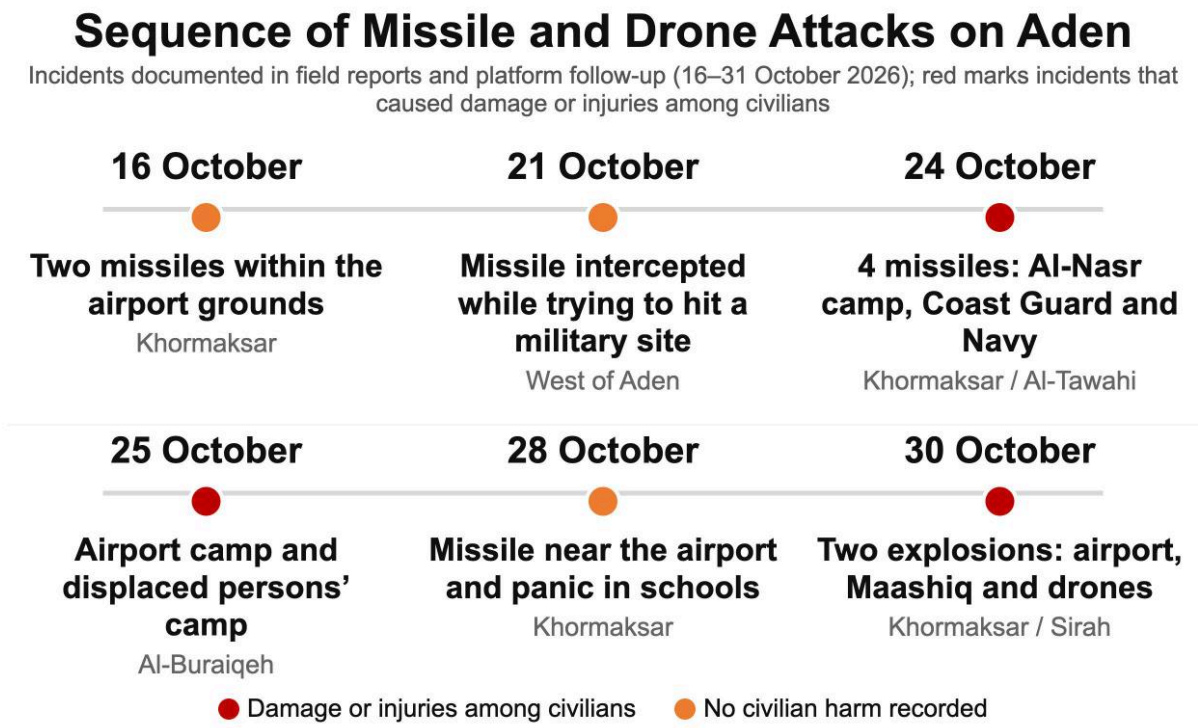
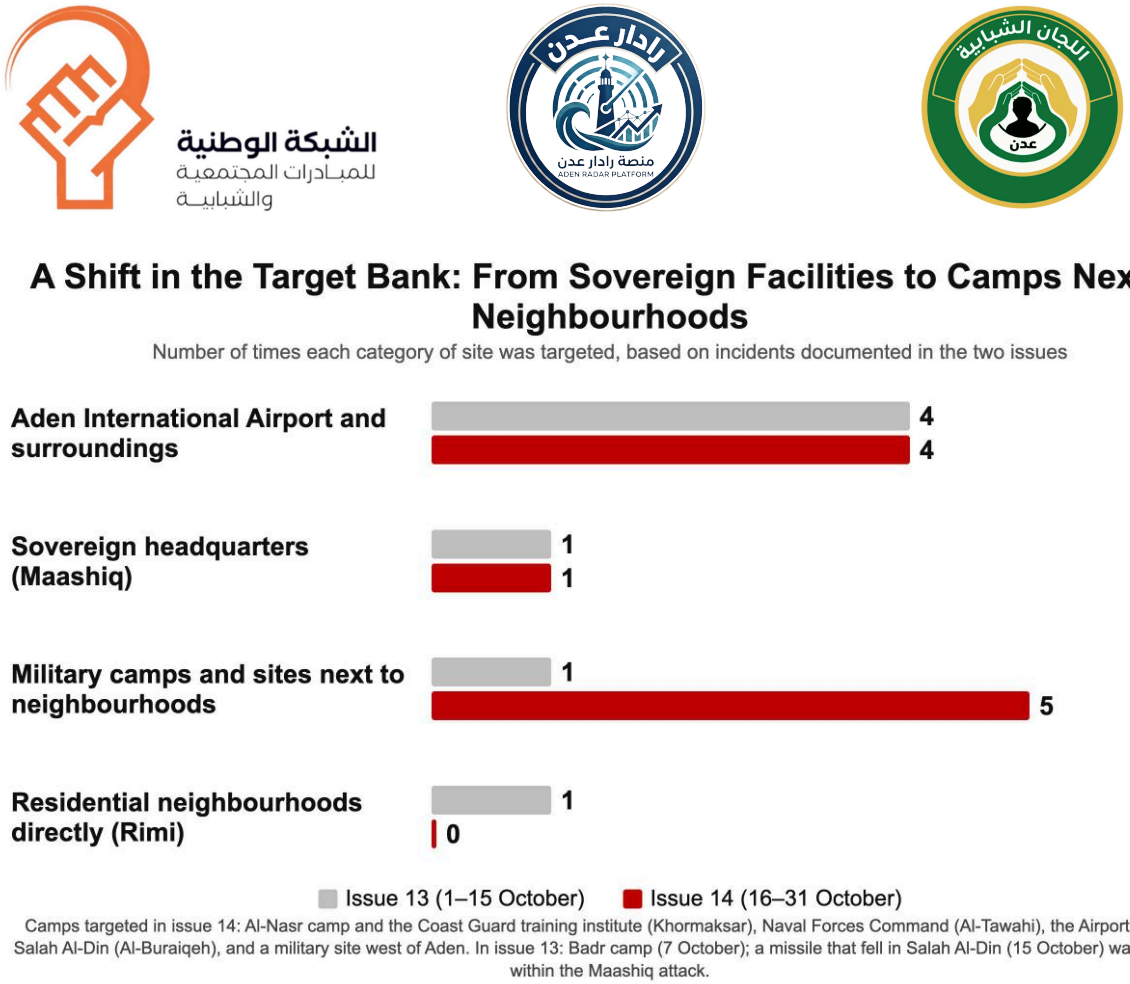


Table Comparing Targeting Indicators Between the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Issues

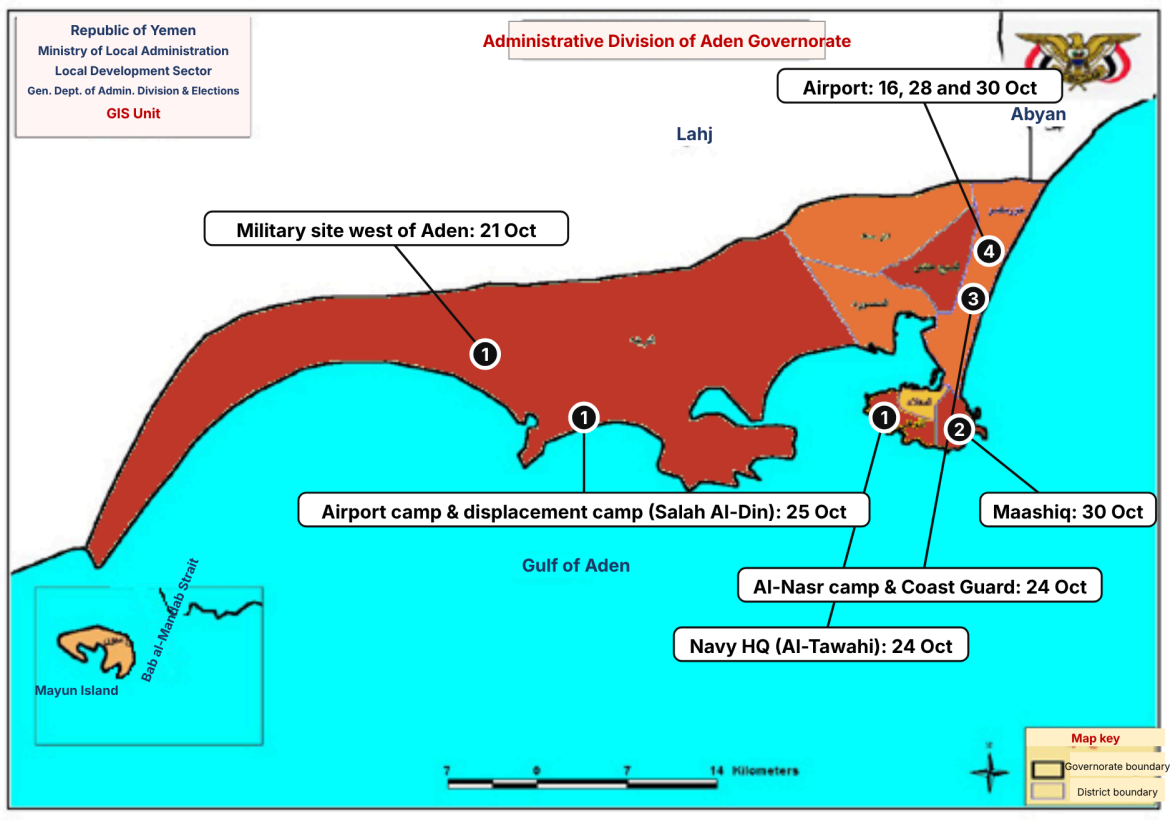
Indicator	Thirteenth issue (1–15 October)	Fourteenth issue (16–31 October)	Trend
Days of targeting	6 (2, 4, 7, 9–10, 14, 15)	6 (16, 21, 24, 25, 28, 30)	Stable
Missiles with a specified number in sources	10 (2 + 2 + 6), excluding the explosions of 7 October	9 (2 + 1 + 4 + 1 + 1), excluding the 30 October attack	Similar
Drones	Two drones shot down (2 and 4) and drones intercepted (9)	Drones intercepted (30) and interception attempts at dawn, with no specified number	Not numerically comparable
Targeted districts	Al-Mansoura, Khormaksar, Sirah, Al-Buraiqeh	Khormaksar, Al-Tawahi, Al-Buraiqeh, Sirah, and a site west of Aden	Shift to Al-Tawahi
Nature of the main targets	The airport and sovereign headquarters (Maashiq)	Camps adjacent to neighbourhoods (Al-Nasr, Coast Guard, Navy, Airport camp) and the airport	Closer to homes
Deaths	6 guard personnel	An elderly civilian died as a result of panic	Lower number and impact closer to civilians
Injuries and civilian damage	16 injuries; damage to homes in Sirah	Minor injuries among displaced persons; student stampede; damage to homes in Al-Tawahi	Wider civilian impact



The comparison reveals that the number of days of targeting and the number of missiles specified in sources remained similar between the two issues, but the fundamental shift came in the nature and location of the targets: after targeting in the previous issue was concentrated on the airport and sovereign headquarters, in this issue it was directed at five military sites located inside residential neighbourhoods or on their edges, including the Airport camp in Salah Al-Din, which adjoins a camp for displaced persons. This was directly reflected in the nature of civilian damage and in new demands from residents: a volunteer in Al-Kathiri recorded "calls for demonstrations to remove military forces from places close to civilian life such as Maashiq", and residents in Al-Mansoura called on the Coalition to provide the city with air defences to protect lives and facilities.

Map of Targeted Sites During the Period

Approximate locations at district level over the colour-classification map; the number in the circle = specified projectiles or incidents



Indicative numbers: airport 4 (two missiles on 16, one on 28 and the 30 October attack); Maashiq: two blasts on 30 October. Source: volunteers' reports and platform follow-up.

Civilian Impact Card

Civilian damage and injuries linked to the attacks, based on volunteer reports and platform follow-up (16–31 October 2026)

24 October	**Al-Tawahi (around the Coast Guard)**	An elderly man died of panic; homes cracked and windows and doors destroyed
25 October	**Al-Buraiqeh (displaced persons' camp next to the Airport camp)**	Minor shrapnel injuries among displaced persons, a motorcycle driver and soldiers; panic attacks among women and children
28 October	**Schools (Al-Mansoura and surroundings)**	Panic among students, some of whom were hurt in the stampede to get out
30 October	**Sirah**	Circulating reports of injuries among civilians and damage to homes (not officially confirmed)

Immediately after the end of the period, volunteers in Al-Buraiqeh reported that the Ras Abbas camp was targeted by a missile in the afternoon of 1 November, with no confirmed information about casualties; this will be covered in the next issue.

2. Political and Organisational Activity

The period witnessed notable organisational activity by southern political components: the Executive Body of the dissolved Southern Transitional Council launched the women's centres in Al-Mansoura District (29 October) in the presence of the Council's leaders in the capital and the district and women cadres, with speeches addressing the strengthening of women's participation in organisational and community work, and southern flags and pictures of the Council's leaders were raised with new intensity in Al-Mansoura during the last days of the month. In Al-Mualla, two emerging components, the "Southern Future Council" and the "Southern National Movement Council", organised events to arrange their constituencies in the districts in front of the

Governor's office (30 October), at which flags and pictures were raised and each group chanted the name of its president, without any altercations or security intervention.





In the context of mobilisation, the platform's follow-up recorded large-scale mobilisation of young men to fight on the Kahbub front, and volunteers reported that residents in several neighbourhoods expressed their readiness "to stand against the Houthi project and defend Aden" and to support the war effort with provisions, while others considered the motorcycle ban campaign "an attempt to cut off citizens' livelihoods and force them to join the fighting". Street conversations reflected the presence of the president of the dissolved Southern Transitional Council on the scene after his latest speech, as residents in Al-Kathiri and Al-Mumdara circulated talk of his "return to the scene".

3. Analysis of the Decline in Safety and Civil Rights: A Comparison with the Previous Issue

This section continues the methodology adopted by the thirteenth issue: counting the incidents documented in volunteers' reports and the platform's follow-up, and classifying each incident according to the dimensions it affected, without merging them into a single composite score. The same six dimensions were retained to ensure comparability, and a seventh dimension that appeared for the first time in this period was added:

- Armed targeting near civilians: missile or drone attacks that fell in the city or around inhabited facilities and neighbourhoods.
- Detention and arrest: detention or arrest without announced procedures or without prosecution orders, and the related raids.
- Freedom of expression and media: detention or threats because of photography, publishing or media coverage.
- Freedom of movement and housing: cordoning off, being prevented from renting, being removed from homes, or restrictions on means of transport and livelihoods.
- Discrimination on the basis of origin or belief: measures or practices targeting a specific group because of its origin or affiliation.
- Armed land grabbing: seizing or attempting to seize land or property by force of arms.
- Freedom of belief and worship (new dimension): calls or practices targeting places of worship or preventing the performance of rites.

Incidents Documented During the Period

Date	Incident	Source	Dimensions affected
16 October	Two missiles within the grounds of Aden International Airport	Platform follow-up	Armed targeting
17 October	Raid on suspected houses in Kod Al-Othmani and detention of a local resident for three days without announced procedures	Field report	Detention
24 October	Four missiles on the Al-Nasr camp, the Coast Guard and the Naval Command; an elderly man died of panic and damage to homes in Al-Tawahi	Platform follow-up	Armed targeting
25 October	Targeting of the Airport camp in Salah Al-Din and the adjacent displaced persons' camp; minor shrapnel injuries	Field report	Armed targeting
25 October	Armed property dispute in Al-Lahoum, Dar Saad, contained by police, who arrested 6 suspects for firing shots	Platform follow-up	Armed land grabbing

Date	Incident	Source	Dimensions affected
During the period	Arrest of citizens for publishing news or images of the attacks even when their homes were damaged, and residents' fear of documenting the damage	Platform follow-up	Detention; expression
During the period	Interrogation and arbitrary arrest of displaced persons through individual actions by security personnel, and deportation campaigns targeting workers from the northern governorates	Platform follow-up	Detention; discrimination
27 October	Calls to search a Sufi mosque and prevent prayer in it in the Abdullah Ghanem neighbourhood, which residents rebuffed	Field report	Belief; discrimination
27 October	A member of a community committee imposing illegal rental contracts on shops and apartments and threatening to fabricate charges against anyone who objects	Field report	Housing
28 October	A missile near the airport, and panic and a stampede among school students in which some were hurt	Field report and platform follow-up	Armed targeting
29 October	A campaign by the Al-Qalua police and Aden Security from six in the morning until six in the evening to remove displaced persons from their homes and prevent renting to them	Field report	Housing; discrimination
30 October	Two explosions and the targeting of the airport and Maashiq, and reports of injuries among civilians and damage to homes in Sirah (not officially confirmed)	Field report and platform follow-up	Armed targeting
31 October	A comprehensive decision banning the movement of motorcycles throughout the capital, a popular means of transport and a source of income for the poorest groups	Platform follow-up	Movement
Late October	Attempts at armed seizure and encroachment on land in Al-Sanafer and Prison Street in Al-Mansoura, confronted by the security forces	Field report	Armed land grabbing

Dimensions of the Decline in Safety and Civil Rights: Issue 14 vs Issue 13

Each symbol is one documented incident affecting the dimension (a single incident may touch more than one dimension)

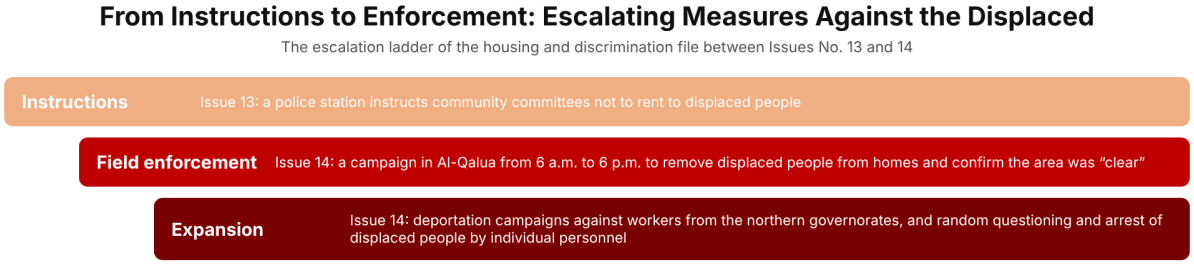
Dimension	Issue 13 (13 incidents)	Issue 14 (14 incidents)	Trend
Armed targeting near civilians	5	5	■
Detention and arrest	4	3	▼
Freedom of expression and media	3	1	▼
Discrimination on the basis of origin or belief	3	3	■
Freedom of movement and housing	2	3	▲
Armed land grabbing	1	2	▲
Freedom of belief and worship (new dimension)	0	1	▲

Reading the Results

The number of incidents affecting safety or civil rights rose slightly from 13 in the first half of October to 14 in the second half, after only two in the second half of September; in other words, the sharp decline recorded by the previous issue has not receded but has settled at its high level. Armed targeting near civilians remained the most present dimension (5 incidents in each issue), detention fell from 4 incidents to 3 and freedom of expression from 3 to 1, while incidents of movement and housing rose from 2 to 3 and armed land grabbing from 1 to 2, and the dimension of freedom of belief and worship appeared for the first time.

However, the numerical comparison alone hides the most important shift, namely the escalating severity of measures against displaced persons: what the thirteenth issue recorded in the form of "instructions" from a police station not to allow displaced persons to rent turned in this issue into "field enforcement", through a twelve-hour campaign in Al-Qalua to search for displaced persons from the northern governorates,

remove them from homes and make sure the area was "free" of them, and then an "extension" into deportation campaigns targeting workers from those governorates. This runs parallel to growing suspicion towards "every northern worker" in public-mood conversations in Al-Kathiri, and to reports of every displaced person being registered through police stations in Al-Mualla.



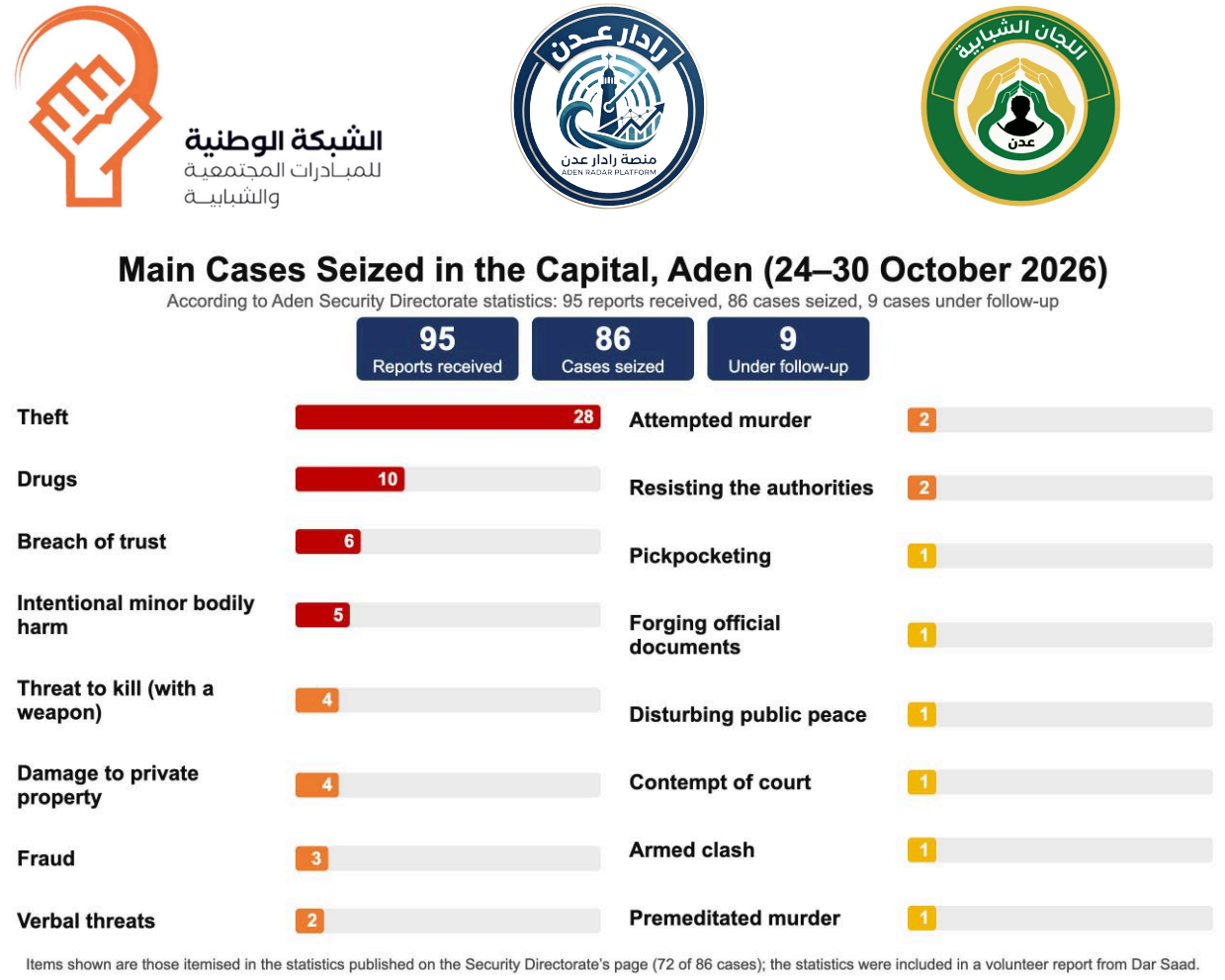
This issue adds a new feature related to the role of some community committees: a volunteer in Sheikh Othman reported that some members of these committees "spread hints of punishing some people and fabricating charges against citizens if they disobey or object... with charges such as sleeper cells", and that one of them imposed illegal rental contracts on shops and apartments, whereupon residents stopped him and the matter escalated to the governorate; residents described these committees as having "turned into levy-collection offices". This is linked to the call to search a Sufi mosque, which the volunteer described as "a tune alien to Aden". These incidents indicate that the climate of general suspicion opens the door to settling personal scores and using the charge of "sleeper cells" outside any legal framework.

Limits of the analysis: it is based on incidents documented in reports and the platform's follow-up, not on a comprehensive count, and a single incident may affect more than one dimension. The report distinguishes between legitimate, announced security measures (such as seizing surveillance cells and referring them to the competent authorities) and practices that infringe on rights; the former were not included among the incidents. Some incidents (arrests for publishing, and the injuries in Sirah on 30 October) have not been confirmed by an official body and require further verification.

4. Internal Security: Campaigns, Seizures and the Motorcycle Decision

The security services carried out a security and intelligence campaign in which they announced the dismantling of cells they said belonged to the Houthi group, stationed in apartments and sites in Al-Mansoura and around the airport, which were found to be involved in sending coordinates to facilitate missile targeting; communication devices and coordinates were seized in their possession and they were referred to the competent authorities (28 October). The National Security forces and the Criminal Investigation Department in Al-Mansoura also seized a den trading in unlicensed weapons, and seized live ammunition and communication devices in the possession of its dealers (17 October), amid an increase in the arms trade as a result of smuggling from conflict areas; the Emergency Forces seized a gang promoting narcotic pills in Al-Mumdara with 3,000 pills in its possession (23 October); an attempt to smuggle cigarettes was foiled at the Ras Imran checkpoint (18 October); and a person was arrested on charges of circulating counterfeit 1,000-riyal notes in the Al-Kura'a market in Dar Saad (27 October).

The Aden Capital Security Directorate published statistics for the period from 24 to 30 October recording 95 reports received, 86 cases seized and 9 cases under follow-up, led by theft (28 cases), followed by drugs (10) and breach of trust (6). Additional checkpoints were also deployed to secure vital facilities and ministries in Sirah and Khormaksar (28 October). A volunteer in Sheikh Othman described the situation as "tense and very worrying", with "a security deployment of patrols and checkpoints in the area after nine in the evening", while a volunteer in Al-Buraiqeh described it as "stable, with steady security movements and high coordination among all parties".



On 31 October, the Capital Security Directorate officially announced a ban on the movement of motorcycles in all districts starting from the beginning of November to curb crime, assassinations and traffic congestion, and the traffic police deployed barriers and checkpoints to enforce the decision. Public opinion was divided over it: the local authorities had previously required the addition of a third wheel and a side seat for passengers; opponents of the decision considered the motorcycle a popular and fast means of transport and a source of income for the poorest and marginalised groups, and saw the campaign as "an attempt to cut off citizens' livelihoods", while a considerable portion of residents welcomed it, seeing motorcycles as one of the causes of traffic jams and accidents. The report recommends that enforcement of the decision be accompanied by transport and income alternatives for motorcycle workers.

5. Other Community Incidents

- Gunfire at funerals: a volunteer in Al-Mualla reported that the practice of firing bullets at funerals and when burying the dead threatens citizens' lives

with stray falling bullets, despite Aden Security's earlier circular banning gunfire at occasions.

- Old personal disputes: these resurfaced in Sheikh Othman, alongside a family problem that developed into a brawl in which residents intervened, in the complete absence of any role for the committees.
- Conditions of displaced persons: a camp in Al-Buraiqeh for displaced persons from Al-Mukha, Bab Al-Mandab, Dhubab and Ras Al-Ara is "in a very difficult and tragic condition" according to the volunteer; there is continuous displacement from the Al-Subaiha areas to Salah Al-Din, and large numbers of displaced persons from Taiz and Al-Mukha in Al-Tawahi, against shelter kits from the Red Crescent in the Bir Ahmed camps.
- New economic phenomena: residents' fears over the widespread presence of street vendors and sellers of vegetables and cosmetics in Sheikh Othman and Al-Mansoura, congestion of trucks around the Container Port and Caltex, and the pressure of high rents on residents and displaced persons.
- Positive civic events: the conclusion of the eighth round of the "Signs Bring Us Together" initiative to teach the basics of sign language in Al-Mansoura, a women's development course on the use of artificial intelligence in institutional work, a sports marathon for people of determination on Al-Ghadeer Beach, and Al-Tilal Club being crowned Independence Basketball Cup champions.

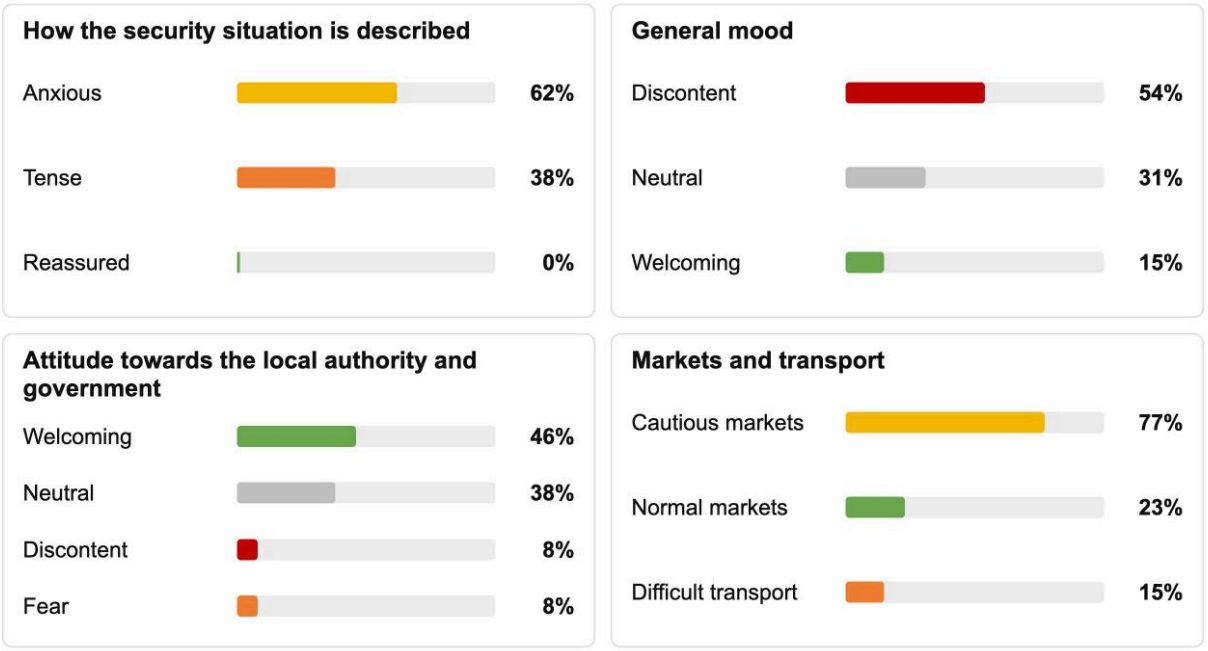
6. Public Mood and Circulating Rumours

The public mood shifted towards greater tension in this period: all public-mood reports described the security situation as "worrying" (62%) or "tense" (38%), and no report described it as "reassuring", compared with 11% in the previous issue. Discontent in the public mood rose to 54% of reports, approval of the local authority and the government fell from 67% to 46%, and the share of "cautious" markets rose from 67% to 77%, while transport improved (only 15% described it as difficult compared with 44%) before the motorcycle ban took effect. People's conversations centred on "the strikes and where

they hit", on following the sites of the shelling daily, and on fear of sleeper cells, alongside high prices and electricity.

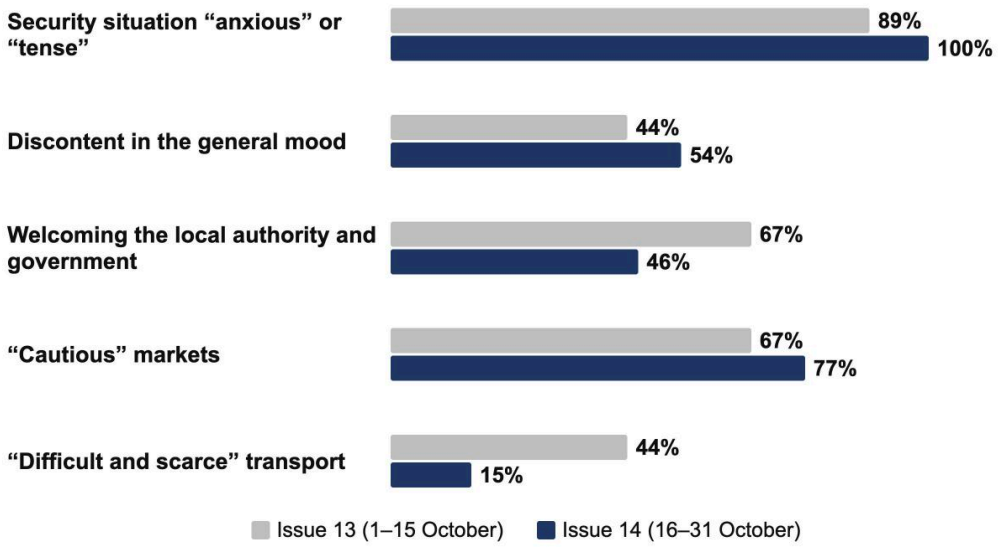
Prevailing Public Mood According to Volunteer Reports

Share of public-mood reports (16–31 October 2026)



Shifts in Public Mood Between the Two Issues

Percentage of public-mood reports in each issue



Volunteers conveyed direct statements from residents reflecting this mood:

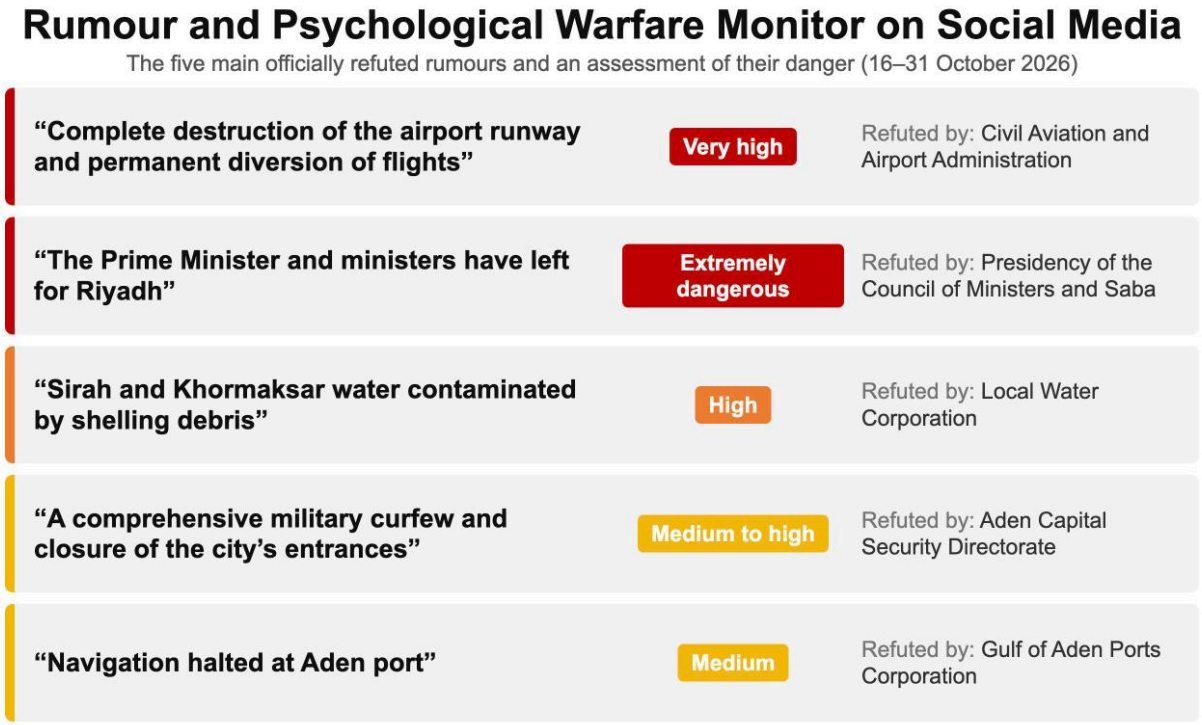
"We are tired and fed up with the power cuts and the war... we want security and electricity so we can live like other people"
"The electricity is off all day and the ballistic missiles are over our heads hitting the airport and Crater, and the traders are playing with prices"
"The country is not fit for living or building a future"

A volunteer in Al-Mansoura observed that "most young people repeat" the last statement and wish to travel abroad, while others believed that the increase in attacks on civilian places "indicates that the end" of the war is near. The following table presents the most prominent rumours recorded by the public-mood forms and the level of belief in them:

Rumour	Level of belief	Note
Permanent closure of Aden Airport and diversion of all flights to Djibouti and Seiyun airports after the 30 October attack	Full belief	Fuelled by the actual diversion of some flights; the General Authority of Civil Aviation refuted a similar rumour and flights continued
Power stations out of service for days due to a lack of fuel	Full belief	Fuelled by seven-hour continuous outages; the Corporation confirmed that fuel continues to arrive
Sleeper cells spread in every neighbourhood	High	Surveillance cells were actually seized (28 October), but the generalisation is without evidence and is used to fabricate charges
The strikes on the airport and Maashiq were launched from the rubbish dump in Al-Khadra City	Divided (about 50%)	No announced evidence
An imminent ground incursion via the Tur Al-Baha and Lahj fronts to outflank Aden	Divided	Some see it as psychological warfare; no field indicators of this inside Aden
Complete fall of the Taiz front	Undetermined	Not confirmed by any party

Rumour	Level of belief	Note
A coup in some neighbourhoods in support of the Houthis through Sufi mosques	Low	The volunteer described it as untrue
Payment of Interior Ministry personnel salaries in Saudi riyals	Low (about 30%)	No announced decision
Rise in fuel and gas prices due to US–Iran tensions and the Strait of Hormuz	Medium	Partially realised with the fuel price increase on 31 October
Deportation of people from the northern areas from Aden	Circulating	Deportation campaigns for workers and removal of displaced persons were actually recorded
Changes in the chairmanship of the Presidential Leadership Council, and battles inside Sana'a after defections	Undetermined	No official confirmation

Alongside street rumours, the volunteers' file recorded organised disinformation campaigns on social media platforms, which were refuted by official bodies:



Rumour	Platforms	Documented fact	Refuting body
Complete destruction of the Aden Airport runway and cancellation of flights and their diversion to Seiyun and Al-Rayyan (28–30 October)	Telegram, Facebook, anonymous accounts	Completion of runway paving and maintenance (95% on 26 October) and continuation of scheduled flights	General Authority of Civil Aviation and Airport Administration
The Prime Minister and ministers left for Riyadh after the targeting (16–19 October)	X platform and WhatsApp groups	The Prime Minister and members of the government held their meetings and tours in Aden	Presidency of the Council of Ministers and Saba News Agency
A comprehensive military curfew and closure of the city's entrances (24–26 October)	Local pages and activists' posts	Life is normal; the measure was limited to regulating traffic and banning motorcycles	Aden Capital Security Directorate
Contamination of water in Sirah and Khormaksar with chemicals from shelling debris (29–31 October)	Voice messages on WhatsApp	Laboratory tests of samples from all fields and networks confirmed their safety	Local Water and Sanitation Corporation
Navigation halted at Aden port and closure of the Al-Mualla and Oil berths (20–23 October)	Accounts on the X platform	Unloading of wheat, containers and fuel continued (18,000 tonnes of wheat, 600 containers and a 35,000-tonne tanker)	Gulf of Aden Ports Corporation

The comparison between the two sources shows that the most widely believed rumours are those that find partial support in daily reality (the diversion of some flights, long outages and the seizure of actual cells), and that the "sleeper cells" discourse in particular has moved from being rumour material to an instrument of accusation in local disputes, which calls for rapid official refutation through the same channels in which the rumour spreads, and legal control over the use of the charge.

Third: Market Movement and Food and Livelihood Security Indicators

The exchange rate remained relatively stable throughout the period: exchange markets recorded the Saudi riyal at 410 riyals when selling to the exchanger and 412 when

buying from them (22 October); the Central Bank fixed currency rates at 1,565 riyals per dollar and 412 per Saudi riyal to control the market (25 October); and the month closed at 1,558 riyals per dollar when selling to the exchanger and 1,573 when buying from them, and 410 and 413 for the Saudi riyal respectively. The Central Bank tightened oversight of external transfers and closed two violating exchange establishments (20 October). On the other hand, commercial activity was described in 77% of public-mood reports as "cautious" (shops open but movement light), compared with normal activity in Al-Kathiri, Al-Mualla and Dar Saad, and residents reported that "traders are raising prices on their own" in the absence of oversight, and "greater price disparity between shops".

Price Indicators Observed in the Field

The following figures are field observations with non-standardised methodology collected by volunteers from different points of sale during the period, and should be read as indicative guides to the direction of prices, not as a comprehensive official market survey. The range of the thirteenth issue is used as the baseline for comparison, and the price per litre of oil was calculated by dividing the price of the container by its number of litres.

Commodity / item	Range in the previous issue	Observed range (16–31 October)	Field notes and trend
Chicken (kilo/piece)	3,500 – 8,000	2,500 – 9,000	Depending on size; 4,600–4,900 per kilo in Al-Sanafer and 5,000 in Kod Al-Othmani; a rise of 500–1,000 riyals with the onset of winter
Qat (bundle)	3,000 – 50,000	5,000 – 50,000	7,000–10,000 in Sheikh Othman and Al-Tawahi with a rise, and from 5,000 at the start of the week to 40,000 at its end in Al-Mualla
Cooking oil (litre)	3,600 – 4,200	2,200 – 4,750	4,750 per litre (a 4-litre container for 19,000 in Al-Kathiri), 4,500 in Kod Al-Othmani, 3,500–3,700 in Al-Sanafer and 2,200–2,500 in Al-Tawahi; a 4–5-litre container for 9,000–15,000 in Al-Buraiqeh

Commodity / item	Range in the previous issue	Observed range (16–31 October)	Field notes and trend
Flour (50 kg bag)	45,000 – 52,000	37,000 – 52,000	39,500–41,000 in Al-Sanafer and 52,000 in Dar Saad; 800–1,000 riyals per kilo in Al-Mualla, Al-Kathiri and Sheikh Othman
Rice (kilo)	1,800 – 3,100	1,500 – 3,100	2,900–3,100 in Al-Sanafer and 1,500–2,100 in Al-Buraiqeh (calculated from the price of 10 kg)
Sugar (kilo)	1,100 – 2,000	1,000 – 2,450	Rise in the ceiling; 2,300–2,450 in Al-Sanafer and Kod Al-Othmani
Bread (loaf/roll)	50 – 150	50 – 100	Roti mostly 70–100; three loaves for 200 riyals in Sheikh Othman
US dollar	1,565	1,558 when selling to the exchanger / 1,573 when buying from them	Relative stability

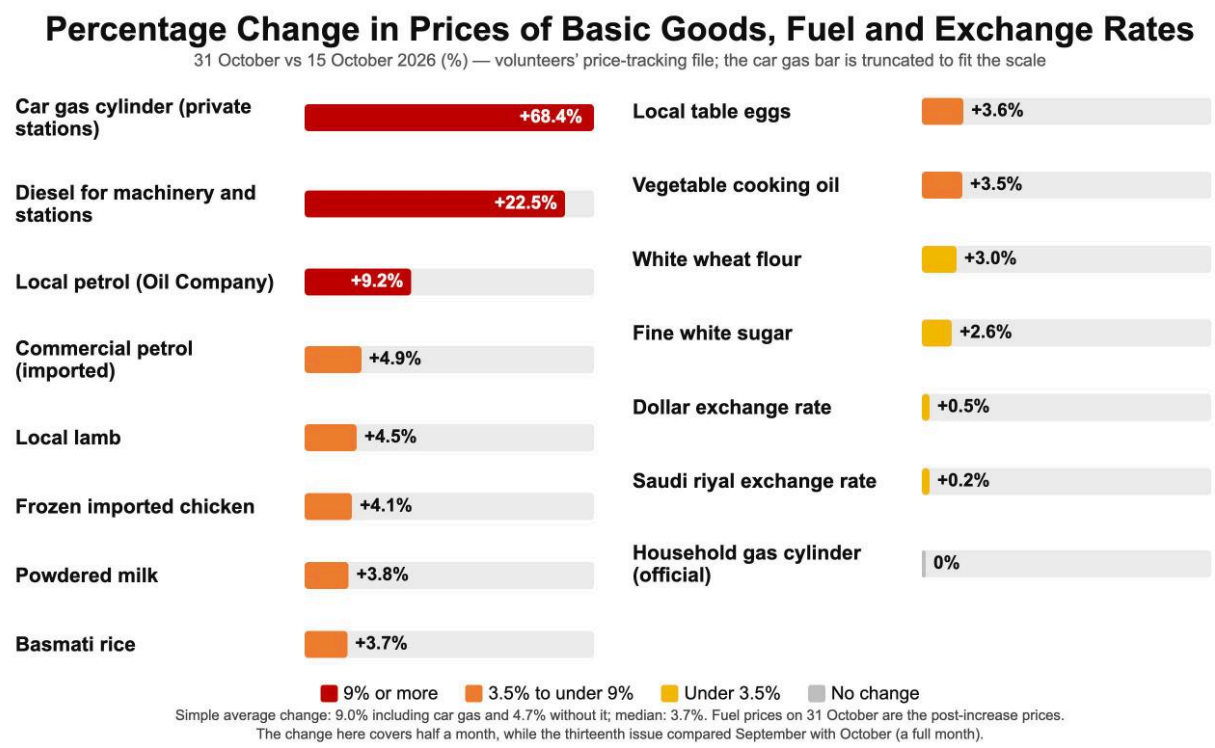
The comparison indicates relative stability in the ranges for rice, bread and flour, with a rise in the ceiling for sugar and a widening of the range for chicken and oil depending on size, type and point of sale, which volunteers described as "a large disparity in prices, lack of market control and manipulation of foodstuffs and baked goods". The following table compares the prices of 15 basic commodities and items between 15 and 31 October according to the price-tracking file prepared by the platform's volunteers: 14 of them rose and the price of the official gas cylinder held steady, with a simple average change of 9.0% including car gas and 4.7% excluding it, and a median of 3.7%.

Basic Commodities, Fuel and Exchange: 15 October vs 31 October

Commodity / item	Unit	15 October 2026	31 October 2026	Difference	Rate of change
White wheat flour	50 kg bag	49,500	51,000	+1,500	+3.0%
Fine white sugar	50 kg bag	58,500	60,000	+1,500	+2.6%
Basmati rice	20 kg bag	41,000	42,500	+1,500	+3.7%
Vegetable cooking oil	20-litre jerrycan	42,500	44,000	+1,500	+3.5%

Commodity / item	Unit	15 October 2026	31 October 2026	Difference	Rate of change
Powdered milk	2.5 kg tin	26,000	27,000	+1,000	+3.8%
Local table eggs	Tray of 30 eggs	5,600	5,800	+200	+3.6%
Local lamb meat	1 kg	22,000	23,000	+1,000	+4.5%
Imported frozen chicken	Carton (10 pieces)	37,000	38,500	+1,500	+4.1%
Local petrol (Oil Company)	20-litre jerrycan	28,400	31,000	+2,600	+9.2%
Commercial petrol (imported)	20-litre jerrycan	32,400	34,000	+1,600	+4.9%
Diesel for machinery and stations	20-litre jerrycan	31,500	38,600	+7,100	+22.5%
Household gas cylinder (official)	Cylinder	7,500	7,500	0	0.0%
Car gas cylinder (private stations)	Cylinder	9,500	16,000	+6,500	+68.4%
Saudi riyal exchange rate	Buying from the exchanger	412	413	+1	+0.2%
US dollar exchange rate	Buying from the exchanger	1,565	1,573	+8	+0.5%

Colours of the change column: red = 9% or more, orange = 3.5% to less than 9%, yellow = less than 3.5%, grey = no change. Source: the commodity and fuel price-tracking file of the platform's volunteers, and fuel prices after the increase announced on 31 October. The recorded exchange rate is the rate for buying from the exchanger; the rate for selling to the exchanger was 1,558 riyals per dollar and 410 per Saudi riyal.

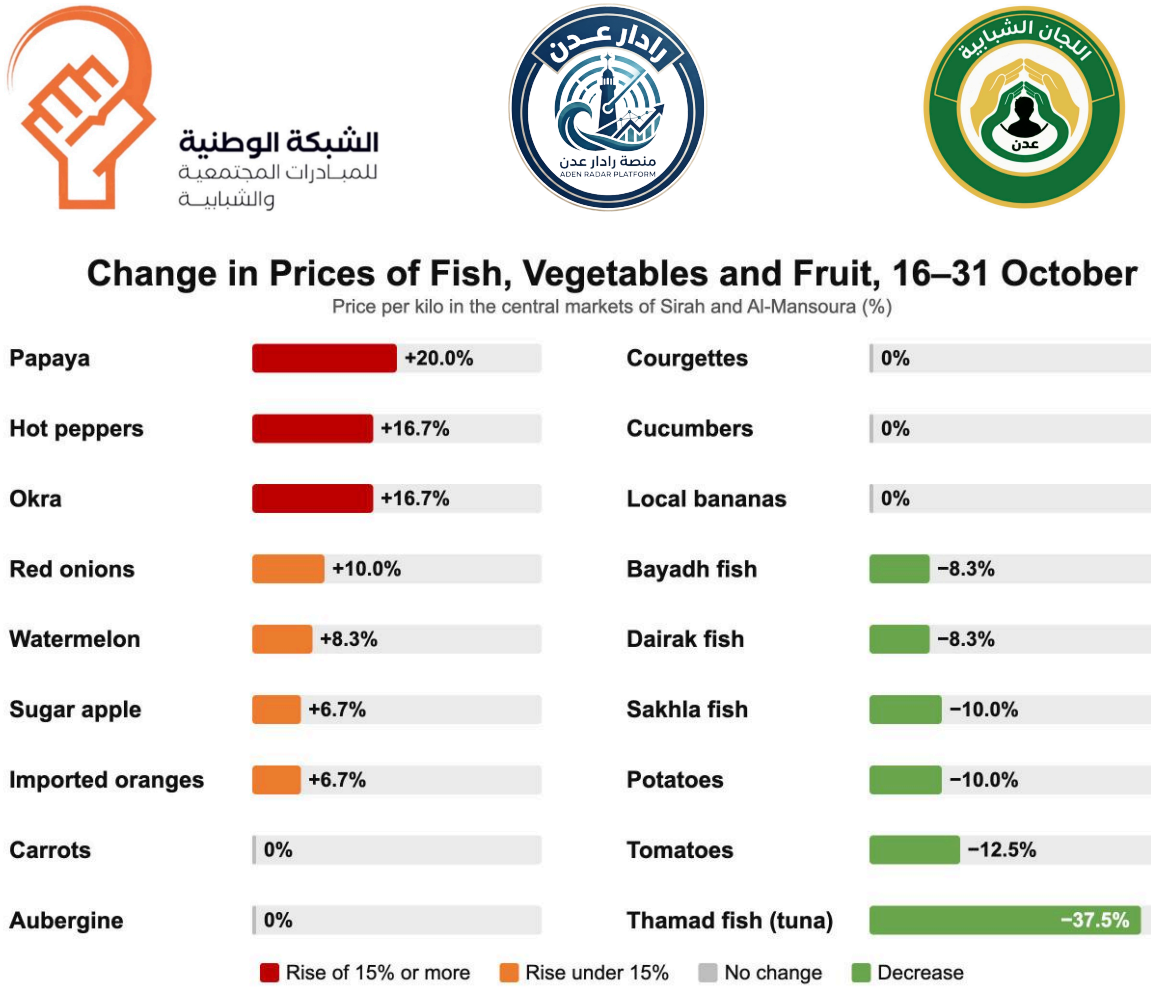


The car gas cylinder topped the list of increases (68.4%), reaching 16,000 riyals at private stations that have no queues, followed by diesel (22.5%), then local petrol (9.2%) and imported petrol (4.9%) with the new tariff announced on 31 October, an increase that is directly reflected in transport fares and generator operation; then local lamb (4.5%) owing to scarce supplies from rural markets, and frozen chicken (4.1%) owing to the effect of unloading fees and shipping delays. Basic imported commodities (flour, sugar, rice, oil and milk) rose by between 2.6% and 3.8% due to continued pressure from shipping and marine insurance and the cost of domestic transport. It is noted that these increases occurred within only half a month, whereas the thirteenth issue measured the change over a full month (September–October) at an average of 8.0%, meaning that the pace of rising prices has not actually slowed despite the stable exchange rate.

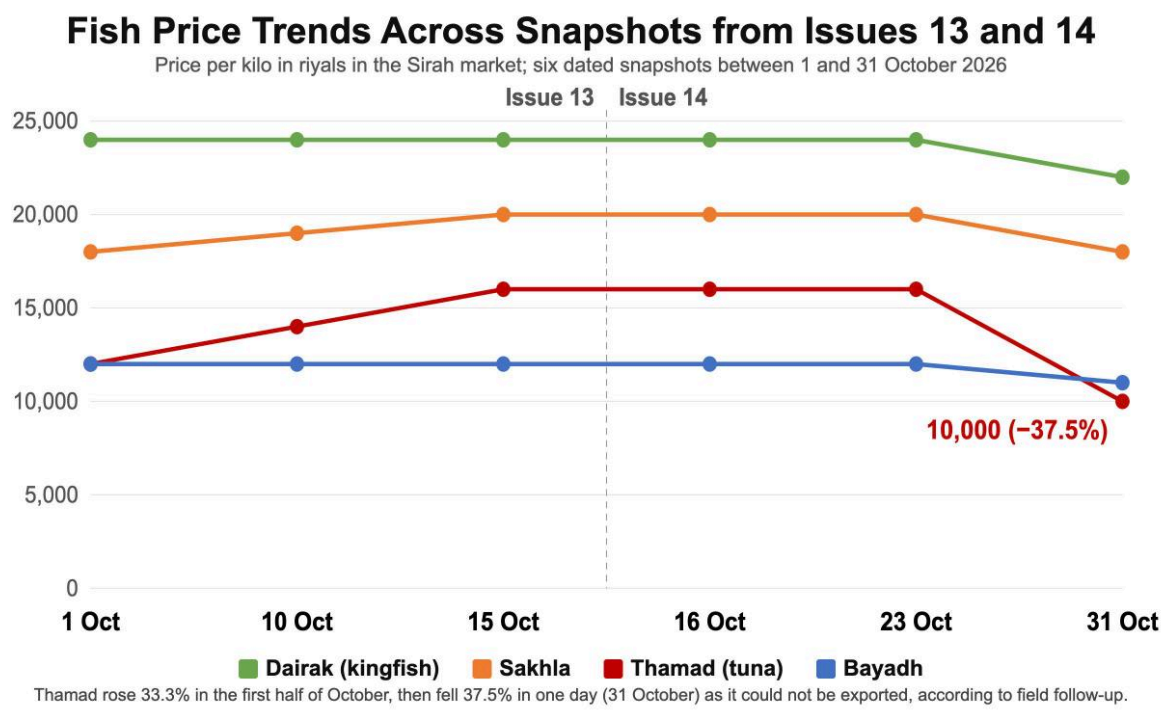
Prices of Fish, Vegetables and Fruit: Three Snapshots During the Period

As in the thirteenth issue, the price-tracking file provides three dated snapshots (16, 23 and 31 October) of the price per kilo in the central markets of Sirah and Al-Mansoura, making it possible to link the direction of prices directly to the previous issue:

Item	16 October	23 October	31 October	Change (16→31)
Thamad fish (tuna)	16,000	16,000	10,000	-37.5%
Bayadh fish	12,000	12,000	11,000	-8.3%
Sakhla fish	20,000	20,000	18,000	-10.0%
Dairak fish (kingfish)	24,000	24,000	22,000	-8.3%
Potatoes	1,000	1,400	900	-10.0%
Red onions	2,000	2,200	2,200	+10.0%
Tomatoes	800	800	700	-12.5%
Hot peppers (chilli)	3,000	3,200	3,500	+16.7%
Carrots	3,000	3,000	3,000	0.0%
Okra	3,000	3,200	3,500	+16.7%
Aubergine	1,000	1,000	1,000	0.0%
Courgette	1,000	1,000	1,000	0.0%
Cucumber	1,000	1,000	1,000	0.0%
Sukkari apples	4,500	4,500	4,800	+6.7%
Imported oranges	4,500	4,500	4,800	+6.7%
Watermelon	600	600	650	+8.3%
Local bananas	1,000	1,000	1,000	0.0%
Papaya	1,000	1,000	1,200	+20.0%



The most striking thing revealed by the snapshots is the sharp and sudden collapse in fish prices at the end of the month: after the price of thamad rose by 33.3% in the first half of October (from 12,000 to 16,000 riyals) and stabilised at that level until 23 October, it fell on 31 October to 10,000 riyals (–37.5%) as a result of the inability to export abroad, according to field follow-up, while sakhla, bayadh and dairak declined by between 8% and 10%, and the price of bagha (sardines) reached 1,000 riyals with an abundance of bayadh and jahsh in the Sirah market. This decline eases the burden on consumers but puts pressure on fishermen's incomes. Among vegetables, tomatoes and potatoes fell with the flow of quantities from the farms of Lahj, while hot peppers and okra (16.7%) and papaya (20%) rose.



Note: the tracking file records the price of potatoes on 23 October at 1,400 riyals, while daily follow-up on the same day recorded 1,000 riyals in the wholesale market in Al-Mansoura; the difference likely reflects a different point of sale (wholesale/retail).

Parallel Oversight Failures

Alongside the oversight campaigns, the period recorded notable failures: first, the continued gap between the official price of the gas cylinder (7,500 riyals) and its actual selling price (8,000–9,500 riyals), and the halting of distribution for two days; second, volunteers' description of the Office of Industry and Trade's campaigns on fish shops, butcheries and vegetable shops as "weak in impact"; third, continued increases imposed by traders and grocery owners "at will, because there is no oversight", according to a volunteer in Al-Mualla, including pricing peas at 1,600 riyals wholesale; and fourth, the 68.4% rise in car gas at private stations without any announced intervention.

Positive Notes on the Margins of the Economic Scene

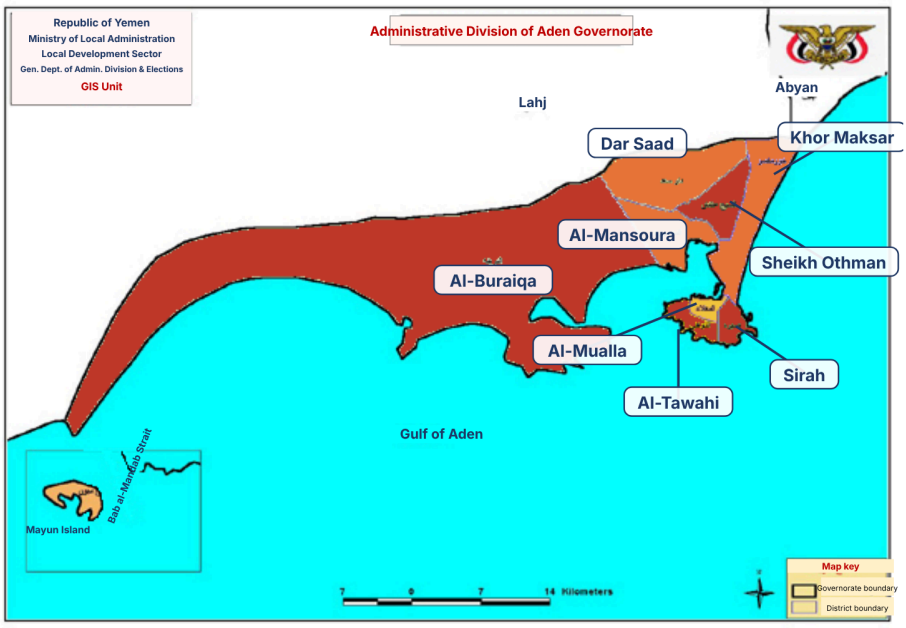
- Stability of the exchange rate following the Central Bank's measures, its fixing of currency rates (25 October), and the closure of two violating exchange establishments.
- Active shipping traffic at Aden port: unloading of 18,000 tonnes of bulk wheat at the Al-Mualla berth (19 October), the arrival of a ship with 600 containers at Caltex port (21 October), a tanker with 35,000 tonnes of petrol (23 October), and two cement and iron ships (26 October).
- The Chamber of Commerce and Industry discussed with major importers mechanisms for stabilising the prices of foodstuffs (18 October), and a campaign by the Industry Office to verify the availability of flour and rice stocks (24 October).
- A decline in the prices of tomatoes, potatoes and fish, and stable prices for carrots, aubergines, courgettes, cucumbers and bananas throughout the period.
- The King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre distributed more than 1,000 food baskets in Al-Mansoura, a new bank branch opened in Al-Mansoura, and fibre-optic internet lines expanded in Al-Mansoura and Crater.

Fourth: Detailed Indicators by District Across the Three Axes

Based on the field indicators recorded, the following table shows the status of each district across three axes (status of services and infrastructure, safety and the urban environment, and public mood and the security situation), with an assessment of the general status of each district (very critical / worrying, tending towards critical / worrying / relatively stable). The following map displays this classification on the administrative division map of Aden Governorate:

Map of the Districts of the Capital Aden by Colour Classification

Proposed classification for Issue No. 14 (16–31 October 2026) on the administrative-division map of Aden Governorate



Very critical
Sheikh Othman, Sirah, Al-Buraiqa, Al-Tawahi

Worrying, verging on critical
Al-Mansoura, Dar Saad, Khor Maksar

Worrying
Al-Mualla

Relatively stable
—

Source: administrative-division map of Aden Governorate (GIS Unit – Ministry of Local Administration), coloured according to the platform's proposed classification.

District	Status of services and infrastructure	Safety and urban environment	Public mood and security situation
Sheikh Othman (very critical)	Water cut for more than two weeks in Kod Al-Othmani and 4 years in Abdullah Ghanem; outages of 5–7 hours; gas with difficulty; Kod Al-Othmani complex part-time	Dangling wires caused the death of a citizen; sewage overflow in the market; unfenced pits; removal of stalls and dilapidated cars	Tense and very worrying; house raids; abuses by community committees; calls to search a Sufi mosque; old disputes
Sirah (very critical)	Improved pumping to elevated neighbourhoods; gradual regularity through direct power lines; destruction of two tonnes of spoiled goods	Targeting of the airport and Maashiq (30 October) and reports of injuries and damage to homes; additional checkpoints for ministries	Anxiety over the sound of explosions around the port and Maashiq; demands for alternative traffic routes
Al-Buraiqeh (very critical)	Outages of 4–6 hours; fluctuating water in Salah Al-Din and continuous pumping in Al-Manathir; gas available in Salah Al-Din	Targeting of the Airport camp and the displaced persons' camp (25 October); suspension of the Military College; shortage of police staff	Tense; continuous displacement from Al-Subaiha; a displaced persons' camp in a tragic condition; positive indicators with the new director

District	Status of services and infrastructure	Safety and urban environment	Public mood and security situation
Al-Tawahi (very critical – raised)	Water comes very weakly with leaks; outages of 5–6 hours; a damaged overhead line replaced with an underground line	Shelling of the Naval Command (24 October), an elderly man died of panic and houses cracked; campaign to remove displaced persons from Al-Qalua	Anxiety, with talk "about the strikes and where they hit"; welcome for improved electricity; large numbers of displaced persons
Khormaksar (worrying, tending towards critical – raised)	Gradual regularity of pumping; repair of the Al-Rehab roundabout break and the Al-Batt roundabout transformer	4 targeting incidents on the airport, the Al-Nasr camp and the Coast Guard; a missile near the airport and panic in schools	Flights continued; pedestrian paths and speed bumps near schools; tree planting and cleaning campaigns
Al-Mansoura (worrying, tending towards critical)	Outages of about 5.5 hours; water cut off or weak; gas shortage in Kabota; health complex with limited hours	Armed land grabbing in Al-Sanafer and Prison Street; Rimi fire; seizure of a weapons den and surveillance cells; "Al-Qarnaqah" disease among children	Anxiety and discontent over electricity and high prices; welcome for inspection and relief campaigns; launch of the women's centres
Dar Saad (worrying, tending towards critical)	Lowest outages (3–4 hours); continuous pumping; fogging to combat mosquitoes	Armed property dispute in Al-Lahoum contained by police; sewage overflow complaints in Al-Musabain and Al-Lahoum; exposed wires	Anxiety, with conversations focused on livelihoods and services; normal markets; arrest of a counterfeit currency dealer
Al-Mualla (worrying)	Full pumping resumed with complaints of 6-day cuts; health complex around the clock; institutions working part-time	Gunfire at funerals; warehouse fire without injuries; arrest of a wanted person in shooting cases	Anxiety over the sound of explosions; normal markets; registration of displaced persons through the police; events of emerging councils

Colour Classification Board for the Eight Districts

Classification in the thirteenth issue compared with the proposed classification for the fourteenth, with the main evidence (▲ = classification raised)

District	Issue 13 rating	Outage (est.)	Water	Security and rights	Proposed rating
Sheikh Othman	Red	6.3 h	Cut off	Raids, community committee abuses, dangling wires	Red
Sirah	Red	—	Gradual improvement	Maashiq targeted (30 October)	Red
Al-Buraiqeh	Red	5.3 h	Fluctuating	Camp and displaced persons' camp targeted; Military College suspended	Red
Al-Tawahi	Orange	5.5 h	Weak	Naval Command shelled, elderly man died, displaced persons removed	Red ▲
Khormaksar	Yellow	—	Gradual regularity	4 incidents targeting the airport and camps	Orange ▲
Al-Mansoura	Orange	5.5 h	Cut off / weak	Armed land grabbing, cells seized, Rimi fire	Orange
Dar Saad	Orange	3.5 h	Continuous pumping	Armed property dispute, sewage overflow	Orange
Al-Mualla	Yellow	4.5 h	Pumping resumed	Gunfire at funerals, registration of displaced persons	Yellow

This issue proposes changing the classification of two districts compared with the thirteenth issue: raising Al-Tawahi from "worrying, tending towards critical" to "very critical" after the shelling of the Naval Forces Command and the subsequent death of an elderly man from panic and damage to homes, the implementation of the campaign to remove displaced persons from their homes in Al-Qalua, and weak water supply; and raising Khormaksar from "worrying" to "worrying, tending towards critical" after four targeting incidents that hit the airport, the Al-Nasr camp and the Coast Guard training institute. Sheikh Othman, Sirah and Al-Buraiqeh remain "very critical", Al-Mansoura and Dar Saad remain "worrying, tending towards critical" (despite the improvement in Dar Saad's service indicators, because of the continuing armed property dispute and sewage overflow complaints), and Al-Mualla remains "worrying". This classification requires approval by the competent body within the platform.

Urgent Recommendations to the Relevant Bodies (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 October, and in light of what the "Recommendations Tracker" revealed, namely that specific recommendations directed to a particular body were fulfilled faster than others, we place the following package of immediate interventions before decision-makers through parallel response tracks, each linked to an incident or indicator mentioned in this report:

Track One: To Aden Governorate and the Coalition Command

Study the relocation of camps, depots and military sites from inside residential neighbourhoods, or secure their surroundings with safety distances, after targeting in this period hit five military sites adjacent to homes and a displaced persons' camp adjoining the Airport camp in Salah Al-Din, and respond to residents' demands to strengthen air defence systems to protect civilian objects. Survey the damage to civilian homes in Al-Tawahi, Sirah and Al-Buraiqeh and compensate those affected, and announce a clear mechanism for receiving damage reports that reassures residents that documenting damage will not expose them to accountability. Relocate the displaced persons' camp in Salah Al-Din to a safe site away from military facilities, and call on international organisations to intervene urgently for the Al-Buraiqeh camp, which volunteers described as tragic.

Track Two: To the Ministry of Interior and the Aden Capital Security Directorate

Stop campaigns to remove displaced persons from their homes and to deport workers on the basis of origin or place of arrival, revoke the verbal instructions banning renting to them, and replace them with announced, non-discriminatory legal registration and verification procedures, in implementation of the thirteenth issue's recommendation, against which events moved. Link any raid or detention to a prosecution order and

inform families of places of detention, stop arresting citizens for publishing images of damage, and publish written rules regulating photography near military sites. Hold accountable members of community committees who impose illegal contracts or threaten to fabricate "sleeper cells" charges, and activate the circular banning gunfire at occasions and funerals. Ensure that enforcement of the motorcycle ban is accompanied by transport alternatives and sources of income for those working on them, and by a periodic review of its impact.

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

Contain the recorded cholera and measles cases through focused vaccination and awareness campaigns in neighbourhoods with chronic water cuts and sewage overflow (Sheikh Othman and Al-Mansoura), verify in the field the nature of the disease known locally as "Al-Qarnaqah" among children in Kabota and Al-Tahrir, and announce the necessary guidance for parents. Establish a periodic supply schedule for dialysis and cancer medicines based on the latest batch and the World Health Organization's assessment, address the part-time operation of the Kod Al-Othmani complex and the shortage of emergency supplies at the Al-Mansoura complex, and expand psychosocial support programmes for children and families in neighbourhoods adjacent to targeted sites.

Track Four: To the Public Electricity Corporation and the Local Water and Sanitation Corporation

Make permanent the direct power supply lines to the well fields that restored regular pumping, and extend them to cover the fields supplying the neighbourhoods with chronic cuts in Abdullah Ghanem, Kod Al-Othmani and Al-Kathiri, and announce a written pumping schedule for each neighbourhood. Address the dangling wires in Al-Mahareeq and Kod Al-Othmani immediately after they caused the death of a citizen, and carry out a survey of exposed wires in Sheikh Othman, Al-Mansoura and Dar Saad. Address the sewage overflow in the Sheikh Othman market and the Al-Musabain and

Al-Lahoum neighbourhoods in Dar Saad, generalise the sewage reporting hotline adopted in Al-Mansoura to the other districts, and announce the timetable for the desalination plant project.

Track Five: To the Ministry of Industry and Trade and the Ministry of Oil

Control the actual selling price of the household gas cylinder at the official tariff at the 67 stations, ensure regular shipments to avoid distribution stoppages such as occurred on 29 and 30 October, and intervene in the sharp rise in car gas (68.4%) at private stations. Publish the justifications for the new fuel tariff and monitor its impact on transport fares and food prices, publish weekly reference price lists that reduce the large disparity between shops, and evaluate the impact of the oversight campaigns and publish their results. Study mechanisms to support fishermen after the collapse in fish prices resulting from the inability to export.

Track Six: To the Public Prosecution and the Judiciary

Conduct a legal review of detentions linked to publishing images of the attacks and to the campaigns against displaced persons, release those whose detention has no legal basis, and speed up the referral of those arrested in cell and arms-trade cases to fair and public trials. Investigate reports of fabricated charges against citizens because of personal disputes, announce the results of the investigation into the assault on the media crew during the 14 October event, and issue a public update on the cases open since the eleventh issue.

Track Seven: To Civil Defence and the Local Authorities in the Districts

Extend evacuation and sheltering drills to schools, markets and commercial centres after the stampede that schools witnessed on 28 October, and build on the fuel depot fire drill with emergency plans for the surrounding neighbourhoods. Raise residents' awareness of safety procedures when hearing explosions or sirens in mosques, schools and committees, investigate the causes of recurring fires in shops and warehouses, and address unfenced pits and wrecked cars on the roads.

Track Eight: To the Ministry of Education and Universities

Adopt written safety and evacuation plans for every school, train teaching staff and students on them, and give priority to schools close to the airport and camps. Meet the basic needs identified at the late Abdullah Sharaf School (maintenance of toilets and plumbing, a solar power system, lighting and fans), provide cooling alternatives for the Idris Hanbala School and others during outages, develop a plan to resume studies at the Military College in Salah Al-Din or relocate it to a safe site, and strengthen traffic safety measures around schools after the accident that took the life of a girl on her way to school.

Comparisons Across Successive Issues

The following two graphics document the development of the district classification and of basic commodity prices across issues eleven to fourteen (September–October 2026), allowing medium-term trends to be read rather than relying on a snapshot of a single period:

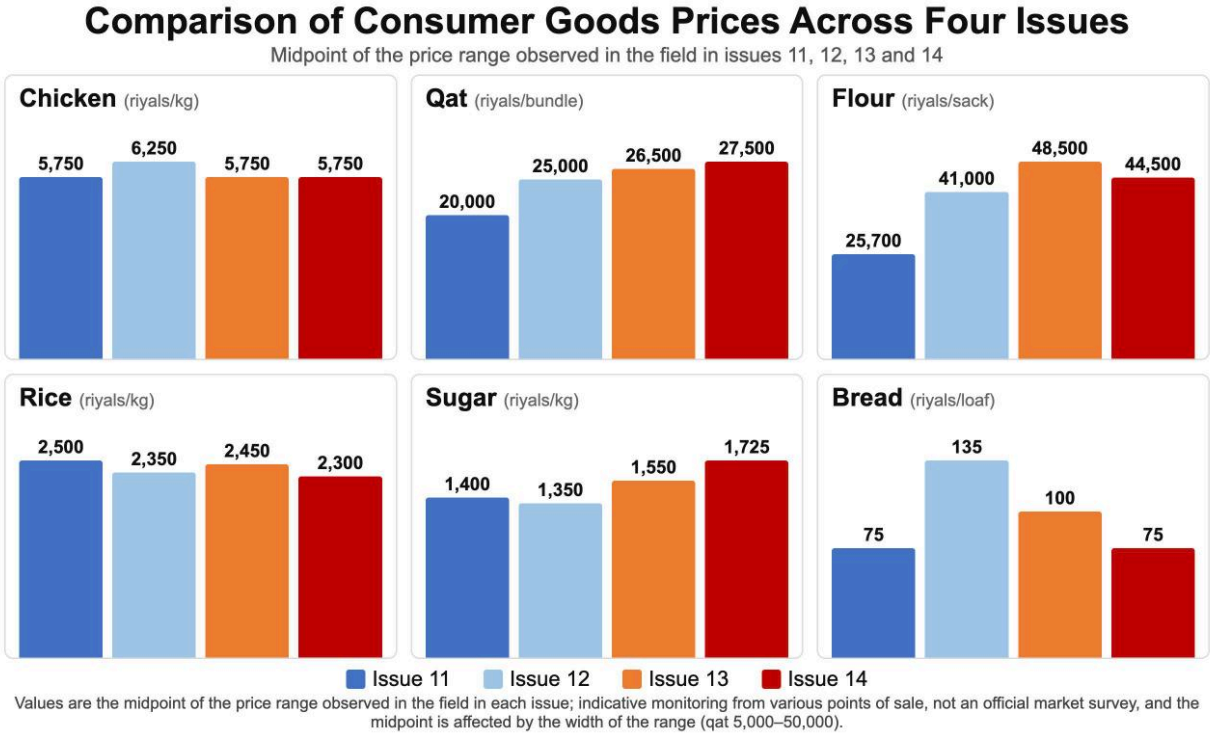
District Classification Across Issues Eleven to Fourteen

Tracking the overall status of each district over four consecutive issues (September–October 2026)

District	Issue 11 (1–15 Sept)	Issue 12 (16–30 Sept)	Issue 13 (1–15 Oct)	Issue 14 (proposed) (16–31 Oct)
Sheikh Othman	Very critical	Very critical	Very critical	Very critical
Al-Buraiqeh	Relatively stable	Very critical	Very critical	Very critical
Sirah	Relatively stable	Not classified	Very critical	Very critical
Al-Tawahi	Very critical	Worrying, tending towards critical	Worrying, tending towards critical	Very critical
Khormaksar	Worrying	Relatively stable	Worrying	Worrying, tending towards critical
Al-Mansoura	Very critical	Worrying	Worrying, tending towards critical	Worrying, tending towards critical
Dar Saad	Worrying	Worrying, tending towards critical	Worrying, tending towards critical	Worrying, tending towards critical
Al-Mualla	Very critical	Worrying	Worrying	Worrying

Very critical · Worrying, tending towards critical · Worrying · Relatively stable · Not classified

Sheikh Othman has been red in all four issues without interruption, Al-Buraiqeh and Sirah for the third issue in a row, and Al-Tawahi joins them; Khormaksar continues to rise since the twelfth issue.



The comparison shows that Sheikh Othman is the only district classified as "very critical" in all four issues without interruption, followed by Al-Buraiqeh in three successive issues, and that the number of red districts rose from three in the thirteenth issue to four in this issue with the addition of Al-Tawahi. On prices, qat remains the commodity with the longest rise across the four issues (midpoint of the range from 20,000 to 27,500 riyals per bundle), while the midpoint of the flour range declined for the first time since the eleventh issue (from 48,500 to 44,500 riyals per bag) owing to cheaper points of sale observed in Al-Sanafer and Al-Tawahi, although its price in the central tracking file remained high (51,000 riyals). The midpoint of the sugar range rose from 1,550 to 1,725 riyals per kilo.

Annex: Timeline of Events Documented During the Period

The following table arranges the most prominent security, political, service and civic events documented in the forms and the platform's follow-up in chronological order, as a quick reference annex complementing the illustrated index of days above.

Date	District	Event
16 October	Khormaksar (airport)	Two missiles fall within the airport grounds without casualties; a Yemenia flight from Cairo lands; intensive patrols to protect facilities in Sirah
17 October	Al-Mansoura / Sheikh Othman	Seizure of an unlicensed arms-trading den; destruction of 20 tonnes of fruit; raid on houses in Kod Al-Othmani; 15 free surgical operations at Al-Gomhoria Hospital
18 October	Aden (general) / Sirah	A batch of medicines and solutions for dialysis centres; improved pumping to elevated neighbourhoods in Sirah; sewage suction campaign in Al-Qalua
19 October	Aden (general)	Epidemic Control Committee meeting amid measles and cholera cases; unloading of 18,000 tonnes of wheat; closure of two shops in Sheikh Othman
20 October	Al-Mualla / Al-Buraiqeh	Full pumping to Al-Mualla resumes; the Governor inspects maintenance of the Aden Refinery City; closure of two violating exchange establishments
21 October	West of Aden	Interception of a missile targeting a military site; arrival of a ship with 600 containers; nursery equipment for Al-Sadaqa Hospital
22 October	Aden (general) / Khormaksar	Gas distribution through 67 stations; pedestrian paths and speed bumps near schools; warehouse fire extinguished in Al-Mualla
23 October	Aden (general)	Civil Defence drill on fuel depot fires; a tanker with 35,000 tonnes of petrol; seizure of a narcotic pills gang in Al-Mumdara; WHO delegation to the Oncology Centre
24 October	Khormaksar / Al-Tawahi	Four missiles on the Al-Nasr camp, the Coast Guard and the Naval Command; an elderly man died of panic and damage to homes; emergency meeting of the security committee; shop fire in Rimi
25 October	Al-Buraiqeh / Dar Saad	Targeting of the Airport camp and the displaced persons' camp in Salah Al-Din and minor injuries; armed property dispute in Al-Lahoum contained and 6 suspects arrested; exchange rates fixed
26 October	Aden (general)	10 new confirmed cholera cases to isolation; 95% of airport runway paving completed; medical camp for people with special needs
27 October	Sheikh Othman / Bir Ahmed	Calls to search a Sufi mosque and complaints of abuses by community committees; shelter kits for displaced persons in Bir Ahmed; arrest of a counterfeit currency dealer
28 October	Khormaksar / Al-Mansoura	A missile near the airport and panic and stampede in schools; seizure of surveillance cells; additional checkpoints; sewage hotline in Al-Mansoura

Date	District	Event
29 October	Al-Tawahi / Al-Mansoura	Campaign to remove displaced persons from homes in Al-Qalua; launch of the women's centres of the dissolved Transitional Council; update of gas station lists
30 October	Khormaksar / Sirah / Al-Mualla	Two explosions, targeting of the airport and Maashiq and interception of drones; gas distribution halted; events of emerging southern councils in Al-Mualla
31 October	Aden (general)	Motorcycle ban decision; fuel price increase; thamad price falls to 10,000 riyals; traffic accident takes the life of a girl

Profile

The National Network for Community and Youth Initiatives

The National Network is a leading civic umbrella that aims to empower young men and women and engage them effectively in decision-making and the development of their local communities. The Network works to build the capacities of the youth committees and prepare 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.

The Youth Committees

The youth committees are an organised civic volunteer framework operating within residential neighbourhoods under the umbrella of the "National Network for Community and Youth Initiatives". These committees primarily aim to promote community, civic and volunteer work in the neighbourhoods. The youth committees perform their roles according to strict governing principles that include peacefulness, civility, neutrality, transparency, volunteerism and respect for the law. The committees' guiding principles emphasise that they carry out 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

It is a distinctive initiative for community assessment and early warning, 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, distributed across the various neighbourhoods and districts of the capital, Aden. The platform works as a radar that records the pulse of the street with objectivity and complete neutrality: volunteers collect data on services, security and the public mood using electronic forms, and this data undergoes a rigorous verification process through the "triangulation" methodology (verifying information through 3 different sources) to limit rumours and provide accurate and reliable information. This report aims to place this data in the hands of the authorities, decision-makers and service providers, so that urgent interventions are directed towards the real needs of citizens.

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