Session Report | Developing Agricultural Revenues in Hadhramaut | June 2026

The Onion Value Chain in Hadhramaut

What constrains the revenue potential of Hadhramaut's flagship crop, and what stakeholders agreed to do about it

Prepared by
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On 11 June 2026, Core Insights Consulting convened the first of three crop-focused group discussions, with support from Yemenaid, under the initiative “Developing Agricultural Sector Revenues in Hadhramaut,” dedicated to the onion value chain. The session in Seiyun brought together eleven participants spanning the full chain, farmers, agricultural associations, exporters, the Agriculture Office, the Chamber of Commerce, the Onion Exports Centre, agricultural research, and academia. Attendance was complete, the exchange candid and practical, and the session generated a clear, broadly shared diagnosis of where value is created, where it is lost, and which interventions would raise producer incomes and sector revenues.

The discussion confirmed the onion crop’s exceptional potential, anchored in the Bafatim Muhassan No. 1 variety, unique to Hadhramaut and internationally recognised, alongside deep structural constraints. Post-harvest losses reach an estimated 30% during transport, storage, sorting and packing. Farmers capture roughly 40% of final value while bearing the bulk of production risk. Import restrictions on key fertilisers such as urea and superphosphate have inflated input costs, the largest cost driver alongside fuel, and the quality of available substitutes is poor. Exports remain heavily concentrated on Saudi Arabia (over 40% of total output), where entry procedures are opaque and discretionary; actual export volumes (over 100,000 tonnes annually) are estimated at well above official figures (around 60,000 tonnes). Crucially, participants identified the absence of any standing coordination mechanism among farmers, traders, exporters, and official bodies as the binding institutional constraint.

Participants converged on a ranked set of priorities: (1) facilitating export procedures and opening new external markets; (2) urgently permitting the import of agricultural inputs; (3) improving production quality and seed; (4) supporting farmers with accessible interest-free finance; and (5) strengthening agricultural extension, complemented by government storage infrastructure and modern drying methods. The session also produced a detailed menu of immediate practical actions, longer-term recommendations with proposed implementing bodies, key messages for the programme’s white paper, and open questions for the main multi-sector workshop. These are set out in full in Sections 12–14.

~30%	>40%	40 / 60
Estimated post-harvest losses in transport, storage, sorting and packing	Share of total output exported to Saudi Arabia, the dominant market	Typical split of final crop value between farmer and trader
>100,000 t	**20 t**	**SAR 1,600–2,000**
Estimated actual annual exports to Saudi Arabia, versus ~60,000 t officially recorded	Average yield per feddan reported by participants	Reported export sale price per tonne

01 SESSION OVERVIEW AND OBJECTIVES

The focus group discussion on the onion crop is one of three crop-level FGDs (onion, palm and dates, honey) feeding into the reference white paper and the main workshop of the initiative "Developing Agricultural Sector Revenues in Hadhramaut." Its purpose was to analyse the current state of onion production and marketing in Hadhramaut, particularly Wadi Hadhramaut, map the value chain as practitioners experience it, identify the challenges and opportunities that shape the chain's economic value, and define practical interventions that raise farmers' incomes and the sector's revenues.

02 PARTICIPATION AND REPRESENTATION

STAKEHOLDER CATEGORY	REPRESENTATION
Farmers	1 participant
Agricultural associations	3 - Agricultural Cooperative Union; Qatr Al-Nada Agricultural Association; Al-Falah Hadhrami Agricultural Association
Exporters	1 - representative of Al-Baqlani (trading and export)
Agriculture Office	2 - Director-General of the Agriculture Office; Director of Marketing
Chamber of Commerce	1 - Director-General
Agricultural research	1 - Agricultural Research Station/Centre
Onion Exports Centre	1 - Director of Marketing
Academia	1 - university professor, Faculty of Agriculture

Table 3. Participation and representation by stakeholder category.

03 METHODOLOGY AND DISCUSSION THEMES

The session followed the programme's facilitation guide for focused group discussions. The conversation was structured around seven themes, each fully covered during the session:

- **Production realities.** The current state of onion production in Hadhramaut, cultivated areas, productivity, agricultural seasons, and the main producing areas.
- **Farm-level challenges.** Production costs, availability of agricultural inputs, and water management.
- Value chain and marketing. Aggregation, transport, storage, and local and external marketing, identifying the weak links that erode economic returns.

- **Post-harvest losses.** The scale of losses and the importance of improved sorting, packing and storage to reduce waste and add value.
- **Investment and agro-processing.** Opportunities linked to the onion crop, including improvements in packing and packaging.
- **Institutional roles.** The contribution of government institutions, the private sector, and organisations in supporting farmers, easing market access, and strengthening extension and financial services.
- **Recommendations and practical actions.** Implementable measures to raise revenues and improve the efficiency of the value chain.

The session was marked by a participatory, practical tone focused on the exchange of experience and information, with a clear orientation towards implementable solutions and agreements among the different actors. Challenges were presented frankly and in depth, and possible solutions were debated realistically.

04 THE ONION VALUE CHAIN

Participants mapped the onion product chain in seven stages, from land preparation through to the investment return: (1) ploughing and land preparation; (2) agricultural inputs, seeds, fertilisers and water; (3) harvest; (4) transport, sorting and storage; (5) local and external sale; (6) export and logistics; and (7) the investment return. The table below reproduces the participants' own reading of where value is created and where it is destroyed along the chain.

	STAGE	KEY ACTORS	WHERE VALUE IS CREATED OR LOST
1.	**Ploughing and land preparation**	Farmers; machinery operators	Correct ploughing prepares the land properly for planting and seed placement.
2.	**Inputs: seeds, fertilisers, water**	Farmers; seed and fertiliser suppliers	High-quality seed grows produce that sells at a premium; weak seed, poor husbandry or irrigation, and unavailable fertiliser reduce quality and volume and expose the crop to disease and pests.
3.	**Labour and crop husbandry**	Farm workers; farmers	Skilled labour familiar with onion cultivation and harvesting produces export-grade quality; full crop care through all growth stages protects quality up to harvest.
4.	**Harvest**	Workers; farmers; harvest supervisors	Timely harvest preserves quality and reduces spoilage; late or incorrect harvesting causes damage and weight loss.
5.	**Packing, storage and transport**	Workers; companies and retail traders	Sorting by size and quality lifts the sale price; mixing damaged with sound produce or poor packing destroys product reputation. Good

			packing protects the product in transport and storage and increases exportability.
6.	**Local marketing**	Traders; farmers; associations and companies	Good marketing, attractive presentation, and matching the product to the right market raise prices and sales.
7.	**Export and logistics**	Traders; Onion Exports Centre; associations and companies	Successful export validates the efficiency of the whole chain and carries the product into external markets.
8.	**Investment return**	Traders; associations; farmers	Excellent quality attracts investors and commands higher prices, raising the overall return.

Table 4. Value chain map as drawn by participants, stages, actors, and value creation or loss.

> *"Where is most value created? In high-quality production, and in sorting, grading and packing, graded, well-packed onion commands a clear premium over mixed lots, as does produce stored and sold when prices rise rather than sold straight off the field."*
> — SYNTHESIS OF PARTICIPANTS' ANALYTICAL RESPONSES

05 PRODUCTION ECONOMICS AND COST STRUCTURE

Production costs comprise fertilisers and pesticides, seeds, labour, ploughing, land rent, transport, electricity, fuel, and sacks. Participants singled out fertilisers and fuel as the two largest drivers of rising production costs. The authorities currently prevent the import of essential fertilisers such as urea and superphosphate; this has inflated their prices to exaggerated levels and directly damaged production and profitability, while the quality of fertilisers currently supplied is weak and does not enhance product quality.

Average yield was reported at around 20 tonnes per feddan, with productivity differences across areas attributed to soil, climate, water, and labour wages. The export sale price ranges between SAR 1,600 and 2,000 per tonne. Because of high production costs, a farmer may end up selling below the cost of cultivation: a single basket can fetch around 2,000 Yemeni riyals, at times insufficient to cover its own costs.

The distribution of returns is heavily skewed. The farmer typically receives around 40 % of the crop's value while bearing production costs and cultivation losses; the trader receives around 60 %, from which transport from the farm, storage, packing, sorting, and international freight are deducted. Participants noted that large traders and intermediaries capture the largest share of revenue while the farmer carries the greater part of production risk.

Distribution of final crop value between farmer and trader

The farmer bears production costs and cultivation losses; the trader bears transport, storage, packing, sorting, and international freight.

Source: FGD participants, Seiyun, June 2026.

Figure 1. Distribution of final crop value between farmer and trader, as reported by participants.

Pathways to Better Production

- Improved fertilisers and better-quality water, with balanced fertilisation, regular irrigation, and drip irrigation as good agricultural practices.
- Optimized planting dates and a modern technology package appropriate to each area's conditions.
- Improved seed; a temporary ban on exporting local onion seed was proposed by some participants.
- Modern equipment for planting and lifting, to cut costs and raise speed and productivity.

Farmers need accessible, easy-repayment interest-free ("white") loans to finance cultivation and production. At present, traders and associations advance partial amounts, at times under specific conditions. Participants cautioned, however, that white loans carry risk where crop prices collapse at harvest time, leaving farmers unable to repay.

06 HARVEST, POST-HARVEST LOSSES AND STORAGE

Two harvest-stage problems recur: lifting the crop without allowing sufficient drying time, and non-compliance with the agricultural standards required for harvesting. The Agricultural Research Station's standing recommendation is to leave the crop without irrigation for no fewer than ten days before harvest to ensure dryness and enhance quality. Some traders compound the problem by enticing farmers to sell the crop before it has dried, destroying quality at the source. Delayed harvesting equally causes substantial spoilage.

Losses were quantified at roughly 2 % at the start of harvest, rising to around 30 %, the largest share, borne by traders and exporters, during transport, storage, sorting and packing. Additional losses occur when consignments are held up at border crossings until they spoil.

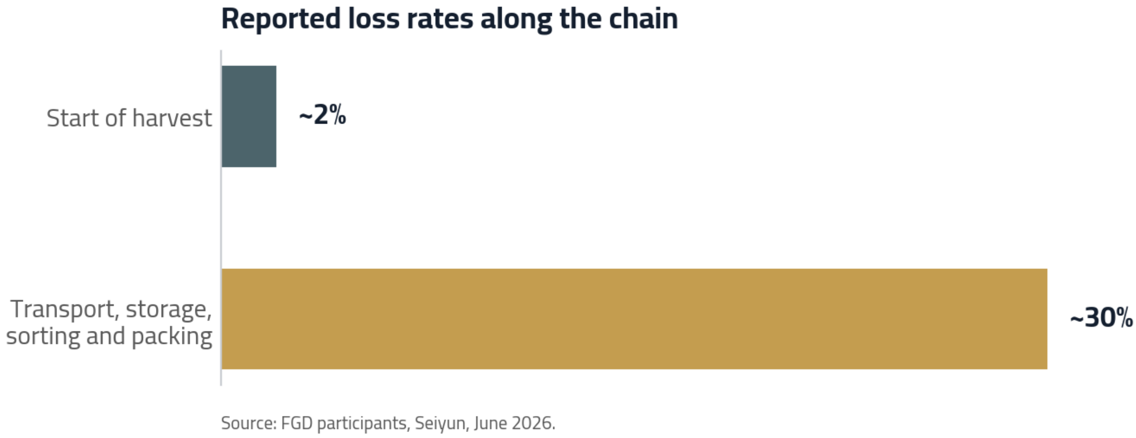

Figure 2. Reported loss rates: around 2 % at the start of harvest versus around 30 % across transport, storage, sorting and packing.

Good-quality onions can withstand storage for up to six months. This raised a pointed question in the session: why is the crop not stored during periods of market glut and weak export demand, and released when prices recover? Existing but unused government warehouses in the Al-Jawl area were identified as an immediate opportunity, to be rehabilitated with modern packing and storage equipment and handed to the agricultural associations to operate.

07 PRICING, MARKET POWER AND MARKET CONDUCT

Prices are set by supply and demand in both the local and external markets. However, some large traders influence market prices through manipulative practices, gaming the market assessment at moments of peak supply and flooding the market with low-grade produce to depress the reference price, which is then used to buy from farmers at a discount.

Farmers' negotiating position has nonetheless strengthened materially since the agricultural associations entered the market and began undertaking export operations themselves, including paying farmers a sales commission and sharing profits. Better product and market information further strengthens farmers' ability to negotiate good prices. When the local market is saturated, the crop does not obtain a fair price at the farm gate, reinforcing the case for storage and export diversification.

> *"The presence of the associations today has strengthened the farmer's negotiating position in selling the onion crop, a genuine point of strength for the economic return."*
> **— AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION REPRESENTATIVE**
>
> *"The trader today performs the role of the associations, buying onion from farmers and providing them facilities to sell in the local and external markets, while the associations' role in supporting farmers is nearly absent."*
> **— TRADER / EXPORTER PERSPECTIVE**

08 MARKETS AND EXPORT DYNAMICS

Saudi Arabia is by far the leading destination for Hadhrami onion, absorbing more than 40 % of total output. Official records put annual exports to Saudi Arabia at around 60,000 tonnes; participants estimate the true exported quantity at more than 100,000 tonnes. Entry of the product into Saudi Arabia faces unpredictable obstacles, described as dependent on the discretion of border-crossing officials. In the Omani market, there are no guarantees of payment for delivered consignments, which has generated complex, unresolved financial claims of significant value for traders and exporters.

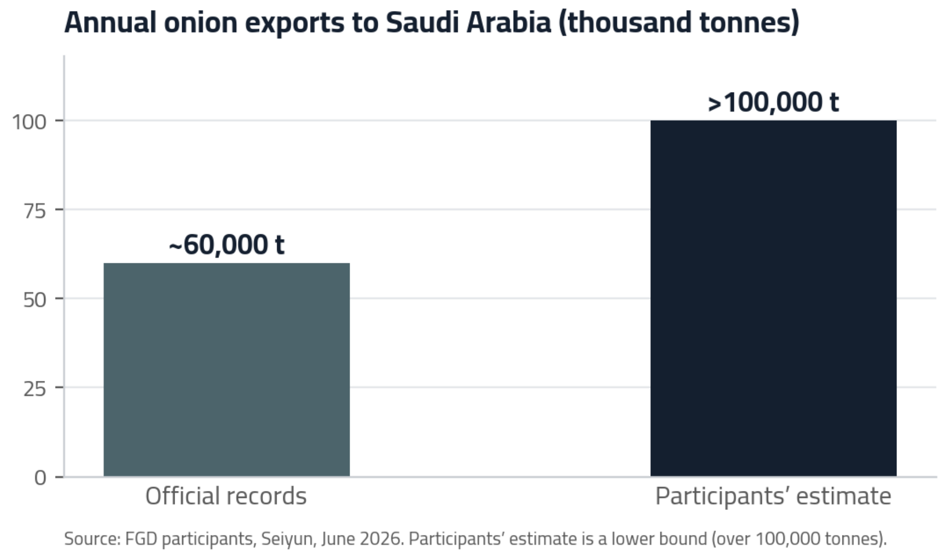

Figure 3. Official versus estimated actual annual onion exports to Saudi Arabia (thousand tonnes).

The most prominent obstacle to export growth is the improvised, unstructured nature of exporting and the absence of clear mechanisms. Importing markets currently determine the quantities they take. Participants' analytical session identified six structural export barriers: inconsistent quality and weak packing; absence of official permits and quality certificates; high transport and freight costs; border restrictions and procedures; lack of stable marketing contracts and guarantees for farmers or exporter; and weak information on external markets. It was also noted that no official permit exists that enables or prevents a farmer from selling or exporting, only a technical approval that permits external marketing.

Expanding and Diversifying Export Markets

- Open new external markets beyond the handful of Gulf states currently served, and simplify export procedures to them.
- Enable associations, traders and exporters to participate in trade fairs and markets held in target countries to market the product.
- Register "Bafatim Muhassan No. 1 Onion" as a Yemeni trademark in all target countries and markets, so the product enters easily and secures its market position against imitation; form a committee of the relevant authorities to pursue international trademark registration.

- Obtain international export certifications such as GLOBALG.A.P.; meet packing requirements with modern sorting equipment; and secure the specific licences required, including health certificates and certificates of origin.
- Build knowledge among farmers, associations, traders and exporters of each country's import permits and required standards, and register Yemen among countries exporting halal products to Malaysia.

Participants underscored both the asset and the threat: Bafatim onion is unique to Hadhramaut, its seed has reportedly failed to propagate outside the governorate and was recognised as the best onion product by a United Nations development organisation. At the same time, international varieties of comparable quality (including an Indian-improved Bafatim line) are penetrating international markets and constitute strong competition for any new market entry.

09 INSTITUTIONAL ROLES AND COORDINATION

Participants reviewed the current and expected roles of the principal institutions in the chain:

INSTITUTION	ROLE IN THE ONION VALUE CHAIN
Agriculture Office	Agricultural extension and technical advice; field oversight of farmer compliance with harvest standards; pest control; participation in local market price-control committees; external marketing of the product and coordination of its supply; issuing the permits required for export.
Agricultural associations	Supplying fertilisers and pesticides; providing loans to farmers; delivering extension services; paying farmers a sales commission and sharing profits; strengthening farmers' position in negotiating good prices.
Chamber of Commerce	Issuing certificates of origin; resolving traders' and exporters' problems in export operations; supporting traders and facilitating their transactions with government bodies.
Onion Exports Centre	Organising producers; inspecting the product before export; supervising product quality and farmer compliance with harvest standards. Participants stressed it should open branches and offices at border crossings and in the agricultural districts.

Table 5. Institutional roles as identified by participants.

The decisive institutional finding is the absence of any standing coordination mechanism linking farmers, traders, exporters and the relevant official bodies, a gap that prevents the systematic resolution of the obstacles that impede export. Participants described a vicious circle between the state, the farmer, and official bodies that has produced informality across the agricultural field, with some bodies erecting obstacles to export.

Proposed Coordination Mechanisms

- Realise the founding concept of the dedicated exports centre as the chain's organising institution, with a single window for all production- and export-related transactions.
- Unify the product quality system, and coordinate internationally for traders, exporters and associations in trade fairs and with counterpart authorities in target countries.
- Activate agricultural extension and field oversight; simplify export operations; prevent administrative interference by delimiting mandates among state institutions; and draw on trained agricultural cadres, including retired expertise.

Local and central authorities, participants argued, must intervene urgently on trade and export policy, fees and levies; develop core infrastructure; provide agricultural finance; and institutionalise quality systems and standards for access to external markets. The current role of cooperatives and associations, largely confined to representing farmers, implementing some projects, and distributing some inputs, falls short of a visible marketing impact for most farmers, even as the leading associations' entry into exporting has demonstrated what is possible.

10 KEY CHALLENGES CONSTRAINING REVENUES

#	CHALLENGE	AFFECTED STAGE	IMPACT ON REVENUE
1	**High input costs, prices of seeds, fertilisers and pesticides**	Agricultural inputs	Higher production costs and squeezed farmer margins
2	**Weak seed quality and unavailability of suitable varieties**	Inputs and production	Lower productivity and quality, hence lower sale prices
3	**Weak agricultural extension and services**	Production	Depressed productivity; good agricultural practices not applied
4	**Labour shortages and rising wages**	Production and harvest	Higher costs and reduced profitability
5	**Seasonal price volatility and shifting supply and demand**	Marketing	Losses even in seasons of high production
6	**Non-compliance with sound harvest standards**	Harvest	Higher losses, degraded quality, and part of output lost before reaching the consumer
7	**Proliferation of middlemen and trader control of marketing**	Marketing	Farmer receives a smaller share of final product value

8	**Absence of appropriate onion storage; weak marketing and market access**	Storage and marketing	Forced sales at low prices in times of glut; demand in other governorates and external markets goes unexploited

Table 6. Principal challenges constraining revenues, by affected stage and impact.

Where is most value lost? Predominantly after harvest, through poor drying and storage, damage in transport, and distress sales at moments of low prices, and wherever sorting and packing are weak. The analytical discussion also catalogued the chain's principal bottlenecks (high input prices; scarce improved seed; water and irrigation problems; high transport costs; absence of qualified storage; no unified sorting and storage standards; uneven quality across farmers; sharp price swings; weak extension and oversight) and the key missing services: specialised agricultural extension, inspection and quality services, agricultural finance, storage and preservation, and marketing services.

11 REVENUE OPPORTUNITIES, CONSENSUS AND DIVERGENCE

Against these constraints, participants identified six revenue-generation opportunities:

#	OPPORTUNITY	WHERE AND HOW REVENUES RISE
1	**Raise agricultural productivity**	At farm level: improved high-yield seed, better irrigation and fertilisation management, extension and farmer training
2	**Reduce post-harvest losses**	During harvest, transport and storage: better post-harvest drying, suitable sacks, well-ventilated stores, and training farmers and harvest workers on sound harvesting
3	**Storage and seasonal marketing**	Between harvest and sale: hold part of output off peak season; adopt modern preservation methods such as drying
4	**Expand into local and external markets**	Central markets and export markets: link producers with traders and exporters; study high-demand markets; upgrade quality and specifications to export requirements
5	**Activate associations and competent bodies**	At the level of farm clusters: organise collective sale and purchase and strengthen farmers' collective bargaining with traders
6	**Support and develop ancillary services**	Across all stages: specialised transport, sorting and packing services, storage, and agricultural finance

Table 7. Revenue-generation opportunities identified by participants.

Where Participants Agreed

- Universal farmer compliance with onion harvest standards.
- Activating the role of agricultural associations in backing and supporting farmers.
- Establishing stores for keeping and preserving onions.
- Training and qualifying agricultural extension agents and farmers, with technical support to both.

Where Views Diverged

- **Export of local onion seed.** Some saw seed exports as a driver of higher local seed prices and favoured restriction, including a proposed temporary export ban; others argued exports can raise national economic returns, noting that if Yemen halts seed exports, buyers will simply import seed from elsewhere, citing the Indian-improved Bafatim line, and that the sector should not turn inward.
- **Interest-free ("white") loans to farmers.** Broad support for activating white loans to strengthen onion revenues and returns was qualified by concern that loans may be diverted to purposes other than those intended, and that repayment falters when harvest-time prices collapse.

12 AGREED PRIORITIES

Through structured discussion (see the methodological note in Section 3), participants converged on the following ranked priorities for raising onion revenues:

#	PRIORITY ACTION	RATIONALE
1	**Facilitate export procedures and open the door to external markets**	Widen markets and demand; place the product at strong prices that yield a high economic return
2	**Permit the entry of agricultural inputs, seeds and fertilisers**	Improve product quality and raise demand for it
3	**Improve production quality and seed**	Meet the quality specifications and standards demanded in external markets
4	**Support farmers with interest-free loans**	Enable farmers to expand production, raise quality, and increase the farmer's share of the product's revenue
5	**Provide and support agricultural extension**	Prevent the faulty agricultural practices that raise losses and depress returns
6	**Establish properly equipped government stores**	Qualified facilities for packing, storing and preserving onion for long periods without raising crop losses
7	**Adopt modern drying methods**	Protect the crop from spoilage and loss, and enable sales in and out of season at adequate prices that protect profit margins

Table 8. Ranked priorities (output of the prioritisation exercise).

13 RECOMMENDATIONS AND IMMEDIATE ACTIONS

Strategic Recommendations and Proposed Implementing Bodies

#	RECOMMENDATION	PROPOSED IMPLEMENTER
1	Introduce high-yield onion varieties suited to storage, to raise production and quality	Agriculture and Irrigation Office, Hadhramaut; agricultural research centres
2	Apply good agricultural practices to cut costs and reduce losses, balanced fertilisation, regular irrigation, drip irrigation	Agricultural extension; development organisations
3	Expand modern drip irrigation to cut water use and raise productivity	Agricultural Development Fund; donors; farmers
4	Establish modern, well-ventilated stores to cut seasonal losses, including rehabilitating the unused government warehouses at Al-Jawl and allocating land there for strategic stores and drying operations	Local investors; farmer associations and cooperatives; local authorities
5	Provide unified packaging and marketing under a "Hadhramaut Onion" identity, and register the Bafatim trademark internationally through a joint government committee	Chamber of Commerce; joint government committee
6	Organise farmers in associations or marketing unions to raise collective bargaining power	Local authority; agricultural associations
7	Open marketing channels beyond Hadhramaut, neighbouring countries and the European market, with the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Chamber of Commerce engaging counterpart bodies in Arab and European countries to market the product and ease its entry	Ministry of Industry and Trade; Ministry of Agriculture; Chamber of Commerce; exporters
8	Support and finance farmers with interest-free loans and subsidised tillage machinery channelled through the associations	Banks; microfinance institutions; organisations
9	Diversify uses of the crop locally, drying and conversion to onion powder as added value, and establish dried-onion production lines operated by the associations	Investors; agricultural associations; development partners

10	**Press the government to admit all fertilisers and pesticides without restriction through the agricultural associations, easing their entry at the crossings and lifting current restrictions**	Government; coalition authorities; agricultural associations
11	**Empower the Ministry of Agriculture to deliver continuous extension and field supervision for the crop; support the extension sector's continuity and staff it with young talent**	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Fisheries
12	**Develop modern technology packages and automation across cultivation, and improve post-harvest treatment (proper storage; drying after lifting); support international export certification such as GLOBALG.A.P.; draw on the previous agricultural plans governing production and export determinants**	Ministry of Agriculture; research centres; development partners

Table 9. Strategic recommendations with proposed implementing bodies.

Immediate Practical Actions

- Train farmers on sorting, packing and storage standards; provide training for farmers and agriculture graduates on product improvement, production operations and international export; train traders and associations on the international requirements of foreign markets for accepting and marketing the product.
- Deliver urgent support to farmers to sustain and improve production; supply the fertilisers and pesticides whose import is currently suspended.
- Support extension agents to perform their role; equip the agricultural associations with modern machinery and tillage equipment to cut farmers' production costs.
- Rehabilitate the existing, unused government warehouses at Al-Jawl and hand them to the associations to operate for onion storage; allocate ample land in Al-Jawl for strategic stores and drying.
- Engage the government actively and seriously with the Saudi authorities to guarantee the product's entry and the continuity of supply without obstruction or unjustified delay.
- Provide training courses for female workers in sorting and packing operations.

Entities Designated for Follow-Up

Ministry of Industry and Trade; Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Fisheries; the Chamber of Commerce; and the Onion Exports Centre.

14 KEY MESSAGES

- Raising the chain's economic value does not rest on increased production alone, but on comprehensive training and efficiency gains across every stage of the chain, from agricultural inputs through to marketing and sale.
- Weak farmer organisation and marketing reduces farmers' negotiating power and amplifies price volatility; an urgent intervention is needed to close the gap between farmers and the official and competent authorities of the state.
- The absence of modern practices in storage, transport, sorting and packing is one of the foremost barriers to revenue growth.
- Expansion into local and regional markets is contingent on quality improvement and compliance with specifications, building a Hadhrami brand and a dedicated trademark.
- Reducing losses and raising quality will deliver an economic return faster than expanding cultivated area.
- Providing support services to smallholder farmers at every stage will lift production and revenue, contributing to higher incomes and a stronger economy.

“Developing Agricultural Revenues in Hadramout” Initiative

Developing Agricultural Sector Revenues in Hadhramaut works to raise farmers' incomes and sector revenues across the governorate's flagship crops. Through three crop-focused dialogues — onion, dates, and honey — it convenes farmers, traders, exporters, and government bodies to diagnose where value is lost and agree practical fixes, feeding into a reference white paper and a main workshop on 5 July.

About the funder

YEMEN AID

Founded in 2016 by Yemeni-American professionals, Yemen Aid is a humanitarian and development organisation serving the Yemeni people without distinction. A registered U.S. 501(c)(3) and licensed INGO in Yemen, it works across emergency relief, livelihoods, and the recovery of Yemen's productive sectors.

About the implementer

CORE INSIGHTS CONSULTING

Core Insights Consulting is a German-based advisory firm specialising in political economy, governance reform, and evidence-based policy in fragile states, with deep expertise and local presence in Yemen.