

REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

The National Team For
Foreign Outreach



الجمهورية اليمنية
الفريق الوطني للتواصل الخارجي

The Periodical Report on the General Situation in the Republic of Yemen (January 2019)



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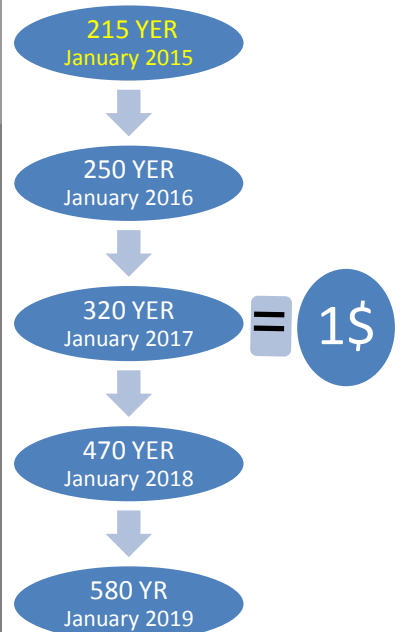
POLITICAL PREFACE

1. The Government of National Salvation in Sana'a continues to work through its constitutional, legislative and executive institutions to strengthen the functioning of State institutions to carry out their political, security and administrative functions. The situation in areas of their control, with a population of more than 22 million, exceeds 80% of the population of Yemen is in a state of security and administrative stability that did not exist even before the war on Yemen was declared.
2. In this regard, the Presidency, represented by the President and members of the Supreme Political Council, held numerous meetings with the Government, the House of Representatives and the Shuraa Council to discuss the national visions and political initiatives presented by the negotiating delegation in Sweden. All the meetings emphasized on the granting of full powers to ensure Fair and honourable peace to Yemen. This comes in line with the keenness of the political leadership to achieve peace and the independence of the national decision of the Government of Sana'a, and its non-dependency to any international external party, on the contrary the other party who did not appear anxious to stop the war in Yemen and became more revealing to regional and international forces, complicating the process Peace because those forces do not care about the bloodshed that is being shed and the terrible humanitarian catastrophe of the Yemeni people, and they are possessed by their continued ambitions to subjugate the country and control its strategic position and its diverse goods.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

3. The continued non-payment of salaries to approximately 850,000 civil servants in areas under the control of the National Salvation Government for two years and four months, from the date of the decision to transfer the central bank from Sana'a to Aden, which resulted in depriving these employees of their sources of income and the reflection on their living standards. It has caused the decline of public services – including health and education services – to significant levels.
4. Updated estimates of national accounts data estimated the cumulative contraction of real GDP at about 46.1%, and the cost of missed opportunity of gross domestic product (GDP) at constant prices was estimated at about 49.8 billion, from the beginning of the war on Yemen to date.
5. The continued shelling of industrial facilities and the comprehensive economic blockade against Yemen by the Saudi-led coalition countries have increased the suffering of citizens, prompting many to sell their property and savings, increase misery in their lives and tens of thousands lost their jobs and salaries.

Statistics of the economic and agricultural establishments targeted by the Saudi-led coalition air strikes in various governorates during the month of (January 2019)				
Enterprise	Size of damage			Notes
	Destroyed	Damaged	Total	
Tank and Water Pumps	18	47	65	Including wells, pumps, reservoirs, water networks and irrigation projects.
Factories	5	3	8	Including factories of all kinds as well as manufacturing workshops.
Agricultural Fields	73	107	180	Including all types of farms as well as agricultural nurseries.
Markets	1	1	2	Including official and popular markets and commercial complexes.
Sheep and Cattle	122		122	Including sheep, cows, camels, donkeys and others.
Poultry Farms & Animal Barns		3	3	
Agricultural Equipment	2		2	These include plows, shovels & boreholes
Business Establishments	18	178	196	Includes supermarkets and shops.
Tourist Attractions	3	4	7	Including parks, recreations and all the facilities of the Ministry of Tourism.
Food Trucks		3	3	Including fishing boats, fishing boats and clamping collar.
Food Warehouses	5	2	7	
Airports		2	2	



6. The economic downturn during the four-year war on Yemen led to a 162% increase in food prices compared to prices before the war by the Saudi-led coalition countries.
7. The continued and intransigence of the allied countries led by Saudi Arabia in detaining and preventing the entry of oil derivatives vessels to the port of Hodeidah, resulting in higher costs for imported food and medicine, as a result of calculating owners of ships transporting delayed wages throughout the period of detention.

8. Targeting the communications infrastructure in areas under the control of the National Salvation Government, and the transfer of the main international communications Centre of the National Telegraph Company from Sana'a to Aden, which will further deprive those areas of resources that are currently an essential resource, taking into account the denial of oil and gas resources and other core resources.
9. The situation of farmers and fishermen has been exacerbated by the direct targeting of their property and assets by coalition countries, which has led to the loss of agricultural livelihoods and fishing by farmers and fishermen, through the targeting of many agricultural enterprises and crops by coalition countries, targeting fishermen and their boats on the coast of the Republic of Yemen and its maritime territory, thus resulting in a significant decrease in the supply of agricultural and fishery crops in local markets.

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

10. Yemen is witnessing the biggest food security crisis in the world, with 20.1 million people suffering from food insecurity, representing two thirds of the population, an increase of 13% from 2018.
11. Nearly 10 million people are suffering from extreme hunger, and approximately 240,000 people face catastrophic food consumption gaps. An estimated 7.4 million people need services to treat or prevent malnutrition, including 3.2 million people who need to treat acute malnutrition, 2 million children under 5 years of age, and more than 1 million pregnant and lactating women.
12. Currently, the Yemeni people are more vulnerable than ever since the war on Yemen has escalated since March 2015 in general, and 230 of the 333 districts in Yemen are at risk of starvation.
13. An estimated 18.5 million people live in these areas, including 7.1 million people in need of life-saving food assistance and livelihoods, 6.6 million in need of water and sanitation support and about 8 million in need of health care .
14. The Saudi Arabian authorities deported large sums of Yemeni expatriates during 2018, arbitrarily and illegally, and made it easier for their citizens to seize the expatriate's commercial and real property and deprive them of their rights, as the number of expatriates deported amounted to more than 800,000 expatriates, which constituted a humanitarian situation difficult for the returnees and their families.

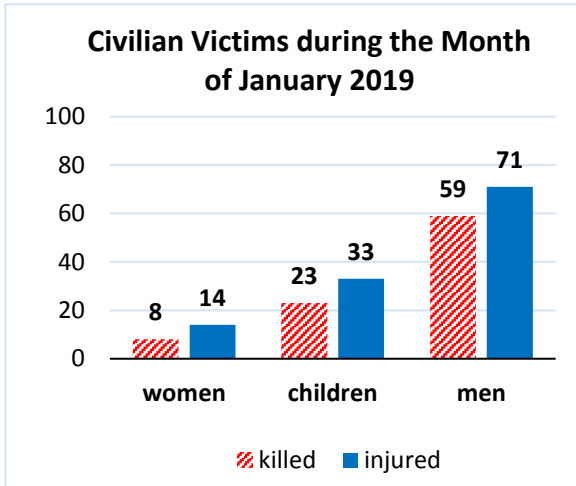
Prevalence of Fatal Epidemics and Foetal Abnormalities:

15. During the year 2018, the epidemics killed tens of thousands of civilians and more than 4,900,000 Yemenis suffered from them, where the Ministry of Health recorded statistics on the number of hospitals, medical centers and infected persons from epidemics and diseases resulting from the lack of food and medicine, and there is a weakening of the numbers registered during the year 2018, who have not been registered as a result of their failure to review hospitals for a number of reasons, led by the low economic situation imposed by the Saudi-led coalition of aggression four years ago.
16. The Ministry of Public Health and population has stated that there has been a significant increase in the rates of malformations of newly born embryos, and this is due to the use of various weapons by the States of the alliance, whether directly such as the impact of weapons remnants, especially those that are internationally prohibited for human health and the surrounding environment and which cause the increasing prevalence of cancerous and viral diseases and the effect on embryos in general and the indirect effect of fetal and neonatal abnormalities, including the breakdown of health services and the inability of the Government of Yemen to combat viral diseases and chronic diseases as well as the acute shortage of medications, psychological stress, anxiety and fear for Yemenis, especially children and women, a number of international organizations such as: Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International and the European Union, which have also confirmed in their reports that the Saudi-led coalition has used its air attacks on a number of Yemeni areas, cluster and phosphorus bombs to target population groups.

<https://reliefweb.int/report/yemen/cholera-situation-yemen-january-2019>

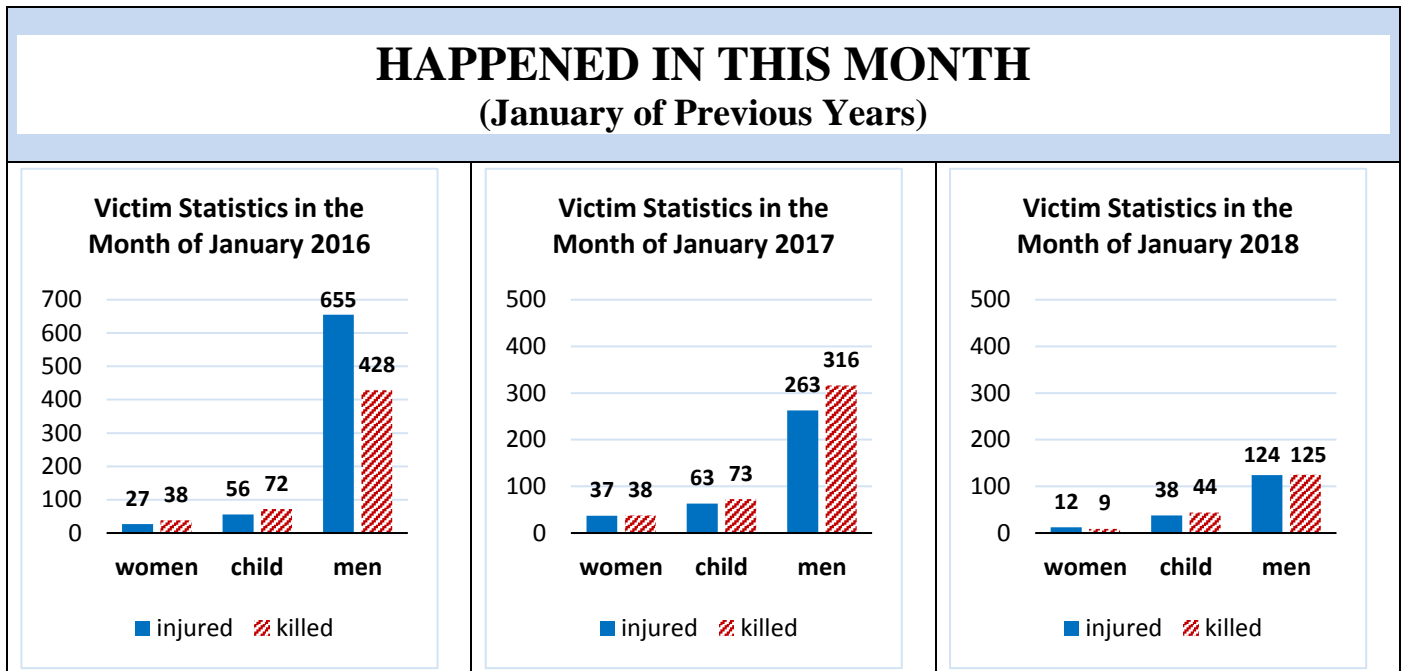
VIOLATIONS AND CRIMES

18. Violations by the coalition States against Yemen and its people continue despite understandings and consultations sponsored by the United Nations with all parties in Sweden and Jordan.
19. The arbitrary restrictions imposed by the coalition States on various outlets and ports of the Republic of Yemen remain in place without any consideration for anyone, which has greatly hampered humanitarian access to medicines and food, prevented a large number of patients from travelling abroad and prevented those stranded abroad from returning.



Statistics for Victims During the Month of January 2019

Category	Count	Status	Icon
Men	59	killed	Male icon
Men	71	injured	Male icon
Children	23	killed	Child icon
Children	33	injured	Child icon
Women	8	Killed	Female icon
Women	14	injured	Female icon
Dead	90		
Total Victims	208		
Wounded	118		



Statistics of the number of air raids and missile and artillery bombing launched by the Saudi-led Coalition this month in various provinces (January 2019)

Governorate	Air Raid	Rocket Bombing	Artillery Bombing	Cluster Bombs	Sonic Bombs	Light Bombs	Machine Gun Shootings	Drone	Warships	Total Number
Saada	303	1,215	1,246			5				2,769
al Jawf	67			1				3		71
Hodeidah	59	3,425	5,436			3		2		8,925
Capital Secretariat	43									43
al Mahweet	1									1
Dhamar	15			10						25
Marib	14							1		15
Taiz	7		9							16
Hajjah	182	15				4		2	4	207
Sana'a	42									42
Amran	16									16
Raymah	16									16
Shabwah	5									5
TOTAL	770	4,655	6,691	11	0	12	0	8	4	12,151

Statistics of Destroyed and Damaged Facilities During January 2019



STORY OF THE MONTH

(Where's my son?... Where's my son?!)

Citizen A.A told us how he was kidnapped and arrested saying, I went out of my house to buy medicine for my mother, who suffers from pressure and asthma and while I was on the road I met some of the neighborhood youth and talked about the situation and the suffering of the people in Aden and the reality of the secret prisons of the UAE and the torture that happens to the prisoners and expressed the rejection for such violations. Then we dispersed and continued my way to buy medicine for my mother, and suddenly I came to a masked group who attacked me and kidnapped me, directed to a torrent of sectarian and racist charges, saying to me, you are Houthi, rejectionists, and I begged them to give me a chance to buy medicine for my mother, but I was taken to the detainee. What happened to him?

The mother waited for her son to return with her medicine. Hours passed. She sent a man who to look after her son! But no answer. So she asked around, where's my son?! Where's my son?! What happened to him? He has no hostility with anyone .

Citizen A. A. said: They put on my head a black plastic bag so I don't know the way and when I arrive to the building that they led me to, I heard screaming from several people of the severity of torture and I knew then that I am in one of the infamous Emirates secret prisons (which we were hearing about in the media and the organizations talk about them and then they beat me badly, and they hanged me from my feet up and head down and they were bringing snakes to prison, stripping some prisoners and preventing them from water for long periods.

I tried to explain this suffering through drawings painted on plastic sheets that embody what I have been subjected to and protect detainees from the types of torture. The days and months passed and the mother knew that she was not the only grieving mother in her son but that it became the case of most of the mothers in the provinces of southern and eastern Yemen. There are hundreds of people still being forcibly hidden in eighteen prisons (if not more) than in the UAE's secret jails in Aden, Lahj and Al-Mukalla. There must be an international investigation into these crimes committed by the UAE in Yemen, the closure of these prisons and the liberation of prisoners who have been arrested simply for refusing the suspected role of the UAE in Yemen and for the serious violations in these secret prisons.

