

REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

The National Team For Foreign Outreach



The Periodical Report on the General Situation in the Republic of Yemen (February 2020)



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POLITICAL PREFACE

1. Sana'a, the Capital of the Republic of Yemen, and the other fourteen governorates liberated from the power of the war coalition against Yemen (i.e. two-thirds of the governorates of the Republic with 80% of the population) are witnessing vigorous and extensive workshops involving all state authorities at various levels to accomplish the first phase of implementing the National Vision for Building the Yemeni Modern State (2019-2020). This vision was written by the Yemeni liberals and the advocates of a free, democratic and civil state with a view to build a new Yemen that Yemenis have long been missing for decades; a Yemen that will involve all citizens, who will equally enjoy its goods, in participating in its management and sharing all its responsibilities; a Yemen that extends its hand for the good and peace of all countries of the world (except for the Zionist entity which is unlawfully occupying Palestine) within the strategy of building strong relations based on mutual respect and non-interference in others' affairs; a Yemen that restores to its people the pride and dignity that have been abused by its rulers, who have been contingent to foreign powers' agendas, resulting in the loss of the sovereignty and dignity of their country, land and people; a republican Yemeni state that is based on the peaceful transfer of power through the ballot box, far away from dictatorships and the rule of family priestly powers that dominate the Gulf states as a whole and the other countries of aggression; a Yemeni state that preserves all kinds of political and public rights and freedoms.
2. It is high time for the Yemeni people to show proudly to the world this new state, which is being built, by leaps and bounds, according to the national vision, whose first phase is to be completed during the next few months. With their interaction and complementarity of efforts, the Yemenis will move forward to put solid foundations for their strong, secure and free country according to the vision's second and third phases. Let the whole world stand in honor and appreciation for such reputed people, who build their civil state under the bellowing sounds of heavy artillery and missiles of the countries of aggression

ECONOMIC SITUATION

3. The non-payment of salaries for civil servants continued since the Central Bank administration was relocated from the capital, Sana'a, to Aden governorate in August 2016. This has led to the deprivation of more than 1.2 million employees and their dependents from their income sources, resulting in the deterioration of their living standards, decline in public services, and a significant increase in the poverty rate.
4. The economic crisis was intensified during the month of February 2020, aggravating the living conditions of citizens. The dollar rate rose against the Yemeni riyal; consequently, the prices of foodstuffs rose while the families' financial resources were limited. Moreover, the countries of the war coalition against Yemen continue to deliberately target the economic facilities that are indispensable for the survival of citizens.
5. The Saudi-led war coalition countries continued to intransigently seize and restrict the entry of oil and food derivatives ships to Hodeidah port despite obtaining UN licenses to cover the needs of citizens. This has led to higher costs of shipments of imported food and medicine, the formation of stifling fuel crises, tightening the screws on citizens and increasing their suffering. It has also led to a crisis in the operation of hospitals, factories and means of transportation.

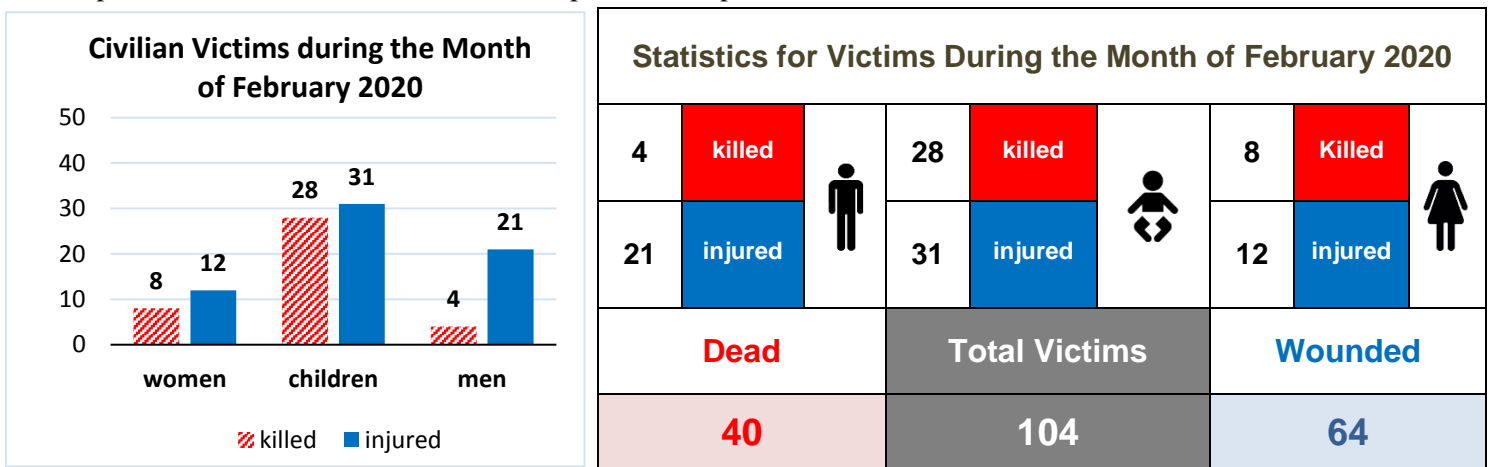
Statistics of the economic and agricultural establishments targeted by the Saudi-led coalition air strikes in various governorates during the month of (February 2020)				
Enterprise	Size of damage			Notes
	Destroyed	Damaged	Total	
Tank and Water Pumps	12	31	43	Including wells, pumps, reservoirs, water networks and irrigation projects
Factories	1		1	Including all types of factories and manufacturing centers
Agricultural Fields	43	65	108	Including all types of farms as well as agricultural nurseries and equipment
Markets	2		2	Including official and popular markets and commercial complexes
Cattle	69		69	Including sheep, cows, camels, donkeys and others
Commercial Facility	5	48	53	Includes all commercial food, non-food stores, and supermarkets
Agricultural Equipment	4	5	9	
Airports		2	2	
Petrol Stations	1		1	

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

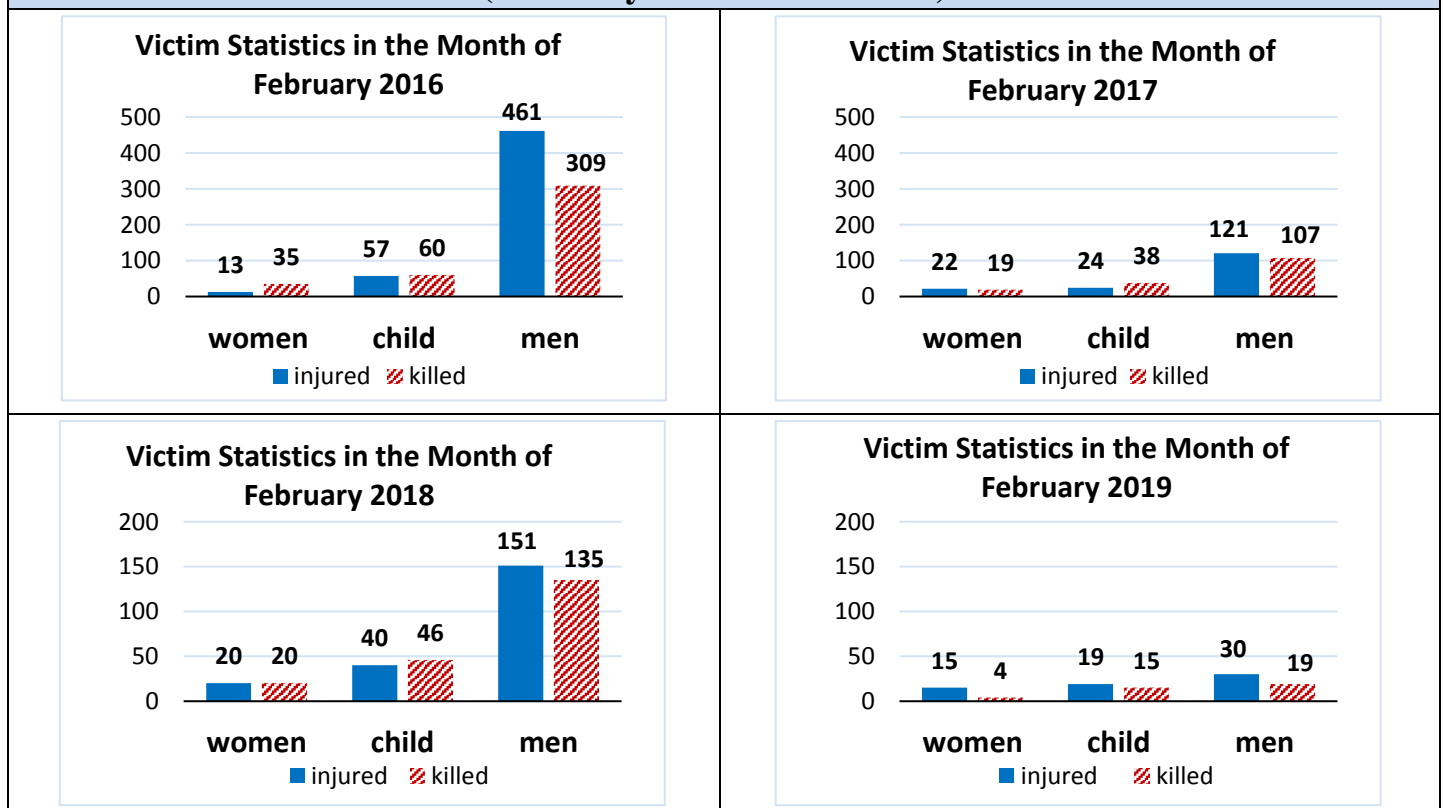
6. Yemen is still going through the world's worst humanitarian crisis, with more than 80% of the population in desperate need of some kind of assistance. Again, 20 million people face food insecurity, while 14 million need urgent humanitarian intervention.
7. The perpetual and frequent displacement of civilians continues as a result of the military operations carried out by the countries of war coalition against Yemen, led by Saudi Arabia and the UAE, whose warplanes, battleships, and artillery target the populated areas and houses. This is a flagrant violation of international humanitarian law and international human rights law.
8. By the end of January 2020, the number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) reached 3,912,678 persons.
9. Asylum-seekers from Ethiopia and Somalia constitute the majority of the asylum-seekers and illegal immigrants in Yemen with a total number of 276,000 refugees. They live in a difficult and tragic situation, as some of them were killed by the warplanes of the coalition countries on Yemen in their homes and boats that were used to transport some of them to a second home by the UNHCR. Besides, the war on Yemen continues by the war coalition countries led by Saudi Arabia and the UAE and their American, British, French and other allies, and this has obstructed any attempts to impede the flow of immigrants from the Horn of Africa into Yemen .
10. Thousands of male and female workers and millions of Yemeni civil servants are still experiencing a catastrophic situation. The rate of unemployment is increased as many of them have lost their jobs and their salaries that would sustain their lives and their families. Yemen continues to suffer from a devastating economic crisis and a collapse in public and private institutions and services, which were exacerbated and impaired by the war .
11. Durayhimi District in Hodeidah Governorate has been suffering from a suffocating siege since August 2018 by the countries of war coalition against Yemen led by Saudi Arabia and the UAE and their mercenaries, who persistently prevent the passage of humanitarian aid to the people Durayhimi.
12. The sweeping siege on the people of Durayhimi District caused their demises one after another in different ways. Every member of Durayhimi inhabitants is exposed to death by serious diseases due to the lack of life-saving medicines or the obstruction of medicine delivery to the area, while some are starved to death due to malnutrition or prevention of food entry to them. Still more, there are some individuals who die as a result of mortars and machine guns that are indiscriminately bombed by the mercenaries of the coalition countries.

VIOLATIONS AND CRIMES

13. The suffocating siege of Durayhimi District of Hodeidah governorate and the breakthroughs of the Stockholm Agreement in front of international silence is considered a flagrant violation of the rules and provisions of international humanitarian law and the ethics of the United Nations, which has been watching with silence and complacency, seen regardless to the implementation of the principles, rules and provisions of international law. It is indeed a crime against the UN itself and its humanitarian and legal agreements that were created to protect human rights from any violations or crimes affecting them anywhere or anytime.
14. During the month of February 2020, the Saudi-led countries of war coalition against Yemen continued to use their aircrafts to launch a number of air strikes on vital civilian places and facilities in various governorates of the Republic, especially what has happened to children and women in Al-Hajjah area of Al-Masloub District in Al-Jawf Governorate. The war coalition countries and their mercenaries used various heavy and light weapons to target populated areas, especially in the regions bordering Saudi Arabia and in the districts of Hodeidah Governorate, which resulted in the killing and wounding of dozens of citizens, majority of them are children and women.
15. The arbitrary restrictions imposed by the coalition countries continue to prevent the entry of ships and vessels loaded with the basic materials for the lives of Yemenis including foodstuffs, medicine and oil and gas derivatives through Hodeidah seaport. There are still more than 16 ships loaded with oil derivatives at sea, despite having the UN pass permit documents to enter Hodeidah seaport after inspection.



HAPPENED ON THIS MONTH (February of Previous Years)



Statistics of the number of air raids and missile and artillery bombing launched by the Saudi-led Coalition this month in various provinces (February 2020)

Governorate	Air Raid	Rocket Bombing	Artillery Bombing	Cluster Bombs	Sound Bombs	Light Bombs	Drone	Warships	Total Number
Ibb	1								1
al Bayda	3								3
al Jawf	210								210
Hodeidah	1	2,980	4,487	1					7,469
al Dhale'e	2	40							42
Capital Secretariat	3								3
Taiz	2								2
Hajjah	20				1				21
Saada	72	436	229	1					738
Sana'a	117								117
Marib	100								100
TOTAL	531	3,456	4,716	2	1	0	0	0	8,706

Statistics of Destroyed and Damaged Facilities During February 2020



STORY OF THE MONTH

(The Little Girl Badriyah... Between Pain and Hope!)

The little girl, Badriyah, lives with her family in a village on the western coast of Yemen. She spent her childhood living comfortably in a family surrounded by care. She lived a safe and stable life until she reached the age of twelve, but that damned war insists that this child must take a share of the catastrophic impacts of war and aggression on Yemen, whose victims were often the most vulnerable groups of children and women.

One day, the sounds of explosions and clashes in the West Coast areas were less frequent, which tempted the girl Badriyah to leave her home to one of the village's homes to get some of her house's needs. She did not know that such calm would be followed by a storm of devastation sweeping the village and putting things upside down. It was only a few moments until missiles were poured from the Saudi-led coalition warplanes on the village homes indiscriminately and the explosions demolished the houses over the heads of their residents with a horrible scene similar to that of Hollywood action movies. The panicky people of the village rushed to leave their homes seeking survival, while the horrified little girl Badriyah rushed towards her house. As soon as she saw the remains of her family's home that have been leveled by the bombing of the warplanes, the girl was hysterically shocked and ran aimlessly on the roads until she reached one of the main highways connecting the western coast with the other governorates. The girl met with some good people who took her to Sana'a city and deposited her in one of the orphanages of girls.

The first few days of little Badriyah's stay in the orphanage house were the most difficult, as all the psychological effects of the trauma appeared on the girl and she spent many days in a state of melancholy, sadness, loss of appetite, autism, alienation and sleep disorders accompanied by nightmares related to the shock.

The task of the social workers in the shelter was very difficult, trying to help the girl to overcome the effects of the shock. However, integrating the girl child with the other children of the shelter helped a lot to alleviate the psychological effects of the traumatic event. Slowly and steadily, the little girl was rehabilitated to accept the situation inside the shelter. The nature of the girl's social life and her simplicity helped her to be fully integrated into the shelter's programs and activities, as she joined non-formal education (literacy) and was integrated into some vocational rehabilitation programs such as sewing and confectionery. Although she completed vocational training courses, the most important thing that Badriyah aspires to is to achieve two dreams in her life: the first is to establish a shelter for children in the West Coast, where her family resides; and the second is to stop this damned and futile war that displaced the children of Yemen in all lands and that peace prevails the world.