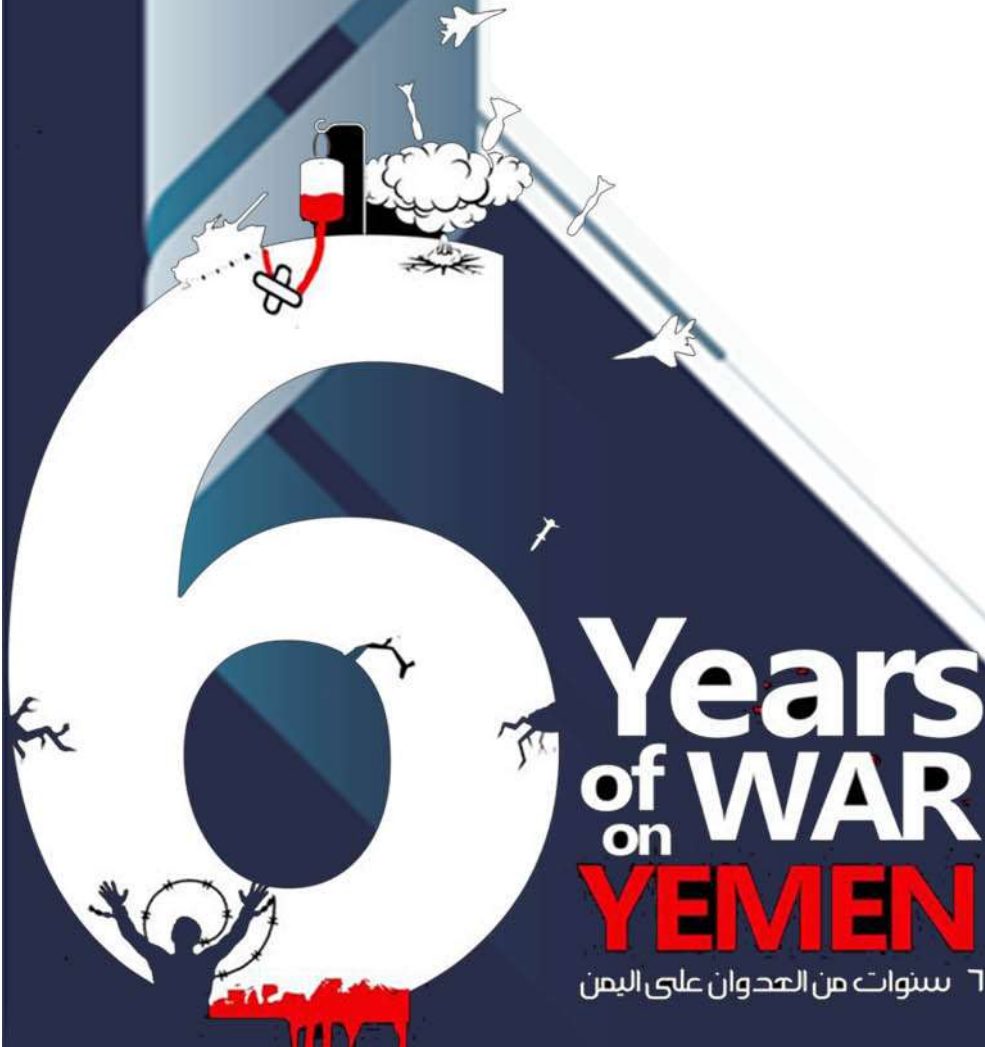



# The Humanitarian Disaster in Yemen: A Disgrace to Humanity

Six Years  
(26 March 2015 – 26 March 2021)



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## POLITICAL PREFACE

1. Led by US, Saudi Arabia and UAE, with the participation of a number of Arab and Western states, primarily UK, the war on Yemen enters its seventh year, claiming the lives of thousands of civilians, mostly children and women. The United Nations and impartial international organizations reported such war crimes that were carried out deliberately and systematically against civilians and civil infrastructure across cities and villages. Those grave crimes have become a disgrace to humanity and are unprecedented in the history of warfare, such as attacking school buses, condolence gathering halls, wedding halls, mosques, schools, homes, historical places, etc.; let alone the air, sea and land blockade imposed on the whole people of Yemen is in violation of all the rules and provisions of norms, laws, international conventions and relevant Security Council resolutions.
2. This takes place in parallel with direct and clear support provided for terrorist groups (whether Al-Qaeda or ISIS) in Yemen, which the Sana'a Government has managed to expel from all governorates under its control (where 80% of Yemen's population live, i.e. 24 out of 30 million people).
3. Rather, the Aggression Coalition countries did not support the Sana'a Government efforts to combat the terrorist groups that have penetrated into the Arabian Felix for decades. Western intelligence reports confirmed that Yemen has become a haven for terrorists in the Arabian Peninsula, but those groups were completely defeated thanks to the sacrifices of honorable army heroes, Popular Committees and tribesmen.
4. In parallel with this, the Aggression Coalition countries provided direct support to the terrorist groups, during the clearance battle, including money, weapons and various types of ground and aerial weapons. This was clearly evident in Al-Jawf and Al-Baydha governorates, which used to be a haven for those groups before the clearance battle. Several impartial intelligence and media reports disclosed such information, the most recent of which is a report by the BBC showcasing documented footages of terrorist groups' camps, with their flags flying in their positions as they were fighting side by side with mercenaries of the War Coalition countries while receiving weapons, money and close air support in a number of locations during the clearance battle. Same support was provided to their new locations in which they were stationed in Shabwah and Hadhramaut governorates east of Yemen, which remain controlled by the War Coalition countries. This is in spite of claims by the War Coalition countries that they are leading the fight against terrorism in the region while they are fighting brutally and rudely side by side with their mercenaries in one camp with those groups that have killed and tortured civilians and prisoners in various areas.
5. The actual participation of a number of countries in the killing of Yemenis has as recently been disclosed. The latest documented reports on the actual involvement of the British Secret Intelligence Service (M16) in the field operations is but one episode of conspiracy and involvement in the crimes against Yemen and its people.
6. All this took place, despite the growing voices of the international community to stop the unjust and criminal war on Yemen. There is absolutely no prospect of any victory for the War Coalition countries, despite the use of all the internationally prohibited types of weapons in the war against the Yemeni people.
7. The Sana'a Government has always made practical and just peace initiatives that preserve all parties' claimed concerns. These initiatives are accompanied by a presidential declaration of a unilateral ceasefire with many concessions despite their military failure that accompanied this war, save the crimes and humanitarian violations. Nevertheless, all these initiatives were rejected and met with further military escalation or submission of proposals one might call capitulation, to achieve what those countries were unable to achieve by force, including keeping Yemen without sovereignty or independence as a cheap subordinate country that is not allowed to develop its economy or genuinely build the state with its various military, security, agricultural, democratic aspects, among others. Besides, proposals to hand over Yemen's decision to those who reside in Riyadh hotels and earn a living from disloyalty and mercenarism, their sole aim is to stand against building a strong, democratic, republican Yemen, keeping it weak without a decision, sovereignty, stature, or development, and serving the agenda of the neighboring (rather than foreign) countries that see a

threat in Yemen being strong and democratic. This is not acceptable for the Yemeni people who have presented thousands of martyrs and made sacrifices in the battle for the homeland dignity and the Yemeni people's pride, striving for stability, development, friendly relations and mutual respect with all countries.

8. Following six years of war on Yemen, it is now the time for the free and honorable voices in the whole world to leave the shameful silence towards this unjust war to which the international community turned a deaf ear in exchange for receiving Saudi and UAE dirty money, which will be a disgrace to those governments throughout history. Victory goes for the honest and free people.

## ECONOMIC SITUATION

9. Since the beginning of the military operations carried out by the War Coalition countries against Yemen on March 26, 2015 along with their arbitrary restrictions, the economic sector has been the top priority for the direct and deliberate targets of the air strikes carried out by the War Coalition countries. Therefore, the economic situation has been deteriorated significantly, impacting the livelihood and lives of citizens, and increasing their sufferings dramatically.
10. The War Coalition countries occupied a number of southern governorates and another part of the northern governorates (Marib), where they took over and governed the most vital sectors such as oil and gas, sea, air and land ports. They have also resorted to systematic policies, serving their interests in destroying the national economy, which has greatly affected the lives of millions of citizens.
11. The War Coalition countries inflicted extensive damage to Yemen's productive capabilities, despite the calls of human rights organizations and United Nations urging not to target Yemen's economy and to avoid using it as a method of warfare, owing to the impact on the lives of millions of civilians, and in accordance with the rules and provisions of international law, which affirms that targeting the economy as a means of warfare is a war crime.
12. Production declined in all sectors and economic activities, achieving negative growth rates during the six years between March 2015 and March 2021. The national economy suffered substantial losses. The economic growth indicators, too, decreased to the lowest level, due to the arbitrary measures and restrictions that were taken and imposed by the War Coalition countries. Key measures and restrictions include the following:
  - Systematically and directly targeting the infrastructure and state institutions and destroying the commercial, industrial, agricultural, fish and animal facilities as well as other public and private facilities.
  - Taking over the Central Bank after moving its main headquarters from the Capital City of Sana'a to Aden governorate, and suspending the salary payments.
  - Imposing land, sea and air blockade on the economic activity and placing arbitrary restrictions on the import of gas, oil, foodstuffs, and drugs.
  - Targeting the national capital and taking over and exhausting the financial resources.
  - Triggering inflation in the money supply by printing billions of illegal banknotes and adopting fiscal and monetary policies aimed at weakening the national currency.
  - Targeting and standing against Yemeni fishermen across the coasts stretching from Midi to Nishtun; killing hundreds of them; sinking fishing boats; tampering with fisheries in the Yemeni territorial waters by using internationally prohibited means; and deliberately polluting the marine environment.

## ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS STATISTICS

### FIRST: Targeting Industrial and Production Facilities


13. During the six years of the Coalition countries' war on Yemen, economic and production facilities suffered significant losses through direct targeting with hundreds of air and sea strikes on various industrial and production facilities and indirectly by imposing a blockade and arbitrary restrictions. This led to a significant decline in production, shortage in the coverage of the local market, and cessation of a large part of it, with the aim of starving and killing the Yemeni people. The systematic destruction of these facilities can be summed up as follows:



- Destruction and damage of (15) airports, (16) ports, (307) power plants and generators, in addition to (551) networks and communication stations, (2,288) tanks and water networks, (1,978) public enterprises, (4,764) roads and bridges.
  - Destruction and damage of (395) factories, (292) fuel tankers, (11,387) commercial enterprises, (416) poultry and livestock farms, in addition to (7,495) means of transport, (464) fishing boats, and (904) food stores (394) fuel stations, (680) markets, and (815) food trucks.
  - Destruction and damage of more than 150 investment firms, in addition to the suspension of hundreds of commercial companies from carrying out their economic and investment activities and programs.
14. Estimates of losses in the productive and economic sectors during the 6 years of the war on Yemen:
- 10 billion and 600 million dollars in losses from the electricity sector
  - 45 billion and 483 million dollars in losses from the oil and gas sector.
  - 111 billion and 279 million and 270 thousand dollars in losses from the agricultural sector.
  - 10 billion dollars in losses from the fisheries sector.
  - 7 billion dollars in losses from the transport sectors (maritime, air and land sectors).
  - 5 billion and 452 million and 572 dollars in losses from the telecommunications and postal service sector.
  - 383 billion and 646 million and 369 thousand dollars in losses in the water and environmental sectors.
  - 5 billion dollars in losses of the tourism sector.
  - 5 billion and 277 million dollars in losses of the Civil Aviation and Meteorology sector.
  - 207 million and 346 thousand dollars in losses from the General Authority for Regulating Land Transport Affairs.
  - 3.3 billion dollars in losses in the road and public works sector.
15. The private sector in Yemen incurred heavy losses during the years of the war on Yemen, estimated to be between 25 and 27 billion dollars, according to a government report. Losses were concentrated on the wholesale trade sector, restaurants and hotels. They had the largest share of those losses, at a rate of about 18%, followed by the transport, storage and communications sectors with 16%, then the construction sector with 11.5%, finance, insurance and real estate sectors with about 9.6%, agriculture and fishing with 9%, and then the manufacturing sector with 8%.
16. The Coalition of War on Yemen led by US, KSA, and UAE and their affiliated armed groups deliberately turned some industrial areas into battlegrounds, as in Hodeidah governorate, whose industrial, commercial and production facilities were targeted by the coalition countries and their mercenaries. This caused more than 27 thousand male and female workers to lose their jobs, by being laid off after the destruction and damage of investment projects. This directly affected the lives of thousands of families dependent on their breadwinners who were laid off from their jobs. Moreover, there has been tremendous destruction to the infrastructure, economy and trade in the various governorates of the Republic. As a result, the Yemeni people

reached the fifth stage in the interim classification, which is the famine stage. This confirms that Yemen is suffering from a severe humanitarian disaster.


## **SECOND: Relocating CBY Administration, Freezing Funds Movement & Interrupting Salary Disbursement**

17. In September 2016, the decision to disrupt the CBY functions in the Capital, Sana'a and transferring its administration to the Governorate of Aden, which is occupied by Saudi Arabia and the UAE, falls within the series of economic crimes that targeted the national economy, monetary and livelihood stability. It is a violation of the Yemeni constitution and the law of establishing the Central Bank of Yemen. They directed its duties in a way that did not serve the interests of the Yemeni people, and interrupted the payment of public sector employees (civilians, military personnel and retirees), despite the fact that the War Coalition countries seize 90% of the resources of the Republic of Yemen.
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18. Since the transfer of the Central Bank from the Capital, Sana'a, to the governorate of Aden in August 2016, the salaries of more than one million two hundred and fifty thousand employees have suspended since September 2016 until now. Since that time, the Salary Issue has been subjected to international, regional and partisan political calculations, while the conditions of government employees have been deteriorating, leading to a humanitarian disaster. Public institutions have also threatened to completely stop providing essential services, which has resulted in paralyzing the daily life movements of most citizens. Meanwhile, the so-called Hadi government continues to monopolize oil and gas revenues and refuses to take responsibility for paying employees' salaries.
19. During the ruling period of the Supreme Revolutionary Committee, the Central Bank in Sana'a used to pay the salaries (for all State employees in the civilian and military sectors in all governorates of the Republic) in addition to providing other necessary needs. However, after the relocation of the Central Bank administration to Aden Governorate in September 2016, the National Salvation Government was unable to disburse the salaries due to the lack of local revenues, which could cover only 8.5% of salaries, according to the 2014 budget.
20. The economic impacts of the decision to transfer the administration of CBY operations from the Yemeni Capital, Sana'a, to Aden Governorate in September 2016 are:
- Salary disbursement has been suspended for approximately one million and 250 thousand public servants.
  - Conflict not only in the Yemeni community confidence, but also in the international community, regarding the consequences of the decision and its social harms, especially as Hadi and Riyadh government have failed to create stability in Aden.
  - It has direct and negative impacts on companies, enterprises, merchants and businessmen, as most of the owners of enterprises and companies lost confidence in the process of importing goods across the governorate of Aden.
  - The significant lack of liquidity has dramatically affected the banking system in many provinces.
  - There is a low purchasing power against other currencies.
  - The prices of all commodities have increased so dramatically that most members of the society are incapable to provide the essential needs and supplies. Consequently, the poverty rates have increased, many commodities have disappeared and the prices of other commodities have increased significantly.
  - Unemployment rates rose due to the lockdown of many companies, enterprises and factories.
  - The Central Bank in Aden deliberately stopped periodic allocations to the other banks in Sana'a and other governorates controlled by the Supreme Political Council, in which 85% of the Yemeni banking sector

operates, as it is a consumer and commercial market for most financial transactions and domestic and foreign money transfers, from cash liquidity that was given to banks to meet administrative expenses and depositors' cash benefits. This eventually put Yemeni banks in a crisis, as they could not pay the depositors' interest.

- The Central Bank of Aden imposed restrictions on domestic and foreign remittance networks in order to control them, including Western Union, MoneyGram, Shift and other networks, because they do not have work permits from it. These networks benefit 27% of the population who receive remittances from expatriates.
21. Based on Stockholm Agreement, the Council of Ministers in Sana'a issued a resolution to implement the economic initiative of the Supreme Political Council regarding opening a special account in Hodeidah CBY branch. The revenues of the ports of Hodeidah, Al-Salif and Ras Issa are to be deposited to this account and used for the payment of all the public sector employees' salaries, pursuant to Stockholm understandings of the economic aspect.
  22. The Yemeni Government in Sana'a called the United Nations to take its responsibilities seriously and compel Saudi Arabia, the UAE and their mercenaries to implement and fulfill their obligations by supplying the deficit amount between the total costs of salaries and the balance accumulated in the Salary Account. However, they did not fulfill their obligations and continued to plunder the oil and gas revenues as well as the port revenues.

### **THIRD: Imposing a Land, Sea and Air Blockade on Economic Activities**

23. The Coalition of War on Yemen has been imposing a comprehensive land, sea, and air blockade and arbitrary restrictions on Yemen in general for six years. They continue to detain and prevent entry of the essential materials and goods necessary for the living requirements of the Yemeni people. This has created great difficulties, obstacles, problems and losses for international shipping companies upon entering the Yemeni ports. They also expose shipping companies and importers to very large losses due to demurrage, detention charges, and failure to unload the cargo in Yemeni ports on the specified date. This has led to the reluctance of international shipping companies to ship goods to Yemeni ports and contributed to the high costs of imported food and medicine shipments. It has also created stifling fuel crises, tightening the screws on citizens and increasing their suffering, as well as creating a severe crisis in the operation of hospitals, factories and means of transportation.
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24. This comprehensive embargo has made merchants to ship goods first to the ports of neighboring countries, especially Dubai, and then ship them from Dubai by land to Yemen, taking them through Yemeni land ports, especially Wadia land port. From there, they are transported via land transport lines that witness violent combat confrontations and in such a way that makes them vulnerable to great risks. In fact, some of these shipments were targeted by the Coalition Countries' air strikes, while others were subjected to interruptions and extortion, especially in areas controlled by the war coalition countries and their mercenaries. They have also to pay additional amounts in order to allow their entry from the port of Wadia, then via Mareb to the Capital Secretariat and other governorates. In addition, the significant increase in transportation costs, which have been doubled, has led to a very high increase in the price of these commodities in local markets. This, in turn, increases the suffering of citizens and exhausts all of their savings that they collected during the past years.

25. The blockade of the War Coalition Countries on the port of Hodeidah caused an increase in transportation costs. All Yemeni governorates have experienced an unprecedented stifling crisis in fuel supplies, as the counties of War Coalition against Yemen, led by the US, KSA and UAE, continue to detain oil ships and prevent them from docking in the port of Hodeidah. This exacerbated the humanitarian situation and doubled the demurrage and detention charges on ships and oil tankers, resulting in a complete paralysis and total disruption of the health and service sectors. According to the Ministry of Oil and Minerals, the period of detention of oil derivatives ships by the Coalition of War on Yemen exceeded 1500 days, with total detention charges exceeding 29 million dollars.
26. Under the embargo, COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated the economic situation, which was further deteriorated, especially since remittances to Yemen decreased by 80 % during the first four months of 2020 as a result of job losses and the disruption of the remaining commercial and industrial activities by 70 %. This caused about 80 % of workers in the private sector to lose their jobs. The proportion amounted to 90 % as a result of the measures taken to combat COVID-19 pandemic.


#### **FOURTH: Seizing and Depleting Financial Resources**

27. Since the beginning of war on Yemen, the Coalition of War on Yemen, led by the US, KSA, and UAE, have worked to stop oil and gas exports, interrupt the country's revenues from foreign currencies and decrease foreign currencies transfers to Yemen from abroad. They also worked to stop the World Bank operations in Yemen, which are estimated to be almost one billion dollars annually, and to exhaust cash reserves at the Central Bank of Yemen. Moreover, the offices of foreign organizations, embassies, missions, consulates and international commercial attaches in Yemen have been closed and Arab and foreign development projects have been suspended.
28. The countries of the Coalition of War on Yemen took control of the oil sector, depriving the state of 75 percent of the resources that had been supplying the public treasury with hard currency. Yemen's crude oil production in 2018 exceeded 18 million barrels, with a value of one billion dollars. In 2019, crude oil production reached 29 million and 692 thousand barrels, with a total value of two billion and 300 million dollars. In 2020, crude oil production amounted to 31 million 620 thousand barrels, with a total value of 2 billion and 24 million dollars.
29. During the past years of war on Yemen, all oil and gas resources have been at the disposal of Saudi Arabia, the UAE and their mercenaries, and the total value of Yemeni crude oil that was sold during the years 2018-2020 amounted to five billion and 620 thousand dollars. These huge amounts would have been sufficient to pay the salaries of public sector employees. Those funds were supplied to the National Bank in Saudi Arabia and to be at the disposal of the War Coalition, which uses them to besiege the Yemeni people.
30. The plunder of Yemen's oil and gas resources by the War Coalition Countries is still going on until the moment of writing this report. The War Coalition Countries have been practicing political blackmail by detaining oil derivatives ships, imposing a comprehensive blockade, and targeting directly the economic and productive sectors. This led to the aggravation of the citizens' suffering.
31. The countries of War Coalition against Yemen diverted all commercial imports from Hodeidah to the port of Aden. In addition to a two-billion-dollar deposit, any grants, loans, and revenues for Aden or Marib branches are delivered at the Central Bank branch in Aden.



32. The Yemeni government in Sana'a also showed that customs and tax revenues for oil derivatives vessels amounted to (6,212,231,986 YR) during the month of November 2019. It was deposited into the Salary Initiative Account. The total revenues delivered to the Salary Account at the Central Bank of Yemen in Hodeidah Governorate, as of November 30, 2019, was (11,863,474,243 YR).
33. The countries of War Coalition against Yemen continued to tighten the financial and economic restrictions on the Yemeni people and deprived them of all sources of income by transferring telecommunication companies from Sana'a to Aden and depleting their resources in military actions against the Yemeni people. They also imposed a blanket ban on the entry of telecommunication and correspondence equipment and systems into Yemen.
34. Hundreds of production and industrial facilities were suspended due to banning the entry of raw materials and fuel. Consequently, thousands of workers lost their livelihoods, and the unemployment rate rose to 85%.

### **FIFTH: Printing Banknotes outside Banking and Economic Policies and Creating Inflation**

35. One of the reasons for increasing the internal and external debt is due to the fact that CBY, Aden Branch, printed illegal banknotes for billions of Yemeni riyals without cash cover. This caused an increase in the money supply and created inflation that resulted in high levels of poverty and deterioration in the standard of living. Such measures taken by the Central Bank in Aden reflect a state of confusion and failure in managing the financial and monetary policy. Besides, the decision of printing new banknotes does not have any regard to the generally accepted considerations.
 
36. The deterioration in the national currency value is due to the misguided banking policies pursued by the Central Bank in Aden since the Bank's administration was transferred from Sana'a and also printing new banknotes with a total amount that reached to one trillion and 700 billion riyals within three years. This is actually more than twice what the Central Bank in Sana'a has printed since its founding 40 years ago, as the money supply in 2015 did not exceed 850 billion riyals.
37. The value of Yemeni Riyal against the US dollar keeps on deteriorating in the southern region of Yemen, which is controlled by the KSA-UAE occupation, where the exchange rate has reached almost 900 YR for one US dollar. This showed confusion in procedures as well as a widespread financial and administrative corruption, which subsequently increased food prices and plunged the country into a deep humanitarian crisis. On the contrary, the Yemeni Riyal maintained a state of stability in the areas controlled by the National Salvation Government in Sana'a, as the dollar rate there have not exceeded the limits of 612 riyals against the US dollar.

### **SIXTH: Targeting Fishermen and the Fisheries Sector**

38. Losses in the infrastructure of the fishery sector amounted to more than 137 million dollars, while the number of boats totally destroyed in the coasts of Hodeidah and Hajjah governorates reached 250 boats, at a total cost of more than 2 million dollars.
39. The losses resulting from the interruption of the implementation of the fishery projects in the Red Sea are approximately two billion dollars. Meanwhile, the total losses due to unlicensed poaching under the protection of the War Coalition ships amounted to more than three billion dollars.
40. The total assessment of the environmental damage resulting from the war is more than two million and 500 thousand dollars; and the losses of industries and services associated with fishing activities are more than 21 million dollars.



41. Losses in fees and revenues amounted to more than 120 million dollars, while 40 thousand fishermen were affected as a result of the war and the siege. The number of employees who lost their jobs in the fishery sector reached more than 100 official and contracted employees, and more than 21 thousand auxiliary workers.
42. Forty-five exporters of fish and marine life, both companies and individuals, were affected by their activities during the years of the war on Yemen and the blockade. There is only one export company operating on a limited scale. In addition, 50 factories and plants stopped their activities due to the decline in fish production.
43. The countries of War Coalition against Yemen have caused direct damage to the living standard of more than two million citizens in coastal cities and villages along the coastal strip of the Red Sea.

### Statistics of Economic and Agricultural Establishments Targeted by the Saudi-led Coalition Air Strikes in Various Governorates during the Period (26 March 2015 – 26 March 2021)

Establishment	<u>Size of Damage</u> Fully Destroyed/ Significantly Damaged	Notes
<b>Tank and Water Pumps</b>	<b>2.228</b>	Including wells, pumps, reservoirs, water networks and irrigation projects
<b>Factories</b>	<b>395</b>	Including all types of factories and manufacturing centers
<b>Agricultural Fields</b>	<b>7.191</b>	Including all types of farms as well as agricultural nurseries and equipment
<b>Markets</b>	<b>680</b>	Including official and popular markets and commercial complexes
<b>Animals &amp; Poultry Farms</b>	<b>516</b>	Including sheep, cows, camels, donkeys, etc. as well as poultry farms and hatcheries
<b>Commercial Facility</b>	<b>11.387</b>	Includes all commercial food, non-food stores, and supermarkets
<b>Food Trucks</b>	<b>815</b>	Big vehicles carrying food such as grains, wheat and others that benefit citizens
<b>Food Warehouses</b>	<b>904</b>	It includes all types of grains such as wheat, flour, and other foodstuffs
<b>Airports</b>	<b>15</b>	Including landing and take-off terraces, airport lounges, airport air navigation devices, and personnel/staff accommodations
<b>Seaports</b>	<b>16</b>	Including berths, departments and facilities of ports such as warehouses for international organizations, as well as cranes
<b>Fishing Boats</b>	<b>464</b>	Including the tools of fishermen, such as small and simple boats, fishing gear and nets
<b>Petrol Station</b>	<b>394</b>	Including storing tanks, pumps and affiliated buildings
<b>Fuel Tanker</b>	<b>292</b>	Including trucks & locomotives carrying oil and gas derivatives for distribution to stations
<b>Tourist Facilities</b>	<b>367</b>	Including places, sights, museums, monuments, etc.
<b>Means of Transportation</b>	<b>7,495</b>	Cars and buses for passenger transport

## HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

### The Health Sector

44. Yemen is still experiencing the worst humanitarian crisis around the world, with more than 80% of the population in need of some form of assistance. Moreover, 20 million people face food insecurity, and 14 million need urgent humanitarian interventions.
45. Many health centers and hospitals are still lacking many health and medicinal materials, especially those related to solutions for dialysis and chronic diseases. In addition, some hospitals stopped operating because they could not provide the most basic medicines and medical supplies, especially as Hodeidah port has become unable to receive ships and vessels loaded with medical and food items due to the arbitrary restrictions imposed by the coalition countries.
46. The agreement related to establishing a medical air bridge to transport patients from Yemen to abroad for life-saving treatment, which is a haven for thousands of patients, failed to save their lives. This agreement, reached with the Ministry of Health in Sana'a and the World Health Organization, under the supervision of

the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator, demonstrates the lack of seriousness of the United Nations and its organizations in saving the lives of the Yemeni people.

47. Six years have passed since the beginning of war and siege of the Coalition Countries on Yemen, which resulted in the collapse of the healthcare system within the complicity of the UN and its humanitarian organizations in dealing seriously with the health response that all health facilities need. The situation can be summed up as follows:

- The War Coalition countries targeted all the health facilities in Yemen. The number of health facilities destroyed completely and damaged partially has topped 600 facilities. This resulted in millions of citizens being deprived of basic health care. Not only did they deprive citizens of health care, but they also imposed a blockade and arbitrary restrictions on the entry of medical supplies and life-saving medications, especially those needed for people with chronic diseases. Still more, they prevented patients from traveling to receive life-saving treatment abroad.
- The countries of the War Coalition prevented the Ministry of Health in the National Salvation Government in Sana'a from importing important and basic medical devices and equipment. Moreover, the useful life span of 93% of these medical devices and equipment in various hospitals and health centers have expired and could not be repaired.
- More than 48 thousand employees in the sector at the central and local levels do not receive their salaries because of transferring CBY administration from Sana'a, the Capital, to Aden governorate. Besides, 95% of doctors and employees have quit their jobs due to displacement, their departure from Yemen, as well as the suspension of health facilities. In fact, more than 60% of health facilities stopped providing health services to citizens.
- 7 out of 28 dialysis centers were closed, and approximately 15 were threatened with closure at the beginning of 2021.
- Lack of 98 brands of medicines that were finished and not manufactured locally, according to their medical names, which are “subdivided into hundreds of brand names;” in addition to the lack of more than 19 types of medical and diagnostic supplies. More than 82 drug importers stopped practicing their activities in bringing and importing medicines and various healthcare materials.
- More than 14 pharmaceutical companies were forced to close their branches inside Yemen due to the arbitrary restrictions imposed by the War Coalition countries. Among these restrictions are more than 3,619 types and categories of medicines and medical supplies which were prevented from being imported into Yemen.
- There is an increase in the average annual requirement for dozens of pharmaceutical items from 200 to 500%;
- There is a double increase in the price of medicines as a result of the doubling of the transportation and customs costs imposed by the War Coalition countries, and the so-called legitimate government in the areas they control.
- The lack of medicines and medical supplies, the scarcity of preventive means and medicines, such as vaccines, clean drinking water as well as the accumulation of hundreds of tons of garbage and waste. This has led to an increase in deaths among patients suffering from chronic diseases, such as diabetes, cardiovascular disease, renal failure, and various types of cancer.
- The countries of War Coalition against Yemen have been targeting various environment-related projects, such as water and sanitation, which resulted in the spread of malnutrition, especially among children and pregnant women. Consequently, many citizens have been infected with various diseases and epidemics, such as dengue fever and malaria. On the other hand, a large proportion of the support provided by international organizations to the health sector was reduced.

- As a result of the use of internationally prohibited and carcinogenic weapons by the Coalition of War on Yemen, the rate of the annual incidence of cancer rose from 2.3% before the Aggression to 5.5% after the Aggression. In March 2021, the number of people with cancerous tumors increased to 72,000.
- The proportion of patients attending the Cancer Centre for periodic follow-up at the Consultation Clinics and the External Delivery Section for taking the chemical dose decreased by 20% after the Aggression. This is mainly due to the difficulty of reaching the health centers safely as a result of the frequent targeting of bridges and roads by the countries of the War Coalition against Yemen.
- There is a decline and weakness in the provision of television radiology service (U/S), the surgical intervention service and the radiation therapy service, by 50% after the war on Yemen. There is also difficulty in obtaining radioactive sources and linear accelerators due to the land, sea and air blockade, the closure of Sana'a International Airport and the scarcity of financial resources. The radiation therapy service may be permanently stopped due to the poor efficiency of the currently available radioactive source, which could cause a humanitarian disaster for cancer patients.
- Some diagnostic services that were provided free of charge to patients at the Centre have been suspended, such as Tumor Marker and Mammography Test services, as a result of the embargo, lack of financial resources, difficult maintenance of medical equipment and unavailability of spare parts.
- 50% of the chemical medicines required for patients, especially targeted medications and those medicines that need to be transported at certain temperatures are not available. This is due to the blockade and the war on Yemen, the closure of Sana'a International Airport, and the departure of most international pharmaceutical companies outside the country.
- The availability of essential drugs, antibiotics and intravenous solutions has fallen to 80% as a result of the embargo and the scarcity of financial resources.

### **Drinking and Irrigation Water**

48. Water installations, in particular drinking water tanks, were exposed to serious chemical contamination as a result of using various bombs and munitions by the War Coalition countries in several governorates, causing the outbreak of different diseases, including cholera, which during the past years affected millions of Yemenis.
49. Exacerbating the suffering of civilians in Yemen, as they faced difficulties obtaining access to clean drinking water. The rates of drinking water needs increased for millions of civilians.
50. Hundreds of thousands of agricultural lands have been affected, as they depend heavily on water from dams and water barrages.
51. More than 15.4 million people are in need of support of basic needs. Out of them, 8.7 million are in urgent need of water and sanitation. Yemenis are increasingly being forced to resort to negative coping mechanisms in terms of access to water, sanitation, hygiene and practices. There are significant increased risks of malnutrition as well as increased and widespread of water, sanitation and hygiene-related diseases, including cholera and dengue fever. The protection of civilians remains a priority in Yemen. Some of the highest levels of vulnerability revolve around IDP camps which lack sufficient services.
52. There has been a sharp decline in the coverage of clean drinking water. The coverage rate decreased from 10% to 66%, given the impact on the water and sanitation sector services. The War Coalition countries attacked dozens of water tanks, water wells, springs, and solar-operated water pumps, let alone the power cuts, lack of fuel, high average cost per unit produced, maintenance cost increased by 95%, and the inability of workers to fulfill their financial obligations. Water facilities have also been damaged, and water projects in the public, mixed and private sectors have stopped (the activities of many local institutions have been suspended). The accumulation of solid waste, garbage and dirt further exacerbated the environmental situation in cities and urban areas.

53. An estimated number of 20.5 million Yemeni people do not have access to clean water. As many as 4 million IDPs, who live with their relatives, in public buildings or under the open sky further compounded the suffering of the population and the cost of life. Many households that used to be food secure are now stuck in the circle of food insecurity. This means that individuals' need for drinking water and sanitation services has increased to 80% at the current situation compared to the years preceding the war. The War Coalition countries have not only sought to prevent the entry of fuel required for operating water pumps, but also carried out direct and deliberate air strikes on drinking water wells, destroying the tools needed to pump drinking water underground.

## Education

54. Basic education, higher education, technical and vocational education have substantially deteriorated, leading Yemeni students to miss on their education. This has also affected their scientific and technical capabilities, for several reasons. The War Coalition countries are to blame for this, as follows:

- Destroying more than 3,676 educational facilities – the total number of schools that were directly targeted by the War Coalition countries in 22 governorates – where more than 419 schools were totally destroyed, more than 1,506 schools were partially destroyed, more than 756 schools were closed, and 995 schools were used to provide shelter for IDPs who were displaced from their homes.
- Totally and partially destroying more than 43 public and private universities and colleges; abducting university and college teaching staff and detaining them in the War Coalition countries' prisons; and assassinating academics through terrorist organizations, armed forces, and local militias loyal to the War Coalition countries.
- Totally and partially destroying more than 65 technical and technological institutes (industrial, agricultural, commercial, marine ... etc.), community colleges, vocational training centers, Technical Education Office, and Woman Development Workshop.

55. The effects and repercussions of targeting educational facilities in Yemen:

- Halting the educational process in a number of schools, universities, and technical and technological institutes in most of the areas targeted by the War Coalition countries, let alone the severe decrease in operating expenses;
- Spreading fear and intimidation among a large number of families into enrolling their children in schools; so, the school dropout rate has increased to 47%, i.e. 2.9 million. Thousands of students enrolled in institutes and universities suspended their studies due to the lack of financial means in its simplest form.
- One out of every five schools can no longer be used in Yemen because they have been either damaged, destroyed, closed or used to shelter IDP families. The schools in villages were closed since all families along with the school teachers moved to other places as IDPs, leading to the suspension of the educational process in those villages.
- More than 2 million children are out of school, compared to 1.5 million before the war.
- More than 194,417 male and female teachers have not received their salaries since August 2016.
- Suspension of four million four hundred thirty-five thousand four hundred and nine (4,435,409) male and female students from basic education.
- Obstruction of textbook printing since 2015 to date, which caused a substantial decrease of textbooks and other school materials. Furthermore, there is a lack of financial resources required for the textbook printing process and the donor countries suspended the support thereto. The Ministry of Education faces a huge deficit in printing approximately 56,615,044 textbooks, i.e. 84.8%.
- Teachers' strikes due to the cessation of their salary payments, which led to the suspension of the teaching profession.

- Many students suffer psychologically due to malnutrition, the displacement of their families, and the military operations run by the War Coalition countries on various governorates in Yemen.
- Tens of thousands of children are deprived of their right to education as a result of their families' inability to provide for their most basic needs, including breakfast and essential school materials.
- Hundreds of scholarship students have been impeded access to continue their education abroad because of being unable to travel through Sana'a International Airport which is the only exit point to travel overseas.
- The cessation of the salary payments to teachers and academics throughout the war led to a lower or no income. Therefore, several of them resorted to manual labor to earn a living for their children. Having depleted their savings, they become daily paid workers in construction or street vendors.
- Suspension of dispatching Yemeni students on scholarships abroad.

### **Displacement and Homelessness of Several Yemeni and Non-Yemeni Families**

56. The War Coalition countries and mercenaries have used IDP camps as human shields and direct targets for their own military attacks. They targeted many IDP areas, killing and wounding hundreds of IDPs, mostly women and children.
57. Day after day, the humanitarian crisis in Yemen increases due to constant air strikes on civilians by the War Coalition countries. 12,770 IDPs, about 1,896 families, during the period from January until mid-February 2021, moved from Hodeidah, Marib and Al-Dhalei governorates because of the intensification of warfare and escalation of air strikes on civilians who fled to safe areas in Dhamar, Sana'a, Capital Secretariat, Hajjah governorates as well as to safe areas in Marib and Hodeidah governorates.
58. Recently, from the end of 2020 to the beginning of 2021, the number of IDPs increased due to the indiscriminate attacks perpetrated by the US & KSA-led War Coalition on various villages and cities. As a result, several families fled from their homes to safe places leaving behind all their belongings. Their only concern was to save their lives from the shells, rockets and ammunition of such indiscriminate and direct attacks.
59. During that period, the collected data indicate that the most affected governorate by IDPs is Hodeidah since it received 4,495 IDPs, fleeing their homes because of the ongoing violations by the War Coalition countries and mercenaries that launch air strikes and direct bombing raids on civilian homes even in villages. On the other hand, both Dhamar and Hajjah governorates ranked second and third in terms of emergency IDP numbers from January 1st to March 10th, 2021. Similarly, Amran governorate received 1,984 IDPs, out of which 1,312 IDPs came during the recent displacement wave.
60. All in all, statistics by official authorities indicate that the total number of IDPs from the start of the aggression until March 10th, 2021, reached more than 4,509,328 IDPs – about 672,239 families – and more than 881,280 persons affected by the aggression.

### **Refugees**

61. The situation of refugees in Yemen has deteriorated in all areas as a result of the closure of UNHCR Office for several months following the start of the War Coalition countries' operations. The same is confirmed in the official reports of the refugee representatives' collective complaints about the deterioration of all the services that the UNHCR used to provide through its implementing partners. When the UNHCR transported some refugees from the territory of the Republic of Yemen by sea, the War Coalition countries directed military attacks, killing and wounding dozens of them.

## **Agriculture and Livestock**

62. Thousands of vast areas of agricultural land have been destroyed and ruined. The acute shortage of fodder and agricultural production inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, among others, caused a decline in the domestic grain production by 50%.
63. A failure to market agricultural and animal products internally and externally led to lower agricultural and livestock production, which contributes 21 per cent of the State's GNI.
64. A decline in the production of authentic Yemeni honey, which during the pre-aggression years reached more than 25 thousand tons per year;
65. The ongoing aggression on Yemen has weakened all economic activities, including agriculture. Although the prices of some agricultural inputs decreased seasonally in January 2021, the inputs remain expensive and are often deficient. High fuel prices restrict agricultural activities, especially irrigation. To face the high production costs, reports indicate that farmers have switched from irrigated crops to rainfed agriculture, which leads to lower production and more reliance on family labor rather than hiring workers.
66. The prices of many food commodities at the beginning of 2021 remained stable or slightly decreased compared to the previous years, but they still exceed the pre-crisis levels (February 2015) by two or three times. Although a material shortage of goods has not been reported, the high prices severely limit families' access to many food and essential commodities.

## **Abduction, Detention and Prison Torture**

67. The War Coalition mercenaries abducted citizens during their travel or return - whether merchants, students, pilgrims, or patients - from the security points under their control and putting them in prisons without any charges or grounds. There is not even a legal ground for throwing and detaining them in prison for more than the legally specified period, which amounts to a flagrant violation of the rules and provisions of international human rights law (IHRL) and international humanitarian law (IHL).
68. Reports by humanitarian agencies confirm that War Coalition mercenaries arrested, detained, or abducted the above-mentioned citizens from the security points during their return or travel on grounds of their belonging to certain families, or because of their names and surnames, without any charge or crime lodged against them.
69. Through their mercenaries, the War Coalition countries practiced the most horrific types of physical and psychological torture against those abducted and arrested citizens. On the one hand, they become subject to exploitation and trafficking. That is to say, the mercenaries bargain with the abductees' families to pay large sums of money to release their breadwinners. On the other hand, the mercenaries sell some of the abductees to the War Coalition countries, especially Saudi Arabia that deliberately throw them in its own prisons to barter with the army and Popular Committees for the release of its captives.
70. At the end of December 2020 and beginning of January 2021, armed forces affiliated to Islah (Reform) Party and loyal to the War Coalition countries in Marib governorate abducted eight IDP women from their camps in front of their families and children. They were taken to unknown destinations and secret prisons, after which they were transferred to detention centers inside Saudi Arabia.
71. The War Coalition mercenaries abducted the Yemeni citizen, Ms. Samira Maresh, and sent her to Saudi Arabia. This constitutes a shameful act since it violates the rules of the Islamic law as well as the customs, traditions and norms of the Yemeni tribe.
72. The UAE established secret prisons in the southern regions it occupies, where large numbers of Yemenis are detained. UAE leaders have practiced the worst forms of physical and psychological torture against the detainees and even raped some of them. This has been confirmed by reports of international organizations.

### **Prisons (Reformatories)**

73. The prison and reformatory infrastructure was directly bombed by the War Coalition warplanes, which wreaked havoc and destruction in varying degrees. ISIS, Al-Qaeda and others carried out terrorist attacks on the reformatories in (Aden, Mukalla, Lahj, Taiz, Rada'a, Amran, and Al-Mahweet), taking control of the reformatories as well as stealing and burning all their machines, equipment and supplies used for care, repair and rehabilitation.
74. The conditions of prisoners have worsened further since many prisons become no longer able to provide any social, health, educational and rehabilitation-related care. This is due to the lack of material resources that were destroyed, burned and damaged by the War Coalition countries' attacks. Rather, the fitness and structural soundness of the remaining buildings are no longer useful to provide these services. Moreover, the health and psychological care service has been greatly affected and become almost non-existent in all those prisons subjected to attacks. These services have been suspended due to the lack of medicines and primary means of health care, which the State official institutions have been unable to provide in light of the suffocating blockade imposed on Yemen as well as the cessation of the services provided by societal and international actors.
75. The aggression on Yemen has caused the inmates' isolation from the community due to their families' fear of moving from one region to another, high prices, and low level of income. As a consequence, the families' ability to visit their imprisoned relatives has also diminished. The prisoners worry about themselves and their families, many of which are no longer able to pay them a visit. This exacerbated living situation of the inmates, especially juveniles and women, made them feel isolated from the community.
76. The inmates' legal status throughout the past periods remained inadequate in accordance with national laws and international covenants. For this reason, most of these cases (90%) remained pending, especially those related to murder and civil right. The Saudi-led War Coalition – against Yemen in general and the judicial groups and penal institutions in particular – has contributed to the complication and delay of the cases settlement. Hence, the judicial system has nearly ceased operating.

### **Use of Internationally Prohibited Weapons by Countries of War Coalition against Yemen**

77. Yemen Executive Mine Action Center (YEMAC) revealed accurate statistics on 8 types of cluster bombs that have been used in Yemen. They were made in the United States, Britain, and Brazil.
78. The Center has also revealed 13 types of cluster bombs that do not bear any data about their manufacture, and were thrown on several areas, especially in agricultural areas, such as Al-Jar farms in Hajjah governorate.
79. The Center confirms that the cluster bombs discovered in separate areas in the Republic of Yemen amounted to more than 3,179 cluster bombs. The number of victims of cluster bombs reached more than 1000 persons; most of them are children and women who fell while they were in agricultural and grazing areas.
80. In its report issued on 30 October 2015, Amnesty International stated, "The Saudi-led Coalition used different types of internationally prohibited weapons." It scientifically clarified the presence of remnants of two types of cluster bombs used in the air strikes on the cities of the Republic of Yemen. They include the sub-munitions of BLU-97, the CBU-97 carrier bomb, and another more sophisticated type called CBU-105, a weapon with a sensor-powered detonator. Cluster bombs can spread dozens of munitions and bombs over a wide area like a football stadium. Many of these sub-munitions or bombs may not explode the moment they hit the ground, making them a threat to kill anyone who touches them or stumbles upon them in the future.
81. In this context, Amnesty International confirmed that, "the Saudi-led coalition forces used in one of their attacks a Brazilian variant of internationally banned cluster munitions on a residential neighborhood in Ahma area in Sa'ada, northern Yemen, wounding at least four people and leaving dangerous unexploded submunitions strewn around the surrounding farmlands."

82. In a joint report by Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch, they confirmed that the Coalition Aggression countries used British-made PGM-500 ‘Hakim’ air-to-surface cruise missiles. They revealed in their analysis that this type of missile was traced in a large number of populated areas and the remnants of the weapon found in the sites were consistent with the specifications of the air-launched "Hakim" BGM-500 missile, according to the reports of the organization.
83. On November 27, 2020, the warplanes of the Aggression Coalition led by the US, KSA and UAE, launched an air raid targeting the Horse Stable of the Military College with a US-made bomb, GBU-39/B Small Diameter Bomb (SDB), a 250 lb (110 kg) precision-guided glide bomb. The remnants of the bomb at the site of explosion indicate that the bomb refers to a battery for a US company called Eagle Picher Technologies, which is a leading US battery manufacturer.

### **III-treatment of Yemeni Prisoners in the Jails of Saudi Arabia and its Agents in Yemen**

84. The countries of War Coalition and the affiliated groups supported by them have practiced many violations against the prisoners of the army and the Popular Committees in their prisons, such as assaulting the lives of prisoners who were captured and killed with various kinds of methods, or by maiming and dragging them in the streets, or by torturing them psychologically detention centers. The countries of War Coalition on Yemen varied their practices against the prisoners from the Army and the Popular Committees, including the unavailability of an adequate toilet for a number of prisoners.
85. The countries of War Coalition and their armed groups have practiced bad and disgraceful acts against the prisoners of the Army and the Popular Committees with regard to health care as those in charge of the prisons of the War Coalition and their mercenaries do not provide medical treatment; or call the appropriate doctor to look after the prisoners when they fall sick or when some of them were infected with any illness. They did not provide prisoners with certain medicines that they used to take before their detention, exposing them to infectious diseases, such as scabies and other diseases due to poor hygiene in the detention rooms, and the lack of proper treatment.
86. Prisoners from the Army and the Popular Committees suffered severely, their conditions deteriorated and their bodies were affected due to the malnutrition persevered by those in charge of the detention of the Coalition Countries and their mercenaries.
87. Prisoners of the Army and the Popular Committees detained in the prisons of the coalition countries and their armed groups were prevented from drinking water.
88. Prisoners of the Army and the Popular Committees – in the prisons and detention centers of the War Coalition countries, their mercenaries and agents – were denied their right to practice their religious rituals.
89. The Coalition countries and their mercenaries used various forms of psychological torture of the prisoners. The Aggression Coalition and its mercenaries continued to use the most horrible forms of psychological torture on the prisoners, most notably the threat and intimidation with severe and insulting psychological words, such as “We will slaughter you; we will kill you, we will burn you alive; we will throw you from the top of the mountain or building; we will kill your family”.

### **Crimes and Violations of the War Coalition against Yemeni Children**

90. Children have been victims of hundreds of brutal massacres committed by the countries of War Coalition against Yemen since the very start of their military operations. Preliminary statistics on the number of child victims indicate 9% of the total numbers of child victims are victims of direct war crimes and acts. On the other hand, the indirect child victims amount to more than 66% of the total number of children in Yemen.
91. More than 10 million children have had profound psychological effects, adversely affecting their ways of thinking, feelings, conducts and relationships with those around them. In March 2021, about 600,000 pre-term babies need nurseries to survive due to lack of fuel to operate them.



92. Between 5 and 6 children die every day, and more than 5.4 million children are at risk of childhood diseases, with the closure of at least 232 health units providing health care services, immunization and nutrition.
93. All child-care centers and kindergartens have been greatly affected, especially (childcare homes, safe child centers for the protection and rehabilitation of street children, orphan care centers). Some have been destroyed and others have been shut down due to military attacks by the countries of War Coalition against Yemen.

### **Crimes and Violations Committed against Yemeni Women by War Coalition countries**

94. Yemeni women in areas under the control of the Saudi-Emirati occupation have been subjected to murders, rapes, and abductions.
95. Yemeni women have been deprived of their right to access education and health; rather, they suffer from food insecurity, spread of diseases, epidemics, and psychological effects as a result of war, blockade, displacement and homelessness.
96. Yemeni women have experienced abortion and miscarriage due to the fear and panic caused by the war launched by the War Coalition countries.
97. Yemeni women have been denied access to maternal health care, as a result of which pregnant women give birth in very difficult health conditions, and some women lose their lives due to pregnancy complications or diseases that could have been cured if they accessed health facilities in time.
98. A report by UNPFA of 2020 indicated that more than one million pregnant women in Yemen suffer from malnutrition, and that more than 144,000 pregnant women are at risk of pregnancy and miscarriage complications as a result of their inability to access medical facilities and health services.
99. The Ministry of Public Health and Population issued a report in March 2021 indicating that 1,800,000 women suffer from malnutrition, half of whom are pregnant.

### **FSO SAFER Tanker**

100. On March 20, 2021, the Supreme Political Council and the National Salvation Government warned the United Nations not to continue putting conditions outside the agreement for the maintenance of the floating oil tank, Safer. This reflects the desire not to implement the agreement, and confirms its indifference to environmental pollution in the event of a leakage in FSO Safer Tanker. The National Salvation Government holds the United Nations fully responsible for any leakage due to the obstacles and the unrealistic and irrational conditions out of the signed agreement related to the maintenance of FSO Safer Tanker. The last of those conditions set by the UN was that "United Nations experts demand to secure a circle with a radius of six nautical miles around FSO Safer Tanker, as an additional condition." This indicates the inefficiency of the United Nations and its attempt to provide service to the countries of War Coalition in order to impede the implementation of what was signed.
101. The concerned national Committee for the Implementation of the Urgent Maintenance Agreement and the Comprehensive Assessment of the FSO Safer Oil Tanker, affiliated to the National Salvation Government in Sana'a, expressed its full commitment to the implementation of the Agreement, showing deep concerns for the safety of the marine environment in the Red Sea, and calling on the UN to show seriousness in implementing the Agreement and to stop making misleading accusations and statements.

## SECURITY SITUATION

102. The occupied Yemeni areas are experiencing unprecedented deterioration and insecurity, as killings, assassinations, bombings and interruptions are perpetrated on a daily basis. These practices, intended by the countries of War Coalition to create chaos that lead to the collapse of state institutions, include the following:

- Supporting terrorism by recruiting terrorist organizations (ISIS, Al-Qaeda and other terrorist organizations), and bringing in foreign terrorist elements to undermine security and stability in the provinces.
- Exchanging roles between the Saudi and UAE regimes in supporting and financing armed militias with various modern military equipment to trigger inter-militia conflicts for achieving their criminal ends.
- The Aggression countries target the Yemeni society and its public order by introducing various types of prohibited drugs and contraband, dumping many Yemeni regions with these materials, promoting them among citizens, and supporting their abuse among groups in society.
- Encouraging conflicts and assassinations, especially in Shabwa governorate, by supporting many tribes with money and weapons to keep on constant conflict with each other. This distracts most of the tribes from calling the so-called local authority to direct the security and military leaders to intervene to prevent such tribal conflicts that facilitate the Aggression Coalition's intentions and plans to continue occupying the southern governorates completely.

### **Tragic Situations Prevailing in Socotra and Al-Mahrah Governorates**

103. Socotra governorate enjoys a strategic location in the Arabian Sea and overlooks the international waterways that connect the Indian Ocean countries with the world. This feature has made this island sit at the top territorial ambitions of the War Coalition countries, with the aim of controlling the Horn of Africa and the Gulf of Aden from the eastern and western sides. The banana state of the United Arab Emirates plays a suspicious role exceeding its ability level to occupy Socotra Archipelago, which is far from military operations. In Al-Mahrah governorate, Saudi Arabia commits aggressive and criminal acts and controls the most significant "land, sea and air" ports as well as the economic resources. It destabilizes security, stability and public tranquility there. Both the Saudi and Emirati regimes commit criminal, human, moral, social and economic acts and violations in Al-Mahrah and Socotra governorates, including:

- Fully controlling Socotra seaports; establishing military bases and barracks on some parts there; and fully controlling the import and export operations in all forms;
- Tampering with Socotra lands, which are deemed the largest natural reserve in the region; building on vast areas of Socotra shores, including Deksem Reserve; plundering rare birds and various types of marine life in Di-Hamri Reserve; tampering with the environment and rare plants and trees, which are among the world's most significant and rare plants and trees; and transferring the Dragon Blood Tree to the banana state of Emirates.
- Targeting and obliterating ancient historical and archaeological monuments in Socotra, including the historical Fortress on Mt. Hawari.
- Establishing Emirati and Saudi communication network and towers in Socotra of their own but outside the so-called Legitimacy's control.
- Realizing the Saudi regime's ambitions to reach the Arabian Sea and gain access to a sea port to export its oil through the lands of Al-Mahrah.
- Violating national sovereignty; tightening control over all ports of Al-Mahrah; isolating this governorate from its Yemeni surroundings; preventing the movement of citizens between districts; suppressing

freedom of opinion and expression; restricting protests against poor living conditions; and obstructing the commercial movement and transit of goods.

- The Saudi regime supports the extremist, terrorist and takfeeri groups that have recently been active in Al-Mahrah governorate. They are directly supported through the so-called Salman Center and the Saudi military base at Al-Ghaydah Airport. These groups constitute a real threat to the security and stability of the region.

104. As a result of those practices, the popular rejection of the Emirati and Saudi military presence in the southern governorates escalated and expanded, demanding the departure of the forces and holding them responsible for the difficult living conditions the citizens face in the south; the spread of chaos, assassinations, armed groups and jihadist terrorist groups; deprivation and non-provision of medical services, electricity, water, and salaries; collapse of the currency; increase in prices; and prevalence of poverty, famine and diseases. The lives of citizens in the southern governorates have turned into hell.




## CRIMES AND VIOLATIONS

105. Six years have passed since the beginning of the military attacks on Yemen, led by the US, Saudi Arabia and UAE, with their mercenaries during which the most heinous crimes and violations against civilians and civilian objects were committed. With the advent of the seventh year, the War Coalition countries launched air strikes, direct bombardments and indiscriminate attacks on populated areas and vital civilian places in various governorates of the Republic. This resulted in the demolition of the civilian homes and vital civil facilities, leading to some casualties including children and women.

106. The War Coalition countries, through their armed groups in Hodeidah and its surrounding areas, keep on violating Stockholm Agreement with their indiscriminate attacks on citizens' homes in Hodeidah and its various districts, in plain view of the United Nations observers (the UN envoys in Hodeidah who are affiliated to the UN Secretary-General's Envoy in Hodeidah) without taking the necessary actions against them. The countries of War Coalition have intensified the warplanes flights and direct targeting of many vital facilities with air strikes and shelling of homes with mortars and heavy weapons in the various districts of Hodeidah Governorate.

107. The arbitrary restrictions imposed by the War 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. The coalition countries continue to stop and prevent ships from entering Hodeidah port, despite having the UN pass permit documents to enter after inspection. However, these procedures and UN permit documents do not take effect due to the intransigence of the coalition countries, which reject these procedures and prevent ships from docking in Hodeidah port.

## STATISTICS

Statistics of Civilian Victims of Violations and Crimes Committed by the Saudi-Led Countries of War Coalition on Yemen During the Period (26 March 2015 – 26 March 2021)								
10,882	killed		3,821	killed		2,394	killed	
19,498	injured		4,183	Injured		2,815	injured	
<b>Dead</b>		<b>Total Victims</b>				<b>Wounded</b>		
<b>17,097</b>		<b>43,593</b>				<b>26,496</b>		

## Statistics of Destroyed and Damaged Civilian Facilities During **SIX** Years of War Crimes by Saudi-Led Coalition on Yemen (26 March 2015 – 2021)



### THE HUMANITARIAN DISASTER IN YEMEN: A DISGRACE TO HUMANITY

108. The United Nations and its various organizations turned a blind eye to what the Yemeni people have been exposed to during the past six years. They pointed out in many of their various reports, statements and briefings that Yemen is going through the biggest unprecedented humanitarian disaster in the modern era. The United Nations knows well that the catastrophic situation in Yemen is caused by the actions and practices of the countries of War Coalition against Yemen. These Coalition countries have committed the most heinous crimes, most notably the direct killing and systematic destruction of all civilian objects and imposing a comprehensive blockade and arbitrary restrictions that have starved civilians, millions of whom have reached the Fifth Stage of Famine and acute malnutrition, especially children and women.
109. Within six years, the countries of War Coalition against Yemen, and the affiliated groups supported by them, committed the most brutal crimes and flagrant violations against Yemen and its people. They repeatedly and systematically targeted populated places such as homes, funeral occasions and weddings parties, markets and others. Such crimes were described by reports issued by the United Nations through its bodies and organizations as war crimes and crimes against humanity.
110. The following table shows the most prominent crimes committed by the countries of war coalition against Yemen and its people during the past six years:

Bombed/Targeted Areas	Governorate	District	Date of Bombing	Children Killed	Women Killed	Men Killed	Total Killed	Children Injured	Women injured	Men injured	Total Injured	Total Victims
Al-Hammadi Neighborhood	Taiz	Salah, Al-Jumlah	2021-03-04	3			3	17		1	18	21
Al-Mansour Wedding Hall	Hodeidah	Al-Houk/ Airport St.	2021-01-01	1		4	5			4	4	9
Cluster Bomb Explosion	Marib	Sirwah/ Wadi Habab	2020-10-01	1			1	2	1		3	4
House of the Citizen / Abdulaziz Al-Mesbahi	Hodeidah	Al-Houk	2020-09-26	2			2	1	2		3	5
Petrol Station of citizen / Tariq Al-Mashreqi Al-Najjar	Marib	Mahliya / Wadi Al-Hamra	2020-09-13	1		3	4	1		1	2	6
Cluster Bomb Explosion	Marib	Harib Al-Karameesh	2020-08-07	2			2	2			2	4
Citizens Traveling on Highway	Al-Jawf	Khub wa Al-Sha`af	2020-08-06	7		1	8	6	3	1	10	18
Citizens' Farm	Al-Dhala'e	Qa'ataba / Qarn & Shaleel	2020-08-04		1	1	2	3	1	2	6	8
Cluster Bomb Explosion	Marib	Harib Al-Karameesh / Al-Hazm	2020-07-27	4			4	2			2	6
House of Citizen / Naji Mabkhout Mari	Al-Jawf	Al-Hazm	2020-07-15	7	2		9	2	1		3	12
Citizens' Houses / Naif and Asif Majali	Hajjah	Washha	2020-07-12	7	2		9	2	1		3	12
Al-Maqash Residential Neighborhood	Sa'adah	Al-Safra'a	2020-07-01	1	1		2	4	2		6	8
Citizen / Moqbel Muhammad Al-Jamali (Farm)	Sana'a	Bani Matar-Subahah	2020-06-10					4	1	1	6	6
A citizen's Car on Highway	Sa'adah	Kitaf/ Al-Aqeeq	2020-06-10	1		2	3					3
House of Citizen Suleiman Ahmed Ahmed Al-Nashiri	Hajjah	Abs District/ Al-Jar	2020-05-07	1		2	3	3	1		4	7
House of Citizen / Abdullah Radwan Sufian	Al-Dhala'e	Qa'ataba, Shaleel	2020-04-20	2			2	2	1		3	5
House of Citizen Muhammad Ahmad Anam Al-Sufi	Taiz	Al-Ta'ziyah Wadi Hanash	2020-04-19	2	1		3			1	1	4
House of Citizen Mubarak Hussein Hussein	Sa'adah	Razeh-ALJumaymah	2020-04-04	2	1	1	4					4
House of Citizen/ Ahmed Mohammed Aqabi	Sa'adah	Al-Zahir / Pure Village	2020-04-03	3			3	1			1	4
Houses of citizens / Adel Al-Adimi, and Heba Mosa	Hodeidah	Al-Hali/ Al-Wahdah	2020-03-26	1		1	2	1	2	2	5	7
House of Citizen / Yahya Qassem Khadamish	Hodeidah	Al-Tuhayat Al-Suwaïq	2020-02-21		1		1	2	1	2	5	6
Shuhada Neighborhood	Hodeidah	Al-Hali/ 7 July Area	2020-02-16					6		1	7	7
Houses of Al Al-Khafran and Al Al-'Afen	Al-Jawf	Al-Haijjah/ Al-Masloub	2020-02-15	27	6	2	35	18	1	4	23	58
House of Citizen / Khaled Hussein Mahrous	Sa'adah	Sahar / Bani Moath	2020-01-03		1	2	3	1			1	4
Displaced Africans in the Al-Raqu Market	Sa'adah	Monabeh	2019-11-27	2		10	12	2	3	17	22	34
Prisoners Building in the Community College	Dhamar	Dhamar City	2019-09-01	15		127	142	5		50	55	197
A School bus carrying students in Dhahyan Market	Sa'adah	Majaz	2018-08-09	45		8	53	58		21	79	132

Bombed/Targeted Areas	Governorate	District	Date of Bombing	Children Killed	Women Killed	Men Killed	Total Killed	Children Injured	Women injured	Men injured	Total Injured	Total Victims
Targeting Fish Market	Hodeidah	Al-Hali	2018-08-02	6	5	44	55	14	1	120	135	190
Bani Qais Wedding Party	Hajjah	Bani Qais Altur	2018-04-22	10		17	27	45		44	89	116
Prisoners Jail in the Detective Office	Capital Secretariat	Sho'ab	2017-12-13	9			40				67	107
Locanda and Shops in Al-Lail Market	Sa'adah	Sahar	2017-11-01	2		27	29	12		17	29	58
A boat carrying 162 Somali refugees	Hodeidah	Duraihimi	2017-03-17	9	10	25	44	15	12	68	95	139
Zaydah Jail	Hodeidah	Zaydah	2016-10-29			64	64			40	40	104
The Great Hall - Consolation of Al-Ruwaishan Family	Capital Secretariat	Saba'een	2016-10-08			193	193	20		870	890	1083
Al-Honoud Market	Hodeidah	Al-Houk	2016-09-21	7	4	21	32	13	5	56	74	106
Artesian water digger - Beit Saadan	Sana'a	Arhab	2016-09-10			27	27			80	80	107
Popular Khamis Market	Hajjah	Mastaba	2016-03-15	20	1	99	120			44	44	164
MSF Hospital	Sa'adah	Razeh	2016-01-17			1	1				0	1
MSF Hospital	Sa'adah	Razeh	2016-01-10			4	4			12	12	16
Fishermen boats - Aqban Island	Hodeidah	Duraihimi	2015-10-22			147	147			85	85	232
House of Mohammed Saleh Ghobah (Wedding Camp)	Dhamar	Sanban – Mayfa'at Anss	2015-10-07	22	13	14	49	17	8	45	70	119
Al Muqana Market - Monabeh	Sa'adah	Monabeh	2015-10-01	32	2	62	96			35	35	131
Workers Residential City - Mokha Power Plant	Taiz	Mokha	2015-07-24	23	19	83	125	25	32	93	150	275
Shaja Market - Zabid	Hodeidah	Zabid	2015-05-12	5	7	104	116	11	4	65	80	196
Residential Neighborhoods, Noqum Neutron Bomb	Capital Secretariat	Azal	2015-05-11	4	8	79	91	36	16	389	441	532
Residential Neighborhoods, Attan Neutron Bomb	Capital Secretariat	Saba'een	2015-04-20	3	2	115	120	34	20	593	647	767
Iron Factory - Aden	Aden	Al-Tawahi	2015-04-12			12	12				0	12
Al-Mazrak IDPs Camp	Hajjah	Haradh	2015-03-30	6	3	33	42	7	11	42	60	102
Civil transport bus - Aden	Aden	Al-Tawahi	2015-03-30			20	20			21	21	41
Al-Hubaishi and Suleiman's House	Capital Secretariat	Bani Al-Hareth	2015-03-26	14	8	10	32	12	20	71	103	135