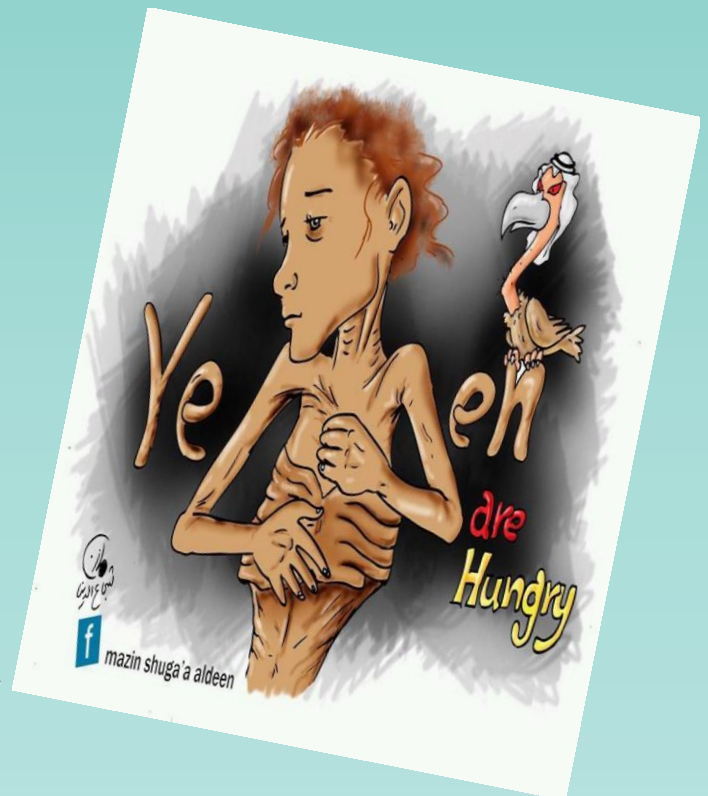


REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

The National Team For Foreign Outreach



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



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POLITICAL PREFACE

1. With the passage of the second month of the year 2019, the observer for the political dossier of the government in Sanaa, which manifested in several files, most notably the Stockholm Convention on Hodeidah and the file of prisoners and the economic dossier all collide with foreign agendas led by Saudi Arabia and the UAE, ostensibly the propaganda of the surrender of peace in order to absorb the overwhelming human outrage in the world due to the disaster of war on Yemen, but the reality is quite the opposite whether on the military side through repeated attacks and breaches observed in hundreds, or in the corridors of internal discussions that show the reluctance and retreat from the signed understandings, supported by the political cover of some of the world's governments in force and in support of it and also benefiting from this war.

Therefore, we find that the deadlock is in control of the political file and even beyond the humanitarian file, whose accomplishment is not a political advantage to anyone, the file of the prisoners, where the government delegation in Sana'a presented a statement of all the prisoners held by the other party, including hundreds of names, which were not claimed by that party, and at the time the same party has so far refused to recognize the families of its fighters and of the Government of Sana'a and has even shown a lack of access to prisons under the control of Saudi Arabia as well as some of their terrorist groups.

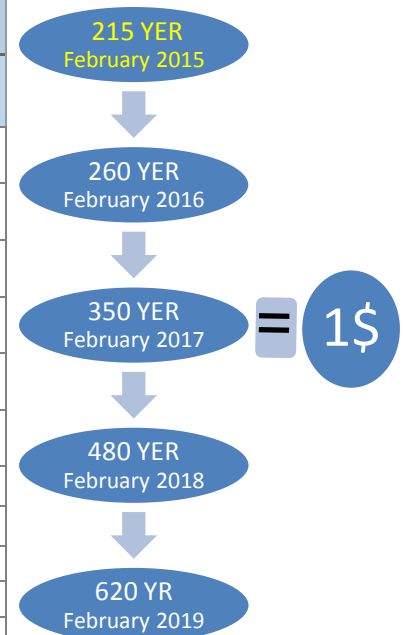
All of this calls for a serious and responsible movement of the international community and the United Nations to pressure the aggressor States against Yemen to move from the propaganda peace process to a true, just and equitable peace for the oppressed Yemeni people.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

- The suffering of public servants is increasing day after a day, with the fact that they have not been paid for two years and five months since the date of the decision to relocate the central bank from Sana'a to Aden, depriving these employees of their sources of income and the reflection on their living standards and family members, which has affected the low of public services, including health and basic education, to large levels.
- The interruption of the economic sector increases the exchange-rate crisis as the various economic fields in Yemen are subjected to a near-standstill as a result of the Saudi-led war against Yemen and the bombing of industrial facilities by the Saudi-led coalition countries four years ago, which increased the suffering of citizens, which pushed Many of them to sell their possessions and savings, it also increased misery in their lives, tens of thousands lost their jobs and salaries, and many of them have been displaced from their homes because they are unable to pay for their rent.
- The state of United Arab Emirates which occupies some of the southern governorates of Yemen works continuously for the deterioration of the local currency by printing new currencies without cash cover abroad, as well as buying foreign currency from the local market significantly.
- The continued failure of the central bank administration in Aden to control the exchange rate, which worsened the situation, especially the prices of the dollar and the Saudi riyal versus the Yemeni Riyal, which affects the rise of food prices and increase the suffering of citizens.

Statistics of the economic and agricultural establishments targeted by the Saudi-led coalition air strikes in various governorates during the month of (February 2019)

Enterprise	Size of damage			Notes
	Destroyed	Damaged	Total	
Tank and Water Pumps	17	32	49	Including wells, pumps, reservoirs, water networks and irrigation projects
Factories	1		1	Including factories of all kinds as well as manufacturing workshops
Agricultural Fields	65	76	141	Including all types of farms as well as agricultural nurseries
Markets		1	1	Including official and popular markets and commercial complexes
Sheep and Cattle		3	3	Including sheep, cows, camels, donkeys and others
Poultry Farms & Animal Barns		1	1	
Business Establishments	16	136	152	Includes stores, supermarkets and shops
Food Trucks	3	1	4	
Food Warehouses	3	3	6	
Airports		2	2	
Fishing Boats	2		2	
Petrol Station	1	1	2	



6. The continued and intransigence of the Saudi-led coalition countries 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.
7. The Saudi-led coalition forces, located along the coastline in Al-Mahrah Governorate, decided to stop the fishermen from hunting wholly on the shores of the Sayhut District, chasing them, storming their homes and confiscating their hunting tools, which resulted in their cessation of hunting and loss of their livelihood, which is the only way to support their children and to provide the minimum essentials of life.
8. The continued targeting of agricultural plants and crops by the Saudi-led coalition countries has increased the suffering of farmers in the loss of livelihoods and their source of income, and pushed them into unemployment and systematic starvation.

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

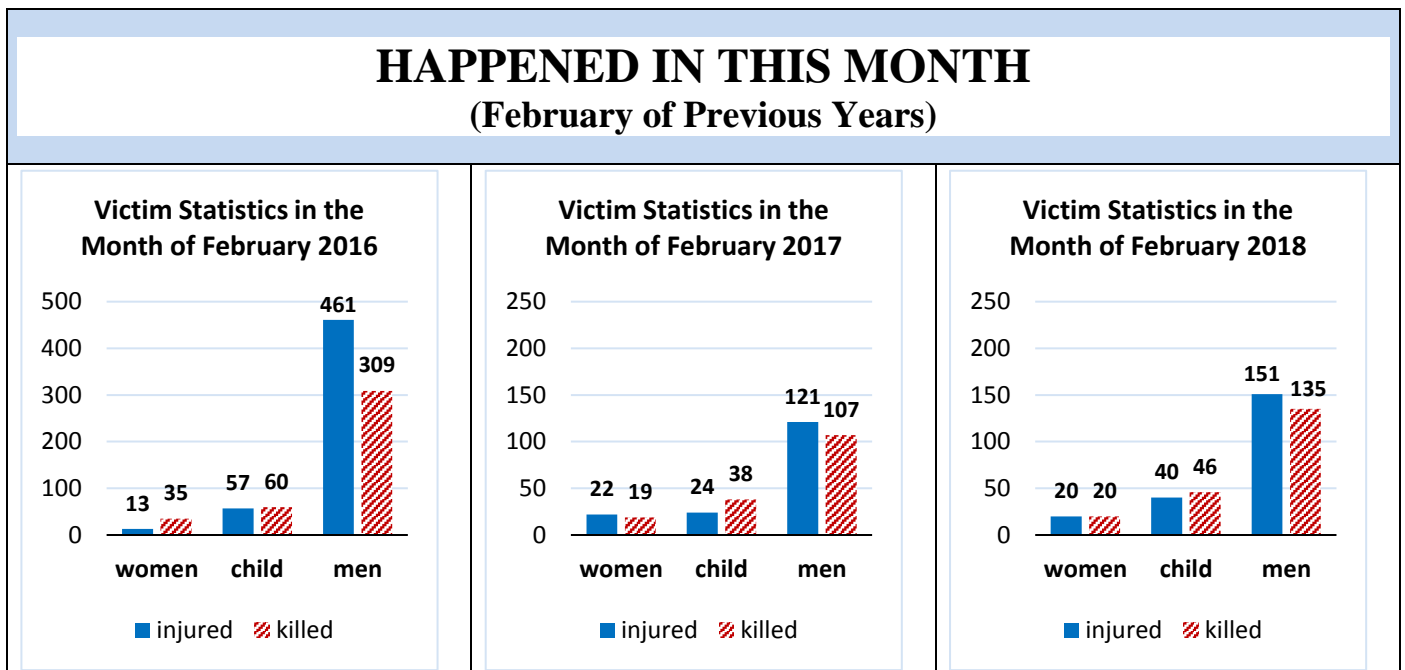
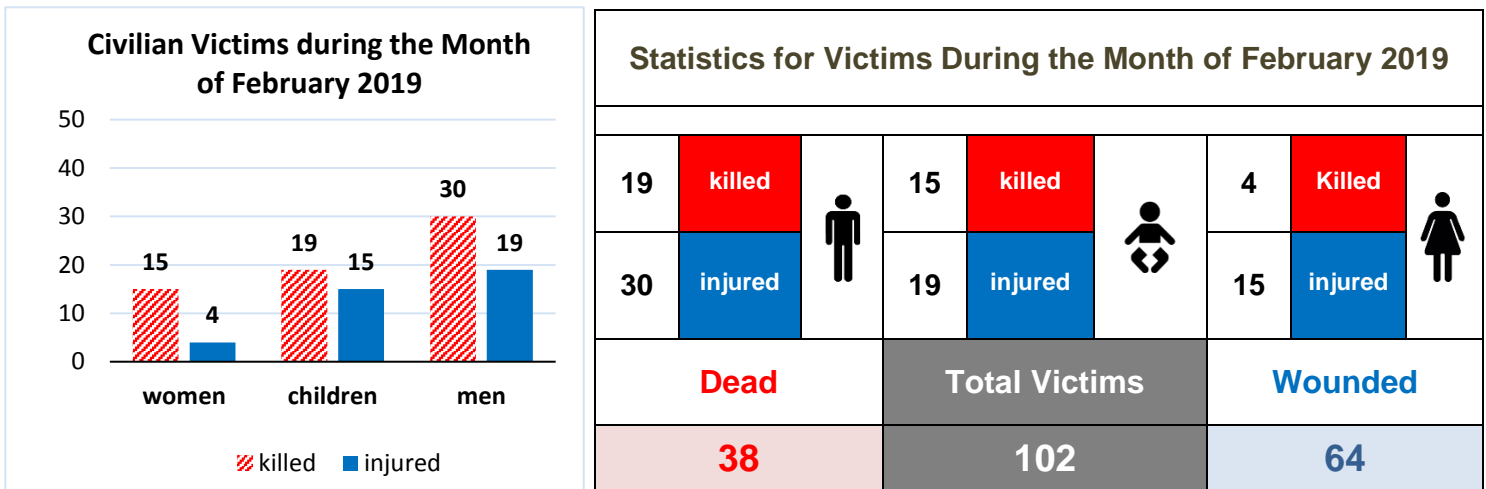
9. The United Nations has described the humanitarian crisis in the war against Yemen as the world's largest humanitarian catastrophe, with about 22 million people in dire need of humanitarian assistance, 3.8 million displaced people and more than 1.5 million public employees without pay for two and a half years, they need humanitarian assistance, and an estimated 12 million Yemenis are in need of food, including 2 million children in dire need of food.
10. The continued deterioration of the economy in Yemen due to the loss of the Yemeni Riyal for about 50% of its value, all Yemeni families are badly affected and are struggling to buy food as a result, in addition to the military escalation in Hodeidah by the countries of the Saudi-led war coalition on Yemen, which has impeded the access of Food and essential medicines to various governorates of the Republic of Yemen.
11. About 394,000 Children under 5 years of age suffer from severe acute malnutrition and need treatment, 10% of children in infancy get only 6 months of breastfeeding and the majority of children are deprived of a healthy diet, and 15% of children eat a minimum diet to survive.
12. The continued spread of preventable diseases due to the deterioration of the facilities of health services, poor sanitation and lack of potable water. The number of cases of acute watery diarrhea and cholera outbreaks has reached more than 1 million, and children are the main victims of these diseases.
13. Yemeni children are still at risk of death or serious injury as a result of the explosion of ammunition and remnants of war, and the damage caused by the destruction of schools and hospitals has deprived children of education and health services, making them vulnerable to violations that threaten all their protection rules and provisions, as 2 million students in Yemen out of school.
<https://reliefweb.int/report/yemen/yemen-humanitarian-update-covering-24-january-19-february-2019-issue-3>
14. The Saudi authorities continue to carry out security campaigns specifically targeting Yemeni residents in Saudi territory and detaining them in the deportation prisons, where thousands of them are in these prisons with the aim of restricting them and blackmailing them through the Saudi sponsors to seize their commercial and personal belongings, as the Saudi authorities are preventing Yemeni residents from taking out, detaining and confiscating their four-wheel drive vehicles and heavy equipment.

VIOLATIONS AND CRIMES

15. Despite the Stockholm Convention and the resolutions of the Security Council on the implementation of that agreement, there have been many violations by the Saudi-led coalition countries, especially the city of Hodeidah. In addition to the continued arbitrary restrictions imposed by the Coalition on various land ports, seaports, and airports, that has hampered the delivery of basic humanitarian assistance to Yemenis. The statistics cited below illustrates the violations that have affected civilians and civilian objects in the various governorates of the Republic, in conjunction with the Security Council's monitoring through its envoys of the implementation of the Sweden Convention.

16. A United Nations team verified 96% of the 347 incidents of grave violations committed against children by the Saudi-led coalition forces against Yemen in January 2019. Most of the incidents documented and verified in Sa'ada Governorate were recorded in 25% Taiz and Hodeidah by 16% and 12%, respectively, this month.

https://www.unicef.org/yemen/YEM_sitreps_January2019En.pdf



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

Governorate	Air Raid	Rocket Bombing	Artillery Bombing	Cluster Bombs	Sonic Bombs	Light Bombs	Drone	Warships	Total Number
Saada	214	632	1,018						1,864
al Jawf	31								31
Hodeidah	1	2,842	4,514	1				4	7,362
Capital Secretariat	5								5
Dhamar	11								11
Marib	11	43							54
Taiz	14		4						18
Hajjah	196			1					197
Sana'a	45		17						62
Amran	35								35
Al Bayda	2		1						3
Lahij			15						15
TOTAL	565	3,517	5,569	2	0	0	0	4	9,657

Statistics of Destroyed and Damaged Facilities During February 2019



STORY OF THE MONTH

(An Expatriate Tragedy)

Abu Maher, a man who left his village in Hajjah Governorate in the 1990s to work in Saudi Arabia and stayed for nearly 25 years, but was forced to leave it after the Saudi regime robbed him of everything he owns and wasted efforts throughout the years in moments, because of a letter sent by Maher to his father's phone from Sanaa, a letter explaining the reasons of displacement and the suffering and difficult conditions they are undergoing and the rest of the family as a result of the war and the bombing of the Saudi coalition aircraft on villages and towns randomly.

One day, as the father passed through a checkpoint on his way to work in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, he was stopped, any Yemeni citizen passing by that point was stopped, searched, their phone checked and investigated, and Abu Maher was among those arrested.

Abu Maher was surprised to be arrested for his son Maher's letter, which he has not read yet. The Inspector considered this letter as evidence of Abu Maher's involvement in the letter and he was regarded as hostile to the Saudi regime.

Abu Maher tried to explain and justify that it was a mere message from his son explaining why his family had been displaced from the village by war, but in vain. He was taken to a detention facility, and there he was brutally tortured and after his friends tried to get him out of the detainee, he was released, leaving Saudi Arabia and leaving all his trade and property that he collected for more than twenty-five years. Abu Maher was forced to agree to leave Saudi Arabia and leave the country to get rid of the severe torment he faces in Saudi jails.

He returned to Yemen with wounds that filled his body as a result of the torture, anguish and pain on the loss of his age effort in his exile.