

Report on the Aggression war on Yemen

April 2018

One of the repercussions of Yemen's submission to individual rule for more than thirty-three years is that the country subjects political conflicts, which broke out in 2011 Simultaneously with the events of the Arab Spring, that took place in the region, rattling many countries and destabilizing its political stability.

Yemen had a unique experience when the political parties in power sat with their opposition (both civil and armed oppositions) at the table of national dialogue conference that combined all parties & political forces represented in the parliament, alongside with Ansar Allah, the Southern Movement, As well as representatives of youth, and special representation for women. it continued from 18 March 2013 to 25 January 2014 when the Yemeni people crowned this effort by providing the National Dialogue Conference document, which provided solutions to many issues and came out with points that compelled President Hadi –in that period– to implement them. However, Hadi postponement led to worsening the political situation, and increased tension among political parties participating in the national dialogue conference,

were the efforts of UN special envoy to Yemen MR. Jamal bin Omar continued to reach a political solution to the Yemeni crisis.

The revolution of 21 September 2014 broke out for the sake of urgent economic reforms along

Three years of war & blockade led by Saudi Arabia and its Western allies against Yemen. Every day the Yemeni soil absorbs the blood of a victim, every day the face of the country is scarred with mother's pouring tears, every day the bowel of the besieged Yemenis twists from hunger while being surrounded with death & disappointment.

with taking down the corrupt government. One of the revolutions demands was to implement the outputs of the national dialogue. With major popular support, the revolution gained victory, and

after only one day, in (22 September 2014) the UN envoy announced the agreement of all political parties on a "peace & partnership document" described by the UN envoy as an extraordinary event, were the Revolutionary Forces accepted to be treated like the rest of political parties, with no demands for special privileges, despite their victory.

In the early hours of Thursday 26 March 2015, Saudi-led coalition launched a large-scale war on Yemen under the name of "Decisive Storm" along with announcing the closure of all Yemen's air, land and sea ports and a putting them under total siege. Since then, and over three years, crimes against civilians, bombing all Yemen's institutions, and destroying the Yemeni infrastructure Continued to this very day, which have caused the world's worst humanitarian disaster, according to the UN.⁽¹⁾

Back then, UN envoy, Jamal Ben Omar, said that "the military intervention hindered an imminent political solution to the crisis".⁽²⁾

States participating in the war on Yemen

(Saudi Arabia - United Arab Emirates – Qatar⁽³⁾ - Bahrain - Kuwait - Morocco - Jordan - Sudan - Egypt - United States - Britain - Pakistan - Senegal. In addition to, the mercenaries of notorious security company, Blackwater, & US Company known as DynCorp).⁽⁴⁾

States that sell arms and ammunition to the Saudi coalition:

(1) <https://arabic.rt.com/>

(2) The text briefing of the envoy Jamal Ben Omar after the outbreak of the Saudi aggression on Yemen; Available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UJYPdOmaemE>

(3) Qatar left the coalition on 5/6/2017

(4) Blackwater withdrew after unexpected losses among its soldiers and revealed the names of the dead and the participants in the war to be replaced by DynCorp, which later withdrew: <https://southfront.org/first-group-of-dyncorp-mercenaries-arrived-in-yemen-and-replaced-the-ones-from-ex-blackwater/>

<https://www.globalresearch.ca/dyncorp-mercenaries-to-replace-blackwater-in-yemen/5512537>

United States - Britain - France - Russia - Germany ⁽¹⁾ - Canada - China - European Union ⁽²⁾ - Turkey - Spain – Georgia. ⁽³⁾

While Norway stopped selling arms to the UAE due to its war on Yemen. ⁽⁴⁾

- Human Rights Watch called upon arms exporting countries to stop selling weapons to Saudi Arabia. ⁽⁵⁾

- Joint statement released by Amnesty International & Human Rights Watch called for suspending Saudi Arabia membership in the UN Human Rights Council due to its crimes in Yemen ⁽⁶⁾.

Why the war on Yemen was launched ?

Saudi Arabia and its coalition countries claimed that they had carried out this war in order to restore the legitimacy of President Hadi. In return, we look at the facts & agreements, and we note the following :

- 1- Hadi was the consensual president of Yemen within the Gulf initiative and its executive mechanism ⁽⁷⁾ signed in Riyadh the capital of Saudi in November 2011, which is the reference to the transitional political system in Yemen.
- 2- The period granted for the transitional period, which is scheduled for two years, ended on 21 February 2014. However, Hadi remained president without any constitutional justification or a popular vote

(1) As negotiations progress in Germany to form a governing coalition between Social Democratic Party and conservative government by the head of Merkel, the German government announced that it would stop exporting arms to countries involved in the war on Yemen. <http://arabic.euronews.com/2017/12/01/european-politicians-demand-arms-embargo-on-saudi-arabia>

(2) The European Parliament called on EU countries to stop selling arms to Saudi Arabia. Available at:

<http://arabic.euronews.com/2017/12/01/european-politicians-demand-arms-embargo-on-saudi-arabia>

(3) See this site of defense and armament: <http://defense-arab.com/vb/forums/11/>

(4) <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/yemen-civil-war-norways-arms-sales-uae-saudi-arabia-iran-houthis-exports-emirates-ine-eriksen-a8140226.html>

(5) <https://www.hrw.org/ar/news/2016/03/21/287876>

(6) <https://www.amnesty.org/ar/latest/news/2016/06/suspend-saudi-arabia-from-un-human-rights-council/>

(7) The Gulf Initiative is available at: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>

allowing him to do so, but also in contravention with the Gulf initiative.

- 3- Hadi's role as president was extended for one year with consensus of all political forces, and that also ended in February 2015. Yet he didn't implement the provisions of the initiative, which provides for the implementation of presidential elections.
- 4- Hadi submitted his resignation on 22 February 2015.
- 5- After the outbreak of war on Yemen, Hadi said that he did not know about the "decisive storm", and that he knew about the war from mainstream media, adding that the Americans had told him that no one would interfere in Yemen. Which means that the Saudi coalition pretext to restore legitimacy is false and misleading. ⁽¹⁾
- 6- The Saudi ambassador to Washington Adel Al-Jubeir statements, acknowledged that that Riyadh had been preparing for this aggression war for months in coordination with the White House, while Hadi resigned in February 2015 and the war broke out on 26 March 2015, this means that preparation for this war was at a time when Hadi was still in his position as president !.
- 7- After the coalition seized Aden along with several southern provinces in Yemen in 2015, Hadi remained an inmate in Riyadh hotels and was prevented from going to Aden or exercising his functions.
- 8- The UAE – A key member in the Saudi coalition - supported a secessionist movement in the south against Hadi government in the events that took place in January 2018.
- 9- The statement of (Salah al-Sayadi), a Minister in Hadi's government regarding the detention of President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi in Riyadh ⁽²⁾.

(1) **Hadi admits that he was surprised by the start of Decisive Storm**, available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UhDZCoMstKA>

(2) <http://www.aljazeera.net/news/reportsandinterviews/2018/3/11>

The real reasons behind the war on Yemen⁽¹⁾

It's no more true that Saudi Arabia is waging this war to restore Hadi back to power. All those allegations were refuted ; but what are the real objectives behind this bloody war? ⁽²⁾

Political reasons

Since the revolution of 1962 and the declaration of the Republic of Yemen aftermath the monarchy regime in Yemen, Saudi interventions begun to prevent any success made by this one of a kind democratic model in the region – back then – and sought to fail or contain it. Saudi Arabia worked to support Yemeni regimes that were loyal to it, far from democracy, and the regimes characterized by its reactionary dictatorial nature. After the revolutionary popular protests in 2011, that came out against the undemocratic "Saleh" regime, Saudi Arabia intervened to contain the protests. Nevertheless, the insistence of national forces in Yemen to get rid of foreign tutelage, and the failure of the pro-Saudi forces in Yemen, made Saudi Arabia intervene directly and wage this war to push Yemen back into the Saudi dependency barn.

Economic reasons and greed for wealth:

Some analysts describes conflicts taking place in the Middle East (Iraq - Syria - Libya - Yemen) as the warfare between major powers on the wealth of small countries, were the region contains huge wealth of oil and gas has made major countries seek to seize these wealth by provoking conflicts so that Major powers interferes to dominate the oil and gas sources.

Yemen shares oil and gas (geographically) with Saudi Arabia in a long border strip.

Al-Jouf province - located next to the Saudi border - has a huge base stock of oil. Saudi Arabia have worked in collusion with the former regime to keep the province as far as possible from any manifestation of civilization, and made the province a backward

(1) (Video) briefly explains the real reasons for the war on Yemen; available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=E-xhJ7xGKwQ>

(2) **Secretary-General of the United Nations describes the war in Yemen by the stupid war**; Available at: <http://www.yemenmonitor.com/Details/ArtMID/908/ArticleID/21511>

area were nemesis, thugs, and bandits spread, so that no one will pay attention to the wealth they lay underneath their feet, fingers are also pointing at Saudi Arabia for stealing oil from its side of the border, where the region contains a joint oil field.

At this point, the United States⁽¹⁾ & Britain participation in the war on Yemen is noticed logistically (by selling arms & supplying war planes & fuel), shearing intelligence, politically, in addition to the selection of all targets that were, are, and will be bombed. The CNN recently published pictures of Marines officers in rich with oil & gas Marib province; while Yemeni media assured the presence of US & UK forces in the areas of Shabwa and Hadramout, that are also rich with oil.⁽²⁾

Yemens Strategic location :

Yemen has an extremely important strategic location⁽³⁾ based in the far south-west of the Asian continent, overlooking the African continent. It also has a coastline of more than 2,000 kilometers, which provides it with extensive control over the active navigation route, which comprehend about 13% of world's trade.

Yemen also controls the most important passageway in the region, Bab al-Mandab Strait, which controls the traffic of around 4 million barrels per day of oil.

In addition, Yemen Own some of the most strategic islands such as:

- **Socotra Island** in the Arabian Sea, which oversees the navigation lines between Asia, the Middle East, and Africa, and it can be used to control these lines. The UAE (the most prominent coalition member after Saudi Arabia) has taken control of this island, and begin changing its Yemeni identity, buying its lands, naturalizing some of its people and destroying its rare animal & plant resources, which are classified as a World Heritage

(1) **Movements in the US Congress to vote on the withdrawal of Washington from the war on Yemen;** Available at:

https://ara.reuters.com/article/ME_TOPNEWS_MORE/idARAKCN1GD3FY

(2) <http://www.aljadeedpress.net/archives/31178>

(3) In 2015, Global Research published an article by Mehdi Darius entitled "**Political Geography Behind the War in Yemen**" in this link: <https://www.globalresearch.ca/>

by UNESCO. The most dangerous of those colonial acts is the construction of a military base in the island⁽¹⁾.

Meanwhile many emphasize that it does not need this base because the UAE itself simply hosts American and French bases to protect it, which means that the UAE is acting as a proxy agent in favor of the United States of America⁽²⁾, which lies behind this Arab country to control the Yemeni islands and coasts.

• **Mayyun Island** that overlook and controls the Straits of Bab al-Mandab doe its nearness to it and the islands suitability for navigation. The UAE took control of this island and displaced its people in addition to building a military base on it.⁽³⁾

Other Yemeni ports, which are also important, such as Balhaf, Mukha and Ghana ports, are all controlled by the coalition countries on the pretext of restoring legitimacy, while the coalition did not allow Hadi to return to Aden and exercise his duties, meaning that the real goal behind the war is far from restoring legitimacy or eliminating "coup" but aimed to control and seize Yemen wealth and location.

Moving towards the division of Yemen

The coalition countries led by Saudi Arabia and UAE are working day and night in the way of dividing the Republic of Yemen as one of the strategic objectives of the war in order to weaken Yemen. To that end, they are active on more than one track; on one hand, the government of resigned president Hadi pays the salaries to government employees based on regionalism affiliation, and refuse to pay anything to the employees in the Northern provinces, while on the other hand, the UAE supports the establishment of regionalism and separatist militias in the southern provinces, as revealed by Mr. Saleh al-Jubwani, the Minister of Transport Hadis

(1) <http://www.aljazeera.net/programs/newsreports/2017/12/29/%D8%A5%D>

(2) According to the website of Entgelins Online, please click on the link:

<http://www.aljazeera.net/programs/newsreports>

(3) In February, Jane's magazine, a military research weekly, revealed that the United Arab Emirates had begun building a military base on the island. The foundation published a satellite image on 14 January 2017 showing the construction of a new 3200-meter runway on an island Mayyun located in Bab al-Mandab.

government.⁽¹⁾ The UAE also sponsored a coup made by a group called the "Southern Transitional Council", which calls for the separation of southern Yemen from its north, which was considered as one of the most dangerous factors threatening Yemen stability, and hinder the settlement and peace in Yemen according to the latest report of The United Nations Experts panel about Yemens situation.

Coalition Crimes against humanity in Yemen

After the outbreak of the war on Yemen, the UN Security Council issued 2216 resolution, which was invoked by Saudi Arabia to continue its aggression against the Yemeni people, despite the fact that the resolution did not lay down the use of force against Yemen and did not justify the aggression; but called for a return to the political agreements concluded (the Gulf initiative - National Dialogue Conference - Peace and Partnership Agreement).

Since the early hours of the aggression war against Yemen, Saudi Arabia has committed horrendous crimes against civilians. Over the past three years, Saudi Arabia and its coalition have been involved in grave violations of international law, international humanitarian law, and Geneva Convention.

Governmental, non-governmental and foreign organizations have documented these violations, which the United Nations described as war crimes⁽²⁾, while describing this war as a forgotten war.⁽³⁾

In a report on the events of 2017 in Yemen, Human Rights Watch documented 85 illegal air strikes carried out by the coalition since the start of the campaign that killed at least 1,000 civilians and

(1) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SH6bKCbJMf4>

(2) UNITED NATIONS (Reuters) – **"United Nations sanctions monitors have reported to the UN Security Council that the Saudi-led military alliance has carried out attacks in Yemen "that could amount to war crimes"**

http://ara.reuters.com/article/ME_TOPNEWS_MORE/idARAKBN15D0UX

(3) Amnesty International Organization, available at:

<https://www.amnesty.or/ar/latest/news/2015/09/yemen-the-forgotten-war/>. In addition to the Independent and many newspapers and international organizations.

targeted houses, markets, hospitals, schools, civil companies and mosques. Some attacks may raise to war crimes.⁽¹⁾

The US-Saudi coalition warplanes targeted a long list of prohibited and non-military targets in order to create "shock awe" to force the Yemeni people to surrender and accept the Saudi conditions. That list includes the following:

Objectives	killed	injured	Destruction
Civilians	14.291	22.5378	
Children⁽²⁾	2.086	2.284	
Women	3.057	2.869	
Houses			413.297
Hospitals⁽³⁾			309
Schools, universities and institutes			1.010
Factories			307
Ports & Airports			29
Roads & bridges			2.425
Food stores & tankers			1.318
Stations & fuel tankers			607
Mosques, Temples and Churches⁽⁴⁾			903
Historical castles and forts & archaeological museums.			206
Cities, historical monuments & historic palaces.			18

(1) In this link: <https://www.hrw.org/ar/world-report/2017/country-chapters/298316>

(2) The United Nations put Saudi Alliance in a shame list as a violation of the rights of the child but under pressure and blackmail of Saudi Arabia, The United Nations retreated to be subsequently included under the new Secretary-General Guterres; available at:

<http://www.dw.com/ar/>

(3) The Saudi warplanes targeted a number of government hospitals and targeted a number of hospitals belonging to Doctors Without Borders in Razih and Haidan in Saada province and another hospital in the province of Hajjah, available at:

<https://www.msf.org.uk/article/yemen-msf-withdraws-its-teams-six-hospitals-north-yemen>

(4) Church of Sant Anthony (1863) in Aden. – Temple of Oual from the oldest temples of the state of Saba (950 – 115 BC) – Serwah – Marib – Temple Nkreh (fourth century BC) Barakish – Marib – Awam Temple (first century BC) Marib.

Electricity & water networks			867
Funeral ⁽¹⁾ & wedding halls ⁽²⁾			5
Ancient monuments & historic cities that are classified as a UNESCO World Heritage ⁽³⁾			216
Commercial establishments & markets ⁽⁴⁾			7.521
Shelters for Blind people ⁽⁵⁾			1

(In the annex you can find the statistics showing civilian casualties and installations)

US-Saudi Coalition kills Yemen children

The coalition deliberately targeted children with its warplane that bombed children in houses, schools, roads and cars. Even the blind children – who were in a private house for the blind - have been targeted. The number of children killed by the Saudi coalition on Yemen is more than two thousand seven hundred children, and the wounded children are more than two thousand and eight hundred...

On January 10, 2017, the Saudi fighter jets targeted Al-Falah School in Neham district, which led to the killing of a number of children along with the schools principal.

(1) The warplanes of Saudi alliance targeted a number of funeral in Yemen, the biggest of which was targeting the Great Hall at the condolences of the Minister of the Interior in Sana'a, which led to kill hundreds of martyrs and wounded. The Coalition did not allow the wounded to be treated abroad; available at: <https://arabic.rt.com/news/844342>

(2) The warplanes of Saudi alliance targeted wedding halls in different areas in Yemen, the most important of which was a wedding in Sanaban area in Dhamar governorate, killed and wounded hundreds 16/12/2015.

(3) Saudi Arabia claimed that the fighters were hiding in historical or archaeological areas or using them as weapons stores. American journalist Sodrasan Raghavan of the Washington Post proved these allegations. The title of the article: "**Why is the world so silent? Far from Aleppo: Yemen suffers from its severe losses**", 18 December 2016 https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/middle_east/

(4) Saudi warplanes committed a massacre against civilians in Mostaba market in the Hajjah province on 16/3/2016, killed and wounded hundreds, available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KrKzYdDVyQc>

(5) <http://www.almayadeen.net/news/politics>

The picture of the student "Ishraq" aroused the anger and sadness feelings.

On 14/8/2016, Saudi warplanes targeted Juma'a bin Fadil School in Saada province, killing 7 children and wounding 21 others.

Back to back air raids and targeting paramedics

Since the beginning of the Saudi aggression war on Yemen, every time the coalition warplanes targets a civilian site, after minutes of the first air strike and while the paramedics gather to save the wounded, the warplanes launch a follow up airstrikes targeting again the same place.⁽¹⁾

The Use of prohibited Weapons

Red Cross Yemen:

The humanitarian crisis in Yemen is the largest crisis in the world as the increases of number of people affected by the fighting. The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance reached to 20 million people.

On Monday morning, April 20, 2015, Attan area in the capital Sana'a was bombed by an unidentified bomb that destroyed a number of buildings and damaged dozens others. More than 200 people were killed and hundreds

were wounded.⁽²⁾

Another aerial bombardment targeted Nuqum Mountain near a residential area led to an abnormal and terrifying explosion; also killed and wounded hundreds.

(The picture shows the explosion that was caused by a non-conventional weapon).⁽³⁾

Cluster Bombs

Internationally prohibited cluster bombs are being drubbed by Saudi warplanes in residential areas and against civilian targets.

(1) **The coalition warplanes targeted the paramedics in Saada Governorate**; available at: <https://arabic.rt.com>

(2) It was later discovered that it was an unusual bomb that the United States tested in Yemen, a video scene at the moment of the explosion. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kGhbleTHPZM>

(3) It was later discovered that it was a neutron bomb that the United States had tested in Yemen, a video scene at the moment of the explosion; available at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kGhbleTHPZM>

Human Rights Watch documented 16 ground and air attacks⁽¹⁾ on residential areas, some of which with using US and Brazilian made cluster bombs. Amnesty International also documented the use of cluster munitions that were made in the United Kingdom.⁽²⁾

In May 2016, the Obama administration suspended the supply of cluster munitions to Saudi Arabia after reports showed that Saudi was using them in civilian areas in Yemen. US-based Textron corp. which manufactures CBU-105 bombs, said it would stop producing these weapons in August.⁽³⁾

Economic Blockade

The Saudi coalition imposed a severe blockade on Yemen by land, sea and air and banned any export of oil, gas or other products. It also prohibited the entry of miscellaneous goods. Among the prohibited goods were medicines, which affected the functioning hospitals that provided services for chronic diseases as kidneys failure, who - kidneys failure patients - lost their lives due to the cessation of dialysis devices, in addition to causing various deaths among cancer patients and other diseases.

Based on the provisions of the United Nations Charter, the economic blockade as a coercive method taken against the aggressor country, cannot be legitimate unless it is adopted by a Security Council resolution under Chapter VII of the Charter, taking into account the principles on which the United Nations was established in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 24 of the Charter, yet that was not issued in the Yemeni case.⁽⁴⁾

The economic blockade reflected in the performance of ministries and industrial & commercial institutions, where many workers lost their jobs, a lot more have suffered from the decrease in their salaries if their salaries hadn't been halted. United Nations

(1) **Human Rights Watch Report of 2017 on Yemen**; available at: <https://www.hrw.org/ar/world-report/2018/country-chapters/313455>

(2) **Amnesty International accuses Arab Coalition of using cluster munitions in Yemen**, available at: <http://www.france24.com>

(3) **Human Rights Watch Report about Yemen of 2017**; available at: <https://www.hrw.org>

(4) **1000 days of the aggression**, Yemeni Consultancy and Strategic Studies Center, First Edition, January 2018, p.126.

humanitarian official warned of the worst human catastrophe in the world due to this issue.⁽¹⁾

Stopping to pay the Salaries

Most of the Yemeni people depended – if not entirely – on the salaries provided by the revenues of oil, gas, customs, taxes and other financial resources. In his economic war against the Yemeni people, the Saudi coalition fought to cut salaries through Hadi's announcement to transfer all revenues of oil, gas and customs to Aden, pledging to the international community to provide salaries to all Yemens employees. but after the conversion, nothing was paid, claiming that the provision of salaries requires the transfer of the Central Bank to Aden, when he pledged again to provide the salaries.⁽²⁾ After transferring the Bank to Aden and disrupted its duties, the salaries were not paid. He pledged for the third time to provide salaries on the condition that he will receive the printed money from Russia, which was done, but after the money was given to him he didn't pay the salaries for the third time. This confirms the fact that Hadi does not want to pay the salaries, but want to suffocate and punish Yemenis collectively.

Central Bank Moving :

At the conclusion of the Kuwait negotiations from 21/4/2016 and 14/05/2016, which failed because of the intervention of the US ambassador to prevent the agreement that was beginning to appear between the parties, the US ambassador threatened to use the economic blockade to put pressure on the (Sana'a) negotiating delegation⁽³⁾. After the delegation return to Yemen, outgoing President Hadi issued the decision to move the Central Bank from Sanaa to Aden despite the violation of this decision to the Yemeni law. He pledged to pay salaries to all employees, as the Bank of

(1) American actor Mark Ruffalo urges the United States to get out of the war in Yemen: "**There is no place on earth in such a deep disaster**"; available at:

<https://etcanada.com/news/304566/mark-ruffalo-urges-u-s-to-pull-out-of-war-in-yemen-nowhere-on-earth-is-there-a-catastrophe-so-profound/>; available at:

(2) <https://www.alaraby.co.uk/economy/>

(3) A statement by the official spokesman of the negotiating delegation, Mohamed Abdul Salam. Available at:

<http://www.althawranews.net/archives/490550>

Sana'a used to do. But Aden Bank did not pay any salaries except some salaries of some sectors in the southern provinces for months and then stopped altogether.⁽¹⁾

The attempts of drying up the Resources

The US-Backed Saudi-led coalition is always on the look for a way to tighten its grip on Yemeni people, by drying up the resources that provide some money to run the vital institutions that keep the Yemeni citizens barely alive. The Yemeni citizens were surprised that the UN experts report talked about two vital suppliers to the government in Sana'a, the communications and the revenues of the tobacco and sulfur company, to be surprised more by the efforts of the Saudi aggression forces to transfer the communications company to Aden, despite the fact that the population (under the control of Sana'a government) reach more than 21 million people, according to the statistics of 2011, which is 80% of the population, in addition to that, Aden is experiencing a security breakdown, and terrorist attacks and a complete absence of the state, services and security, Unlike Sana'a, which enjoys security, stability and a suitable environment for the company's functioning.

The coalition is trying to move the national tobacco and sulfur company to Aden, which is currently based in Sana'a, the coalition also detain its raw materials and preventing its unloading in the port of Hodeida.

The Yemeni citizen does not doubt that the goal is not to transfer it to a better place but to disrupt it, as they did at the Central Bank in Sana'a when they transferred the Bank to Aden. Today Aden complains about the practices of the UAE occupation, which detention the printed money and prohibit its supply to it.

This reveals a clear fact : the suffocation of the Yemeni people by drying up their resources, were the taxes of the two companies are the last resources of the government in Sana'a, which helps it to pay half a salary every three or four months. This is reflected in

(1) **UAE detains salaries in Aden port**, statement issued by Bank of Aden; available at: <http://www.aljanoobalyoum.com/?p=10909>

the famine and diseases prevalent in Yemen due to the barbarian Saudi aggression practices.

Closure of sea& air ports :

From the first moment of the Decisive Storm outbreak, the Saudi coalition closed the Yemeni sea and air ports, this has caused a humanitarian and economic disaster where it stopped the trade and traveling for treatment, education and other services provided by ports of Yemen.

Closure of Sana'a Airport:

At the beginning of the war on Yemen, the airport was closed to any commercial flights, except for a few flights through Bisha airport in Saudi Arabia, and then was closed permanently, preventing the sick and wounded from traveling for treatment, which led to unprecedented human suffering.

Fifteen international organizations demanded the opening of Sana'a International Airport ⁽¹⁾, But the Saudi coalition did not respond to any of these humanitarian calls..

Preventing relief aid

As part of its siege, the Saudi coalition forces prevented foreign organizations from bringing humanitarian aid into Yemen, whether it was food or medicine. This caused great famine and 17 million people are now in an urgent need for food assistance.⁽²⁾

Using starvation as a weapon

Due to of the coalition failure in gaining militarily advance in the front, the coalition countries resorted to the use of siege and starvation as a weapon in order to subjugate Sana'a government to surrender and accept the US-Saudi conditions. The report of the UN Panel of Experts on Yemen issued in January 2018 accused the coalition countries of using hunger as a weapon against the besieged Yemeni people.⁽³⁾

(1) <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-yemen-security-airport/aid-groups-say-yemen-airport-closure-hinders-aid-traps-patients-idUSKBN1AP11M>

(2) WFP launches new emergency operation in Yemen to provide food to millions on the brink of famine, <http://ar.wfp.org/news/news-release/wfp-launches-new-emergency-operation-in-yemen-to-feed-millions-on-brink-of-famine-ar>

(3) **The final report of the Panel of Experts on Yemen** is available at:
<https://www.un.org/sc/suborg/ar/sanctions/2140/panel-of-experts/reports>

The coalition has caused famine that has spread in some areas far from cities and economic activities such as "Tuhayta" District, which has scared the international community with an unprecedented famine scenes.⁽¹⁾

As the war and blockade continue, the United Nations and humanitarian organizations warned that 17 million Yemenis are unable to feed themselves adequately, and about 7 million people cannot find food.

The spread of disease:

The war on Yemen led to the spread of cholera, where more than one million Yemenis were infected, while more than two thousand and five hundred people died, mostly children, according to the available statistics. The coalition is accused of causing cholera spread as a kind of a dirty war. It has been observed only in the areas that are controlled by Sana'a government, while it is not spreading in the occupied territories, nor in areas close to the Saudi border and controlled by Sana'a government.

Health factors monitored the spread of diphtheria and other diseases that the war was the direct reason for it.

Cancer patients also die from the lack of medicines for their disease.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) warned that thousands of Yemenis suffering from renal failure face the risk of dying unless the country's dialysis centers receive more supplies, and the salaries of medical staff are paid.⁽²⁾

Deportation the Yemeni Expatriates:

In its economic war against the Yemen, Saudi Arabia is deporting hundreds of thousands of Yemeni workers who work legally in Saudi Arabia under various titles, including the campaign "A homeland without dissent" and Saudize jobs, which lead to the loss of many workers for their jobs and then deported and treated

(1) **Yemen: The suffering of the people in the Tuhayta reached to severe famine;** available at: <http://www.almayadeen.net/reports/>

(2)<https://www.icrc.org/ar/document/yemen-hidden-cost-war-thousands-kidney-dialysis-patients-risk-death>

inhumanely. In a video, two chained prisoners, one of whom tries to use the toilet, while his other friend is tied with the same handcuffs.⁽¹⁾

Yemeni sources estimate the losses caused by the return of expatriates about 4 billion dollars, which increases the suffering of the Yemeni people.

A European rights observatory monitored the expatriates who were forced to go to training camps to fight with the Saudi coalition against their country⁽²⁾. While a Saudi official demands to cut the ears of Yemeni expatriates before deportation⁽³⁾!!!

The security situation in the occupied territories

The occupation states (Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates) have established several armed groups, some of which belongs to Saudi Arabia while the others to the UAE. These armed groups have severe disputes and frequent armed clashes. They were created in a regional manner that seeks to divide. The occupation states did not work to impose security for Yemeni citizen in the south where they face daily terrorist attacks, security disturbances, assassinations, looting and arbitrary arrests.

UAE prisons in the occupied south of Yemen

The UAE prisons have been filled with prisoners who are unfaithful or objecting to the UAE policies in Adan, they are being treated in prisons in an inhumane ways; their rights are bring

Since the Saudi coalition took control of Aden: 1250 assassinations, mostly military were committed, 21 Imams & mosque preachers, next to, forty-five bombings & 100 armed robberies.

violated as they are also subjected to physical and psychological torture in addition to sexual assaults. Recently, The UAE moved them from southern Yemen to its prisons in Eritrea.

International and humanitarian organizations have strongly criticized the UAE prisons, most recently the UN Panel of Experts report (26 January 2018) accusing the UAE of human rights

(1) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jdH1NSLJU_k

(2) <https://euromedmonitor.org/ar/article/2237>

(3) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bVIFuuAW-jo>

violations in Yemen and mistreatment of prisoners⁽¹⁾. Amnesty International also called for an urgent investigation into the UAE torture network and the possible role of the United States.⁽²⁾

Assassinations in the occupied south of Yemen

The continuing assassinations among both civilians and military individuals in the south haven't stopped, some of which are declared by terrorist groups and the other falls under the accounts Filtering between the armed groups of the UAE and the others belonging to Saudi Arabia. The systematic and continuous targeting of mosque imams and preachers affiliated with Islah party of the Muslim Brotherhood, which this party accuses the UAE of being behind these assassinations because of the hostility between the UAE and the Muslim Brotherhood.⁽³⁾

Literary & Writers Union in Aden has published a horrific statistic. The Union has monitored 1,250 assassination incidents in Aden since the Saudi coalition took over the city, most of them were military, including 21 imams and preachers. The Union said in the statement that the assassinations killed 1,250 civilians , officers, 22 imam and mosque preachers in Aden, in addition to 45 car bombings and more than 100 armed robberies.⁽⁴⁾

Protection of terrorist groups and cooperation with them

Since the start of the Decisive Storm that was announced by Saudi Arabia, Al Qaeda and ISIS were in some provinces in the south, they weren't subjected to no aerial bombardment or attacks from the coalition warplanes, which claims to fight terrorism, they – Al Qaeda – even expanded their activities in the presence of the coalition as stated by many Western media outlets reporting. A report on the BBC showed the cooperation of Al-Qaeda activists with Abdorabbuh Mansour Hadi army, supported by the Saudi coalition⁽⁵⁾ moreover, some officials appointed by Hadi are

(1) **Associated Press: UAE runs a network of secret prisons in Yemen**, available at: <http://www.aljazeera.net>

(2) <https://www.amnesty.org/ar/latest/news/>

(3) **Al-Qaeda adopts two assassination attempts for Yemeni officials**; available at: <http://www.aljazeera.net>

(4) <https://al-ahd.net/2018/03/10>

(5) <http://www.bbc.com>

actually included in the US terrorists list such as the governor of al-Bayda.⁽¹⁾

One of the leaders of the terrorist gangs in Taiz is Abu al-Abbas (Adel Abdo Fara' Othman al-Dhahbani). He is a Salafi belongs to al-Qaeda. The United States and some Gulf states in listed him on the terrorism list, yet he is still receiving his support from the UAE. This support continues to this very day.

The security situation in the territories controlled by Sana'a government

Since the beginning of Decisive Storm against Yemen, the areas controlled by the Yemeni Army and Peoples Committees controlled by Sana'a government, there was a notable decline in terrorist attacks that reached to latterly zero. In 2017, there was no terrorist attacks in those territories. While the government constantly announces the arrest of terrorist cells or dismantling explosive devices here and there. In comparison, security chaos and terrorist attacks occur only in the areas that are controlled by the Saudi coalition, while disappears in the areas controlled by the Yemeni army Sana'a government's peoples committees.⁽²⁾

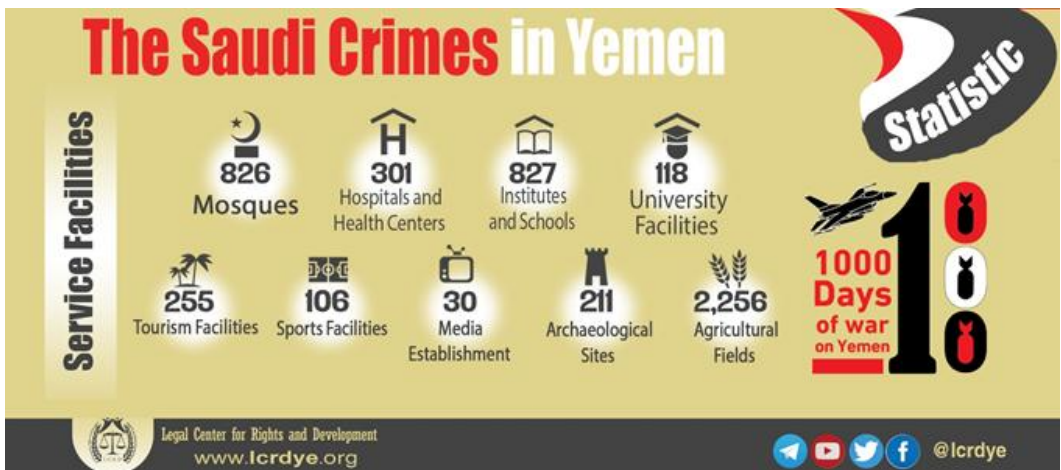
(1) <https://www.ereemnews.com/news/arab-world/yemen/639558>

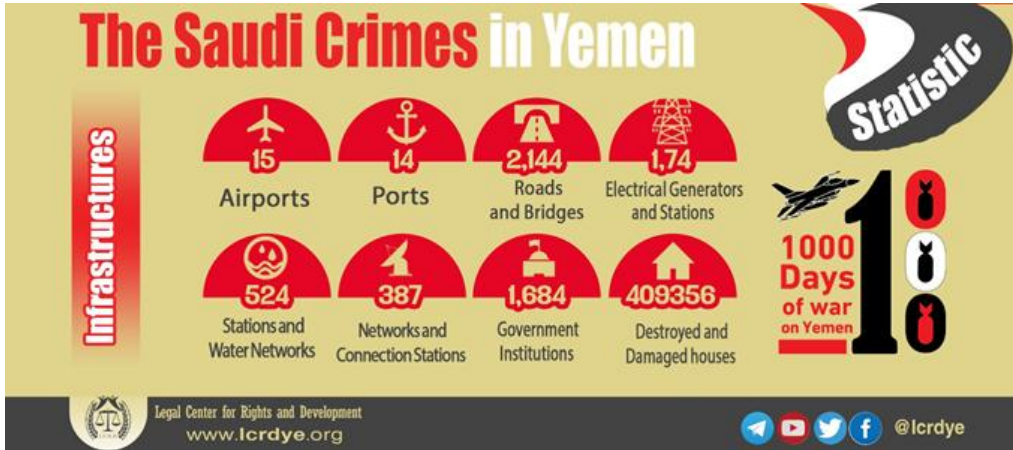
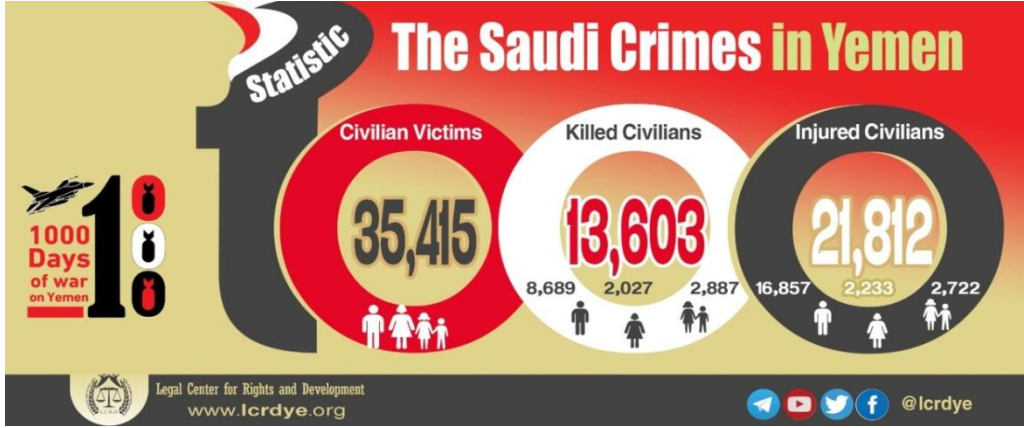
(2) The last terrorist operation in the province is the bombing of the "Gold More" targeted the headquarters of the counter-terrorism in 01/03/2018 Available at:

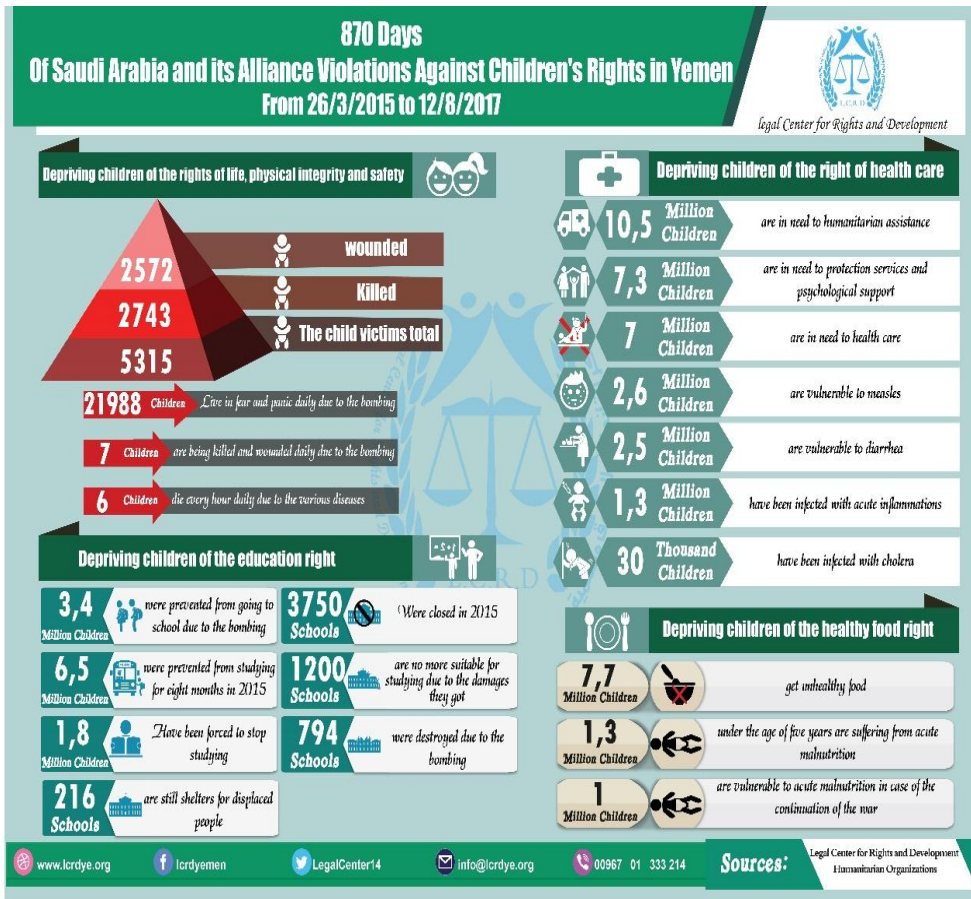
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FtMqwcd7oI4>

Annexes

Statistics of the civilian victims, installations and infrastructure of Yemen after 1000 days of war
(Issued by Legal Center for Rights and Development)







Statistic of the children rights violations by the coalition from 26/3/2015 to 12/8/2017

Recent statistics published in the 3 years anniversary of the US-Saudi war on Yemen Issued by Legal Center for Rights and Development

