TNC Report on the General Situation in Taiz – October 2015
Introduction:
Since the end of March of 2015 till this day, Taiz governorate has been strongly suffering from various issues, because of the intransigence of the coup forces who stormed the city and started the killing of civilians by all means of hideous killing including bullets to snipe innocent civilians in the streets, dozens of daily missiles of tanks and cannons type, and rockets that targeted hospitals, schools, shops, houses, as well as the economic blockade on civilians that prohibit the entrances of food, petroleum products, potable water and medicine into the city, which also led to the closure of 95% of the hospitals for lack of oil derivatives, in addition to being targeted by missiles.

The governorate of Taiz has been also suffering from the absence of the role of the Office of cleanliness and improvement which led to accumulated garbage and waste in the streets and the spread of dengue fever that led to the death of more than 100 people and infected more than 17 thousand people.

As mentioned earlier in the report of "Taiz is killed by the siege" issued by a group of civil society organizations including Yemen renaissance Organization, one of the network members, that Huthi militia, Saleh and their fighters were imposed multiple forms of siege on the city of which prevent the entrance of (drinking water – food – gas – humanitarian relief supplies – the financial liquidity of the banks and the General Post, as well

المقدمة:
خلال السبع الأشهر الماضية وأيضاً منذ نهاية شهر مارس لعام 2015 م و حتى يومنا هذا ، و محافظة تعز تعاني بشدة في مختلف المجالات بسبب تسبب قوات الانقلاب و اقتحامها للمدينة مما تسبب في قتل المدنيين بكافة وسائل القتل البشعة ومنها الرصاص الحي حيث تم قنص المدنيين الأبرياء في الشوارع، وأيضًا إطلاق عشرات القذائف البولمية من الدبابات و مدافع نوع (الهون و الهوزر ) و صواريخ الكاتيوشا ، و يستهدف بها المشافي والمدارس والمناطق التجارية والمنازل ، مرسوم بالحصار الاقتصادي على المدنيين وعدم السماح للموارد الغذائية و المشتقات النفطية للمياه الصلبة للشرب و الدواء بالدخول إلى المدينة، مما تسبب أيضاً بإغلاق 95% من المستشفيات لانعدام المشتقات النفطية بالإضافة إلى استهدافها بالقذائف. و بسبب غياب دور مكتب النظافة و التحسين في المحافظة تراكمت القمامة والمخلفات في الشوارع مما أدى إلى وفاة أكثر من 100 شخص و إصابة أكثر من 17 ألف شخص ب(حمى الضنك).

وكما ذكر تقرير سابق " تعز يقتمي الحصار " الصادرين عن مجموعة من منظمات المجتمع المدني و من ضمنها منظمة نهضة يمنية مثليشية الحوثي وصالح و موالاه فرضت على المدينة أشكال مختلفة من الحصار و منها "منع إدخال (ماء الشرب - المواد الغذائية - استطوانات الغاز - معونات الإغاثة الإنسانية - السلية المالية للبنوك و المصارف و البريد العام - الادوية والمستلزمات الطبية) ".

إذ إن المحاصرين للمدينة من المقاتلين التابعين لميليشيا الحوثي وصالح أصبحوا أكثر حششية و همجية و أكثر رغبة لسفك الدماء و قتل الأبرياء مع كل يوم يمر و المدينة في حصار ، حيث تتعمق إحدى جرائمهم التي تعد بالقاتل ، بناءً على قاطرات تم توقفها و احتواءها لأكثر من أسبوعين في نقطة تقسيط تابعة لهم في أسفل مدينة القاعدة كانت مشاهدة إلى مدينة تعز و ريفها.
as medicines and medical supplies. Saleh–Alhouthis’ fighters whom blocked the city have become more brutal and barbaric and more desired for bloodshed and killing of innocents with each passing day. One of their hundreds crimes is the looting of 10 locomotives which were carrying food and health materials and sheltering kits for displaced persons, provided by the United Nations High Commissioner and the International Migration Organization and the World Food Programme, were stopped and detained for more than two weeks at one of their checkpoints at the bottom of the Alqaeda'a city while it was in their way to Taiz and its countryside. And with all this tampering and the killings as well as the siege and destruction, there is no reaction from the government and the local council where to save civilians. The absence of active role the relief of international organizations in Taiz, and we only hear appeals to open safe corridors to deliver aid, but we do not find any solutions or means to rescue civilians trapped in the city.

Although the civil society organizations are working hard with all the available possibilities with some international partners in order to alleviate the suffering of civilians; however, the needs are so huge and above their capabilities.
Reporting period:
Report reflects the overall situation in Taiz briefly from April to the end of October 2015.

The geographical scope of the report:
The report covers the events that took place in Taiz with more focus on what is happening in the trapped city and where the armed confrontations are located.

Humanitarian situation:
More than three million people in Taiz have been at risk, as it has become almost impossible to deliver aid to them, according to the appeal issued by the Coordinator of Humanitarian Affairs to Yemen Mr. Johannes van der Clough on August 31 of this year, and the report of humanitarian relief coalition, issued on October 17 for the period March 21 and until October 5 to 2015.

70% of the city's residents have fled to villages in rural areas and neighboring provinces and some of them living in schools and mosques (more than 70 schools in various districts).

In Alwazeaia district, displaced people, from more than 10 villages affected by the war, live in villages under the trees because of the lack of shelters, defecate in the open and there is no cover shielding for them, living under the hot sun and cold night and do not have water to drink, but rather are fetching water from other villages located more than four kilometers.

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suffering from the absence of water for daily use and drinking water as well, according to humanitarian relief coalition report.

'Taiz is killed by the siege' report has made it clear that the city was suffering from water scarcity during the last three decades, and it has been relied on drinking water from outside the city which is brought by water tanks and desalination stations, which stopped working in the province (21 stopped working and the remaining working ones 6 only work outside the city).

Despite the solutions implemented by the Coordinating Council of Resistance and the interaction of many local organizations and youth initiatives and merchants to provide water from Saber Mount, maintaining and operation of water pump in Sinah area, but the problem still there and the daily needs are on rise, and the Huthi militia prevented any vehicles from entering the city, and acting with some water in a very savage, incompatible and inhuman way. And in October 2015 in the city of Ibb, the Huthi armed followers arrested more than 30 activists and a journalist and lawyers who had worked on the launch of water march to save Taiz from thirst and the blockade, detained them and seized all their possession of funds and telephones, and then the militia demanded for large amounts of money to release them, at the end of October, they were released after being cruelly tortured, according to testimony of one of the detainees, who published in social media.

In addition to suffering from the shortage of water in the province, the problem of drinking water has also been critical. The report indicates that the city has relied on drinking water from outside the city which is brought by water tanks and desalination stations, which stopped working in the province (21 stopped working and the remaining working ones 6 only work outside the city).

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إطلاق الأعيذة النارية على أي شخص يعرض على عقوباتهم، كما حصل مع أحد تجار بيعها عندما أراد دخول شاحنة تحمل الأسطوانات عبر طريق فرعية في منطقة الخيبر، مما أدى إلى إصابته في رجل اليمنى أضعف على أثره إلى مستشفى الثورة.

تم احتجاز الشاحنة، هذا بحسب تقرير "تعز يقتم豚 الحصار" وسبب هذا الحصار توقف قناة عشيروية بسبب الجوع والعطش من أسرة معجزة ومغفتنفس جزء من جيرانهم، أي شيء قد يفسد باستعماله. وسبب الفقر وفقدان الكثير من الوظائف في القطاع الخاص والأعمال التجارية والحرية فإن أكثر من 300 ألف أسرة بحاجة إلى مساعدات غذائية ناجحة بها انعدام الغذاء لديها وكذلك سوء التغذية لدى الأطفال والنساء وخاصة الحوامل والمرضيات.

وبحسب التدخلات من منظمات الأمم المتحدة أو الأغاثة الإنسانية والمنظمات غير الحكومية في شبكتنا أو ائتلاف الإغاثة الإنسانية في الشبكة أو جمعية الحكمة وغيرها من المنظمات في مجال الغذاء والدواء والرياح والمراعي فإن الاحتياجات كبيرة تفوق قدرتنا.

وبحسب تقرير رقم 43 بتاريخ 2 سبتمبر 2015 م الصادر من مكتب الأمم المتحدة لتنسيق الشؤون الإنسانية " أوتشا " ان الميسادات وصلت في شهر أغسطس فقط لـ 57500 شخص في تعز، مع أن الناشطين المجتمعين في المديريات مثل سامع و حيفان والمواسيط و بالمراحي يؤكدون بأن النظام المحلي ببساطة على توزيع المواد الغذائية بسبب المعروفة وليس الاحتياجات كبيرة تفوق قدرتنا.

كما أن الأمين العام للوزن المحلي في مديرية المسراخ يؤكد بأن لا مساعدات وصلت إليهم من منظمات الأمم المتحدة أو أي منظمات دولية أخرى.

water, Saleh–Alhouthis’ militia stops vegetables and nutrition materials (flour, sugar, oil ... etc) at the entrances of the city and according for 'Blockade kills Taiz' an eye witness see militia preventing 10 flour counters and unloading one of it into the street. Also. Militia Saleh–Alhouthis' forcing people at the entrances of the city for not allowing them taking Gas cylinders to their houses and that is not everything, sometimes they discharge it at their points in streets or forcing Gas traders to pay a big amount of money reached 500$ to allowing them entering city; sometimes they shoots guns towards people who wants to take gas cylinder with them as it happened with a person in Alberara when they shouted him in his legs.

As a result of this blockade, a girl from a poor family in the 20th years old died because of hunger. And because of poverty and the loss of a lot of jobs in the private sector more than 300 thousand families are in need of food assistance to face the lack of food as well as malnutrition among children and women, especially pregnant and lactating women.

According to some activists, some families resorted to begging in order to fill their hunger or search for food in trash barrels.

Despite the interventions carried out by civil society organizations in the network or a Coalition of Humanitarian Relief or Wisdom Association and other organizations in the field of food and water and medicine, but the needs are greater to their capabilities.
According to a report No. 43 dated September 2, 2015 which was issued by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 'OCHA' that the aid reached in August only 57500 people in Taiz, with that community activists in districts such as Samea, Hivan, Moasit, Allawazeia assert that the members of the local councils distribute food according to their knowledge about people and not a requirement.

The Secretary-General of the local council in Almsrakh district confirms that no aid has reached them from the United Nations organizations or any other international organizations.

**Health Sector:**

The health system in the city on the verge of total collapse, due to the blockade and the non-arrival of oil derivatives to the city and the great exodus of medical staff from the city to other areas in addition to the occurrence of some hospitals in areas of conflict such as Taiz hospital, Military hospital and Bureihi hospital and before that the Republican Hospital and hope Hospital against cancer and other hospitals; and as a result of daily shells fired by Saleh-Alhouthis' militia of the many hospitals such as the Revolution Hospital and the Elite and Dakkav hospital and other, 95% of hospitals and health units closed their doors in the face of citizens, and to the present day This did not recognize the indiscriminate shelling of hospitals and systematic types of missiles, where hardly a week goes by several shells, such as: Revolution Hospital.

According to the report, "Blockade kills Taiz," a 26 of
وفي أواخر أغسطس من العام الحالي قام المسلحين التابعين
لمليشيا الحوثي وصالح بالإستيلاء على مستشفى اليمن الدولي
والسيارات التابعة له وأجروا جميع المرضى البالغ عددهم 80
مرضاً، منهم 20 كانوا في العناية المركزة على إثرهم
المستشفى، هذا بسبب تقييد رقم 43 الصادر من الأونسا، و
إلى يوما هذا مازال المستشفى محتال من قبلهم وسماحل
بوجوه للتصديق على المدنيين في حي الروضة وغيرها من الأحياء
السكنية المختلفة.

و بسبب اعمال مكتب النظافة والتحسين والمجتمع المحلي في
المحافظة وغياب دورهم في تنفيذ لائحتهم، فإن القمامة تراكمت في
الشوارع والأحياء السكنية وسببت في انتشار مرض حمى الضنك
بين المحتاجين وسببت وبموت أكثر من 120 شخص واصابة
أكثر من 17 ألف شخص من بينهم نساء وأطفال بسبب تقييد
رصد صادر عن مؤسسة التوعية والإعلام الصحي.

و تعاني مدينة من صعوبة الحصول على الرعاية
المستشفي المختلفة بسبب إغلاق 95% من المستشفيات في
المدينة و كذلك بسبب توثيق المليشيات التي فرضه المسلحين التابعين
ل مليشيا الحوثي وصالح على المرضى وعدم السماح بإدخال
الأدوية والمستلزمات الطبية، وفي ذات السياق تبرع الحاج
عبدالjabbar Hayel Saeed في أواخر سبتمبر 2015 بتكمية المحاليل
و الأدوية الطبية لمعالجة حمى الضنك و إصابة
وفي اليوم التالي قام المسلحين التابعين ل مليشيا الحوثي وصالح
بتصعيد منزل الكاتب في منطقة الدمغة، و كما قامت أيضًا
بقبول اتفاقية الإغاثة الإنسانية بتاريخ 2/9/2015 م
بخصوص 15 طن من الأدوات الخاصة بالملابس والأمراض
المعدية المقدمة من برنامج الصحة العالمي، وأوقف المستودع
المilitary الذي كان يحتوي 400 ألف نسخة وأدوية مخصصة
لمحافظة تقدر ب 700 مليون ريال من ضمنها الكمامات
الصحية بتأكيد المطالعين.

فيما قد قامت العديد من منظمات المجتمع المدني وعلى رأسها
الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية، ومنظمة نهضة بني و شعب بلا
حدود ومنظمة الشباب للتنمية من المنظمات المؤسسة للشركة و
the next day the militants belonging to the militia Al–Huthi and Saleh shelled his house in the Aldamga area, and has also, according to the Coalition of Humanitarian Relief report dated 02/09/2015 of the confiscation of 15 tons of medicines for malaria and infectious diseases from the Global Health Program, and burned a central warehouse, which contained the 400000 mosquito nets intended for the province is estimated at 700 million Yemeni riyals, including vaccines and medicines to vaccinate children.

many civil society organizations, as Coalition of Humanitarian Relief and (Yemen renaissance Organization and Youth Without Borders and the Organization of Youth Development a founding organizations of the network) and several local organizations to distribute medicines and medical solutions and take care of health conditions and the Coalition of Humanitarian Relief reopen 7 hospitals in the city, and Revolution hospital, Alrwada , Dakkav and Hope hospitals received patient infected with dengue fever for treatment for free of charge, including the nominal prices, as well as the Under–conservative Engineer Rashad Alakhali launch cleanliness campaigns in the city to get rid of trash, which is one of the main causes of the spread of fever dengue, as the International Red Cross to ensure the support of the Office of Hygiene improvement and raising the accumulated garbage from the streets.

Many interfaces also worked in the city to take out of the Office of hygiene Auto being held by the militants belonging to Saleh–Al–Huthi and some
Human Rights Situation in Taiz:

- **The Right to Life:**

  From the beginning of Saleh–Alhouthis' militias' existence in Taiz, they intentionally started killing the civilians as it happened in the areas of the Ruplinic Palce Round and Softel Round. The situation went worse and worse so that the number of the killed civilians was 1562, including women and children; in addition to 15642 causalities up to October 2015. A number of 3276 houses, shops, hospitals, private and public properties were damaged (according to CHR's report on 17th of October 2015).

  During October 2015, more human rights violations committed by Saleh–Alhouthis' militias due to their loses in the battles taken place in Mareb. Such violations were by randomly firing grad missiles and howitzer cannonballs to residential areas like ALTahree street, Jamal street, the Old City, Alrawdha, Al-Qahera Castle, Tha’abat, Saber Mountain and other areas; causing civilians' death, including many children. One of the killed children was Farid Shawki who was well-known for his words ‘Don’t Burry Me' uttered by him when he was critically injured and then died. He spoke these words calling for his right to life like all other children in the world. On Wednesday and Thursday (21 and 22 of October 2015), Saleh–Alhouthis' militias randomly fired more than 30 grad missiles from Alhoban area to the city, shelling houses and factions of the resistance.

  But to this day the city still needs to raise more than 27 000 tons of garbage accumulated in the streets.

  • **وضع حقوق الإنسان في تعز:**

    - **الحق في الحياة:**

      من الهيوم الأول لتوأج المسلحين التابعين لمليشيا الحوثي وصالح في المدينة عموا على قتل المدنيين الأبرياء كما حدث في منطقة جولة القصر وفي جولة سوفيتيل وبدعها تواتت الأحداث، وقد بلغ عدد الضحايا من قتلهم من المدنيين الأبرياء منذ بداية الأحداث حتى شهر أكتوبر من العام الحالي 1562 شهيد بينهم نساء وأطفال، وكذلك جرح 15641 شخشن بينهم نساء وأطفال ودمرت 3276 منزل ومحال تجارية ومستشفيات ومباني خاصة وعامة وذلك بحسب تقرير ائتلاف الإغاثة الإنسانية – تعز في 17 أكتوبر 2015م.

      أما في شهر أكتوبر الحالي فقد عموا على رفع ويرة جرائمهم بسبب خسائرهم في محافظة مأرب، حيث تم استهداف المدنيين بقنابل الهووز وصاروخ الكاتيوشا بشكل غير مسبوق على مناطق التحرير وشارع جمال واحة المدينة القديمة وروضة والفاهرة وجبير صبر وغيرها من المناطق.

      وقفل المسلحين التابعين لمليشيا الحوثي وصالح في هذا الشهر العديد من الأطفال وأبرزهم الطفل فريد شوقي صاحب كلمة ‘لا تبترني’ الذي أراد أن يعيش كباقي الأطفال في العالم ولكن مات فريد بسبب الشتاء، و في يومي الأربعاء والخميس الموافق 21 و 22 من شهر أكتوبر 2015 أطلق المسلحين التابعين لجماعة الحوثي وصالح أكثر من 30 صاروخ كاتيوشا من منطقة الحوبا على المدينة بشكل منهجي على الأسواق والمنازل وقتلوا أكثر من 30 شخشن وجرح أكثر من 100 شخشن بينهم نساء وأطفال ودمروا أكثر من 12 منزل ومحل تجاري بحسب آخر الإحصائيات التي صدرت من قبل العديد من الجهات والناشطين. أبرزهم ائتلاف الإغاثة الإنساني.
In the other side, there have been some faults in airstrikes by the Suadi–led Arab Coalition, causing the death of civilians and the damage of their houses either by mistakes or by air striking buildings where snipers are stationed; such cases caused the damage of people’s buildings only for killing one or two snipers, for example. To illustrate, the house of Alariqi in Houth Alashraf area was shelled by airstrike, causing the death of 6 persons and also shelling Sala Palace, killing than thirty persons and the damage of four houses, according to the statistics of some activists posted in their Facebook pages.

At the end of October 2015, the Arab Coalition struck a Saleh–Alhouthis’ check–point in Alhawban area, causing the turn–over of a bus that belongs to one of Hael Saeed Anam industrial companies; 5 persons died and 18 critically injured in this accident, according the Human Resources Department in Hael Saeed Group.
The Right to Freedom:
In addition to the Saleh–Alhouthis' militias' violations of the right to life, they also used to arrest and kidnap civilians in the check points in Aldhabab, Beer Basha and Alhawban, imprisoning them in private jails such as the Block of flats (Almadina Alsakania) nearby Taiz airport and Police Office of Alta’zia district. Such civilians are arrested because of their identities for being from the areas which are under the control of the resistance or because of their family names that are similar to the family names of the resistance leaders. Civilians are also arrested for having some pictures or videos that are shared by some Wats App or Face Book groups and people usually receive and save such pictures and videos spontaneously in their mobile phones. This is considered a violation of the human right of freedom. The same action of arresting people because of their identities or even due to the person's aquantance to any leader of Alhouthis or the leaders who support Alhouthis is also committed by the resistance in the areas that are under the control of the resistance.

The Right to Travel:
Saleh–Alhouthis' militias also arrest Taiz people who go to other governorates to get passports to travel abroad for the purposes of medical treatment or to live and work abroad in any other country.
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<th>The Right to Education:</th>
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<td>Because of the seven month long war in Taiz, more than 500,000 school students did not complete the second semester of the school year 2014-2015. Many schools are occupied and used as garrisons by the two parties of the conflict, particularly Saleh–Alhouthis' militias who used such schools as stores for weapons; this made such schools target of the Arab Coalition's airstrikes like Arwa school in Almogalia area and Asiwran school nearby the Republic Palace Round. Thousands of elementary and secondary school students in Taiz could not move to other governorates to take the ministerial final exams of level IX and the last secondary level either due to the bad security situation in general and because of their inability to cover the costs of moving to other governorates.</td>
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<td>Because of the armed conflicts in the battlefronts, the civilians have to leave their homes to save their lives. Unfortunately, both Saleh–Houthis' militias and the resistance plundered some houses and shops. Such actions took place in many areas like Beer Basha, the area of the Swedish Hospital for Childhood and Motherhood, Algahmalia and the area of Al–Qahera Castle where the houses were plundered first by Saleh–Alhouthis' militias and then by the fighters of the resistance.</td>
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<th>الحق في التعليم:</th>
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<tr>
<td>بسبب الحرب المستمرة منذ سبعة أشهر وحتى اليوم لم يستطيع أكثر من 500,000 طالب وطالبة من طلاب المدارس الإبتدائية والثانوية من استكمال دراستهم في النصف الدراسي 2014-2015. محتل المتاحف معسكرات، خاصة المتاحف التابعة لمليشيا الحوثيون والعال، استخدمت كمخازن الأسلحة؛ هذا جعل مثل مدرسة آروى في منطقة المجمعة ومدرسة عصيرون القريبة من جولة القصر مما لم يمنع الآلاف من الطلاب من الانتقال إلى محافظات أخرى لإجراء الاختبارات الوزارية للمستوي التاسع والثاني، بسبب عدم القدرة على التنقل وتردي الوضع الأمني.</td>
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<th>الحق في الحفاظ على الممتلكات:</th>
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<tr>
<td>بسبب الاشتباكات في مناطق التماس بين مسلحي المقاومة الشعبية وقوات الجيش الوطني من طرف المسلحين التابعين لمجاعة الحوثي وصالح، ضمت المدنيين بالعديد من المنازل والمباني التي علقت على قيد الحياة، مما أعطى فرصة إلى نهب المنازل والمحلات التجارية من قبل المسلحين والمسلحين الثلاثين، ومن قبل بعض المسلحين المقاتلين، مما حصل ذلك في منطقة بيريشا وهي منطقة للمستوي للمجاعة الحوثي وصالح أو في منطقة قلعة القاهره والتي نهب بنوبى بقوة السلاح أثناء سيطرة المسلحين الثابرين لمجاعة الحوثي وصالح أو بعد سيطرة قوات المقاومة على المنطقة وكذلك في منطقة النقطة الرابعة والجمالية.</td>
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The Economic Situation:

Because of the armed conflicts that are taking place in many areas of Taiz, about 95% of the stores and shops have been closed, plundered or damaged. 20 industrial companies are closed; more than 90% of the private sector employees are fired, according to the report of the Coalition of Humanitarian Relief-Taiz. Moreover, those who depend on daily wages like laborers, porters, drivers, hawkers, etc. lost their income resources.

Due to Saleh-Alhouthis' blockade on Taiz and the existence of the black markets, the prices of almost everything increased between 100% to 900% as revealed by the report of Taiz Killed by Blockade which reveals that the prices of food and vegetables have been increased between 150% to 533%, the drinking and mineral water between 313% to 400%, the price of cooking gas increased 938% and the prices of fuel (petrol and diesel) increased between 450% to 560%.

Saleh-Alhouthis' militias also disallow providing the banks and post offices with cash flow. This enforced people to move to other governorates to get their salaries; spending parts of their salaries for transportations though they are already in a bad economic situation in addition to the risks they take in moving to other governorate as they have to pass by battlefronts.

Because of the war, the Yemeni Real (Y.R.) drops to record the lowest price level against the U.S. Dollar; 270 Y.R. is for 1 U.S. Dolor. The official price as determined by the Central Bank of Yemen.
The main reason for the depreciation of the Yemeni rial is the lack of cash flow of foreign currencies and the stop of providing the markets and the banks by the Central Bank of Yemen caused the depreciation of Y.R.

Such lack of cash flow of foreign currencies also contributes in worsening the economic situation of people. A large number of Yemeni families depend on transfers of expatriates in other countries. However, when receiving such transfers, only Y.R. currency is paid with the official exchange rate (215 Y.R. for 1 USD). In such cases, the peoples are the only losers, while the remittance payers benefit from the rate differentials between the official exchange rate and the rate in the black markets, i.e. about 200$ is the rate differential in each 1000$.

Accordingly, the war and blockade caused in worsening the economic status of the majority of the families. The families which were in somehow good economic status before war became poor families, while the families that lost their source of incomes or their bread winners became unable to get their daily food. So, statistics reveals that 300,000 families in urban and ruler areas of Taiz are in critical need for rapid humanitarian aids.

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The Contributions of TND and its Members:

- Since the beginning of the war, TND published a number of calls to stop killing the civilians, to break the blockade imposed on the city and to provide quick humanitarian aids. The last distress call was on the 22nd of October 2015.

- TND practiced pressure on international NGOs to have intervention to save civilians' lives in Taiz.

- Youth without Borders Organization for Development (YWBOD), self-funded, implemented awareness raising on preventing dengue fever, supporting anti-mosquito initiatives in Maqbana district.

- Generation without Qat Organization implemented the following activities and projects:
  1. The project of awareness raising on the messages that save lives in Haifan district, funded by UNICEF.
  2. Publishing many of reports and statistics and sharing them with donors and stakeholders.

- Yemen Renaissance Organization implemented the following activities and projects:
  1. Participating in the report of 'Taiz Killed by Blockade' in partnership with other NGOs in Taiz.
  2. Together with YWBOD, it published a distress call to save the people who are displaced in Alwazia district because of the armed conflicts there since September 2015.
  3. Collecting data about the displaced people in the rural areas and sharing such data with donors.
  4. Proving displaced and poor people in Almisrakh district with 213 food baskets, funded by the

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<tr>
<td><strong>شبكة تعز التنموية</strong></td>
<td><strong>TND</strong></td>
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**Email:** taiznetwork4d@gmail.com

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<th><strong>الأنشطة</strong></th>
<th><strong>التفاصيل</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>5. <strong>تقديم مواد غذائية و غير غذائية لأكثر من 80 أسرة</strong></td>
<td>في مديرية القاهرة بتمويل ذاتي .</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. <strong>تقديم لحوم الأضحى لأكثر من 500 أسرة من</strong></td>
<td>النازحين والفقراء في مديريات القاهرة و المظفر بتمويل من منظمة العون الإسلامي - بريطانيا .</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. <strong>تقديم الرعاية الصحية لمرضى حمى الضنك مع دعم المستشفيات بالأدوية والمحاليل الطبية التي تساهم في علاج حمى الضنك ، بالإضافة إلى توعية المجتمع في كيفية الوقاية من حمى الضنك ، بتمويل ذاتي .</strong></td>
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- **عملت منظمة الشباب للتنمية والديمقراطية بتنفيذ العديد من الأنشطة بتمويل ذاتي ومنها :**

  1. **توزيع 255 سلة غذائية للنازحين والأسر الأكثر تضرراً** | في منطقة الحوبان . |
  2. **توفير السكن لأكثر من 53 أسرة من النازحين من محافظة تعز في محافظة تعز مع توفير سمل غذائي شهري لكل أسرة .** |
  3. **الرعاية الصحية لأكثر من 100 في مدينة تعز و مديريات الرايدة و حيفان و التربة .** |
  4. **توفير المواد الغير غذائية لبعض المدارس التي تأتي النازحين من محافظة تعز .** |
  5. **رصد حركة النزوح في المديريات وإعداد قواعد بيانات بالنازحين و توزيعها على المنظمات الدولية والجهات ذات العلاقة لتنفيذ التدخلات المناسبة .**
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<tr>
<th>The TND’s Members Participated in this Report:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Tameer Foundation for Social Development.</td>
<td>- Tameer F.S.D.</td>
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