Report on the General Situation in Taiz - December 2015
Introduction:

On the 24th of November 2015, the UN declared, ‘more than 21 million people in Yemen are in urgent need of humanitarian aids’.

On the 17th of December 2015, the World Health Organization (WHO) released a declaration in the website of UN–Sana’a, stating: ‘Taiz is really under a blockade and 200,000 people there in need of water and other essential food stuff’.

However, it is confirmed that more than 200,000 people under the blockade in Taiz where people the Saleh–Alhouthis’ blockade have been imposed for 6 months; no water, no medicine, no food are available and a price hike of 700% in the food materials, according the observers of the network (TND).

Geneva 2 Dialogue Conference failed because of Saleh–Alhouthis’ non–implementation of the Trust–Building Agreement that includes lifting the blockade on Taiz, allowing the humanitarian aids to enter Taiz and releasing the detainees.

The 7–day truce, announce by the legitimate President Abu Rabu Mansour Hadi on the 15th of November 2015 and agreed by Saleh–Alhouthis’ militias, was broken within the first 10 minutes by Saleh–Alhouthis’ militias and then broken by the air strikes of the Saudi–led Arab Coalition after one hour. The observers of the network (TND) and other activists like the Local Observers Network recorded these breaches of the truce. During this so–called truce, 21 people were killed, 8 of them are children and one woman and 145 casualties, 31 of them are children and 17 women.

During December 2015, Saleh–Alhouthis’ militias fired more than 200 grad missiles and hundreds of howitzer and tank missiles (according to the declaration of the leader of the Public Resistance in Taiz), shelling the residential areas, hospitals and streets in Taiz, causing the death of more than 106 people, 25 of them are children and 12 women in addition to 397 casualties, 28 of them are children and 4 women.

In one week from 8th to the 15 of December 2015, The Arab Coalition forces air struck Sala and Alghalmia areas with 25 missiles, shelling houses rather than military bases as recorded by the observers of the network (TND). Other areas in Haifan, Mawza, Almisrakh and Alwazia were also air struck.

المقدمة:

صرحت الأمم المتحدة بتاريخ 24 نوفمبر "أن أكثر من 21 مليون شخص في اليمن بحاجة إلى المساعدات الإنسانية الأساسية".

ولقي تصريح منظمة الصحة العالمية بتاريخ 17 ديسمبر نشر في موقع الأمم المتحدة – صنعاء أن "مدينة تعز تحت الحصار الفعلي، 200 ألف شخص يعيشون في حيود الغذائية الأساسية".

لكن ما تؤكد أن المدنيين الذين يعيشون تحت الحصار أكثر من 200 ألف شخص، حيث مازال المدنيين في تعز يعيشون أسوأ أيام حياتهم في ظل الحصار الكامل الذي ينفذه الميليشيات التابعة للحوثي وصالح. "الرئيس السابق" منذ 6 أشهر، لا يوجد في المدينة أقاويل ولا لواء، بل ارتفعت نسبة الزيادة في الأسعار إلى أكثر من 700% في المواد الغذائية بحسب المرافقين التابعين للشبكة.

وفشلت المشاريع في مؤتمر جنيف 2 بفعل عدم تنفيذ اتفاقيات نداء القصة من قبل ممثل جماعة الحوثي وصالح "الرئيس السابق" وهو فرع الحصار عن تعز والسامح بإدخال المساعدات الغذائية للمدنيين والأفراد، "الفقراء".

واللهجة التي أطلقها الرئيس هادي في الـ15 من شهر ديسمبر، أ활مت 7 أيام ووقفت عليها جماهير الحوثي، انتهت خلال الـ10 الأثنين الأولى من قبل الميليشيات التابعة لجماعة الحوثي وصالح "الرئيس السابق"."بعد ساعة من قبل طيران التحالف، بحسب شهادات المراقبين التابعين للشبكة وواقع التواصل الاجتماعي منهم شبكة الراصد المحليين، وخلال فترة الهجينة، قتل 21 شر Chaos منهم 8 أطفال وامرأة وأبراج 145 شر Chaos منهم 31 طفلاً و17 امرأة.

خلال شهر ديسمبر أطلق الميليشيات التابعة للحوثي وصالح "الرئيس السابق" أكثر من 200 صاروخ كان يهدف على المحافظة بحسب تصنيف تليق المحافظة في محافظة تعز، و، ونادى القذائف التي وصلت إلى المنازل والمستشفيات والشوارع مما ثبت بمجرد أكثر من 106 شخص منهم 25 طفل و12 امرأة و397 شر Chaos منهم 28 طفل و4 امرأة.

وقوات التحالف استهدفت منطقة صالة والجمالية خلال أسبوع واحد من 8 حتى 15 من شهر ديسمبر بأكثر من 25 صاروخ كلها سقطت على المنازل للمواطنين و أسهمت على اهداف عسكرية بحسب المرافقين التابعين للشبكة، وكذلك على عدد من المناطق في مديرية حيفان وموزع والمسارخ والوازعية خلال شهر نوفمبر و ديسمبر بحسب تقرير صادر من نواة المحماين ومنظمة العدالة والالتزام بالإنساني والمركز القانوني وشبكة الراصد المحليين و المرافقين التابعين للشبكة وصفحت الراصد المحليين على مواقع التواصل.
during November and December 2015. Such airstrikes caused the death of 51 people, 6 of them are children and 7 women in addition to 35 casualties including children and women. This was revealed in the reports of the Yemeni Lawyers’ Syndicate, Justice and Equality Organization, the Legal Center, the Local Observers Network and the observers of the network (TND).

According to all the reports released by the NGOs and observers, the total number of the civilians killed from the beginning of the war reached to 1695 people, 197 of them are children and 122 women, while the casualties are 9233 people, 812 of them are children and 369 women.

Saleh-’Alhouthis’ militias continue sniping the civilians who pass by the battlefronts, causing the death of children and old people. They also put mines in the streets and roads; recently they used mines to bomb the classrooms of a school names Ibrahim Aqeel school as witnessed by one of the activists.

Moreover, one of the Resistance fighting groups commit illegal actions like plundering the private properties, illegal treatment with people and illegal death verdicts; as reported by one of the activists.

The UN and other humanitarian organizations are unable to provide the civilians with humanitarian aids or to open new safe roads to deliver food, water and medicines to the civilians in spite of all the distress humanitarian calls of the civilians, hospitals and NGOs.

Saleh-’Alhouthis’ militias took by force 42 trucks of humanitarian aids provided by humanitarian NGOs like the UN. The activists posted in the social media websites that these aids were distributed to the people in the areas that under the control of Saleh-’Alhouthis’ militias, while other areas get nothing of such aids.

On the 15th of December 2015, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared that ‘there is an urgent need for fund because of the decadence of the health system in Yemen and millions of Yemenis are subjected to danger and in need of health care and medicines. The civilians who are I need of health services are about 15 millions’.

The hospitals stopped working, unable to provide services for emergency cases and other hospitals closed some of its units because of the lack of Oxygen cylinders and fuel like Alroda,
### Report Period:

This report briefly reflects the most outstanding events and statistics released by some NGOs and activists during December 2015.

### The geographical scope of the report:

This report covers Taiz with more focus on the areas of armed conflicts.

### The Report Methodology:

This is a narrative report, collecting its information and statistics by TND’s observers and the reports and the news releases released by the local and international NGOs, hospitals and activists supported with evidences and pictures.

### فتحة التقرير:

يغ عبر التقرير عن أهم الأحداث والقضايا التي أصدرت من قبل العديد من الجهات والناشطين خلال شهر ديسمبر لعام 2015.

### النطاق الجغرافي للتقرير:

محافظة تاز مع التركيز الكبير على المناطق المتضررة جراء الحرب.

### منهجية إعداد التقرير:

تمتد في إعداد التقرير على المنهج السردي وتم جمع البيانات و الإحصائيات من مراقبي و راصدي الشبكة و التقارير والأخبار التي تنشرها الجهات من المنظمات الدولية و المحلية والمحافظات والناشطين الموثقة بالصور والدلالات.
The Humanitarian Truce:

Under the patronage of UN, Parties to the conflict reached an agreement to start consultations between the two sides in Geneva on December 15. Each party had to present trust-building initiatives to prove its credibility in the consultations to end the war. Both parties agreed that the legitimacy party along with the coalition have to declare state of truce, and likewise "the former president" and Houthis party have to break the siege of Taiz and allow the entry of humanitarian aids to civilians, and the release of detainees, particularly those stated in Security Council resolution 2216. Despite the launch of a state of truce by President, Hadi for 7 days renewable, in case Houthis and ex-president groups showed commitment, yet this truce ended up during the first 10 minutes in Aljahmela area, followed by other areas. According to observers from different networks, and news published by activists in social media as well as private local monitors that the rebels broke the truce exactly at 12:08 with firing a shell from Alsalal Mount to Tha'abat area, followed by a very severe clashes in the area and Aljahmela, Alkamb and Salah and Tha'abat. In the same respect and after an hour the Coalition flights started over its strikes on Alhawban and Alsalal Mount.

During the talks, Saleh–Alhouthis' representatives refused "the implementation of trust-building initiatives", in spite of the United Nations declaration that Saleh–Alhouthis agreed to enter aid into Taiz city on December 17, specifically to the besieged areas. However all trucks were carrying aid, including the 17 trucks in Alhaseb area and 20 trucks in Alhawban area have been taken over by Saleh–Alhouthis' militias and did not let any truck to enter into the city. As for the distribution of aids, it took place in Altaezia area, which is located out of the besieged areas, this is according to the statement by the Coalition of Humanitarian Relief – Taiz issued on 18th December.

During this 7-day so-called truce (from 15 to 23 December 2015), 21 people were killed, 8 of them are children and one woman and 145 casualties, 31 of them are children and 17 women by Saleh–Alhouthis' militias as posted by one of the activists.
In a report of the Media Center of the Yemeni Revolution, '163 forced disappearance by Saleh–Alhouthis' militias during Geneva talk (from 15 to 24 December 2015), 4 of them are children, 30 students, 2 academicians, 12 teachers and 1 physician. The kidnapped people in Taiz were 2.

According to local observers, the number of the truce violations by Saleh–Alhouthis' militias is more 250 violations in the areas of Aljahmalia, Alkamp, Kalaba, Wadi Aldahi, Aldhabab and Almisrakh district. As a result of these violations, the fighter of the Public Resistance did the same. Moreover, the Arab–Coalition forces had 5 airstrikes during the first two days of the truce, targeting locations of Saleh–Alhouthis' militias in the areas of Alhawban, Haifan, Taiz University Complex and Beer Basha.
Humanitarian situation:

More than 21.2 million people in Yemen are in need of the essential humanitarian aids, 14.4 million suffer from food insecurity, including 7.6 million suffer from critical food insecurity, and about 320,000 children suffered from malnutrition, while 19.3 million do not have access to clean water or health care. According to the report issued by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) on November 24, 2015. In the same report, OCHA organization registered 8875 reports on human rights violations from March to the end of November 2015; i.e. about 43 violations per a day as an average.

On the 8th of December 2015, Saleh–Alhouthis' militias seized by force five trucks of humanitarian aids in Alhawban area, taking them to the school of 22nd of May. Such humanitarian aids were distributed to the Saleh–Alhouthis exponents and a big quantity was sold to the traders and citizens, according to an eye–witness' report.

According to OCHA's report, '2.3 million people are currently displaced from the provinces of Aden, Taiz, Hajjah and Alhada, while 121,000 people have fled out of the country. 2.7 million People are in need of support and to provide them with the supplies of shelter and basic household items. The displaced people currently live in 260 schools, which consequently causes the deprivation of 13,000 children to go schools.'

According to statistics issued by the Humanitarian Relief Coalition–Taiz, '70 schools are used as shelters by the displaced people. The number of displaced people from Taiz city to the villages and other governorates reached to more than 1.3 million people.'

According to a report published by the US ambassador to the UN Security Council Samantha Power, 'In Taiz – Yemen, Alhouths prevent the entry of the aids, the children suffer from malnutrition…, people will go to impossible to feed their families.'

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**The Humanitarian Situation:**

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During December 2015, Saleh–Alhouthis tightened the siege on the city and the areas under the control of the Public Resistance. Such a siege cause the lack of many food stuff like vegetables and fruits and caused price hike up to more than 700%, i.e. one KG of tomato, potato or onion reached to 6$, one chicken reached to 20$ instead of 5$, the 5 litter of drinking water reached to 1$ and the 20 litter of fuel reached to 80$. This was reported by the observers of the network (TND) and activists in social media website. In comparison with the increase of prices reported by ' Taiz is killed by Siege' in October 2015, the percentage of price hike reached to 533% in the price of tomato, 267% in the price of potato, 250% in the price of flour and 400% in the price of drinking water.

The people who displaced from the city.

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Many activists on social media websites posted several photos of people who use donkeys and walking on foot for more than 6 hours, passing through very rugged roads in the mountains to deliver the food to the city.

Saleh–Alhouthis’ militias disallow the civilians to enter to the city in the entrance of the Palace Round and Tha’abat . There remains the entrance of the Special Forces Camp to the Kalabah area, where many of the civilians are exposed to be shot or sniped. While in the entrance of Wadi Aldahi (Rafah Entrance– the entrance to Gaza Strip from Egypt, as called by activists) people are forced to say waiting about 5 hours in order to be allowed to enter to the city of Taiz. According to an activist ‘Saleh–Alhouthis’ militias allow civilians to pass through this entrance only after 5:00 pm.> Also civilians living in Alhawban area– east of the city, are forced to rally around the city through the 60 Street, which passes to the north of the city from the west for a distance of more than two hours by car until reaching the Wadi Aldahi entrance. On December 21, 2015, phone and internet services stopped due to lack of fuel and though such services resumed working on the 25 o December, but they were working very poorly. The landlines are not working since August 2015, when the militias shelled the Central of telecommunications. And due to the lack of fuel, the cost of the 3000 litter of water
tank reached to more than $ 65. Despite the activities implemented by the NGOs like World Health Organization (WHO), which distributed over 920,000 liters, Yemen Renaissance Organization (TND member) which distributed over 2 million liters, Sofra’a Organization (2 million liters), Generations Without Qat (TND member) (99,000 liters), Wafa Initiative (90,000 liters) and the Humanitarian Relief Coalition–Taiz (over 3 million liters), there is a need of up to 3 million liters of water per a day as stated in Sphere Project standards.

Many local organizations also worked on the distribution of food like Alraeda Charitable Foundation (70 food baskets for marginalized people), Risality Foundation (100 food baskets.). Ta’ameer Foundation–TND member (1000 food baskets), Sanabel Alkhair Foundation (40 sets of winter clothing), Ben’a Charitable Association (570 food baskets), the UAE Red Crescent (1150 food baskets and Tawasi Foundation (100 food basket). However, 450,000 food baskets are needed per month for displaced families. according to the estimated statistics issued in October report of the Humanitarian Relief Coalition. Only 2090 food baskets were distributed during December 2015; only 0.5% of the actual needs. Meanwhile, Nobody knows exactly what are the quantities that were seized by the militias an distributed in areas that are under their control and are sold mostly in markets.

On the anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights– December 10, children and youth carried out silent protesting stands to show the violations and killings, destruction and siege that are taking place in the city of Taiz. On 15th of December 2015, Taiz youth also carried out 15 silent human chain to Condemned the siege and shelling with heavy weapons thought the world is keeping silent and taking no actions.

Moreover, NGOs like TND and HRC, hospitals and activists released a lot of calls and press releases reporting the crimes and the siege committed by the militias of Saleh–Alhouthis, causing a humanitarian crisis in Taiz.

In his Facebook page, Mohammed Almaqaleh– Alhouthis affiliated journalist, posted that he had a meeting with one of the German officials explaining to him the extent of the blockade on Yemen by the Saudii. The German official replied...
"If you are with the lifting of the blockade, you should first end you siege on Taiz". Then journalist Mohamed Makaleh replied: "The blockade on Taiz is just a lie and promoted by the media and that the army belonging to Taiz cannot blockade its people".

So, Taiz Network for Development (TND) calls the UN envoy Ismail Ould Cheikh Ahmed, all United Nations staff and international humanitarian relief organizations and diplomats to pay a field visit to the city of Taiz realize the size of the siege and destruction of the houses, streets and public and private properties and blockade, which is being imposed by Saleh-Alhouthis' militants against civilians in Taiz.
The Republic of Yemen's Ministry of Public Health is calling the world to ‘save the lives of 700,000 diabetics patients in the country’, as it is running short of insulin supply within a week. Even worse, Taiz has been running out of any insulin supply since last August mainly due to the siege being imposed on the city as well as the lack of fuel to be used for operating generators to keep the insulin cold in special coolers.

‘The late March 2015 political crisis in Yemen has been imparting a great deal of negative effect on the health situation of 20 governorates out of the country’s 22 governorates. It is estimated that 80% of the country’s population have been in dire need of humanitarian and health aids. We believe that 15 million persons have not been receiving proper health care up till now. It has also been reported that 6,000 health personnel have been killed in and around different health facilities in Yemen. In addition, about 28,000 people have received health care in different health facilities in the country,’ according to Dr. Ahmed Shafool, WHO’s Representative in Yemen in a press release of the Humanitarian Relief Coalition – Taiz published on UN's Sana'a website on December 15th, 2015. In fact, Taiz Governorate is considered among the country’s top governorates that is being in dire need of immediate aids and whose health system is deteriorating day after day owing to the endless siege being imposed on the whole governorate in general and the areas under the control of the locally armed Popular Resistance and the Legitimate National Army in particular.

In a press release of the Humanitarian Relief Coalition – Taiz on the 14th of December 2015 : ‘All the hospitals declared the stop of emergency units due to the lack of oxygen that also caused the clinical death of some patients and the newly born children are forced to leave the hospitals due to the same reason’.

On the 21st of December 2015, Althawra Hospital declared closing the emergency unit in the hospital because of the end of the three–month contract with the donor – The Qatar Red Cross.

Taiz’ 8 working public hospitals – AlLthawra Public Hospital, Algomheri Public Hospital, Alrawda, Alasfwa, Aldaqaf, Alhikma, Email: taiznetwork4d@gmail.com 0906771632363 – 0096742222929
لحتاجهم الماسة للآسيين الذين لا يوجد في المدينة بسبب الحصار.
وفي تاريخ 27 ديسمبر أعتمت إصدا الاستثنائي للثورة العام بتعز توفق قسم الطوارئ الجراحي بسبب انتهاء العقد مع انتقال الهلال الأحمر القطري الذي استمر لفترة 3 أشهر وكان يكلف بدفع تكاليف الفن.
ومع ذلك، استمر المداوم في البكاء علىNullOr وجود الأكسجين في المستشفيات. في مستشفى التمثيل، قادم الطفل، خلتبي الشحابي واعتنى والده نداء "أشهد يا الله"، وسبب عدم توافر مواد غسيلية لتوفير 3 حالات تنتظر الموت.
ومع ذلك، في ديسمبر، استهدف السلام المبايع لجماعة الحوثي والسعودية وصالح والمبايع من ميادين التمثيل، حيث ضمت العديد منها داخل المستشفى مثل قسم العناية العصبية والجراحة ومستشفى الراصدة وغرفة الأطباء، وتحديث في تاريخ 22 ديسمبر وصلت 3 قذيفة هون إلى بوابة ومحيط المستشفى وجريح 15 شخص منهم 3 أطفال و 3 في حالة حرجة.
وفي السادس، 22 ديسمبر، استهدف السلام المبايع لجماعة الحوثي والسعودية وصالح والمبايع من ميادين التمثيل، حيث ضمت العديد منها داخل المستشفى مثل قسم العناية العصبية والجراحة ومستشفى الراصدة وغرفة الأطباء، وتحديث في تاريخ 22 ديسمبر وصلت 3 قذيفة هون إلى بوابة ومحيط المستشفى وجريح 15 شخص منهم 3 أطفال و 3 في حالة حرجة.
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Human Rights Situation in Taiz:

- **The Right to Life:**

In a report of the Euro–Mediterranean Human Rights Monitor, ‘7049 kidnapping cases by Saleh–Alhouthis’ militias from July 2014 to the end of December 2015, 31 of them were children and 20 women. 108 people were killed by Saleh–Alhouthis’ militias, one person was illegally sentenced to death by one group of the public resistance and 51 people were killed by airstrikes of the Arab–Coalition. So the total number of deaths from the beginning of the war (26th of March 2015) reached to 1695 people. The number of the casualties was 447, 30 of them are children and 9 women. 412 of the casualties were caused by Saleh–Alhouthis’ militias, while 35 casualties caused by the airstrikes of the Arab–Coalition. So, the total number of the casualties from the war (26th of March 2015) reached 9233. Three kidnapping cases were reported against Saleh–Alhouthis’ militias.

The Local Observers Network–Taiz reported 110 deaths and casualties in Althawra Public Hospital from 17th to the 22nd of December 2015.

An activist posted that 31 people were killed by Saleh–Alhouthis’ militias during the truce (15–23 December), 8 of them are children and one woman, while the casualties were 145, 31 of them are children and 17 women.

The Yemeni Lawyers Syndicate, Equality and Equity Organization and the Legal Center reported that 152 victims in one week from 28 November to 4 December 2015, 44 deaths (11 children and 10 women), 18 of them were killed by Saleh–Alhouthis’ militias (18 tank shelling and 10 sniped), while 16 of them were killed by the Arab–Coalition airstrikes, while the casualties are 108 (19 children and 10 women), 9 of them by the Arab–Coalition airstrikes and 99 by Saleh–Alhouthis’ militias.

During December 2015, Saleh–Alhouthis’ militias fired more than 200 grad missiles and hundreds of howitzer and tank...
During December 2015, Saleh Alhouthis' militias committed the following crimes and violations:

- December 1, Adeeb Hamoud Mahdi was sniped in AlDamgha area while he was distributing water with Sofra Organization. According to the Media Center of the Yemeni Revolution in issue No. (223), 'two were killed and 17 were injured by the arbitrary shelling and one woman killed and two of her children were injured by shelling her home in Almanakh area.

- December 1 & 2, a howitzer and tanks missiles shelled water truck around which children and people were gathering to collect water, causing the death of 34 people, 21 of the area children and 29 casualties, 17 of them to be children.

- December 3, two persons were killed (Ameed Abdulrahman Naji and Edrees Abdulelah Hameed) by a missile near Alsaeeed mosque. The child Anas Basam Abdo (8 years old) was also killed a grad missile in Althawr quarter. According to the media center of the Yemeni revolution in issues No. (225 & 226), 'the child Sameer Sultan Abdulhameed was snipped from the Special Forces Camp and 6 people were killed and 8 injured by the random shelling of the residential areas and one woman was killed in Alsharaf area in Alaqroth sub-district.'

- December 4, two brothers (the 8-year child Rakan Abdul Abo Naji and his 20-year brother Abdul Abdul Abdo Naji) were snipped in Alhaseb area. The 17-year child Islam Ahmed Qasem was snipped in Sala area. According to the declaration of the leader of the Public Resistance in Taiz on 18 December, the problems of the residential areas and heavy weapons targeting different areas like Tha'abat, Aljahmalia, Sala, Alrawda, Zaid Almoshiki, Althawr, Alzahra quarter, Alkawthar, Osaifera, Sina, Almanakh, Almaroor, Wadi Aldahi, Beer Basha and other areas. The militias also fired missiles to other areas out of the city like Mashra'a wa Hadnan district, Saber Almawadem district, and other areas.

- During December 2015, the abovementioned data of the death of 34 people, 21 of the city like Mashra'a wa Hadnan district, Saber Almawadem districts, Almisrah district (particularly Misfer and Aqroth sub-districts), Halfan and Alshamaiteen. During December 2015, Saleh Alhouthis' militias committed the following crimes and violations:

- 1 December, two persons were killed (Ameed Abdulrahman Naji and Edrees Abdulelah Hameed) by a missile near Alsaeeed mosque.

- 2 December, two were killed and 17 were injured by the arbitrary shelling and one woman killed and two of her children were injured by shelling her home in Almanakh area.

- 3 December, two persons were killed (Ameed Abdulrahman Naji and Edrees Abdulelah Hameed) by a missile near Alsaeeed mosque. The child Anas Basam Abdo (8 years old) was also killed a grad missile in Althawr quarter. According to the Media Center of the Yemeni Revolution in issues No. (225 & 226), 'the child Sameer Sultan Abdulhameed was snipped from the Special Forces Camp and 6 people were killed and 8 injured by the random shelling of the residential areas and one woman was killed in Alsharaf area in Alaqroth sub-district.'

- 4 December, two brothers (the 8-year child Rakan Abdul Abo Naji and his 20-year brother Abdul Abdul Abdo Naji) were snipped in Alhaseb area. The 17-year child Islam Ahmed Qasem was snipped in Sala area. According to the declaration of the leader of the Public Resistance in Taiz on 18 December, the government forces and the militias were targeted with missiles in the following areas: Tha'abat, Aljahmalia, Sala, Alrawda, Zaid Almoshiki, Althawr, Alzahra quarter, Alkawthar, Osaifera, Sina, Almanakh, Almaroor, Wadi Aldahi, Beer Basha and other areas.

- The government forces and the militias fired missiles to other areas out of the city like Mashra'a wa Hadnan district, Saber Almawadem districts, Almisrah district (particularly Misfer and Aqroth sub-districts), Halfan and Alshamaiteen. During December 2015, Saleh Alhouthis' militias committed the following crimes and violations:

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- December 3, two persons were killed (Ameed Abdulrahman Naji and Edrees Abdulelah Hameed) by a missile near Alsaeeed mosque. The child Anas Basam Abdo (8 years old) was also killed a grad missile in Althawr quarter. According to the Media Center of the Yemeni Revolution in issues No. (225 & 226), 'the child Sameer Sultan Abdulhameed was snipped from the Special Forces Camp and 6 people were killed and 8 injured by the random shelling of the residential areas and one woman was killed in Alsharaf area in Alaqroth sub-district.'

- December 4, two brothers (the 8-year child Rakan Abdul Abo Naji and his 20-year brother Abdul Abdul Abdo Naji) were snipped in Alhaseb area. The 17-year child Islam Ahmed Qasem was snipped in Sala area. According to the
Media Center of the Yemeni Revolution in issue No. (227), "5 people were killed and 13 casualties due to the random shelling of the residential areas".

- December 5, according to the Media Center of the Yemeni Revolution in issue No. (228), 9 casualties, 3 of them are children (the 4 year old Hamas Sadeq Numan, the 10-year old Widad Mohammed Abdula and 4-year old Somia Ali Mohammed Qaid) in Almaftash area and 3 people were killed by random shelling of the residential areas in the city. Mohammed Taher Ahmed Dabwan– 20 years old, was snipped in Tha'abat area.

- December 6, according to the Media Center of the Yemeni Revolution in issue No. (229), a woman – Aum Emran, was killed by shelling her home in Althawra area and 23 civilians were killed by the random shelling of the residential areas.

- December 7, according to the Media Center of the Yemeni Revolution in issue No. (230), 3 civilians were killed and 41 casualties by the random shelling of the residential areas.

- December 8, according to the Media Center of the Yemeni Revolution in issue No. (231), two children were snipped (Ghaleb Sameer Othan – 8 years old and Ahmed Sadam Saeed – 9 years old) in Wadi Gadeed area. 3 persons were killed by shelling the cafeteria in which they were working and 6 casualties by the random shelling of the residential areas.

- December 9, according to the Media Center of the Yemeni Revolution in issue No. (232), Majda Sadeq Mohammed Abdulhameed (20 years old) was snipped nearby her home in Dar Alqoba in Almisrakh district. One person was also killed and 17 casualties by the random shelling of the residential areas.

- December 10, according to the Media Center of the Yemeni Revolution in issue No. (233), the old man Ali Saeed Ahmed Alaqel (80 years old) was snipped in Alzahra quarter and 11 casualties by the random shelling of the residential areas.

- December 11, according to the Media Center of the Yemeni Revolution in issue No. (234), 3 civilians were killed and 22 casualties due to the random shelling of the residential areas.

5 civilians were killed and 41 casualties by the random shelling of the residential areas.

6 December, according to the Media Center of the Yemeni Revolution in issue No. (229), "3 civilians were killed and 17 casualties by the random shelling of the residential areas".

7 December, according to the Media Center of the Yemeni Revolution in issue No. (230), "4 people were killed and 41 casualties due to the random shelling of the residential areas".

8 December, according to the Media Center of the Yemeni Revolution in issue No. (231), "5 people were killed and 17 casualties due to the random shelling of the residential areas".

9 December, according to the Media Center of the Yemeni Revolution in issue No. (232), "4 people were killed and 17 casualties due to the random shelling of the residential areas".

10 December, according to the Media Center of the Yemeni Revolution in issue No. (233), "5 people were killed and 17 casualties due to the random shelling of the residential areas".

11 December, according to the Media Center of the Yemeni Revolution in issue No. (234), "3 civilians were killed and 22 casualties due to the random shelling of the residential areas".
16 December, according to the Meida Center of the Yemeni Revolution in issues No. (235 & 254), "two people were killed and 16 casualties due to the random shelling of the residential areas.

- Mohammed Abdulrab Aqlan Alsamee, was kidnapped infront of Alaskari hospital.
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13 December, according to the Media Center of the Yemeni Revolution in issue No. (236), "26 casualties due to the random shelling of the residential areas.

- A youth – Yasser Abdul Thabet, was kidnapped in front of Alaskari hospital. According to the Media Center of the Yemeni Revolution in issues No. (235 & 254), "two people were killed due to shelling the gate of Althawra hospital. According to the Media Center of the Yemeni Revolution in issue No. (236), "26 casualties due to the random shelling of the residential areas.

14 December, the old man Ameen Ali Moqbel Naji (60 years old) was killed by shelling his home.

- December 15, Khalil Ahmed Mohammed Farhan (40 years old) was killed by shelling his home in Aljahmalia area. The child Mohammed Abdulrab Aqlan was killed by shelling in Sina area.

16 December, a girl and her father were killed by shelling their home in Aljahmalia area. The child Mohammed Abdul Abas was killed the legs of his father were cut off because of a mine explosion in Guba area in Alaqroth sub-district. The child Zaidan Abdul Raqeeb Aqlan bu was killed by shelling in Sina area.

17 December, the old woman Fatima Ahmed Qasem – 70 years old, was injured by sniping her in Aljahmalia area.

- December 18, 10 civilians were killed due to shelling the hoise of AB dulazz Oni in Almsar area, Alaqroth sub-district. The child Noras Mokhtar Alareqi was killed by sprinkles nearby his home and her father was injured.

19 December, the 14-year-old child Zakaria Mahyoub Qaid and Habeeb Mohammed Qaid (22 years old) were killed by sprinkles in Alberara area. 15 casualties due to the random shelling of the residential areas.

- December 20, 15 casualties, 3 of them are children due to shelling the gate of Althawra hospital. According to the Media Center of the Yemeni Revolution in issue No. (243), "three people were killed and 22 casualties due to the random shelling of the residential areas.

- December 21, according to the Yemeni Revolution in issues No. (235 & 254), "71 people were killed and 22 casualties due to the random shelling of the residential areas.

- December 22, a mine explosion in Guba area in Alaqroth sub-district. A woman – Ehsan Ali bin Ali, was snipped in Alhather village in Habeel Salaman. The 13-year-old child Raed Mohammed Hael was snipped in Alberara area. 15 casualties due to the random shelling of the residential areas.

- December 23, according to the Yemeni Revolution in issue No. (239), "a youth – Yasser Abdul Thabet, was kidnapped in Orar village in Haifan district. A woman – Ehsan Ali bin Ali, was snipped in Alhather village in Habeel Salaman. The 13-year-old child Raed Mohammed Hael was snipped in Alberara area. 15 casualties due to the random shelling of the residential areas.

- December 24, a 10-year-old child Ehsan Ali bin Ali was snipped in Alhather village in Habeel Salaman. The 13-year-old child Raed Mohammed Hael was snipped in Alberara area. 15 casualties due to the random shelling of the residential areas.

- December 25, a mine explosion in Guba area in Alaqroth sub-district. A woman – Ehsan Ali bin Ali, was snipped in Alhather village in Habeel Salaman. The 13-year-old child Raed Mohammed Hael was snipped in Alberara area. 15 casualties due to the random shelling of the residential areas.

- December 26, a mine explosion in Guba area in Alaqroth sub-district. A woman – Ehsan Ali bin Ali, was snipped in Alhather village in Habeel Salaman. The 13-year-old child Raed Mohammed Hael was snipped in Alberara area. 15 casualties due to the random shelling of the residential areas.

- December 27, according to the Yemeni Revolution in issues No. (235 & 254), "16 people were killed and 16 casualties due to the random shelling of the residential areas.
- December 21, a man and a woman were killed and one casualty in Alkawthar quarter. According to the Media Center of the Yemeni Revolution in issue No. (245), ‘a civilian was killed and 24 casualties due to the random shelling of the residential areas.

- December 22, the 18-year old child Yousef Alraimi was snipped in Alhaseb area and the 17-year old child Abdu Mosleh Hassan was snipped in Alzahra quarter. According to the Media Center of the Yemeni Revolution in issue No. (245), ‘three people were killed and 17 casualties due to the random shelling of the residential areas.

- December 24, according to the Media Center of the Yemeni Revolution in issue No. (247), ‘four people were killed and 21 casualties due to the random shelling of the residential areas. One civilian was snipped in Kalaba area.

- December 25, according to the Media Center of the Yemeni Revolution in issue No. (248), ‘six people were killed and 16 casualties due to the random shelling of the residential areas.

- December 26, according to the Media Center of the Yemeni Revolution in issue No. (247), ‘three people were killed and 21 casualties due to the random shelling of the residential areas.

- December 27, according to the Media Center of the Yemeni Revolution in issue No. (250), ‘three people were killed, two of them are children, in Alwazia district, Alahook area and 11 casualties due to the random shelling of the residential areas in the city Almazia district.

- December 28, two kidney failure patients died and 5 others are waiting for the same destiny due to the lack of the kidney wash medical materials.

- December 29, according to the Media Center of the Yemeni Revolution in issue No. (25), a woman was killed and another was injured by sniping. The newly born child Khabat Alshehabi passed away because of the lack of the oxygen cylinders in the hospital. Three people were killed and 17 casualties (including 3 women and a child) due to the random shelling of the residential areas. They lawyer Ali Mohammed Hassan Alshamary was kidnapped from his home in Alhaseb area.

- 26 December, a man and a woman were killed and three people were injured in Alhaseb area. According to the Media Center of the Yemeni Revolution in issue No. (249), ‘three people were killed and 17 casualties due to the random shelling of the residential areas.

- 27 December, a man and a woman were killed and 24 casualties due to the random shelling of the residential areas.

- 28 December, a man and a woman were killed and 23 casualties due to the random shelling of the residential areas.

- 29 December, a man and a woman were killed and 24 casualties due to the random shelling of the residential areas.

- 30 December, a man and a woman were killed and 23 casualties due to the random shelling of the residential areas.

- 31 December, a man and a woman were killed and 24 casualties due to the random shelling of the residential areas.
- December 30, the 7-year-old child Abdurrahman Mahdi Hamoud was killed and his brother was injured by a Grad missile in Alkeshar village, Mash'a'a and Hadnan district. The 16-year-old child Ahmed Mohammed Abdu was snipped and the 14-year-old child was injured by sprinkles in Sina area. Other 12 casualties in different areas in the city as reported by the Local Observers Network.

- December 31, according to the Meida Center of the Yemeni Revolution in issue No. (254), "two people were killed and 15 casualties due to the random shelling of the residential areas.

On July 11, one of the Resistance group (Salafis) executed Mohammed Abdul Alosaili in Almaidan quarter (the old city) because of insulting the leader of this group - Adel Abdu Farea (whose nakenme Abu Alabas).

The Arab-Coalition airstrikes also shelled houses of civilians during and before December as follows:

- September 2, the home of Hassan Abdul in Alrobayee village was shelled by an airstrike, causing the death of two civilians, one of them is woman and 3 casualties, one of them is a child and another is a woman; as witnessed by one of the activists there.

- November 26, 9 civilians were killed and 8 casualties in Alhad village, Mawza district; as published in Taiz City Facebook page.

- November 27, many civilians were killed and 11 casualties in Alaqma village, Mawza district; as published in Taiz City Facebook Page. The child Gawaher Haza'a and the farmer Abdulaziz Alamery were killed by an airstrike in Ra'as Alnakeel area in Alaqroth sub-district; as published in the Public Resistance Facebook page.

- November 29, many children and women were killed in in Ra'as Alnakeel area in Alaqroth sub-district.

- December 14, 10 civilians were killed and 8 casualties in Dhi Samer village in Haifan district.

- December 23, 6 civilians were killed and other casualties by airstrike in a public market in Yakhtol, Mocha district.

- December 31, the family of Ahmed Zwat (8 people, 5 of them are children and 2 women) were killed by airstrike in Alhamra'a area in Haifan District.
The Right to Travel:
Saleh–Alhouthis’ militias “prevent citizens from moving from and to the city through the entrances to the city on a daily basis, and do not allow the passage of cars at all entrances and civilians are forced to walk for more than 10 minutes at the entrance to the Wadi Aldahi. Civilians are forced to walk for more than half an hour and exposed to sniping in the area between the tour the palace and Zaid Almushki area. Saleh–Alhouthis’ militias also force people to wait at the entrances for long hours to allow them pass to other areas.

On December 15, Saleh–Alhouthis’ militias shot citizens in the Wadi Aldahi entrance to prevent them from entering the city.
On December 30, Saleh–Alhouthis’ militias took human shields as human shields at the entrance of Aldahi sneak behind them and shooting at the fighters of the Resistance’, as published in the Facebook of one activist.

The Right of Properties:
In such a war, in which thousands of missiles and rockets are fired by both warring parties, homes and public and private facilities are damaged. A report of the Humanitarian Relief Coalition – Taiz, on October 17, reveals, ‘the 3276 homes and public and private buildings were totally or partly damaged’. Another report on December 20, reveals, ‘the number of homes and public and private facilities damaged during November is 245”, while in during December many homes and public and private facilities as follows:

- December 5, the house of Sadek sharaf Mohammed Abdo in Alakarod area, Alaqroth sub–district, was bombed and other nearby houses were partly damaged.
- December 24, the home of one of the activists was shelled and damaged by a grad missile and other nearby houses were partly damaged.

In the battlefronts such as Aljahmalia, Tha’abat, kalabh, Wadi Aldahi, the university of Taiz, Almeqhaiah, Almsrakh district, Hifan and Alshamamteen and the target areas in the city such as Wadi Alqadi ,Zaid Almushki , Alznoog , Alhawd, Jarh Mountain, Alshamasi, Tahrir Street, Gamal ST, the Old City,
Sina, Mashrah Wa Hadnan and other areas, tens of houses and private and public properties were damaged. The fighters of the Resistance also cause the damage of some houses in the battlefronts, using RPG, P10 and machine guns and other weapons shells. According to reports obtained by one of the activists called (S.A.M) that the fighter of Resistance deliberately loot some of the properties as follows:

- September 25, the home of this activist' brother in 26 street was broken into, plundering everything and staying inside up to now.
- October 7, the home of this activist in Wadi Almoa'asel was broken into, plundering everywhere.
- October 9, the foundation office of the activist in Wadi Alqadi was broken into, plundering everywhere.

The Arab-Coalition strikes also cause the damage of many private and public properties as follows:

- September 2, the house of Hassan Abdullah Ali in Alrubaie area was damaged in addition to a Dihatsu truck belonging to Jamil Mohammed Ghalib Alaublj.
- November 27, the houses of some civilians in the village of Ra'as Alnaqeel, Alaqrod, Almisrakh district, were totally or partly damaged according to the report published in the Resistance Facebook page.
- November 28, the house of Abdulrahim Alkholeidy in Alhaiga village, Alakhlood, Maqbana district, was partly damaged.
- From 8 to 15 December, more than 10 houses were damaged by airstrikes in Aljahmalia area such as the houses of Gamal Muharram, Gamal Abdel Fattah, Ali Sabri, Riad Sabri and Majid Jaradi and several neighboring houses were partly damaged.
- December 14, the house of Mohammed Saaed in Dhi Samer village, Haifan district, was damaged.
- December 31, the house of Ahmed Najeeb Zawat in Alhmara'a area, Haifan district, was damage.

Tens of other houses and properties are totally or partly damaged, but not included in this report because there are not included in other reports and no official notifications received by the network (TND).
The displaced people use more than 70 schools to live in, according to the report of the Humanitarian Relief Coalition – Taiz on 17 October. The two warring parties use schools as stores of weapons, prisons and to stay in. The armed conflicts that reached to all the streets and living areas in the city caused shutting down the schools in the city and all the rural districts of the armed conflicts. The following schools were totally or partly damaged:

- September 2, a part of Alnasr school was damaged because of a missile fell down nearby the school.
- December 22, Saleh–Alhouthis' militias bombed Ibrahim Aqil School near Taiz University by mines in the classrooms.

The Right to Education:

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The Economic Situation:
The periodic report issued by the Media and Economic Studies Center in November 2015 reveals, "Taiz governorate is the most suffering from the lack of domestic gas, oil and diesel. There, the price of cooking gas cylinder reached to 40$ in the black markets; i.e. 500% higher than the official price, while the price oil exceeds 500% and 300% of the diesel price".

But in December 2015, due to the continuing blockade on the city, the prices of food rose, including tomatoes, potatoes and onions, oil and flour to more than 700% and cylinder gas to 500%, while petrol and diesel rose more than 700%, according to observers of the network.

The same report of Media and Economic Studies Center, also reveals 'that the local banks continue to refrain from supplying the Yemeni market with foreign currencies (US Dollar & Euro), while the exchange rates of such currencies went higher in the black markets so that the rate of exchanging 1 USD reached to 245 YR, i.e. 14% higher than its official exchange rate.

Saleh-Alhouthis' militias also disallow providing the banks and post offices with cash flow of the local currency. The lack of cash flow of foreign currencies also contributes in worsening the economic situation of people b. 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 (215Y.R. for 1 USD and 57 Y.R. for 1 SAR), while the exchangers use to sell such foreign currencies with black market exchanging rates (245 Y.R. for 1 USD and 62 Y.R. for 1 SAR).

Because of the war and the blockade, moreover, a large number of people lost their jobs, particularly those who work in private sector and those who depend on daily wages like laborers, porters, drivers, hawkers, etc.
### The Contributions of TND and its Members:

- Tameer Foundation for Social Development provided shelters for 100 displaced families in Al-Rubaie area and distributed 100 food baskets, self-funded and community funded.
- Generations Without Qat Organization has launched a project to distribute 99 thousand liters of drinking water to the city's neighborhoods, with funding from UNICEF.
- Generations Without Qat Organizationat has launched a cash-for-work project to provide 250 work opportunities for young men and girls in Salah, Muzaffar and Cairo directorates with funding from the UNDP.
- Yemen Renaissance Organization continues to safe drinking water distribution in the city neighborhoods quantity reach two million liters in November and December, with funding from one of the business groups.

### The TND's Members Participated in this Report:

- Tameer Foundation for Social Development.
- Afd Development Foundation.
- Generation Impact Organization.
- Youth Organization for Development and Democracy.
- Generation without Qat Organization.
- Youth without Borders Organization for Development.
- Youth Development Organization.
- Yemen Renaissance Organization.
- Feminist Association Community Development and Computer Literacy.

### إجماليات الشبكة وأعضائها:

- مؤسسة تعمير للتنمية الاجتماعية وفرت المأوى ل 100 أسرة نازحة في منطقة الربيعي مع توفير 100 سلة غذائية بموجب ذاتي ومن المجتمع
- منظمة أجيال بلا قات دانت مشروع توزيع 99 ألف لتر من المياه الصالحة للشرب على أحياء المدينة ، بمثول من منظمة اليونيسف.
- منظمة أجيال بلا قات دانت مشروع النقد مقابل العمل لتوفير فرص عمل 250 شاب وفتاة في مداريات صالة والمظفر و القاهرة ، بمثول من البرنامج الإنساني للأمم المتحدة UNDP.
- منظمة نهضة يمف تواصل توزيع المياه الصالحة للشرب في أحياء المدينة بكمية مليوني لتر في شهور نوفمبر وديسمبر ، بمثول من إحدى المجموعات التجارية.

### أعضاء الشبكة المشاركون في إعداد التقرير:

- مؤسسة تعمير للتنمية الاجتماعية Tameer F.S.D
- مؤسسة أف د. AFD
- منظمة بصمة جيل GIO
- منظمة الشباب للتنمية والديمقراطية YDO
- منظمة الشباب بلا حدود GWQ
- منظمة نهضة يمف YWBOD
- المؤسسة التعاونية للشباب YDO
- منظمة نهضة يمف YRO
- الجمعية النسوية للتنمية المجتمعية وحول امية الكمبيوتر FACDL