



**REPUBLIC OF YEMEN**  
**PRESIDENTIAL REPUBLIC OFFICE**  
Department of Human Rights and Civil Society Organizations

**Human Rights Report:**

**Violations of Human Rights  
and Humanitarian Truce**

**By The Terrorist Houthi Militia**

**From April 2, 2022, to December 31, 2023**

**March, 2024**



Human Rights Report:

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## Introduction

Human Rights are considered one of the pivotal topics that should be respected, protected, and implemented by the government's institutions. On 2<sup>nd</sup> of April 2022, The Presidential Leadership Council, within the announcement of the transfer of authority, emphasized the importance of preserving the dignity of citizens, preserving the social fabric, alleviating the effects of the humanitarian crisis left by the Houthi militia rebellion, and enhancing the rights and freedoms in accordance with the constitution and the agreements ratified by our country.

As we are keen in the Republic Presidential Office to carry out the responsibilities of protecting, enhancing human rights, and reducing their violations we monitor and document human rights violations, together with a human rights monitoring team affiliated with the department and by effective support from concerned human rights entities, the first results of which we issued this report with aiming to inform local and international public opinion of some of the violations systematically committed by the Houthi militia based on documented facts.

We, the Human Rights and Civil Society Organizations Department, realize the importance of documenting violations and crimes committed by the terrorist Houthi group, other groups, parties, or even individuals. We believe in the necessity of reflecting these violations in periodic reports and monthly briefings and delivering them to the PLC, international organizations, and the international community in order to inform the leaders of national and international public opinion addressing the human

conscience to identify these crimes that represent a violation of international humanitarian law and international human rights law since some of these violations may reach to be war crimes. Moreover, this documentation helps us to identify indicators, analyze the human rights situation, and develop the necessary treatments for them whether in official or unofficial frameworks.

Monitoring and documenting human rights violations in general reflects the department's keenness to contribute with the parties in preparing integrated legal files that preserve the victims and their families' legal rights, and for the Yemeni people their memory of against these violations, especially our country lives a critical situation which requires preserving the rights of the victims.

Moreover, these crimes and violations that are presented in this report, the period specified in this report from the 2<sup>nd</sup> of April 2023 to the 31<sup>st</sup> of December 2023, confirm without any doubt the lack of seriousness of this group in accepting peace or submitting to peace. Also, this report confirms that the Houthi group does not have the power to decide on peace and war, as it is merely a bargaining chip in the hands of external powers within the international and regional conflict files. Their actions and behaviors have proven that they work to serve the agenda of the Iranian project and its expansionist goals in the region.

**Lawyer/Ali Hassan Hazazzy**  
A head of the Human Rights and Civil Society  
Organizations Department

# Abstract

The team of the HR&CSOs Dep. in coordination with concerned human rights entities had monitored and documented, from the 2th of April 2023 to the 31st of December 2023, (24.697) a case of violation of international human rights law and international humanitarian law of which (6.557) A case of violation of international human rights law And (18.171) violations of the humanitarian truce were committed by the terrorist Houthi militia in (18) Yemeni governorates, , namely; (Ibb, Abyan, Al–Amanah, Al–Bayda, Al–Jawf, Al–Hudaydah, Al–Dhale'e , Al–Mahwit, Taiz, Hajjah, Dhamar, Raymah, Shabwa, Sa'adah, Sana'a, Amran, Lahj and Ma'rib). The violations varied between targeting civilian objects, killing and wounding outside the framework of the law, kidnapping, forced disappearance, torture, medical negligence, political trials, planting mines, assaulting public and private property, undermining the state's authorities, and occupying its institutions.



**1- Killing:** Documented numbers and statistics indicate that (1,245) citizens, including (250) children, (68) women, (37) elderly people, and (890) men. Including soldiers who lost their lives as a result of direct injury, direct killing, or causing damage.

The team was been investigated that (226) civilians were killed in indiscriminate shelling attacks, (301) by gunfire, (89) by sniper attacks, (25) by execution and physical liquidation, (21) by assassination incidents, in addition (12) killing by run-over, and (49) with other tools all of them are civilians. In terms of geographical indications of murder victims, Al-Hudaydah Governorate came in first place; (369) killings, including (89) children, (30) women, and (10) elderly people. Followed by Taiz Governorate; (145) killings, including (48) children, (14) women, and (2) Elderly people. Then Ma'rib Governorate; (128) deaths, including (28) children, (6) women, and (2) elderly people, and Al-Bayda Governorate came in fourth place with (105) killings, including (19) children, two women, and (5) elderly people. The last is Al-Jawf Governorate, with (99) killings, including (12) children, (3) women, and (4) elderly people.

**2- Injury:** Figures and statistics documented by the team indicate that (2,141) citizens were injured as a result of indiscriminate bombing operations, direct targeting with heavy weapons, and drones during the truce period, including (353) children, (139) women, (40) elderly people, and (1,609) Men, including soldiers. Statistics indicate that (885) civilians were injured in indiscriminate shelling attacks, (430) were injured by gunfire, (144) civilians were injured in sniper attacks, and (12) civilians were injured by other tools.

**1,245** 

They lost their lives as a result of direct injury or direct killing

**2,141** 

They were injured as a result of indiscriminate shelling and direct targeting with heavy weapons and drones during the truce period.



### 3- Physical and verbal assault:

The team documented (189) incidents of physical and verbal assault, threats, and abuse, including (96) cases of physical assault. Among them were (4) cases against children, (11) against women, and (2) against the elderly. The team also documented (93) incidents of verbal assault, threats, and abuse, including (3) cases of children, (14) women, and (1) an elderly person.

### 4- Torture:

**A. Death under torture:** The team verified the death of (28) detainees who died as a result of torture, and (22) others as a result of medical negligence in prisons and detention centers affiliated with the Houthi militia.

**B. Physical Psychological Torture:** The team monitored and documented (170) cases of physical and psychological torture, including (12) children, (4) women, and (13) elderly people, practiced against them by the Houthi group. For physical torture the methods of torture are varied; Between electrocution, hanging by the hands and feet with iron chains for periods of up to more than 24 hours, beating with hard and sharp objects in sensitive areas of the body, extracting nails and molars, tying the penis to prevent the victim from urinating for long periods of up to 48 hours, and prohibiting him from eating and drinking. For days, kicking in the balls.

**C. For psychological torture,** the methods of torture are varied; Between imprisonment in solitary confinement cells, the threat of slaughter, the threat of kidnapping and killing children and relatives, insults, insults to dignity, and other cruel and degrading methods of torture that are intended to annihilate the victim and destroy his personality.

**5- Arbitrary arrest.** The team recorded that the Houthi militia kidnapped (776) civilians, including (26) elderly people, (61) children, and (6) women. They were treated inhumanely and held in inhumane detention facilities, some of which were places for animals.

**776**

Civilian kidnapped

**6- enforced disappearance:** The team also recorded (126) cases of forced disappearance against civilians and activists, under fabricated pretexts and malicious charges, including (14) children, (5) women, and (4) elderly people.

**126**

Forced disappearance

**7- Political trials:** In addition to the use of unfair trials as a means of war and a field for liquidating opponents based on affiliation and opinion; During the period from April 2022 to December 2023, the monitoring team documented 126 sentences against civilian and military activists affiliated with the legitimate government, issued by courts controlled by the Houthi militia, including 95 death sentences and 31 sentences of imprisonment for various periods against political activists.

The death sentences, which are political orders to kill, were distributed in number (95), including (1) death order against a woman, (34) death orders against political and civilian activists, and (60) death orders against military commanders affiliated with the legitimate government.

The detention orders were all (31), including (28) against civilian activists, and (31) execution orders against women. The rulings issued during the period from February 2022 until December 2023 were distributed according to the courts subject to the Houthi militia.

# 126

**sentences were issued against civilian and military activists affiliated with the legitimate government, including 95 death sentences.**

**8- Damage to public, private, and facilities property:** The team documented (1,558) cases of violation and damage to private, public, and facilities property, including (1,222) of private property, (336) of public property, and facilities. (137) of properties were subjected to a whole destruction. (207) of properties were partially destroyed, while (33) of them were detonated with explosive devices, (114) of them were subjected to seizure and confiscation, (467) of these properties were subjected to raids and break-ins, (254) were looted, and (97) were subjected to a closure facility, and (31) facilities that were occupied and used as military and training headquarters.

# 1,558

**A case of violation and damage to private and public property and facilities**

**9- Planting mines:** Since the coup of Houthi against the government on September 21, 2014, the Houthi militias have planted mines. even before that in Al-Houthi's six futile wars against the Yemenis.

In residential areas, public roads, main streets, citizens' homes and their farms, and crossing places that civilians pass daily Al-Houthi planted mines, without maps or



even leaving any warning signs to prevent civilians from being harmed by them. In addition to the rates of killing and maiming caused by these mines, they also caused permanent disabilities among civilians who were exposed to them, especially children.

The floods also swept mines from areas of armed confrontations into populated areas, as a result of which thousands of Yemenis were killed and injured. During the period covered by the report, Houthi mines and remnants of war caused the death of (472) including (139) children, (32) women, and (20) elderly people, and injured (580) others, including (190) children, (49) women, and (19) elderly people. They are distributed among (16) Yemeni governorates. At the forefront of Yemeni governorates is Al-Hudaydah governorate (402) dead and wounded, including (136) children, (28) women, and (17) elderly people, followed by Ma'rib Governorate, with a total of (136) dead and wounded, including (41) children, (9) women, and (4) Elderly people, then Al-Jawf with (135) dead and wounded, including (23) children, (10) women, and (4) elderly people.

**1,052** Victims of mine planting

## 10- Violations during the United Nations Humanitarian Truce:

The total number of violations committed by the Houthi militia during the truce period reached (18,171) violations; These violations are in addition to what was monitored during the same period and varied between attacks by drones and ballistic missiles, artillery attacks, the creation of military sites and reinforcements, and the planting of mines and explosive devices, in addition to crimes of murder and injury. It was committed against civilians and soldiers in the governorates of Al-Hudaydah, Taiz, Al-Jawf, Marib, Al-Dhale'e, Sa'adah, and Hajjah.

**18,171** violations of the truce

These violations resulted in the deaths of (263) citizens and the wounding of (1,060) others, the majority of whom were civilians. The numbers indicate that Al-Hudaydah Governorate came in first place with (114) dead and (215) wounded, out of the total victims of the violations, followed by Marib with (60) dead and (329) wounded.

Al-Hudaydah Governorate, specifically its southern coastal areas, accounted for about a third of the total violations, as it was the scene of (6,503) violations,

followed by Taiz with (3,458) violations, then Hajjah Governorate with (2,567), then Marib Governorate with (2,218) violations, followed by Al-Dhale'e with violations amounting to (1661), then Al-Jawf Governorate with (1642), and finally Sa'adah Governorate with (122) violations.

**11- Violations against children:** Monitoring and documentation indicators show the human rights status of the Houthi group of children. (894) children were subjected to various violations, and the monitoring team investigated; (250) children were killed, (353) children were injured, and (61) children were arrested. (14) children were subjected to enforced disappearance and (12) children were subjected to torture; a minor child was subjected to an unfair and illegal trial that ruled him to be executed. It was also verified that (196) children were recruited on the front lines.

## **12- Violations against women:**

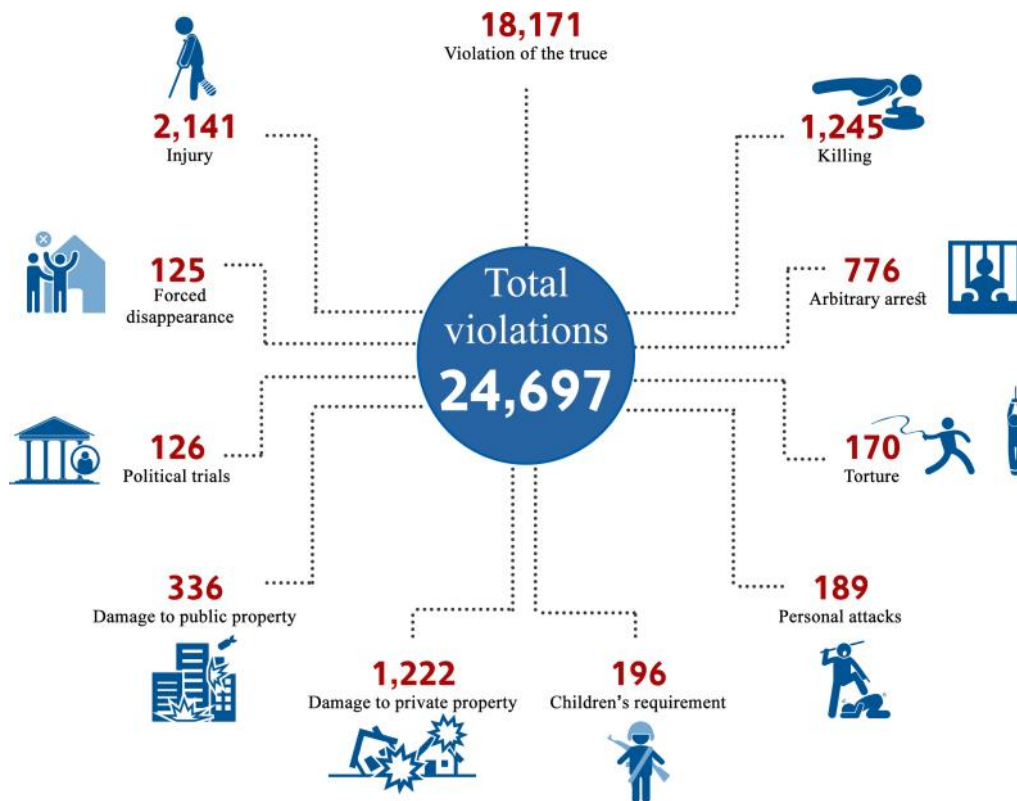
Monitoring and documentation indicators clarify the human rights situation of this group of women. The violations against them amounted to (251) cases, including (68) cases of murder, (139) cases of injury, (6) cases of arrest, (4) cases of torture, (5) cases of forced disappearance, and (4) cases in which women were subjected to... Unjust and illegal political trials.

Table No. (1) shows statistics of violations committed by the Houthi militia during the reporting period

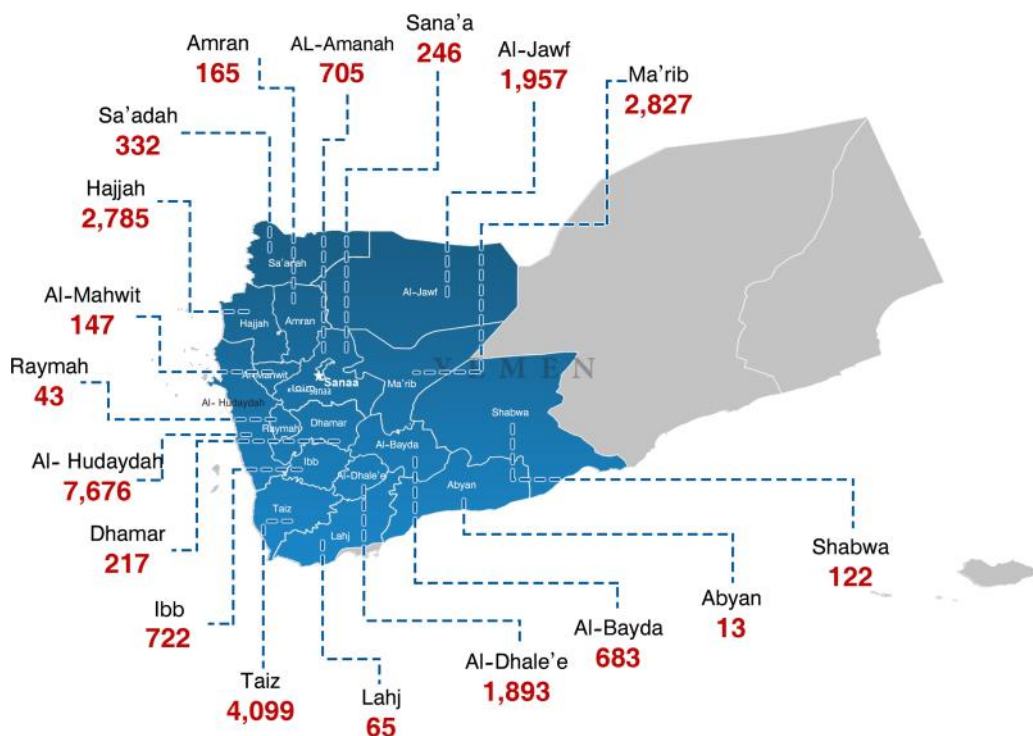
Governorate	Violations during the United Nations Humanitarian Truce	Killing	Injury	Arbitrary arrest	Forced disappearance	Torture	Political trials	Personal attacks	Children's requirement	Damage to private property	Damage to public property	Total
Ibb		49	59	102	7	38		72	7	324	64	<b>722</b>
Abyan		3	1	3						4	2	<b>13</b>
AL-Amanah		65	48	61	28	45	126	62	8	221	41	<b>705</b>
Al-Bayda		105	76	216	27	8		12	1	208	30	<b>683</b>
Al-Jawf	1642	99	138	14	7	6		3	2	45	1	<b>1957</b>
Al-Hudaydah	6503	369	477	84	19	23		9	9	137	46	<b>7676</b>
Al-Dhale'e	1661	32	165	8		1			3	19	4	<b>1893</b>
Al-Mahwit		2		20	4			1	42	14	64	<b>147</b>
Taiz	3458	145	381	38		12		3	2	48	12	<b>4099</b>
Hajjah	2567	39	133	19	1	3		1	3	17	2	<b>2785</b>
Dhamar		17	12	57	11	6		6	59	34	15	<b>217</b>
Raymah		12	1	7		3		6	1	5	8	<b>43</b>
Shabwa		43	43							28	8	<b>122</b>
Sa'adah	122	47	94	13	7	11		3	20	14	1	<b>332</b>
Sana'a		21	18	110	13	11		5	6	48	14	<b>246</b>
Amran		43	35	24	1	3		6	28	9	16	<b>165</b>
Lahj		26	32							5	2	<b>65</b>
Ma'rib	2218	128	428						5	42	6	<b>2827</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>18171</b>	<b>1245</b>	<b>2141</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>1222</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>24697</b>



Form No. (1) statistics of violations committed by the Houthi militia during the reporting period



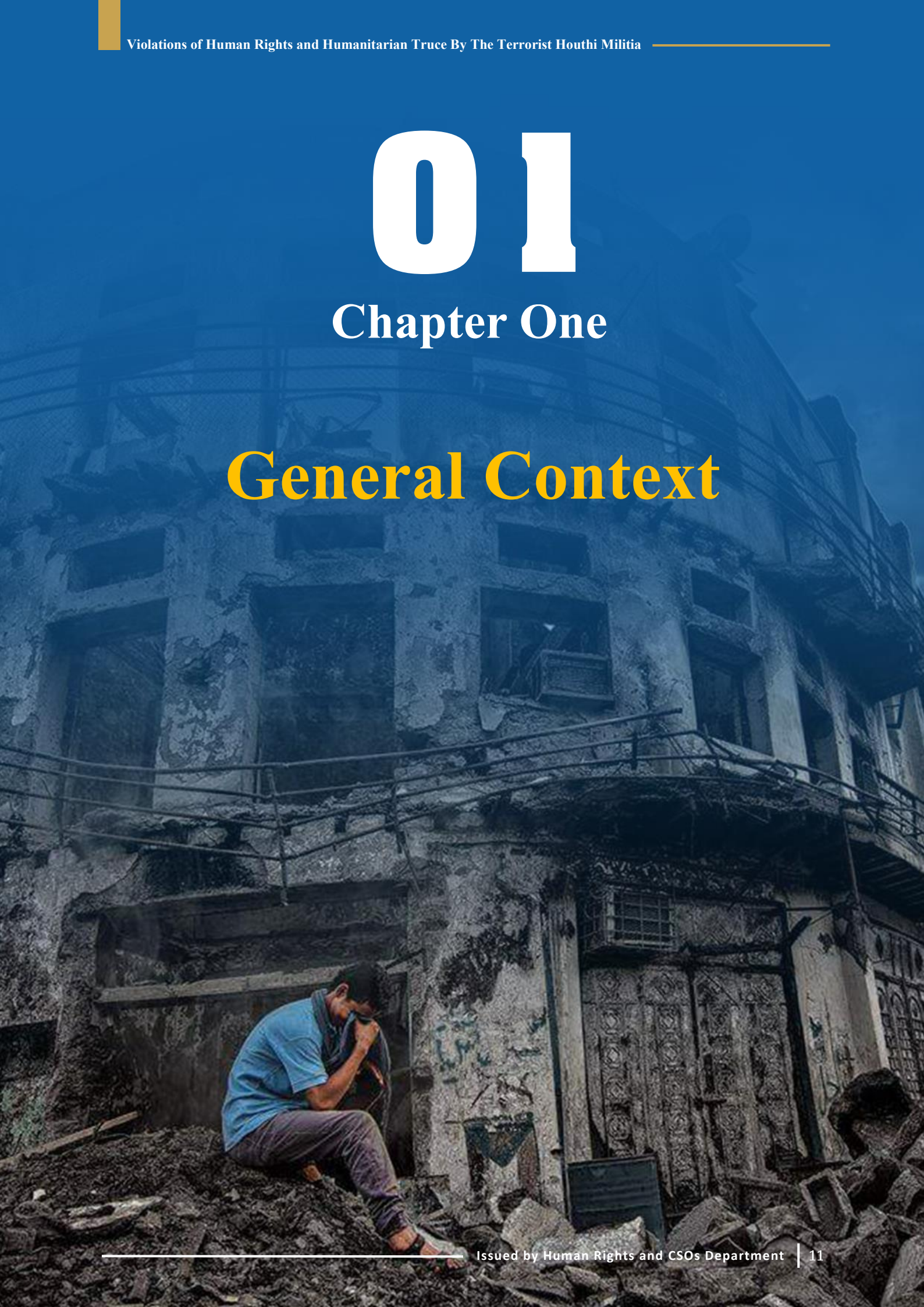
Form No. (2) The geographic scope of violations committed by the Houthi militia during the reporting period



# 01

## Chapter One

# General Context





**Firstly:**

## **General Background of the Events**

1. After the success of the so-called Islamic Revolution in Iran in 1978, which overthrew the Shah's regime; The Khomeini regime began to adopt a strategy of exporting the revolution and working to establish cells and entities affiliated with it in the Arab region. Yemen was one of the first countries in which Iran established cells affiliated with it in the Sa'adah Governorate in northern Yemen on the Yemeni-Saudi border.
2. In 1983, these cells began committing terrorist acts in the Yemeni capital, Sana'a, and some of the members of these cells were arrested and tried, while some of the leaders of these cells were able to flee to Tehran. The most famous of these leaders: (Badr al-Din al-Houthi), the father of the leader of the Houthi militia (Abdul-Malik al-Houthi), and (Salah Qalitah), the father of the prominent leader and spokesman for the group (Abdul Salam Salah Qalitah).
3. Iranian support for the Houthis continued even after Yemeni unity was achieved in 1990, as Iranian ambassadors and their military attachés, who were intelligence men, would go to perform Hajj rituals (pilgrimage) by land passing through Sa'adah Governorate (Maran) where the Houthi stronghold to spend days extending to weeks.
4. In 1992, the Believing Youth Forum was established by (Mohammed Badr al-Din al-Houthi) and (Muhammad Azzan) as a cultural forum. In 1997, it was transformed into a political movement by (Hussein Badr al-Din al-Houthi) it was named (Organization of Believing Youth).
5. In 2004, with continued Iranian support. after the Houthis completed their military arrangements and became certain that they could confront the government they began to confront the government in Sa'adah Governorate. These confrontations ended with the killing of the Houthi leader at the time (Hussein Al-Houthi), and then his brother (Abdul-Malik) assumed leadership. the wars continued in Sa'adah, extending to six wars by the year 2010. In the fifth round, the skirmishes expanded by



- opening a new front in the Bani Hashish district, one of the closest districts (Sanaa).
6. Militias took advantage of the fragile political and security situation in the country during the escalation of protests in the February 2011 revolution. They imposed military control over the Sa'adah Governorate in March 2011. Hiring (Fares Manna) as Sa'adah governor. liquidating their opponents in the governorate. The most prominent evidence of this was the attack launched by the militia on the Salafist Dammaj area began on April 21st, 2011, after the area was besieged for months. This attack resulted in a large number of civilian deaths, injuries, and the displacement of 12 thousand students of Dar al-Hadith in Dammaj.
  7. The Gulf Cooperation Council countries intervened on November 23, 2011, through the Gulf Initiative, which was approved by the Yemeni political forces at the time, thus early presidential elections were held on February 21, 2012, in which 65% of voters participated. According to presidential elections, power was officially transferred to the Vice President of the Republic (Abd Rabbuh Mansour Hadi), and the government was formed equally between the opposition and the authority.
  8. On March 18th, 2013, the National Dialogue Conference was held with UN and international blessings, and the Houthis participated in it with 36 members. Two committees were formed to discuss the Sa'adah issue and the southern issue. While the National Dialogue Conference was on the verge of success, the Houthi militias began to open fronts in several other governorates, then headed to control Amran Governorate as a gateway to overthrow the capital, Sanaa.
  9. On December 21st, 2014, the Houthi militia was able to control the Yemeni capital, Sana'a, by force of arms, after allying with the former president (Ali Abdullah Saleh). Then events continued dramatically, as follows:
    - On February 15th, 2015, the UN Security Council unanimously issued its Resolution No. (2201); In which it denounced the Houthi militia's seizure of government authorities and institutions and the use of violence to achieve political goals and their seizure of government media and its use to incite violence. demanding that it withdraw its militants from these institutions. The decision also demanded that it release President Hadi and the head of his government along with its members.
    - On February 21st, 2015, President (Mansour Hadi) was able to leave Sana'a and go to Aden governorate. declaring Aden as a temporary capital. On March 19, 2015, the Houthi militia bombed Ma'ashiq the presidential palace in Aden.

- On February 24th, 2015, the UN Council issued its Resolution No. (2204), stating that the situation in Yemen continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security. It acted in accordance with Chapter Seven of the UN Charter and confirmed the imposition of sanctions which stipulates individuals and entities that the committee established according to Paragraph 19 of Resolution No. (2140) dated (2014) determines that they are participating in actions that threaten peace, security, and stability in Yemen or providing support for those actions, but the Houthi militia's response was escalation.
- On March 21st, 2015, the militia leader announced a general mobilization decision to invade the southern and eastern governorates, and therefore President Abd Rabbuh Mansour Hadi called on the Arab League to intervene and confront the Houthi militia, which had turned against the legitimacy government.
- On March 26th, 2015, the President's request was approved. the Arab Coalition to Support Legitimacy, consisting of twelve countries led by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, was announced.
- On March 21st, 2015, the first nucleus of popular resistance against the Houthi coup arose in Marib, and Yemeni legitimacy began establishing the national army. Subsequently, the Security Council held an emergency meeting on March 22nd, 2015, and issued a presidential statement in which it strongly condemned the unilateral procedures taken by the Houthi militia.
- On March 24, 2015, the Permanent Representative of Yemen in the United Nations, Ambassador Khaled Al-Yamani, sent a letter from the President of the Republic (Abd Rabbuh Mansour Hadi) in which he informed the Security Council that "he had asked the Cooperation Council for the Arab Gulf States and the Arab League to provide support, in all the necessary means and measures, including military intervention, to protect Yemen and its people from the continued Houthi aggression."
- On March 29, 2015, the Arab Summit issued Resolution No. (625), in which it affirmed its support for legitimacy in Yemen and called on the Houthis to withdraw immediately.
- On April 14th, 2015, the Security Council issued Resolution No. (2216); In which it affirmed Yemeni legitimacy represented by the President of the Republic, Abd Rabbuh Mansour Hadi. The resolution addressed the seriousness of the situation and the humanitarian situation and deprived civilians of access to aid and humanitarian relief. It called on the Houthis to withdraw their forces, give up all weapons, release Major General

Mahmoud Al-Subaih the Yemeni Minister of Defense, and all prisoners including politicians, and end child recruitment

- The war was nothing but an option of necessity imposed by the Houthi militias. The Republic of Yemen was keen to end the war and achieve a just peace, so it agreed to negotiate and participate in all rounds of dialogue called for by the United Nations, starting with the Kuwait round, then Sweden and Geneva, and under the auspices of the United Nations, the agreement was signed. The Stockholm Agreement regarding the city of Al-Hudaydah, lifting the siege on the city of Taiz, paying employees' salaries, and transferring taxes to the Central Bank. However, the Houthi militias, as usual, evaded implementing the agreements and continued their aggression.
- On the 5th of December, 2019, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia sponsored an agreement in the capital, Riyadh, between the legitimate government and the Southern Transitional Council. It resulted in the formation of a government composed of (24) ministers. The government prepared the first political program, followed by the invitation of the President of the Republic to the first meeting of Parliament to be held in the city of Sayun in Hadramaut Governorate. Parliament approved the government's program and approved it for the first time since the coup of September 2014. The first draft state budget for the year 2019, according to the Riyadh Agreement.
- To complete the implementation of the Riyadh Agreement in March 2022 national consultations were held in the city of Riyadh to which all Yemeni parties were invited including the Houthis, who refused to attend. On April 7, 2022, President Abd Rabbuh Mansour announced the transfer of power and the formation of a PLC consisting of eight members, divided equally between the south and north of the country, headed by Dr. Rashad Al-Alimi. The Parliament held an extraordinary session in the temporary capital (Aden). The members of the PLC led to take the constitutional oath before Parliament.
- On April 4, 2022, the PLC and the legitimate government approved the UN envoy's proposal regarding a two-month humanitarian truce, which includes a ceasefire and the reopening of Sana'a Airport for humanitarian flights, as well as excluding the port of Al-Hudaydah from the procedures and regulations in force in the rest of the Yemeni ports. The truce began from (April 4, 2022, to May 30, 2022) and was extended successively from (June 1st, 2022 to August 30, 2022) then for another two months until October 2, 2022. The Houthi militia did not agree to extend it despite the continued



commitment of the government and the Legitimacy Support Coalition to reduce Military escalation.

- On December 23, 2023, the UN envoy to Yemen announced, in a statement, that the parties agreed to a road map in response to mediation from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Sultanate of Oman. The legitimate government welcomed the statement and before setting the date and place for signing the agreement the Houthi militia opened a new front on navigation in the Red Sea. Under the pretext of lifting the siege on Gaza, and as a result of these events, an

international coalition led by Britain and America was formed to protect navigation in the Red Sea. The Security Council issued a statement condemning the attacks on ships in the Red Sea, and the United States of America re-listed the Houthi group on the international terrorist list. This was consistent with the position of the legitimate government, which had announced, by a decision of the National Defense Council, the classification of the Houthi group as a terrorist group in accordance with the Yemeni constitution and law.



**Secondly:**

## **Report Methodology**

1. The HR&CSOs Dep. Adhered to internationally applicable rules during the process of monitoring and documenting violations as well as worked to adhere to international standards for the protection of human rights, national laws, and international agreements ratified by the Republic of Yemen.
2. This report was prepared and written through the work program that began the process of monitoring, documentation, research, investigation, and field investigation through a field monitoring team, as well as verification, analysis, review of data, and information collected through the field monitoring team in the governorates and the relevant official authorities. In addition to a presentation of examples of crime incidents investigated by the field monitoring team.
3. The report is based on the statistical aspect and graphical analysis of accurate information for the victims of the grave and dangerous violations committed by the Houthi militia during the period covered by this report, whether obtained from the official authorities, or reports and documents submitted by the victims, through direct communication and meetings with the victims or what was issued by official authorities and relevant human rights and humanitarian organizations. In addition to enhancing the report with monitoring models of detailed and proven facts as systematic and ongoing patterns of human rights violations.

## 3

## Thirdly:

## Legal Framework

1. These HUMAN RIGHTS (monitoring) report was built based on Yemeni Constitution and law. ensuring compliance with their provisions throughout Yemeni territory, including (Yemeni Crimes and Punishments Law No. (12) of 1994, Law No. (24) of 1988 regarding crimes of kidnapping Law No. (21) of 1998 regarding military crimes and punishments, the Child Rights Law No. (45) of 2002, the Antiquities Protection Law No. (21) of 1994, and the Law on Preventing the Use of Individual Mines No. (25) of 2005, including Article (243), which criminalizes Premeditated murder from the Penal Code, and Article 137, which criminalizes intentional bombing and arson, from the Yemeni Penal Code.

2. International human rights law (the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Protocol on Children and Armed Conflict, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and the Convention against Torture And other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment) and the rest of the agreements signed and ratified by our country.

3. International humanitarian law, particularly (the four Geneva Conventions issued in 1949 and their protocols, specifically the provisions of Article 3 common to the four Geneva Conventions, the Geneva Protocol II relating to the Protection of Victims of Armed Conflicts, and the Mine Ban Convention Ottawa)

4. Security Council resolutions related to Yemen, binding on all parties in Yemen, in particular Resolution (2216) of 2015.

5. Legal description of the conflict in Yemen: According to international humanitarian law, the description of the current conflict in Yemen is a non-international conflict to which Article 3, common to the four Geneva Conventions, and Protocol II applicable to non-international conflicts apply. This makes the Houthi militias and the violations and crimes they commit subject to legal accountability before national and international courts.

Under this legal description, the application of international humanitarian law does not affect the sovereignty of the state, or the right of the Yemeni government to suppress the Houthi militia rebellion by using armed force and to prosecute the rebels under national laws.

## Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions

1. In the case of armed conflict not of an international character occurring in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties, each Party to the conflict shall be bound to apply, as a minimum, the following provisions:

(1) Persons taking no active part in the hostilities, including members of armed forces who have laid down their arms and those placed hors de combat by sickness, wounds, detention, or any other cause, shall in all circumstances be treated humanely, without any adverse distinction founded on race, color, religion or faith, sex, birth or wealth, or any other similar criteria.

To this end, the following acts are and shall remain prohibited at any time and in any place whatsoever with respect to the above-mentioned persons:

(a) violence to life and person, in particular murder of all kinds, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture;

(b) taking of hostages;

(c) outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment;

(d) the passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgment pronounced by a regularly constituted court, affording all the judicial guarantees which are recognized as indispensable by civilized peoples.

(2) The wounded and sick shall be collected and cared for.

2. An impartial humanitarian body, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross, may offer its services to the Parties to the conflict.

The Parties to the conflict should further endeavor to bring into force, by means of special agreements, all or part of the other provisions of the present Convention.

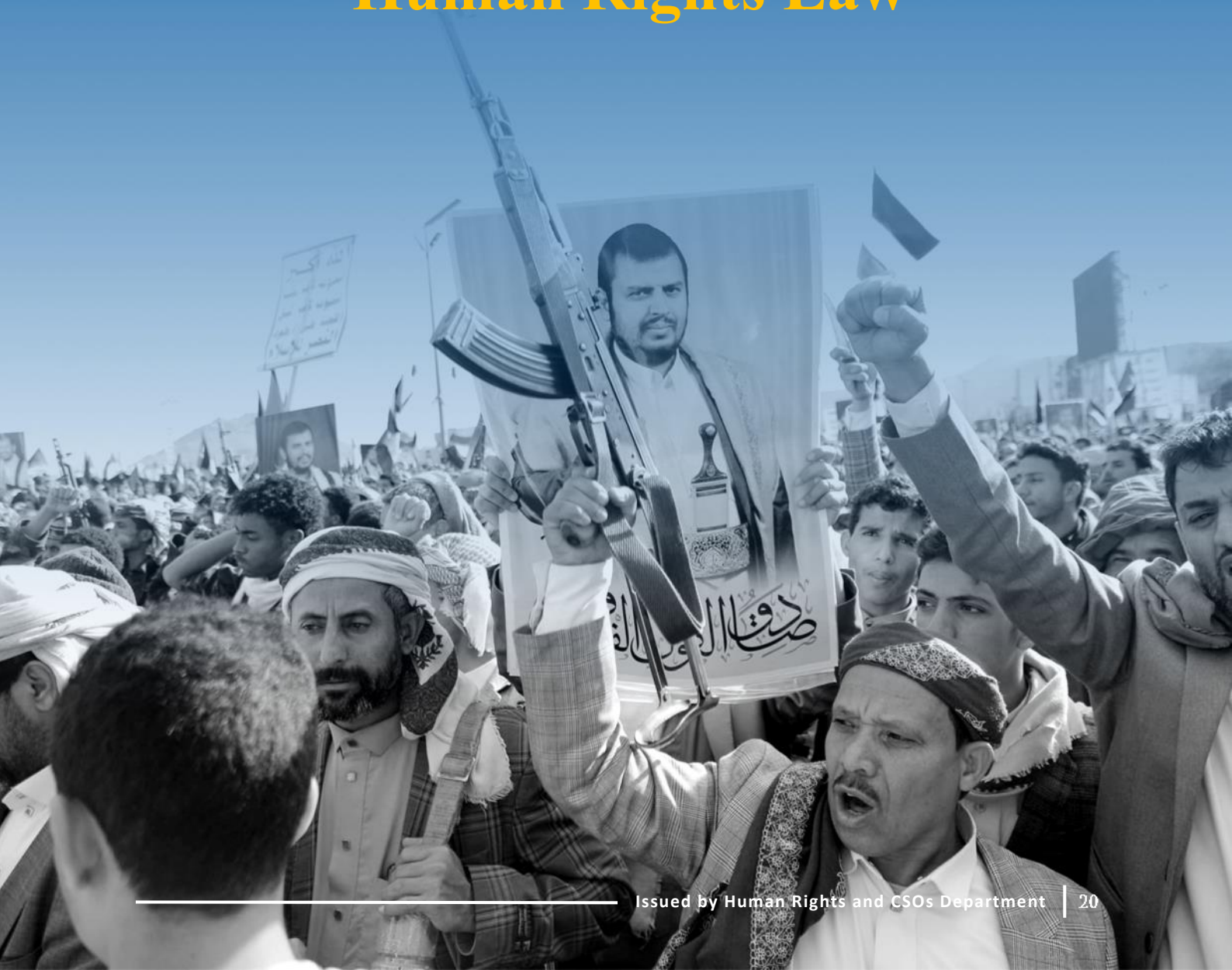
4. The application of the preceding provisions shall not affect the legal status of the Parties to the conflict.



# 02

## Chapter Two

### Actions Violate International Human Rights Law



**Firstly:**

## **The Assault on The Right to Life and Physical Integrity**

The right to life is an innate and inherent right that is interconnected and integrated with the rest of HUMAN RIGHTS including the right to physical integrity which is considered one of the closest rights and is closely linked to it. It is one of the sacred rights that may not be violated unjustly whether in natural circumstances or a state of emergency. From this standpoint, all divine laws and religions forbid the killing of a human being as well as man-made laws and constitutions, and international agreements and covenants. We will explain some of the Houthi militia's violations of the human right to life and physical integrity according to the following cases: -

### **1. Killing**

**1-1** the facts and events included in the report; It is clear that the Houthi militia since the beginning of the events has not respected the right to life and physical integrity or adhered to the legal protection assigned to it, which was provided to it by international charters and agreements and national legislation. Heavy and medium weapons, sniper attacks, and mines continue to claim more innocent lives in several governorates where conflict is taking place.

**1-2** Documented numbers and statistics indicate that (1,245) citizens, including

(250) children, (68) women, (37) elderly people, and (890) men, including soldiers, lost their lives as a result of direct injury or direct killing. The team confirmed that (226) were killed. Civilians were killed in indiscriminate shelling attacks, (301) were killed by gunfire, (89) were killed by sniper attacks, (25) were killed by execution and physical liquidation, (21) were killed in assassination incidents, in addition to the killing of (12) by being run over, and (49) by other tools, all of them civilians.

**1-3** In terms of geographical indications of murder victims; Al-Hudaydah Governorate came in first place with

(369) killings, including (89) children, (30) women, and (10) elderly people. Then Taiz Governorate came in second place with (145) killings, including (48) children, (14) women, and (2) Elderly people. Ma'rib Governorate came in third place with (128) deaths, including (28) children, (6) women, and (2) elderly people. Al-Bayda Governorate came in fourth place with (105) killings, including (19) children, two women, and (5) elderly people. Finally, Al-Jawf Governorate with (99) killings, including (12) children, (3) women, and (4) elderly people.

## 2. Injury

**2-1** Numbers and statistics documented by the team indicate that (2,141) citizens were injured as a result of indiscriminate bombing operations, direct targeting with heavy weapons, and drone aircraft during the truce period, including (353) children, (139) women, (40) elderly people, and (1,609) men, including military personnel. Statistics also indicate that (885) civilians were injured in indiscriminate shelling attacks, (430) were injured by gunfire, (144) civilians were injured in sniper attacks and (12) civilians were injured by other tools.

**2-2** This case of systematic targeting of civilians is considered a criminal act according to national legislation and international humanitarian law, which has established binding rules for the protection

of civilians that apply to states and non-state armed groups. Among those principles in international humanitarian law is the principle of immunity of civilians, which prohibits attacks on them, as well as attacks that harm Randomly, it constitutes war crimes and serious violations of international humanitarian law.

## 3. Physical and Verbal Assault

The team documented (189) incidents of physical and verbal assault, threats, and abuse, including (96) cases of physical assault. Among them were (4) cases against children, (11) against women, and (2) against the elderly. The team also documented (93) incidents of verbal assault, threats, and abuse, including (3) cases of children, (14) women, and (1) an elderly person.

## 4. Torture

**4-1** Torture of detainees, according to international law, is considered a war crime or a crime against humanity. This is confirmed by Article 7 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court - under the heading of crimes against humanity - through the multiplicity of acts that constitute if committed within the framework of a large-scale attack, Or systematically directed against a group of civilians, and among those acts is Paragraph No. (6) torture, i.e. intentionally inflicting severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, on a person who is

under the supervision and control of the accused, etc., as specified in Article (8) of the Basic Law. The International Criminal Court, under the name of war crimes, paragraph (a) Grave Breaches of the Geneva Conventions, of August 12, 1949, meaning any of the following acts against persons or property protected by the relevant provisions of the Geneva Conventions, including Paragraph (2) Torture and inhuman treatment.

**4-2** Detainees and forcibly disappeared persons in the prisons of the Houthi militia, of all age groups and nationalities, are subjected to torture including children, women, and the elderly. The militia practices the most horrific types of torture using multiple methods, including severe beatings, electric shocks, hanging, and making the detainee assume certain painful and painful positions for his body for long periods, such as remaining standing, squatting, or hanging by the legs. Deprivation of food and drink, deliberate starvation, dousing detainees with filth and dirt, cramming detainees into narrow and dirty prisons, placing them in dark solitary confinement cells for weeks and months, and other various and dangerous types of torture. These brutal practices lead to the death of some victims under torture, while some emerge. The other of these detainees suffer from permanent physical disabilities, such as total and partial paralysis, weakness, loss of vision,

or loss of memory, not to mention the bad psychological effects that may accompany the victim for the rest of his life, which may affect his life and the life of his family in general.

**4-3** The team monitored 2,277 cases of disappeared persons and detainees who were subjected to torture by the Houthi militia from September 2014 until the end of 2023. The team also monitored (170) cases of torture practiced by the Houthi militia in its prisons and detention centers during the period from April 2, 2022, until December 31, 2023, throughout the regions and governorates under its control.

**4-4** The team also verified the death of (28) detainees who died as a result of torture, and (22) others as a result of medical negligence in prisons and detention centers affiliated with the Houthi militia. Below are some examples and facts of cases of torture committed by the Houthi militia, which led to death during the period covered by this report.

- a) **The incident of the killing of the citizen, Hisham Abdel Aziz Al-Hakimi (44 years old) because of torture.** On the evening of Tuesday, October 24, 2023, the Houthi militia called the family of Hisham Abdel Aziz Al-Hakimi (44 years old), the security and safety official at Save the Children International, to receive his body, and told them that he died in prison, as a



result of a heart attack, and the militia had kidnapped Al-Hakimi (50) days ago when he was returning from work on Saturday, September 9, 2023, from one of the streets of the capital, and took him blindfolded and deposited him in its security and intelligence prison, and on the same day. During which he was kidnapped, he was returned to the house accompanied by some gunmen. The house was raided and searched, and all devices were confiscated, including his wife's phone and the iPads belonging to his four children. The family was threatened not to report or publish the circumstances of his arrest, and some of Al-Hakimi's friends asked his family not to talk about him. The story of his kidnapping to preserve his life, hoping to release him, as happens with some detainees which is what the family adhered to until the night, they were notified of coming to receive his body. His family refused to receive his body and demanded an autopsy to find out the causes of death, especially since they were prevented from visiting him, hiring a defense lawyer, or finding out. The reason for his arrest violates all rules of international human rights law and national law.

**b) The incident of the killing of the prisoner Muhammad Ahmed Abdullah Wahban (22 years old),**

because of torture The Houthi militia physically liquidated the captured soldier / Muhammad Ahmed Abdullah Wahban (22 years old) from the Al-Madan District in Amran Governorate, who has been in the military prison (Weapon Palace) since he was captured. In Sanaa, the young man Wahban had been captured by the Houthi militia in the Mas camp in Al-Jawf Junction in Marib, on November 14, 2020, then the so-called military court of first instance affiliated with the militia issued a ruling against him on August 15, 2022. He was sentenced to death on charges of what it called aiding "aggression." Then the ruling was appealed and he was sentenced to seven years in prison. The victim like the rest of the prisoners, abductees, and those forcibly detained in the Houthi militia's detention centers was subjected to the worst types of psychological and physical torture, deprivation of health care, and ill-treatment which all prompted him to go on a hunger strike.

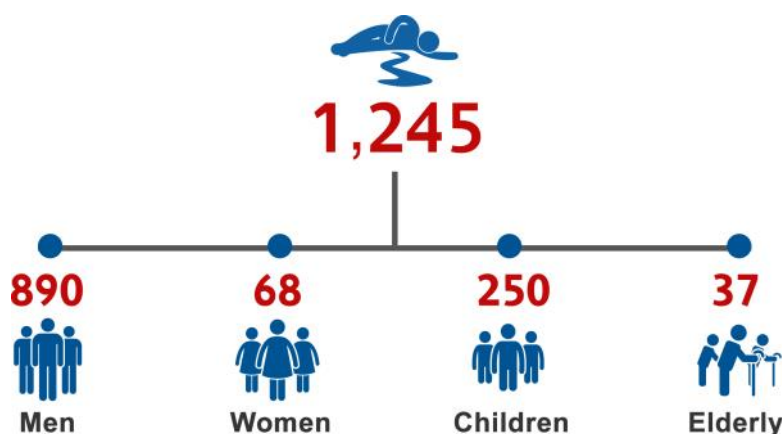
**c) The killing of Rami Hassan Muhammad Ghazi (22 years old) because of torture.** In December 2021, a killing incident was monitored by the security supervisor of the Houthi militia, Khaled Al-Naami, who kidnapped the young man (Rami Hassan Muhammad Ghazi, 22 years

old) two days after his kidnapping, they transferred him to the headquarters. Preventive Security in the city of Hajjah, and after five months, specifically on April 5, 2022, his family was informed that their son was in the morgue of the Republican Hospital in the city of Hajjah. After the family members saw his condition and

the effects of torture and beatings on his body, they refused to receive the body until the perpetrators were identified since their victim's son was healthy. Before he was arrested, according to the testimony of witnesses (Z A A) and (A A S) who were heard by the monitoring team

**Table No. (2) Showing Murder Cases by Age Group and Geography**

Governorate	Children	Men	Elderly	Women	Total
Execution and physical liquidation	1	23	1		25
Assassination		20	1		21
Killing by other tools	15	20	1	13	49
Killing by medical negligence	7	15			22
Killing by torture	2	25	1		28
killing by run-over	1	9	1	1	12
Killing by a gunshot	33	252	6	10	301
killing by bombing	38	179	2	7	226
Killing by sniping	14	66	4	5	89
Killing by mines	139	281	20	32	472
<b>Total</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1245</b>



# 2

## Secondly:

### Assault on The Right to Freedom and Dignity (Crimes of Arbitrary Arrests and Enforced Disappearances)

#### 1. Arbitrary Arrest

**1-1** Arbitrary Detention: Defined according to what legal scholars have defined as detaining the freedoms of individuals in known places of detention for political purposes not linked to criminal crimes carried out by the executive or (de facto authority) without the presence of arrest or subpoena orders from the competent judicial authority and without charges being brought against them criminal.

**1-2** The Yemeni Constitution and laws prohibit arbitrary arrests, in accordance with Article (48) of the Constitution, and the Yemeni Criminal Procedure Law No. (13) of 1994 stipulates those arbitrary arrests that are not based on any legal justification are not permitted. Rather, the law considers them a serious crime that cannot be waived. By the statute of limitations, and the law

punishes it with five years imprisonment for anyone who practices it, orders it, or participates in accordance with the text of Article (246) of the Crimes and Penal Code No. (12) of 1994. Then the Yemeni legislator followed it with Article (247) of the same law, which stipulated the punishment for anyone who established or prepared special prisons for imprisonment for three years.

**1-3** In addition, international law considers illegal arrest and detention a crime in accordance with the provisions of Article (9) Paragraph (11) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and Articles (9 and 12) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights issued on December 10, 1948 affirmed “the inadmissibility of Arbitrary arrest, detention, or exile of any person, and no one shall be

subjected to arbitrary interference in his private life, family, or home...etc.”

**1-4** Arbitrary arrests have had consequences that harm both society and individuals. Arbitrary arrests undermine the rule of law and its institutions. violate basic human rights such as the right to life, liberty, and security. Also, leaves profound physical and psychological effects on the psyche of the detainee and his family.

**1-5** Since the Houthi coup against power in 2014, the Houthi militia has continued to practice large-scale arbitrary arrests against Yemeni citizens. These arrests have affected all segments of society, men and women, including civilians, journalists, political activists, and human rights activists. These detainees are often subjected to torture and physical and psychological violations.

**1-6** Through arbitrary arrests the Houthi militia sought to achieve several goals including: silencing voices that criticize it and instilling terror and fear in the hearts of opponents. Including politicians, journalists, and activists, establishing its control over the country, suppressing the population, and subjecting them to it. The Houthi militia also uses arbitrary arrests to earn money by taking ransoms. Financial compensation in exchange for releasing some detainees or bargaining with them for sums of money, especially if

the detainee is a merchant or has property and financial assets. Detainees are detained in very poor places, in terms of limited space, lack of cleanliness, and scarcity of food and drink. Detainees in militia prisons often are subjected to physical and psychological torture such as beating with hands and feet, also beating by wooden and iron tools. Wounding the detainee with sharp objects, electrocution. Indecent assault whether by threat of rape or actual rape. Threatening the detainee with his family and children, depriving him of communication with the outside world, and threatening and accusing him of murder.

**1-7** During the period from April 2022 to December 2023, the team monitored the Houthi militia kidnapping and arbitrarily arresting (776) civilians including (26) elderly people, (61) children, and (6) women. Detainees were treated inhumanely and held in inhumane detention facilities some of which were designated for animals. These are some examples of arbitrary arrests carried out by the Houthi militia during the period from April , 2022, until December 2023;

**776**

**Kidnapped and  
arbitrarily detained**



- a. **Arbitrary arrest of citizen Faris Hassan Thabet Harmal (43 years old).** While citizen Faris Hassan Thabet Harmal (43 years old) was filming a live broadcast of the September 26 Revolution torch lighting ceremony in Tahrir Square in the capital, Sana'a, and the popular celebrations that followed the torch lighting ceremony on Monday, September 25, 2023, Faris Hassan Thabet Harmal was surprised by Houthi militia militants attacking the celebrators and arrested them to several crews in preparation to transfer them to prisons and detention centers. He continued to document those arrests and broadcast live. Some of the gunmen noticed that Faris was filming what they were doing, so he was immediately arrested and thrown into the Al-Omari section prison on Khawlan St. with a group of young men who were celebrating. The victim is one of the notables of Amran Governorate and the grandson of the September rebel Sheikh Thabet Harmal. He previously held the position of "Director General of the Youth Sports Office in Amran Governorate" and a graduate of the Faculty of Commerce at Sana'a University. He was born in 1980, married, and currently lives in the Al-Buniya area in the Tahrir District. He was released after that on Monday, October 2, 2023.
- b. **The incident of arbitrary arrest of educational activist Abu Zaid Abdul-Qawi Naji Al-Kumaim (56 years old).** On Sunday, October 8, 2023 the Houthi militia arbitrarily arrested the president of the Yemeni Teachers Club and educational activist Abu Zaid Abdul-Qawi Naji Al-Kumaim (56 years old), after storming his house and intimidating him. Women and children, against the backdrop of his establishment of the Yemeni Teachers Club and his demand that the militia disburse teachers' salaries in areas under its control, which have been suspended for seven years, as forces affiliated with the Houthi militia, led by an official in the militia's security and intelligence service named "Khaled Sharaf Al-Din," surrounded Al-Kumaim's house in the morning. On Taiz Street in Al-Safiya District, where he lives with his wife and daughters, they tried to open the door of his apartment, and terrorized the women in the house, demanding that the man surrender himself. The militia members besieging the house claimed that Al-Kumaim was accused of "cooperating with the aggression." Human rights figures and notables gathered next to the house. Al-Kumaim, and they entered the house, where they met him in light of the continued siege of the house. He told them that he only wanted his salary and

the salary of the teachers, and this is what bothered the militia. Hours after the siege, a member of the specialized criminal prosecution under the control of the militia came to the house to convince Al-Kumaim to surrender himself without resistance. The militia forces took him to prison.

## 2. Enforced disappearance

**2.1** The crime of enforced disappearance is considered one of the most heinous crimes committed against humanity, and it is defined in Article 2 of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance<sup>(1)</sup> by saying: For the purposes of this Convention, “Enforced disappearance” means arrest, detention, kidnapping, or any other form of deprivation of liberty carried out by agents of the State, or by persons or groups of individuals acting with the support or consent of the State, followed by a refusal to acknowledge the deprivation of the person’s liberty or concealment of the fate of the disappeared person or his whereabouts, which deprives him of the protection of the law as defined by Article (7) Paragraph (2) Clause (2) of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court;

It means: “the arrest, detention, or kidnapping of persons by a state or political organization with its permission, support for this act, or its silence thereon, and then its refusal to acknowledge the deprivation of these persons of their liberty or to provide information about their fate or whereabouts with the aim of depriving them of the protection of the law.” for a long period of time,” and the aforementioned Rome Statute considered enforced disappearance a crime against humanity under Article (7) Paragraph (1) Clause (1), in addition to that, Article (3) of the International Convention. referred to above, which is confirmed by the provisions of Article (9) Paragraph (11) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as Articles (9 and 12) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, issued on 12/10/1948; those articles affirmed that no one may be arbitrarily arrested, detained, or exiled, and no one may be subjected to arbitrary interference in his private life, family, or home.

**2.2** The Houthi group has hidden its opponents, and the team has recorded (126) cases of enforced disappearance against civilians and activists, under fabricated pretexts and malicious charges,

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(1) The International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance is an International Human Rights document. Its formula was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 20, 2006. It was opened for signature on February 6, 2007, and entered into force on December 23, 2010. The Republic of Yemen, represented by the government, will work in cooperation with Parliament to complete the procedures for ratifying the agreement.

including (14) children, (5) women, and (4) elderly people. These are some examples of enforced disappearance incidents practiced by the Houthi militia during the period from April 2, 2022, until December 31, 2023.

a. **The forced disappearance of Sheikh Shawqi Ahmed Al-Salahi (55 years old).** Head of the General People's Congress branch in Al-Tawila District, Al-Mahwit Governorate. The Houthi militia arrested him on Saturday, July 8, 2023, immediately after he got off the plane at Sana'a International Airport, while returning from a medical trip. Immediately he forcibly disappeared, not knowing the direction to which the victim was taken, nor the charge that the militia had prepared for him. After a

few days under tribal pressure from the sheikhs and notables of Al-Mahwit Governorate, the militia responded to the tribal pressures and released him. Sheikh Al-Salahi held the position of Director General of Al-Tawila District before the militia removed him and appointed a replacement for him, one of its leaders, the Houthi supervisor / Mohsen Al-Saqqaf.

b. **dozens of people have been forcibly disappeared in the prisons of the Houthi militia since the beginning of the war in 2014 until the time of writing this report. The fate of some of them is still unknown,** and their families are searching for them to no avail.



**Thirdly:**

## **Assault the Right to Freedom of Opinion, Expression, and A Fair Trial**

### **1. Assault on the Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression**

**1-1** The severity of the violations and attacks committed by the Houthi militia against journalists and media professionals has escalated in violation of all international conventions and HUMAN RIGHTS principles that granted journalists special protection from assault and criminalized all forms of restriction of media freedoms. The militia deliberately and systematically targets them to hide the truth of the violations it is practicing of human rights and international humanitarian law. The Houthi continued its approach since the beginning of its coup against legitimate authority.

**1-2** The right to freedom of opinion and expression is considered one of the most fundamental rights. It has been affirmed in all international conventions and norms. The most notably the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. The two international covenants were issued in 1966. Article

(19) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights stipulates that (every person The right to freedom of opinion and expression includes embracing opinions and ideas without restriction). The Yemeni Constitution, in Article 48, affirms freedom of opinion and expression by saying: “The state guarantees freedom of thought and expression of opinion through speech, writing, and photography.”

**1-3** Although International Human Rights Law is essentially binding on states, non-state armed groups and militias must adhere to and respect basic human rights standards when exercising governmental functions in a particular territory as stipulated in Security Council Resolution No. (1193) of 1998, (1479) 2003, and Paragraph (41) of Document A/HRC/ 2/7) Therefore, the rules of International Human Rights Law apply to violations by the Houthi militia, which is also confirmed by the reports of the Group of Experts of the Security Council.



**1-4** The Monitoring and Documentation Team monitored some violations of freedom of opinion and expression (media freedoms) during the period from April 2 , 2022, to December 31, 2023. Total No. (77) violation cases, distributed among (3) killings, (9) injuries, (19) arbitrary arrests (5) forced disappearances, (7) cases of torture, (15) personal attacks, and (19) storming, closing and looting of media institutions including the following two incidents: -

**A. The arrest and killing of the citizen (Hamdi Abd al-Razzaq) in Ibb Governorate:** The incident can be summarized according to the testimony of witnesses (A Q M A) and (M A M Y). In early October 2022, the Houthi group in Ibb Governorate arrested the victim Hamdi Abd al-Razzaq al-Khawlani his nickname (Al-Mukhal) because of his criticism of the behavior of the Houthi group in his videos on social media. Abd al-Razzaq al-Khawlani criticized with videos about the deteriorating living conditions of citizens, and the victim (Abd al-Razzaq al-Khawlani) remained detained under torture in the group's prisons in Ibb Governorate until they took him out of detention, but on top of the coffin was a dead man after they killed him from the severity of torture. On March 23, 2023, he was buried in Ibb governorate. Large crowds came out at his funeral and turned into a popular

demonstration and uprising against the militias in Ibb governorate, where the mourners were screaming, "There is no god but God, and Houthi is the enemy of God." This caused great terror among the militias, they launched a major security and military campaign immediately after the funeral, and they made large arrests in Ibb governorate of activists and media professional participants in the funeral and stormed their homes. Several activists were arrested, including: (Ali Al-Siyaghi - Muhammad Al-Naja - Haitham Ahmed Al-Hadrami - Bahjat Al-Shara'i - Haitham Hassan Dahaq - Muhammad Al-Shaiba - Ali Ressam - Muhammad Al-Shehab).

**B. The attack on the journalist Majli Al-Samadi and the closure of the "Voice of Yemen" radio station** On Monday, January 1, 2024, the journalist Majli Al-Samadi was attacked and beaten in front of his house in Sana'a. his car windows were smashed, by three armed Houthis. The attack came against the backdrop of a publication by the journalist that he published a day before attacking him because he objected to the ruling of the Houthi Court of Appeal, issued on the same day as the publication, Sunday, December 31, 2023 which ruled to overturn the court of first instance's ruling invalidating the Houthi militia's confiscation of "Voice of Yemen" radio, which it owned, and upheld the looting

and confiscation procedures, as the militia confiscated the radio on January 25, 2022, and closed its broadcast, which was broadcasting on frequency (98.1) in the capital secretariat and the surrounding areas. As a result of the assault, journalist Al-Samadi suffered several bruises and bruises on his head and various parts of his body, and a large pool of blood in various parts of his body. This is the second time that Al-Samadi has been attacked and beaten by armed Houthi groups, as he had previously been severely beaten in September of last year 2023.

**C.Arresting Judge Abdul-Wahab Muhammad Qatran.** At dawn on Tuesday, January 2, 2024, the Houthi militia imposed an armed siege on the house of Judge Abdul-Wahab Muhammad Qatran, located in the Al-Zira'a neighborhood in Tahrir District. At around ten o'clock in the morning, Houthi militants stormed the house, arrested the judge and his male sons were taken to military vehicles that were waiting outside the house. They detained them in those armored vehicles for several hours. Another group of militants searched the house, tampered with its contents, and confiscated the family's phones and computers. In front of a large crowd of

neighbors who were present during the raid and arrest, Houthi militants displayed bottles of various shapes of alcoholic types. They told the crowd in front of the house that they found those wines in Judge Qatran's house. on Friday, January 5, 2024, the family received a call informing them that he was detained in the Security and Intelligence Prison (formerly the Political Security Prison) and that they could visit him. After twenty-three days of only one visit, specifically on Sunday, January 29, 2024, "Ahmed," Judge Qatran's son, received a phone call from his father, not exceeding 20 seconds, told him, "I am dead." Then immediately the Houthi elements hung up the phone. Judge Qatran's voice was not heard after that. In violation of all the rules of International Human Rights Law and National Law which stipulates that a judge enjoys judicial immunity that prevents his imprisonment without the knowledge of the judicial authority. The monitoring team received a document issued by a person impersonating the Speaker of the Parliament directing the judge to be released because his imprisonment is against the law.

Table No. (3) showing the Houthi militias' violations of freedom of opinion and expression

Names	Killing	Injury	Arbitrary arrest	Forced disappearance	Torture	Personal Assault	Storming, closing, and looting media institutions	Total
Ibb	1	3	7			4	6	21
AL-Amanh		4	9	4	7	11	13	48
AL-Baydha		1						1
Al-Hudaydah		1	2					3
Hajja	1							1
Sana'a				1				1
Emran	1		1					2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>77</b>



## 2. Assault on the right to a fair trial (political trials)

**2.1** Judicial Authority Law No. (1) of 1991 affirms that the judiciary is an independent authority, as Article (149) of the Yemeni Constitution stipulates that “the judiciary is an independent authority judicially, financially, and administratively, and the Public Prosecution is one of its bodies. The courts are responsible for adjudicating all disputes and crimes. Judges are independent and have no authority over their jurisdiction other than the law. It is not permissible for any party, in any way, to interfere in cases or in any matter of justice. Such interference is considered a crime punishable by law, and lawsuits in it are not subject to a statute of limitations. The independence of the judiciary is a fixed and inevitable goal to achieve justice in society. If the judiciary was not independent, so there could be no justice. If justice is the basis of governance, then the independence of the judiciary is the basis of justice. The Constitution also stipulates that a fair trial is the right of every citizen, and that the accused is innocent until proven guilty in a fair trial. Article (11), Paragraph (1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 affirms that: “Every person accused of a crime is considered innocent until he is legally proven to have committed it in a public trial in which he

is provided with all the necessary guarantees to defend himself.”

**2.2** Since the Houthi militia's coup and rebellion against the legitimate authority in Yemen and its control of the Yemeni capital, Sana'a, on September 21, 2014. And its expansion by force of arms towards some Yemeni governorates and regions. The militia intended to seize judicial authority in its areas of influence and established parallel legal entities separate from the legitimate judicial authority bodies, to completely control the judicial bodies in the areas of its control. It removed judges and members of the Public Prosecution. Then appointed others according to loyalty and affiliation to the Houthi. It began to intervene directly in the procedures and course of justice.

**2.3** The militia used the judiciary and the courts in the areas under its control as a means to settle accounts with opponents of its ideology and orientation from various groups and segments of Yemeni society, by exploiting the various judiciary bodies to direct false and malicious political accusations against opponents, conduct sham and farcical trials, issue death sentences or imprisonment for long periods, and confiscate people's money unlawfully. They are not rulings, but rather orders to kill outside the law.

**2.4** Most of these rulings were issued by the “Specialized Criminal Court of First



Instance in the Secretariat” which the Yemeni government issued a decision to withdraw its powers and jurisdictions from the Secretariat of the Capital to the Specialized Criminal Court of First Instance in Ma’rib Governorate, by decision of the Supreme Judicial Council No. (22) of April 30, 2018, to suspend the salaries of its employees in areas controlled by the Houthi militia. Thus, this court become illegitimate and has no legal jurisdiction and the resulting actions and death sentences are considered orders for extrajudicial killing.

**2.5** The military courts subject to the Houthi militia issued what they called death sentences and confiscation of property and their funds to some military personnel affiliated with the legitimate government. The courts subject to The Houthi issued death sentences against opposition politicians, were issued by the Specialized Criminal Court in Sa’adah Governorate and the Specialized Criminal Court of First Instance in Al-Hudaydah Governorate in the case of the killing of (Saleh Al-Sammad) head of the militia’s political council in a mock trial that lacked the minimum standards of a fair trial against nine political opponents from the people of Tahama on August 24, 2020. The sentence was carried out on Saturday, September 18, 2021, in Tahrir Square in the center of the capital Sana’a. The execution was carried out in a

humiliating manner and a kind of healing, and before some of their relatives arrived to bid them farewell.



**2.6** The continuation of the employees of these courts to work in these courts is considered an impersonation punishable by law, but these trials are still ongoing against opponents, whether they are detained in militia prisons and basements or areas outside its control. The Security Council Group of Experts on Yemen reported that the Houthis used the “Specialized Criminal Court” in Sanaa “as a tool to suppress the opposition, intimidate political opponents, and use it in negotiations. Below are some examples and facts of the trials of political opponents by the Houthi militia during the period from April, 2, 2022, to December 31, 2023:

**A. Death sentence for civil activist Fatima Saleh Muhammad Al-Arouli (34 years old):** In response to her tweet on the X website, in which she revealed the militia’s recruitment of children and violence against women in areas under the Houthi control, the Houthi militia kidnapped the civil activist Fatima Saleh

Muhammad al-Arouli (34 years old) at a security checkpoint in the Al-Hawban area of the militia in Taiz Governorate, while she was heading from Sana'a to Aden on August 13, 2022. They forcibly hide her for approximately six months on Tuesday, February 14, 2023, she was referred to the Specialized Criminal Prosecution in Sana'a. In August of the year 2023, a year after her arrest, the militia referred her to its judicial authority, and the Specialized Criminal Court of the Secretariat charged her with "aiding aggression and intelligence with the United Arab Emirates, and uploading coordinates for the locations of the army and popular committees,". on Tuesday, 5 December 2023, the court issued a discretionary death sentence after convicting her of the charge attributed to her in the indictment. The sentencing of the activist, "Al-Arouli," came more than a year after she was kidnapped and forcibly disappeared in militia prisons in the capital, Sana'a, deprived of her most basic legal rights, and subjected to physical and psychological torture. She was prevented from visiting and has been unable to meet her family and children since she was forcibly kidnapped. She is currently in the Political Security prison in Sana'a. Al-Arouli heads the Habitat for Human Rights Development Organization, she



Fatima Saleh Al-Arouli

was previously headed the Yemen office of the Arab Women's Leadership Union of the League of Arab States, and is a women's rights activist.

#### B. Imprisonment of citizen Hanan Shu'i Hassan Al-Muntaser (47 years old):

The ruling issued by the so-called Specialized Criminal Court of First Instance in Sana'a, issued on February 22, 2023, punished the citizen "Hanan Shu'i Hassan Al-Muntaser (47 years old)" with imprisonment for a period of 12 years starting from the date of arrest. The execution of the citizen / Muhammad Ahmed Muhammad Al-Bashari on charges of uploading coordinates and communicating with the "Arab Coalition". The citizen / Hanan Al-Muntaser was arrested on July 3, 2019, her lawyer, Mr. Abdel Majeed Sabra, indicated that all the charges against her were fabricated political charges, and he confirmed in his ruling the judge did not pay

attention to the defenses presented by him and relied on the alleged statements attributed to her by the security services represented by the Houthi anti-terrorism unit. His attention was caught by the fact that the detainee was forced to sign papers whose contents she did not know and her eyes were covered, in addition, she was subjected to beatings and torture. The

lawyer Sabra reported that her health condition had deteriorated as a result of brain ulcerations due to her exposure to torture in the prisons of the Houthi militia. She remained detained in the fight against terrorism for more than two years without any legal justification. Then she was referred to the Specialized Criminal Prosecution in Sana'a, on March 8, 2021, after being investigated on June 13, 2021, the Specialized Criminal Prosecution referred her file to the Specialized Criminal Court of First Instance in

Sana'a, which sentenced her to (12) years in prison starting from the date of her arrest. It is worth noting that the victim, Hanan Shu'i Hassan Al-Muntaser, is divorced, and she was displaced from Al-Hudaydahh to Sana'a due to the war conditions. She is the sole breadwinner for her family, which consists of her mother and five children, one of whom is disabled. He suffers from brain atrophy, and after her arrest, she sometimes worked in the central prison making incense burners to help her family.

**Table No.(5) showing the political trials carried out by the Houthi militia**

Court	Execution sentences		Total	imprisonment sentences		Imprisonment Total	Total
	Men	Women		Men	Women		
<b>Central Military Court</b>	49		<b>49</b>				<b>49</b>
<b>Appellate court</b>					2	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Fifth Military District Court</b>	11		<b>11</b>				<b>11</b>
<b>Criminal Court of First Instance Specialized in AL-Amanah</b>	34	1	<b>35</b>	28	1	<b>29</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>126</b>

# 03

## Chapter Three

### Violations of the humanitarian truce and international humanitarian law

**Since September 21, 2014**, Yemen has been going through the largest humanitarian crisis it is the highest in the world that classified by United Nations reports one of them is the United Nations Population Fund's Humanitarian Response Report, which was issued in May 2023, with 21.6 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, more than 4.5 million people have been displaced due to the war, most of whom are women and children. The war has caused high levels of poverty, with 17.3 million people facing acute food insecurity, more than half of the health facilities in all governorates are not functioning, more than 4 million children, most of them female, are outside the educational system, while 90% of the population lacks electricity services, and more than half of the population still faces levels of hunger<sup>(2)</sup>. We will explain some of the effects of violations of the humanitarian truces from April 2, 2022, to December 31, 2023, committed by the Houthi militia as follows:

(2) UNFPA Humanitarian Response Report in Yemen 2023, website.

<https://yemen.unfpa.org/ar/publications> accessed on 2/15/2024



Firstly:

## The humanitarian situation and indicators of violations of the truce

1. The Republic of Yemen which is represented by its political leadership and legitimate government, the importance of justice and sustainable peace as a strategic option to mitigate the catastrophic humanitarian effects and repercussions of the war on the social fabric and the worsening economic and social conditions, and the sincere desire to move to the recovery phase and restore state institutions; The Republic of Yemen responded to all the United Nations calls for peace negotiations, to which it was called since the beginning of the war, the most prominent of which were the 2018 Stockholm Agreement and the 2022 UN Humanitarian Truce.
2. to confront the repercussions of the humanitarian crisis and its impact on the Yemenis, in pursuit of achieving comprehensive peace, the PLC and the legitimate government approved on April 4, 2022, the proposal of the UN envoy, for a two-month humanitarian truce, which includes a ceasefire and the restarting of Sana'a airport for humanitarian flights, as well as the exception of the port of Al-Hudaydah from the procedures and regulations as the rest of the Yemeni ports about regulating the import of petroleum derivatives. The truce began from April 4, 2022, to May 30, 2022, and was successively extended from June ,1st to August 30, 2022, and then for another two months until October 2, 2022.
3. Immediately after it refused to extend the truce, the Houthi militia announced its responsibility for bombing the Dabbah oil port in Hadramaut governorate with two drones, in clear violation of all international conventions and Yemeni laws. As a result, the National Defense Council issued a decision to classify the Houthi militia as a "terrorist group," and directed the government to quickly take actions and measures to implement the decision, also the Public Prosecution issued Resolution No. 17 of 2022, which included individuals and entities associated with the terrorist militia on the terrorism list. Furthermore, The Governor of the Central Bank also issued a decision listing the commercial and

economic institutions that support and finance the terrorist Houthi militia, and prohibiting dealing with them, as part of the efforts of the authorities to protect the national interests of the Yemeni people, limit its funding of the war against the Yemeni people in all Yemeni governorates, and respond to the repeated attacks by the Houthi militia on the vital and economic institutions and interests of Yemen. In this section, we will attempt to provide examples of the crimes committed by the Houthi militia and statistics of the violations and crimes committed, which were monitored by the HR&CSOs Dep. during the humanitarian truce periods from April 2 to October 2, 2022.

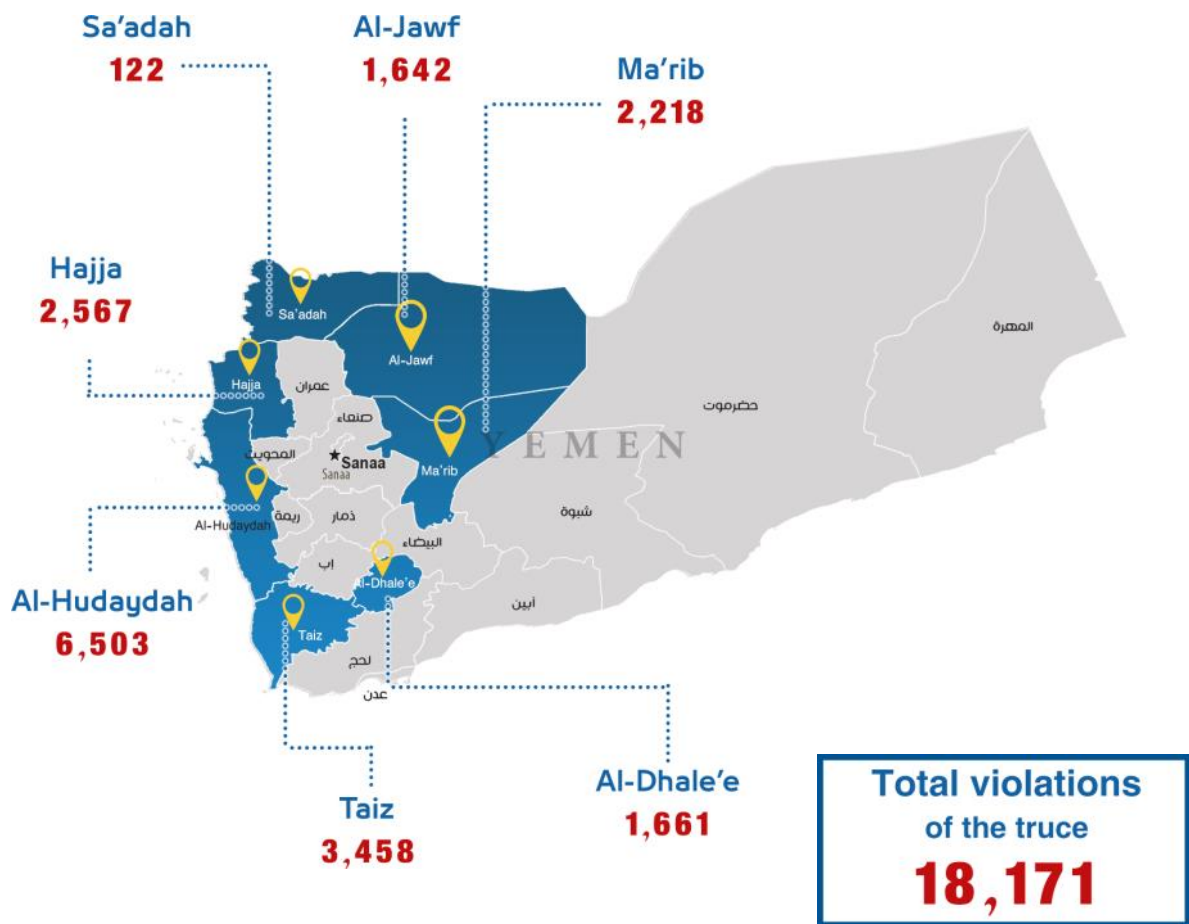
4. Indicators of truce violations: indicate that the Houthi militia, during the period of the UN humanitarian truce,

doubled the suffering of citizens, by increasing the prices of oil derivatives in the areas under its control, and increasing the attacks it launched during the truce period on many areas in Taiz, Al-Dhale'e, Ma'rib, Al-Hudaydah, Hajjah, and Al-Jawf, especially in the second month during the first truce period, the Houthi militia also escalated its attacks with missiles, artillery, and drones on government army positions and residential neighborhoods in more than one governorate, making the civilian population legitimate targets for its militants and fighters, in addition to its repeated attempts to infiltrate and raid on many fronts during the truce period the creation of combat sites, and the sending of large reinforcements to some fronts to enhance their offensive capabilities, and the most prominent of these indicators are as follows:

**Table No. (6) showing the total of violations and crimes committed by the Houthi militia during the truce**

Governorate	Total of violation truce cases
Al-Jawf	1642
Al-Hudaydah	6503
Al-Dhale'e	1661
Taiz	3458
Hajja	2567
Sa'adah	122
Ma'rib	2218
<b>Total</b>	<b>18171</b>

**Form (3) The geographical scope of the violations committed by the Houthi militia during the truce**



**Table No. (7) showing the types of violations and crimes committed by the Houthi militia during the truce**

Shooting and sniping	Drone attacks
Planting landmines and explosive devices	Missile attacks
Creating large military sites and reinforcements	Artillery attacks
Mobilizing and recruiting children	Offensive operations (infiltration and raiding)



**Secondly:**

## **Violations of Security Council resolutions, threats to international peace and security**

On February 24, 2015, the Security Council issued its Resolution No. (2204), which affirmed that the situation in Yemen continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security, and affirmed sanctions on individuals and entities whom the committee established according to paragraph 19 of Resolution No. (2140) (2014) determines that they participate in acts that threaten peace, security, or stability in Yemen, or provide support for those acts, and he decided that he would keep the issue under his active review. The response of the Houthi militia was to escalate and commit more violence with the backing and support of Iran, which continued to smuggle more weapons to it, among those violations are the following:

### **1. Iran violating the Security Council resolution and smuggling weapons to the Houthi militia**

The experts of the international team affiliated with the International Sanctions Committee who concerned with implementing Security Council Resolution No. (2204) of 2015 and Resolution No. (2140) of 2014 investigated types of weapons that were not present before the war within the Yemeni army's stores, and among those weapons that were developed

**1-1 Drones:** The Houthi militia used small and medium-sized drones to carry out various military roles, including military reconnaissance and the use of so-

called suicide drones, including the "Qasef -1", which has characteristics similar to the Iranian-made helicopter (Ababil) and the small-sized drone called (Rased) and the unmanned aerial vehicle (Hudhud-1), which means that the Houthi militia, with support from Iran, continues to smuggle (engines and guidance systems). In July 2018, the team of experts monitored the long-range unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV-X), which the Houthi militants call (Sammad 1) its range reaches long distances used as a military strategy to threaten international and regional security and stability.



## 1-2 Artillery and missile shells:

A. Ballistic missiles: the type (ZUS25-2405) and (ZUW2415) (The Security Council Group of Experts verified the development of this type of missile by the Houthi militia, by examining (11) launching operations against targets outside the borders of Yemen, these missiles had developed their range. The Houthis obtained them through the support of Iranian experts.

B. Rocket artillery: “The Houthi militia continued to develop rocket artillery (Badr-1 type) in large numbers, which it used to bomb civilian targets in Yemen and areas within the territory of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. This type of missile was examined in its basic version, it turned out that they were random missiles, powered by solid fuel. It is produced locally from steel tubes and relies on a variety of launchers, its range in its upgraded version is (Badr-1B).

**1-3 Marine mines:** The Houthis developed hand-made explosive devices transported by sea and used them to attack ships in the Red Sea. The ports of Al-Hodaydah became a center for receiving weapons that were smuggled from Iran to the Houthi militia, manufacturing booby-trapped boats, launching piracy operations, and threatening international navigation the most recent of which was

the Emirati ship “Rawabi.” “On January 2, 2022.

A. It has been proven, through examination and scrutiny of the sea mines that were dismantled by the teams of the National Demining Program and the Masam Mine Clearance Project, that the militias are using Iranian-made sea mines. Many countries have also seized boats and ships in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, carrying the smuggled weapons destined for the Houthi militia.

B. In February 2023, weapons were seized in Aden Governorate that were on their way to the Houthi militia. The shipment contained (200) drones equipped with surveillance cameras, (4) launching bases for anti-tank missiles and (15) related shells, also contained (200) oxygen cylinders for divers with breathing apparatus and marine communications equipment

## 2. Threat to marine navigation and targeting commercial ships:

**2-1** The monitor team reports match the reports of the expert group of the Security Council Sanctions Committee. Which is the Houthi militia has worked to booby-trap the territorial waters in the Red Sea, the Yemeni coasts, and international trade corridors and routes. It hastened to deploy sea mines on the coasts of Mokha, Al-Hudaydah, and Bab al-Mandab. Its

activities have increased on the Yemeni coasts under its control, through the deployment and use of sea mines and the launching of booby-trapped boats in the territorial waters and international navigation routes close to Yemeni ports, coasts, and islands have become a threat to maritime navigation and global trade lines, in addition causing the death and injury of dozens of citizens working in the fishing field.

**2-2** The team monitored several attacks launched by the Houthi militia from the beginning of its escalation in its aggression against navigation in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden in November 2023. It reached (27), the most notable of which was on January 2, 2024, when the Houthi militia targeted a Maltese ship in a distance 24 kilometers south of the city of Mocha.

**2-3** On January 6, 2024, the US Navy shot down a Houthi drone that was targeting commercial ships in the Red Sea.

**2-4** On January 15, 2024, the Houthis launched an intensive attack on commercial ships using Cruise missiles. The attacks continue to threaten maritime navigation intensively. The Houthi militia forced (2000) commercial ships to change their route of passage. Economic sources

report that the cost of marine insurance has risen to 50%. Which could lead to a humanitarian catastrophe, according to a statement issued by international organizations on January 15, 2024, about the potential risks of attacks in the Red Sea.

**2-5** On January 10, 2024, the Security Council issued Resolution (2722) condemning the Houthi militia's threat to navigation in the Red Sea because of the missile attacks launched on commercial ships. In January 2024, a coalition led by the United States and Britain was formed to protect commercial ships in the Red Sea. The coalition carried out air strikes on Houthi sites on January 12, 2024, after the United States of America listed the Houthi militia as a terrorist organization, which is consistent with National Defense Council Resolution No. (1) on 2023 by classifying them as a terrorist group.

**2-6** Four regional sources and two Iranian sources confirmed to (Reuters) on January 20, 2024, that commanders from the Iranian Revolutionary Guard and (Hezbollah) the Lebanese party are in Yemen to help direct and supervise Houthi attacks on shipping in the Red Sea.<sup>(3)</sup>

(3) <https://www.swissinfo.ch/ara/%D8%AD%D8%B5%D8%B1%D9%8A-> accessed on 2/2/2024

## 3

Thirdly:

## Victims of Random Bombing, Mines, and Explosives

### 1. Victims of random bombing :

**1-1** The Houthi militia did not observe any of the principles of distinction, proportionality, and precaution, nor the principle of distinguishing between military targets and civilian targets under international humanitarian law. It launched widespread and systematic attacks on civilian targets and populated areas, through which it intentionally harmed civilians, and did not take any precautionary measures to protect civilians. These violations ranged from random bombing of civilian populated areas, using heavy artillery weapons; Such as Mortars, Howitzers, Explosive Shells, Ballistic Missiles and Katyushas, in addition to its recent intensive use of missiles directed by drones. These are some examples of incidents of violations documented by the department's team:

#### **1-2 Bombing of Al-Minin Al-Qibli Camp for Internal Displaced Persons (Ma'rib)**

At 10:30 pm on Wednesday, August 30, 2023, a rocket fell on Al-Minin Al-Qibli Camp, which was crowded with internal displaced persons, south of the city of Ma'rib. The missile left partial damage to some of the houses that fell next to them,



in addition to damaging some property, such as water tanks, and a car that was parked near the site of the missile. Based on military experts hired by the team; The missile fell on Al-Menin camp it was launched from Houthi militia positions on the west of the city of Ma'rib.

#### **1-3 Bombing of Al-Run Mosque (Hodeidah)**

The team documented the incident of targeting the gate of Al-Run Mosque in the Hais District, south of Hodeidah, with two missiles from a drone belonging to the Houthi militia, on Friday afternoon, December 2, 2022, during the performance of Friday Pray, and the

mosque was crowded with worshipers, and the two missiles caused the death of Muhammad Ali Nasser Numan (20 years old) and Ayoub Muhammad Maafa (30 years old), and five others were injured, including the two children Saeed Qasim Ali Ghaleb (16 years old) and Ali Fotini Bakari (17 years old).

## 2. Victims of Mines, Explosives and Missile

**2-1** International conventions have criminalized the use, storage, production, and transfer of anti-personnel mines. The International Committee of the Red Cross has classified individual mines among five weapons whose use has been completely criminalized, while international humanitarian law has prohibited the planting of anti-vehicle mines that are not remotely controlled, and has criminalized their indiscriminate planting per II Protocol prohibits or restricts the use of mines. Rather, it requires the identification of signs and maps in the event of the use of this type of mine. International law does not distinguish between the victims of these individual or anti-vehicle mines planted randomly, whether their victims are “civilians or military personnel.”

**2-2** On September 1, 1998, Yemen ratified the Mine Ban Treaty, which is

known as the Ottawa Convention, issued in 1997, and is considered one of the first signatory countries. Yemen was quick to issue Law No. (7) of 1998, according to which the National Mine Action Committee was established on June 17, 1998.

**2-3** The Houthis have planted many landmines, including banned anti-personnel mines, in the southern and eastern Yemeni governorates: Aden, Abyan, Ma’rib, Lahj, Taiz, Shabwa, and Al-Jawf, since the beginning of the current conflict. Landmines have caused the death and injury of dozens of civilians, including children, and the Houthi militia continues to plant mines systematically as one of their methods of war against their opponents in various regions of the country. In challenging the international community calling the Houthi to commit to stopping the random



laying of mines in civilian areas; The Houthi planted hundreds of thousands of mines in the areas it reached, and turned Yemen into the largest mined country in the world, as the National Mine Action Program had cleared more than 3.1 million square meters in 2020. The militia was not



limited to this, rather deploying hundreds of sea mines, according to estimates, the Houthi militia has planted more than one million mines as of September 2021.

**2-4** During the period covered by the report, from April 2, 2022, to December 31, 2023, Houthi mines and war remnants caused the death of (472), including (139) children, (32) women, and (20) elderly people, and the injury of (580) others, including (190) Two children, (49) women, and (19) elderly people, distributed among (16) Yemeni governorates. The first , Al-Hudaydah Governorate with (402) dead and wounded, including (136) children, (28) women, and (17) elderly people, The second, Ma'rib Governorate, with a total of (136) dead and wounded, including (41) children, (9) women, and (4) elderly people. Then Al-Jawf with (135) dead and wounded, including (23) children, (10) women, and (4) elderly people.

**2-5** According to statistics obtained by our team from Masam Project to clear the Yemeni lands from mines, there are (23,904) mines; Masam removed during the period from April 2022 to December 2023, and varied between individual mines, anti-tank mines, and explosive devices.

**2-6** Since the beginning of the Houthi militia's expansionist wars in Yemen, it has been planting all kinds of mines in

mountains, plains, valleys, deserts, and wastelands. It has also spread them on coasts, islands, and various maritime sectors. The Houthi militia has deliberately planted mines even in deserts and wastelands, despite their distance from the battle fronts, to pose an existential threat. The lives of hundreds of shepherds and beekeepers and all kinds of livestock, and from time to time, victims of shepherds or livestock, or both together, fall in various Yemeni governorates, and the damage caused by Houthi mines affected even shepherds, especially children, women and the elderly. These are examples of documented incidents of the danger of Houthi mines in the long term.

**2-7 The child, Murad Muhammad Saleh Al-Bishi (14 years old),** was permanently disabled as a result of the explosion of a single mine. On Friday, May 20, 2022, while he was playing near his father's house. The Houthi militia had planted it in the trunk of a tree during its control of the



region in 2017, and the engineering teams of the Yemeni legitimate forces were unable to see it during their clearing of the village of Al-Deir and the rest of the areas of the Hayran District in

Hajjah Governorate, from which they had removed approximately (5,000) mines. As a result, the child suffered a fracture in his left leg, a fracture in his hands, and injuries throughout his body. As a result of these injuries, the child became disabled, unable to carry his bag anymore, and unable to use a pen. This is a result of the Houthi militia's excessive and random planting of mines, the victims are usually children, women and civilians. Mines are silent enemy does not distinguish between a fighter and a peaceful person.

**2-8** On Saturday, February 13, 2024, at noon; An anti-personnel landmine exploded in the **child Sarah Salah Qasim Issa (14 years old)**, in the Kilo 7 area next to City Max in Al-Hudaydah Governorate, while she was collecting empty plastic of water cans to sell them, to help her father with living expenses which led to the amputation of her right leg and hand.

**2-9** On Friday, December 16, 2022, three civilians were killed, including the child Khalil Daoud Wahib (11 years old) , the child Saber Muhammad Mashhour (17 years old), and Abdullah Amin Al-Ahdal (18 years old). They were seriously injured while working on a farm in the "Al-Maqani" area, Hays District, Al-Hudaydah Governorate, as a result of the explosion of

a mine planted by the Houthi militia.

**2-10** At 8:30 AM, on Thursday, February 2, 2023, in Lahj Governorate, Al-Qabatiya District, Al-Kaabin area; The child Ammar Hussein Abdullah Saif (8 years old), the child Saqr Haitham Abdullah Saif (11 years



old) and the child Abbas Ahmed Nasser (7 years old) were injured when they went to visit their grandmother Misk at her house. Ammar found a projectile thrown among the

farms and took it with him thinking it was a toy. His grandmother took the projectile from him so that he would not cause harm to the

children, but the child Ammar searched for it again, and when he played with it, the projectile exploded in his foot, and he lost his penis and his left hand. Saqr and Abbas were injured in the hand and leg. The wounds were severe and deep. They were transferred to Ibn Sina Hospital in Al-Rahida. Due to the lack of health services, they were then transferred to Al-Khaleej Hospital in Al-Hawban. Al-Kaabin area is located on the outskirts of Lahj Governorate, opposite Taiz Governorate, and it is an area of contact with the Houthi militia.

**2-11** According to the testimony of witnesses (N N M H) and (A M M G), whom our monitor listened to, that on November 21, 2023 the citizen Hadi bin Hamad Al-Abbasi,(68 years old) and his two daughters, Madirah (17 years old) and Samira (13 years old), left at 8:00 AM. He was driving in his car to search for his camels in the desert in the area of Umm al-Rus which is located (east of Khub Washaaf District) He was walking on the road in his car with his two daughters, then an anti-tank mine that had been planted

by the Houthi militia exploded on them, which led to the car overturning and catching fire. Because of the car's overturn and the pressure of the explosion, the victim and his two daughters were blown away. Far from the car, the victim, an elderly man, was seriously injured and had shrapnel all over his body. His daughter Madirah was also martyred before she reached the hospital. The child (Samira) survived. The car, 2014 Hilux, was completely destroyed. The citizens who were nearby take them to the hospital.

## 4

Fourthly:

## Assault on public and private facilities and property

**International humanitarian law provides general protection and special protection for civilian objects, which is clearly evident in the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, Protocols I and II additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1977, and the Hague Convention relating to the Protection of Cultural Objects in the Event of Armed Conflict of 1954 is specified in the second paragraph of Article (52) of the additional Protocol I for the year 1977<sup>(4)</sup>.**

The monitoring team documented facts confirming that the Houthi militia continues to violate the rules of international humanitarian law on a large scale. Houthi militia continues to bomb civilians and infrastructure with Katyusha rockets, drones, and plastic missiles, which the Houthi militia uses in its war on civilian objects.

The statistics monitored by the team, for the period covered by the report, indicate that the total number of private properties and public facilities that were damaged were (1,558) public facilities include (137) completely destroyed, (207) partially destroyed, (33) bombed, (114) properties seized and confiscated, (467)

raided and stormed, (254) looted, and (97) facilities were closed.

The indicators show the extent to which the Houthi militia caused material damage to a number of (1,222) establishments and private properties, which varied between (552) residential establishments, (127) commercial establishments, and (225) illegal collections. among those properties, (90) were destroyed and robbed farm and land owned by citizens. In addition, damaging (336) public facilities and properties, including (147) educational facilities, (28) health facilities, (58) government headquarters, (55) private institutions, (75) mosques, and (5) Archaeological landmarks.

(4) Civilian objects mean “all objects that are not military targets, and include homes, schools, universities, hospitals, places of worship, bridges, farms, engineering facilities, factories, drinking water resources, irrigation facilities, and electric power generation plants, and in general intended to serve civilian purposes. An attack on these facilities constitutes an attack on these facilities.” A severe threat to the civilian population, ports, and airports. These objects were also mentioned, for example, but not limited to, and the text of Article (52) prohibited all forms of expected aggression against these objects, whether that represents attacking, destroying, transporting, or disrupting those objects. (25): The Hague Regulations relating to the Laws and Customs of War on Land of 1907 AD also stipulate that “it is prohibited to attack or bombard cities, villages, dwellings and protected buildings, regardless of the means used.” (Article 53) of the First Additional Protocol of 1977 stipulates actions prohibited during armed conflicts, which are: targeting historical monuments, works of art, or places of worship that constitute the cultural or spiritual heritage of peoples.



We will explain some of the cases monitored and documented by the department's team regarding targeting and attacking public and private property, as follows:

### **1. Targeting the Dabbah oil port:**

**1-1** On October 22, 2022, the Houthi militia claimed responsibility for targeting the port of Al-Dabbah with a bomb-laden drone. The oil port of Al-Dabbah is one of the three most important Yemeni lines for exporting crude oil and is located in Hadramaut Governorate on the Arabian Sea. The port includes the largest oil tank in Yemen, and oil is pumped to it from oil fields via a pipeline. Oil is an important economic resource for Yemen, as its oil revenues increased by 34% over the year 2021. On November 21, 2022, the Houthi militia launched a second attack on the port of Al-Dabbah with two explosive drones, while a commercial ship was in the port.

**1-2** The Houthi militia announced in a statement preventing the exporting of oil and the shipping companies preventing them to sell close from the port. The government's losses were estimated at approximately \$200 million as a result of the cessation of oil exports and the disruption of oil and commercial operations in the port. The attacks negatively affected the lives and interests of the local population, who depend on the port as a source of work, income, and services. These attacks constitute war

crimes against humanity it is serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law.

### **2. Incidents of bombing and attacks on public and private property**

#### **2-1 Bombing of Al-Salam School (Hajjah - Hiran):**

On Monday, 12/12/2022, at 10:00 AM, at Al-Salam School, Al-Deir village, the Hayran District – under the legitimate area - in Hajjah Governorate the Houthi militia committed a horrific crime against the students it was done by targeting the school by laden-bombing drone, which led to the death of the child Youssef Abdo Shu'i Bishi(11years old), and the injury of many students with varying injuries as a result of the bombing, including the student Ahmed Ali Abdullah Bishi(8 years old), and the student Sultan Ahmed Ali Bishi (10 years old).

#### **2-2 Burning and destroying the farm of Ibrahim Hamid (Al-Hudaydah - Zabid):**

The monitor heard the testimony of (S.A.H.) and (Y.A.S.H.), who stated that on the morning of Saturday, November 20, 2021, gunmen affiliated with the Houthi militia burned a poultry farm owned by the merchant (Ibrahim Hamid Jaafar Hail) in the city of Zabid. They added that the Houthis burned the farm because they accused him of being loyal to the legitimate government, and they said that the value of the farm was estimated at 20 million Riyals Yemeni.

## Fifthly:

### Sieging the cities and preventing humanitarian aid

Sieging the cities is one of the tools practiced by the Houthi militia as military tactics and political blackmail, without respect for the rules of international humanitarian law which criminalized sieging cities, preventing aid from reaching them, and using starvation as a means of war. Among many examples of sieging cities, we present here the most prominent cases:

#### 1. Taiz siege

**1-1** In violation of international humanitarian law, the Houthi militia ignored all international calls and local initiatives aiming at lifting the siege on the city of Taiz. The second most densely populated city in Yemen. Its population is 5 million people.

**1-2** Taiz Governorate is suffering from one of the longest sieges in history, which exceeded the siege of the Russian city of Leningrad in World War II. The militia continues sieging Taiz from 5 sides: - 1 - The eastern port: Al-Hawban - Al-Qasr Tour, which is the main road that connects the city towards (Ibb and Dhamar, all the way to Sanaa) - 2 The northern exit: The main road through the Asira area on (60 St.), and connects the city towards the countryside north of Taiz, including the exit from Shara'ab and other areas. -3 The

northeastern exit: Al-Arbaeen Street, which connects Al-Rawda to the center of the city towards the wholesale market, as well as from the (Kalabah) neighborhood to the (Sofitel) neighborhood. 4 - The western outlet: a road that passes through the ghee and soap factory, linking the city of Taiz towards Al-Mokha to Al-Hudaydah on the Red Sea, and branching out from the ghee and soap factory area are secondary roads that connect the city to the districts of the western countryside of Taiz 5 - The main road from the Al-Dimna area and then Karsh, which connects Taiz towards the Triangle. Al-Anad, including Al-Dhalea Governorate, as well as towards Lahj Governorate and the temporary capital, Aden.

**1-3** Since the beginning of 2015, the Houthi militia has continued to close the main entry points to the city of Taiz and impose restrictions on movement to and

from the city, which has doubled the suffering of civilians due to the high cost of transporting food and medical supplies. The living and health situation became to the worse inside the city. The residents have been deprived of access to water due to the ban of pumping it from the wells that feed the city because these wells are in areas controlled by the Houthi militia. The militia refuses to allow vehicles of garbage waste to reach the dump west of the city.

**1-4** The team documented the effects of the siege on the city of Taiz through indicators of the 3000 Days of Siege campaign, where numbers indicate that the Houthi militia carried out the following:

- A. Destroying (25) water wells, depriving residents of clean water sources, and increasing the costs of obtaining water to 80%
- B. 50% of the road and bridge network was bombed and destroyed, and the rest of the roads were closed, which affected the speed of arrival of humanitarian aid, goods and services and the rise in transportation costs for goods and services, which was greatly reflected in an increase in prices to 40% compared to other governorates.
- C. Difficulty in accessing health services for emergency cases outside the city,

and the deterioration of health services by 60%. These practices constitute war crimes against humanity, as they primarily aim to intentionally harm civilians, regardless of any military aspect.

## **2. The Houthis' siege of Khubza village, Al Bayda Governorate:**

The village of Khubza is located in the Al-Qurayshiya District, Al-Bayda Governorate, approximately (1,800) people live there. Since the Houthi militia took control of the governorate, it has practiced many forms of violations against the residents of the village as sieging the city. On Tuesday, July 12, 2022, The Houthi militants were not satisfied with that, but also carried out provocation against the residents as searching women who wanted to enter the city. Houthi militia stormed the Qat farms in the village, destroyed them, and tried to destroy water wells, forcing a number of farmers to defend their farms. The militias targeted the village with heavy and medium weapons, including cannons and drones which led to (11) killed and (8) wounded among the civilian population were women and children. The militia also burned (5) houses and prevented tribal mediators from reaching the village to evacuate the wounded and injured. Some of the wounded died, including Ahmed Qayed Saleh Al-Khabbi, Qais Musaad Ali Al-Khabbi. The child Aya Zaid Saleh

Muhammad Al-Sarari (13 years old), who was hit by a stone falling on her head when the people tried to take her to the city of Rada'a, Houthi militia forces detained them at one of the security points and prevented them from crossing. The child, Aya, continued to bleed for long hours until she died.

### 3. Preventing humanitarian access

**3-1** (23.4) million people in Yemen need emergency humanitarian aid, and the Houthi militia prevents this aid from reaching the population through procedures and obstacles. Many cases of food aid being confiscated at security points and sold as war funding for its military activities have been monitored. The Houthi militia is also harassing or detaining employees working in United Nations agencies, and it also requires

women working in the humanitarian field to accompany a Mahram when travelling. The Houthi militia practices all kinds of political blackmail against United Nations humanitarian aid programs, by imposing fees on projects and specific quotas of aid as a condition for accepting entry into their areas of control to support its war effort.

**3-2** The Houthi militia has sought to deprive (2) million children of necessary vaccines, and is working through its official channels to spread lies like “vaccines lead to diseases or infertility in men” and other lies. Some medical reports show the return of diseases such as measles and polio in the Hajjah, Saada and Al-Hudaydah governorates. The Houthi militia also changes and diverts aid from its original destination, confiscates some of it at security points, and delays its entry.



## 6

## Sixthly :

## Economic violations

1. Since the adoption of the humanitarian truces, the Houthi militia has adopted a systematic strategy to target the economic capabilities of the Republic of Yemen and use them as a means of war, which led to economic instability.
2. Among the violations carried out by the Houthi militia is continued of banning circulation banknotes printed by the Central Bank of Yemen in Aden in areas under its control, adopting policies to divide the banking and economic sector, attacking the assets of telecommunications companies based in Aden, and threatening and attacking ports, oil stations and ships working in the export of oil, and passing a new law to ban interest on banking and commercial transactions.
3. These economic obstacles, in addition to the military attacks launched by them, constitute a serious threat to peace, security, and stability based on Security Council resolutions as Resolution (2116). These violations are also considered violations of the

provisions of international humanitarian law according to the text of Article (54) of the I Protocol, which came under the title “Protecting objects and materials that are indispensable to the survival of the civilian population.” It reads: “It is prohibited to use the method of starving civilians as a method or to use motive measures, whether for the purpose of starving civilians, to force them to flee, or for any other motive. Among the most prominent of these economic violations practiced by the Houthi militia is as part of its war on the national economy and the restrictions on people’s living conditions, we mention the following:

**A. Fragmentation of the banking system:** When the Houthi militia took control of the capital, Sanaa, it seized the Central Bank of Yemen and seized huge deposits and funds belonging to insurance funds and cash reserves in dollars. Which forced the government to move the Central Bank to Aden, and in

response to those measures, the Houthi militia carried out revenge actions and measures against commercial banks. Including preventing dealings with the Central Bank of Aden, which limited the bank's ability to control the banking system.

- B. Preventing the circulation of new banknotes:** The Houthi militia issued a circular prohibiting the circulation and use of the new currency printed by the Central Bank in Aden. This behavior limited the government's ability to formulate monetary policy, and resulted in large differences and disparities in exchange rates. It also resulted in out-of-control inflation and a weakening of the riyal in areas under government control. The Houthi militia imposes exchange rates between areas under its

control and areas under government control of up to 150%. This policy increases the economic burden on families who receive cash transfers from areas under government control.

- C. Prohibiting interest on transactions in commercial banks:** The Houthi militia issued the so-called prohibiting profiting law in commercial banks. With the aim of controlling commercial banks' deposits and turning them into a war effort to finance their military operation, which harmed the banks' commercial and investment activity and it may expose them to bankruptcy. This measure contributed to increasing economic division and the systematic destruction of the national economy.

# 04

## Chapter Four

**The efforts of the Presidential Leadership Council to enhance and protect human rights and public freedoms**



After the Riyadh consultations and the announcement of the transfer of power on April 7, 2022, the state leadership represented by (PLC, the government, and the parliaments) returned to the temporary capital, Aden. On April 21, 2022, the Yemeni Parliament held its first session, the President and members of PLC took the constitutional oath in the presence of some parliaments of brotherly and friendly countries, as well as the UN Special Envoy to Yemen.

The announcement received wide support, the PLC began holding its first meeting in the presence of the government and directors of the governorates to discuss issues related to its work and confronting the humanitarian situation. The Chairman of PLC announced directives of the government policy, included a number of economic and political measures to improve the economic situation and alleviate the human suffering of the population throughout Yemen. Among these government measures and directives to improve the living situation and promote human rights, we mention the following:

- Pursuit with all efforts and sincerity for a just and sustainable peace that preserves the state, its constitutional institutions, its republican system, its national unity, which promotes equal citizenship, freedom, social justice, and a system of rights and freedoms based on free popular will.
- Make efforts to release prisoners, detainees, forcibly disappeared persons, and missing persons in the prisons of the Houthi militia.
- Continue the efforts to preserve the rights of the state and the rights of citizens to alleviate the suffering of the Yemeni people in areas controlled by the Houthi militia,

We will mention the most important efforts, challenges and recommendations that will support and strengthen the path of public rights and freedoms in the Republic of Yemen undertaken by the PLC, as follows:



**Firstly:**

## **The most important reforms in supporting public rights and freedoms**

**PLC believing that protecting and promoting human rights begins with reforming constitutional institutions, as they are the first guarantor of preserving and protecting rights, the PLC issued a package of decisions towards reforming the highest constitutional institutions. We briefly mention the most important of them as follows:**

### **1. Enhancing human rights measures:**

**1-1** The Chairman of the PLC reformed the National Committee to Investigate Allegations of Human Rights Violations according to Republican Resolution No. (16) of 2023, establishing its mandate based on Republican Resolution No. (140) of September 22, 2012, about the formation of a committee to investigate allegations of human rights violations committed in Yemen in 2011, the texts of the Gulf Initiative and its executive mechanism, Human Rights Council Resolution (18/19) of 2011, Security Council Resolution No. (2051) of 2012, and subsequent resolutions.

The total number of violations monitored and documented by the National Committee to Investigate Allegations of Human Rights Violations reached Since the beginning of her term until the issuance of the August 2023 report, (25,511) cases of alleged violations

was investigated, approximately (23,230) cases, while the total number of victims that were monitored was (48,866) victims. The committee listened to approximately (124,878) victims, witnesses, and whistleblowers. The committee reviewed (186,871) documents, and (3,000) files relating to violations by all parties were referred to the Public Prosecutor's Office for investigation.

**1-2** The PLC was keen to complete the follow-up of the government's efforts, represented by the Ministry of Legal Affairs and Human Rights, to implement operational measures to promote human rights and prevent the recruitment of children, which prompted Yemen to be removed from the report of the United Nations Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict for the year 2021 (S/A493/2022/76/871) because of the progress made by the Yemeni government in implementing the 2014 Action Map and the 2018 Road Map which both signed by

the Yemeni government and the UN ,the order of the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces regarding preventing the recruitment of children into the ranks of the armed and security forces No. (2.Q.A. /12) 2020 recruiting of children under the age of 18 into the ranks of the armed forces, and directing that any violations be referred to the military judiciary.

## 2. Supporting the efforts of the judiciary

**2-1** The PLC issued decisions aimed to reforming the judiciary, most notably Republican Resolution No. (13) of 2022 appointing Attorney General for the Republic of Yemen.

**2-2** Republican Resolution No. (21) of 2022 regarding the restructuring of the Supreme Judicial Council and the appointment of a president and members of the Council, which included the appointment of a woman, for the first time in the highest judicial authority in the country, and also included the appointment of a President of the Supreme Court of the Republic.

**2-3** On February 8, 2024, the Supreme Judicial Council approved the restructuring of the Supreme Court's chambers and the appointment of judges with a number of women on the formation lists.

**2-4** The General Prosecutor issued a decision to establish a special department for human rights and judicial cooperation in the Public Prosecutor's Office.

**2-5** A presidential resolution was issued to appoint the Attorney General of Military Prosecutions and to activate the work of military courts and prosecutions in military areas.

**2-6** The General Prosecutor issued to the heads of appeals prosecutions circular No. (8) of 2022 regarding crimes of torture and the actions followed therein, assigning the Human Rights Division of the General Prosecutor's Office to follow up on all complaints regarding torture.

## 3. Strengthening the role of the military and security role:

**3-1** On July 6, 2022, Republican Resolution No. (19) of 2022 was issued to form the Supreme Military and Security Committee to restructure the military and security institutions on national foundations and unify them within the framework of a unified leadership.

**3-2** On April 7, 2023, Presidential Resolution No. (40) of 2023 was issued establishing a joint authority for joint military operations.

**3-3** On January 4, 2024, Republican Resolution No. (5) of 2024 was issued integrating the two intelligence services (Political Security and National Security). The decision stipulated their commitment to protecting democracy, political pluralism, and respecting human rights.

**3-4** On January 4, 2024 Presidential Resolution No. (6) of 204 was issued to establish the Anti-Terrorism Service and establish a department for human rights.

## Secondly:

### The challenges and needs to enhance public rights and freedoms

**Despite the efforts made by the Republic of Yemen, represented by its PLC, in order to promote, respect, and protect human rights, there are many challenges and needs required also reducing violations, which urgently need the combined efforts of everyone, whether in the state represented by the PLC, the government, the cooperation of the countries of the region or the international community, we summarize the most important of them as follows: -**

1. Since September 21, 2014, the armed rebellion of the terrorist Houthi militia has posed an existential threat to maritime shipping lines and water security, and a threat to the safety of the regional neighborhood and international security. The coup against the legitimate government, looting of the state's public institutions, controlling the capabilities, restricting the public freedoms of Yemeni citizens, The Houthi militia imposing their ideology on citizens through terrorism and the enforced arms, recruiting their children, confiscating their property, and subjecting the civilian population under its control to its oppressive rule based on sectarian separation and racial discrimination. The international community must realize that once this rebellion is ended, the state will be restored, the democratic path restored, stability, peace, and security efforts in Yemen supported.
2. The Houthi militia's targeting of oil export ports has deprived the government of 80% of its revenues, making it unable to provide services and pay salaries to citizens . It has caused threaten civil aviation at Mokha and Ma'rib airports and it has caused threaten international shipping lines, all of which are serious violations of international humanitarian law that constitute crimes. An economic war included in Security Council resolutions as a threat to security, stability and obstructing the efforts of the peace process. Continuing this situation without international pressure it may not

enables the government to extend its full sovereignty over the entire national territory and restore its economic institutions. Yemen is facing a humanitarian catastrophe, which will further aggravate the situation, which will double the burdens and consequences on the international community.

3. The Houthi militia planted and spread mines largely at sea and on land, which led tens of thousands of fishermen to leave the fishing profession for fear of mines. This deprived thousands of families who depended on fishing of their livelihoods. On the other hand, all the agricultural lands from which the legitimate government withdrew were randomly planted with individual mines, which continued daily killing (children, women, civilians, and even animals). It is a major challenge that contributes to the continuation of suffering for decades, and the systematic planting of antipersonnel mines by the terrorist Houthi militia in areas under its control, in areas from which it has withdrawn, and on the outskirts of combat zones constitutes one of the most serious violations, as it is one of the extended war crimes whose impact does not stop only on humans. However, it is a danger to land and animals and a crime whose effects extend for decades, even after the end of the war. It is one of the

obstacles to post-conflict development, and therefore requires concerted efforts in order to reduce the danger of mines and put an end to this crime.

4. The weak support which provided by the donors to activate the national mechanisms to protect human rights, especially capacity building and raising human rights awareness, also the weak support the government in establishing a reparations fund and compensating victims of violations.
5. The low support of donors for the humanitarian response plan and a reduction the in support of some aid programs despite the continuing rapid deterioration of economic conditions, due to the Houthi militia's imposition of an economic blockade on the government.
6. Adopting solutions of a practical and sustainable nature in addressing the problems of IDPs, (4.5) million, (2.5) million IDPs are in Ma'rib Governorate, and the rest of IDPs are distributed among the other governorates of the Republic of Yemen. The priority requires the cooperation of the state and the international community by providing appropriate shelter and basic life needs. So those implemented plant targeting the environment (the displaced and the host community) to achieve the social protection plans and provides even the minimum level of life and decent living.





## Thirdly:

### General recommendations

1. We recommend that the international community support the Republic of Yemen, represented by the PLC, to restore the state and defeat the terrorist Houthi militia rebellion. It has the right to impose its sovereignty over its entire territory, including the outcomes of the Stockholm Agreement, and re-controlling the port of Hodeidah to protect civilians and facilitate the arrival of humanitarian aid, while the government is committed to the rules of international humanitarian law and international human rights law in protecting civilians in accordance with its national ,constitutional and legal responsibility.

2. The international community must send a clear message to stop Iran's interference in Yemeni internal affairs, and stop its repeated violations of international law and Security Council resolutions.

3. The international community must provide military and logistical support to the Yemeni Coast Guard forces. To enable the government to protect international shipping routes and secure the coastal strip from the smuggling of weapons and contraband, and human trading coming from the countries of the Horn of Africa.

4. The international community must provide support for the efforts of the

Republic of Yemen to implement the plan to completely end, clear, and purify Yemeni lands of mines, explosives, and remnants of war planted by the Houthi militia. Return the forcibly displaced people to their lands. Assisting the specialized authorities in purifying mines and providing these entities with experts and modern equipment and devices that will ensure the success of this mission, which would stop the flow of innocent blood that fall from time to time due to mines.

5. Obliging the Houthi militia not to use mines in the war which is continuing against the state. Not planting mines in residential areas and neighborhoods inhabited by civilians. Create a map of the areas where mines were planted so the special team can remove the mines to avoid the deaths of a larger number of civilians in the future.

6. Supporting the government's efforts to establish a reparations fund and provide compensation to civilian war victims, including supporting the establishment of a national body to care for the wounded and the families of the victims.

7. Pressure on the Houthi militia to stop continuing to detain civilians, take them as a hostage and quickly complete the final stage of the prisoner exchange (all for all).



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