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YEMEN: WOMEN IN STORM OF WAR

A HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT ON ABUSES AGAINST
WOMEN DURING WARTIME

MARCH 2020





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INTRODUCTION

In Yemen, both women and men have been subjected to extensive abuses and suffering resulting from the ongoing war that started five years ago. However, all the local and international efforts seeking to achieve greater equality between both men and women in terms of political and economic rights have failed over the decades.

According to the criteria of International Humanitarian Law, Yemeni women are classified as a vulnerable group. They were, and are still are, the most affected group due to the existing war which has violated all the international laws, treaties, agreements and charters. The war has also ignored the social customs and traditions that consider the abuse of women's freedom and dignity and involving them in the armed conflict as shameful deeds and crossing a red line.

Consequently, Yemeni women not only dominated the lists of the dead and wounded as a result of shelling, sniping and laying mines and the lists of the forcibly displaced persons due to the war, according to the available data under these circumstances, but they also dominate the lists of persons forcibly abducted and tortured. Prisons were built especially for women and some of them lost their parents, children, husbands, while others lost their jobs. Therefore, the difficult conditions led them to engage in activities that did not suit their abilities. For example, there were the women who were forcibly recruited within the so-called “Zainabiyat Brigades”, which was considered the female military wing of the Houthi armed militia.

Yemeni women have not escaped the horrors and effects of the unjust war which has displaced hundreds of thousands of them in the displaced persons camps which lack basic services, including shelter, food, water and clothing. This war has deprived many of them from seeing their homeless family members inside and outside the country or those who were in the militia’s prisons for periods ranging from three to five years in most of these cases.

The Yemeni war had a severe impact on pregnant and elderly women, especially those who suffered from chronic diseases such as cancer, kidney failure, diabetes or widespread epidemics, including cholera and dengue fever. These women had a poor chance of recovering from these diseases and epidemics due to the low level or absence of medical services or the unavailability of certain types of drugs that require a specific method of storage, as well as the difficulty in reaching remote health facilities because of the siege imposed on some districts and cities.

The situation was crueler and more brutal in the Houthi-controlled areas where most of the militia’s opponents left because of the oppression. Women remained alone in confrontation with this militia that believed in a culture of death, hate and revenge. This



was the situation in the capital, Sana'a, and the governorates of Dhamar, Ibb, Amran, Al-Hodeidah, etc.

The same situation prevailed in the liberated governorates that still suffer from the shelling and siege of the coup militias. Women were obliged to risk their lives every day and they had to pass through the checkpoints to bring in necessities for their families. They faced multiple forms of harassment, violence and humiliation, as well as daily killings and injuries due to the shelling of these districts and governorates or the snipers' bullets which reached the kitchens and rooms in their homes. This has been the situation in Taiz, which is witnessing an ongoing four-year siege.

Not only Yemeni women were exposed to these abuses, but also women of other nationalities, most of whom worked in the medical and relief teams belonging to the international organizations working in Yemen. They were subjected to abuses including abduction, killing, injury and human trafficking. Some of these women were liberated through Omani mediation by paying large sums of money to the Houthi coup militia.

Rights Radar took on the responsibility of facing and uncovering all these abuses and inprescriptible crimes committed against women. Its field monitoring team and partners from local organizations monitored and documented these abuses throughout the past five-year period. By issuing this qualitative human rights report covering the period from September 21, 2014 to December 31, 2019, Rights Radar seeks to reveal these abuses to the local and international public in order to create pressure to reduce these abuses and bring the perpetrators to justice so that they can be punished with a deterrent sanction, whether before the local or international courts.

It is also worth noting that some of the challenges and obstacles faced by the Rights Radar for Human Rights team sometimes threatened the life, security and safety of some of its members, but this did not discourage them from performing their humanitarian duty and risky tasks. In addition, the fear and terror to which the victims, their families and the eyewitnesses were exposed meant that most of them refused to provide any information or witnesses, especially in the areas controlled by the Houthi militia.

REPORT METHODOLOGY

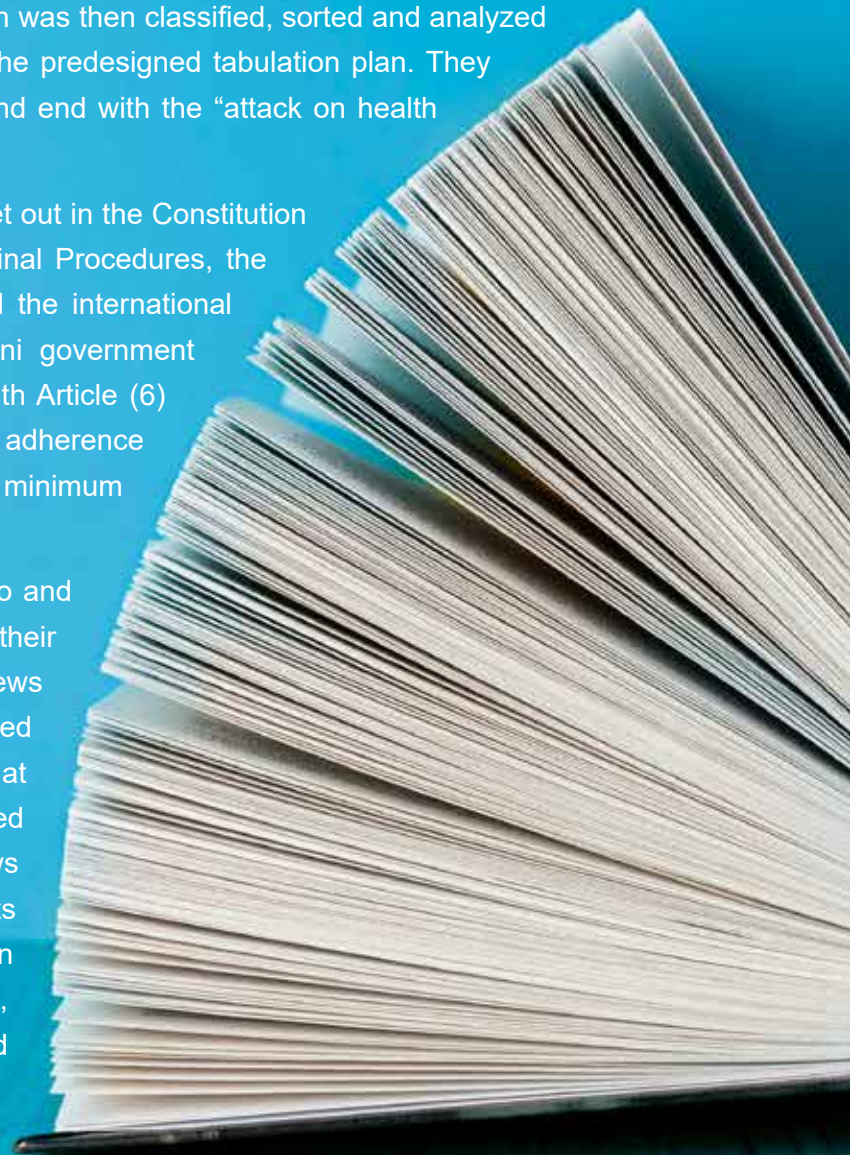
An emergency team was formed to receive and collect information related to the abuses and crimes against women committed by the Houthi militia and some other parties to the conflict in 19 Yemeni governorates during the period from September 21, 2014 to the end of December 2019. This was carried out by the monitoring and documentation team in Rights Radar for Human Rights, in coordination with its partner human rights organizations working in Yemen.

This was followed by the phase of investigation and verification of the validity and reliability of all information collected through the methods mentioned above. This data was supported with documents and evidence proving the occurrence of events and the validity and reliability of the information. Such evidence included interviews with women victims, their relatives or eyewitnesses to some incidents of abuse mentioned in this report.

In the third phase, the true and verified information collected by the team about these abuses was collated into a database. This information was then classified, sorted and analyzed according to the main six axes included in the predesigned tabulation plan. They start with the “violation of the right to life” and end with the “attack on health facilities”.

This report draws on the legal frameworks set out in the Constitution of the Republic of Yemen, the Law of Criminal Procedures, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the international treaties and charters ratified by the Yemeni government and obliged to apply them in accordance with Article (6) of the Yemeni constitution which confirms its adherence to these treaties and charters, including the minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners.

The Rights Radar team conducted 240 audio and video interviews with women victims and their families and relatives, in addition to 200 interviews with witnesses to the incidents of documented abuse, as well as 15,000 written interviews that include details of some of the abuses committed against Yemeni women. These interviews were supported by eyewitness' statements and some documents, including identification documents for both victims and witnesses, as well as death certificates and medical and criminal reports.



BACKGROUND OF ABUSES

Yemen has witnessed an armed conflict that was sparked by the Houthi militia in early 2014 during its war with Brigade 310 in Amran Governorate which ended with the defeat of the Brigade (a military unit) and the entire governorate came under its control on July 7, 2014. This conflict became an imposed reality after the Houthi militia had invaded the Yemeni capital, Sana'a, in coordination with the forces loyal to the former President Ali Abdullah Saleh on September 21, 2014. They controlled all the state's institutions and camps by attacking them and looting all the military heavy, medium and light weapons and equipment before transferring them to their main stronghold in Saada and Amran.

A Peace and Partnership Agreement was signed between the Houthi militia and its ally Saleh, on one side, and the legitimate government and the rest of the political and national powers, on the other side, in the capital Sana'a on September 21, 2014. However, despite the international

efforts and endeavors seeking to contain the crisis, the Houthi militia and its ally continued to escalate the conflict through military expansion to the rest of the Yemeni governorates, starting from Al-Hodeidah in the west, Dhamar, Al-Bayda, and some districts in Sana'a Governorate in the east, to Ma'rib and Al-Jawf in the north.

The situation worsened when the Houthi militia and its ally, the former president Saleh, surprised all the parties with what they called the "Constitutional Declaration" on February 6, 2015, which was the result of a counter-revolution led by the two parties against the legitimate government under the pretext of stopping the collection of fees for oil derivatives. This was a declaration of a coup against the legitimacy of the President Field Marshal Abd-Rabbu Mansour Hadi and the Government of National Accord headed by Mohammed Salim Basindawa, as well as against the Peace and Partnership Agreement and the National Dialogue Output Document ratified by all parties, including the Houthis and former President Ali Saleh.



This was followed by the resignation of President Hadi and his Prime Minister from their positions on January 22, 2015 in response to the pressures and harassment coming from the Houthi militia and its ally Saleh. This included interference with their authority with the imposition of certain appointments and agendas beyond the legal framework and this was considered an explicit violation of the terms of the Peace and Partnership Agreement. This led to the militia and its ally putting the resigned president and the government under house arrest in the capital, Sana'a.

On February 21, 2015, President Hadi managed to leave his house in Sana'a to go to Al-Maasheeq Palace in Aden where he held a press conference and announced that Sana'a was an occupied capital and Aden was the temporary capital. Then he began exercising his duties as a legitimate authority although the Houthi militia and the forces loyal to the former president detained the newly appointed Prime Minister Eng. Khaled Bahah who succeeded Basindawa and put him and most of his government ministers under house arrest.

The first reaction of the Houthi militia and its ally Saleh to President Hadi's actions was to carry out several airstrikes on his residence inside Al-Maasheeq Palace in the temporary capital Aden in March 2015, in conjunction with the movement of military forces from the north of the country towards the south, as well as sending some brigades and units loyal to the former president in Aden to impose their military control over the southern governorates. This was considered a complement of the coup against the legitimacy of President Hadi who had to leave the capital, Aden, towards the Saudi capital, Riyadh, and then he submitted an official request for military intervention and the restoration of his usurped legitimacy.

On March 21, 2015, the "Arab Coalition" led by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and with the participation of 20 Arab and Islamic countries was launched to restore legitimacy in Yemen. The coalition's first military operations began with rapid air strikes against military targets described as strategic in Amanat Al-Asimah Sana'a, and some areas of Sana'a Governorate, including the two air bases Al-Dailami and Muhammad Abdullah Saleh and weapons stores controlled by the Houthi militia and the forces loyal to the former president in the mountains of Naqam, Attan, Jabal Al-Nabi Shu'ayb and Ayban.



NEGATIVE REPERCUSSIONS OF WAR ON WOMEN

The war had an adverse effect on the humanitarian and psychological situation of Yemeni women in the rural and urban areas from the very beginning. The negative impacts and repercussions were felt across all aspects of their physical and moral life. They were subjected to death, injury, abduction, disappearance, torture and other forms of cruel and inhumane treatment such as rape and physical and verbal harassment. Moreover, they suffered from a lot of sadness and pain when they lost one of their relatives or loved ones, including children, parents, husbands, brothers and sisters due to the constant shelling and sniping on the residential neighborhoods, markets and sites of public gatherings.

The Yemeni women, their children and other family members were exposed to risks everywhere due to the network of anti-personnel mines and shields laid in main roads, branch roads, public streets, entrances to neighborhoods, homes, schools, other service facilities and even farms and wells where women were subjected to the risk of mine explosions when going to bring water, grazing animals or logging.

During the constant waves of displacement and emigration, women were ready to move with the rest of their families from one area to another and from one camp to another whenever there was an emergency forcing them to escape from the ever-present threat of death. If they survived the shelling, sniping and mines, they would die of starvation, postpartum, a chronic disease or an environmental epidemic in their homes or the displaced persons camps. They would also

die due to severe sadness over their children, husbands and fathers who were in the militia's prisons.

According to the documented statistics and factual data, about 50,000 married women lost their military or civilian husbands during five years of war. This means that there are 50,000 families without a breadwinner and they live in catastrophic humanitarian situations. The conflicting parties are interested in achieving their goals without taking into account the victims.

In addition, many Yemeni women have also experienced psychological shocks that are difficult to recover from as a result of the fear, terror and threats that they experience with every shelling of neighborhoods, armed attacks on homes or the encirclement of villages and neighborhoods in search of wanted persons or opponents of one of the parties, as well as receiving news of the death or abduction of their children, husbands and fathers who are on the front lines or those who move from one governorate to another in search of livelihoods.

Hundreds of women were victims of harassment by militia when passing through checkpoints, in workplaces or when participating in peaceful protest activities. Some of these women were subjected to exclusion or arbitrary dismissal from their work, particularly in the areas controlled by the coup militias.

FACTS & FIGURES

Reports from international organizations revealed that more than one million Yemeni women were at risk of losing access to life-saving reproductive health services due to lack of funding and this could put their lives and their children's lives at risk. Dr. Natalia Kanem, the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and Lise Grande, the UN Humanitarian Coordinator for Yemen, appealed to the donors to "provide funds as quickly as possible."

According to a statement issued by Dr. Natalia Kanem, the United Nations Population Fund would have to close 157 of 268 health facilities providing reproductive health services by September 2019. This posed a direct threat to more than a million pregnant and breastfeeding women who needed immediate treatment for acute malnutrition and medical assistance. It also indicated that the drug purchase had already stopped and 14 safe places and four mental health facilities for women had been closed.

The United Nations Population Fund has confirmed that in Yemen a woman dies every two hours due to complications during pregnancy and delivery and another 20 women suffer from injuries, infection or preventable disability every two hours. According to the UNFPA, this is the reality faced by about six million women and teenage girls of childbearing age in Yemen.

According to a United Nations report on the "Gender Inequality Index", Yemen ranked 154th out of 187 countries in 2014 and the percentage of underage Yemeni women bearing children reached 47%. The report also stated that 7.6% of women aged 25 years completed only their secondary education and they were deprived of their right to continue studies at university. Moreover, women's participation in the economic activities in the labor market reached 25% and female employees suffered from inequality concerning labor laws. Yemeni society is now witnessing the exacerbation of the phenomenon of the feminization of poverty in which women experience high poverty rates, especially those who take on the full responsibility of their families.

Yemeni women have been fighting against social militancy and repression, as well as poverty. Their suffering has increased due to the outbreak of war and the difficulties that they face being ignored during the political disagreements and the power struggle. Ilham Manea, a political science professor, confirms that the decision-makers in Yemen believe that women play a secondary role in society in light of the problems faced by the country.

FACTS & FIGURES

THE DECISION-MAKERS IN YEMEN BELIEVE THAT WOMEN PLAY A SECONDARY ROLE IN SOCIETY IN LIGHT OF THE PROBLEMS FACED BY THE COUNTRY.

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LEGAL CHARACTERIZATION

On April 30, 1984, Yemen ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and became obliged to implement the political and economic empowerment programs and plans to reduce the gap between men and women in the fields of employment, education and health which were included in the Convention. This aims to ensure that women's rights are not violated and that women are not exposed to violence or any form of discrimination that is considered a violation of the principles of equal rights and respect for human dignity.

Yemen is also one of the states that ratified the International Convention on Political Rights on February 9, 1987. This obliged Yemen to implement all the terms stipulated in this Convention, including the implementation of the principle of equality between men and women in terms of the rights and privileges contained within the Charter of the United Nations, including their right to political participation, economic empowerment, decision-making and freedom of expression through the legitimate channels.

Yemen also ratified the four Geneva Conventions and their two annexed protocols which provide the necessary legal protection to civilians, especially women. They also oblige all parties to the conflict, whether government or militia, to spare women from the scourge of war and send the perpetrators of abuses and crimes to the international judicial authorities for criminal accountability.

International legitimacy has enshrined women's right to life and physical integrity through a set of laws, conventions, United Nations documents and universal declarations, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Second Optional Protocol. Article (6) of this Covenant states that "Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life."

Article (48) of the Constitution of the Republic of Yemen criminalizes the restriction of a person's freedom in any way. In the case that a person is arrested on suspicion of committing a crime, the constitutional text obligates that he/she is brought to justice within a maximum of 24 hours of the date of his/her arrest. The legislator confirms this in Article (76) of the Criminal Procedure Law.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights also prohibits the unlawful arrest or detention of any person. Article (9) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights stipulates that "Everyone has the right to personal freedom and security. No one shall be subject to arbitrary arrest or detention. No one shall be deprived of their freedom except in accordance with such procedures that are established by law".

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The Rights Radar's team documented 16,667 abuses committed against women by the parties to the conflict in Yemen during the period from September 21, 2014 to December 31, 2019 and they were distributed across the following 19 Yemeni governorates: Ibb, Abyan, Amanat Al-Asimah, Al-Bayda, Al-Jawf, Al-Hodeidah, Al-Dhale, Al-Mahwit, Taiz, Hajjah, Hadhramaut, Dhamar, Raymah, Shabwa, Saada, Sana'a, Aden, Amran, Lahj, Ma'rib.

The forms of abuse were varied and they were distributed as follows: 919 killings and 1,952 injuries due to air and artillery shelling, drone aircraft, landmines and explosive devices, as well as sniping and indiscriminate firing with live bullets, in addition to 384 cases of abduction, enforced disappearance and torture. The attacks on 1,707 educational facilities, 470 health facilities and 11,235 residential facilities due to the ongoing war and the enforced displacement resulted in the displacement of 6,732 women.

16667

ABUSES COMMITTED AGAINST
WOMEN BY THE PARTIES TO THE
CONFLICT



MURDER
CASE 919

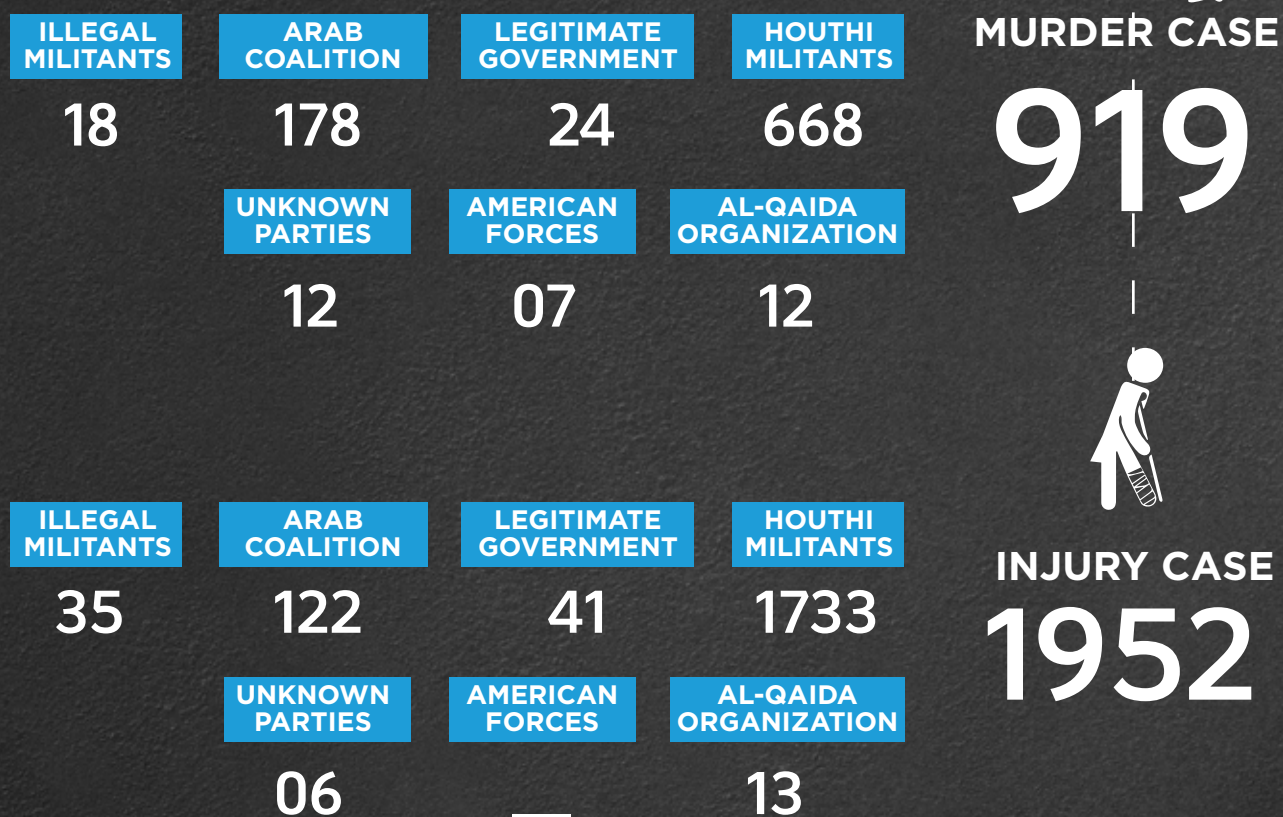


INJURY
CASE 1952

KIDNAPPING
CASE 384



The city of Taiz ranked first in the killing cases with 382 murders for women, followed by the city of Hodeidah with 125 murders, then Lahj and Al-Dhale'e with 46 cases each

ABUSES COMMITTED AGAINST WOMEN BY THE PARTIES TO THE CONFLICT


The city of Taiz ranked first in the injuries with 115 cases, followed by the city of Hodeidah in the second place with 166 cases, then the city of Amana, the capital, Sanaa, in the third place with 133 cases, then the city of Aden in the fourth place 102 cases

ARMED HOUTHIMILITIA:

The armed Houthi militia was the party that committed the most violations of women's rights in Yemen during the past five years of war. They killed 338 women as a result of the artillery shelling that targeted the residential neighborhoods, markets and sites of public gatherings, including 155 killings in Taiz, 61 killings in Al-Hodeidah, 28 killings in Lahj, 23 killings in Al-Dhale, 23 killings in Hajjah in the east of the country and 13 killings in the temporary capital, Aden. The remaining number was distributed across the other governorates.

The Rights Radar team verified the killings of 113 Yemeni women as a result of the explosion of mines laid by the Houthi militia in public streets and roads and inside the residential neighborhoods, farms, grazing areas and markets, including 38 killings from mines laid by the Houthi militia in Taiz Governorate, 23 killings in Al-Hodeidah Governorate, 13 killings in Al-Jawf Governorate in the east of the country, and nine killings in Lahj Governorate. The remaining number was distributed across the other governorates.





The Rights Radar team recorded 96 killings of women by snipers belonging to the Houthi militia in seven governorates, including 74 killings in Taiz Governorate, with 77% of the total number of killings by sniping, in addition to seven killings in Aden and six killings in Al-Dhale. The remaining number was distributed across the governorates of Lahj, Al-Hodeidah, Shabwa, Ibb.

In addition, the team monitored 91 killings of Yemeni women with bullets fired by the Houthi militia in 16 governorates. Taiz Governorate had the highest number with 33 killings, followed by Ibb Governorate, which was under the control of militias and did not witness any armed conflict except for skirmishes in early 2015, with 18 killings. Al-Hodeidah Governorate joined the inflamed conflict areas with 10 killings, followed by Dhamar Governorate with six killings and Amanat Al-Asimah with five killings. The remaining number of killings was distributed across the other governorates as shown in the table.

The Rights Radar team also recorded 28 killings of women by the Houthi coup militia in nine governorates using various methods, including stabbing, being run over by vehicles and being punched to death. Ibb had the highest number with eight killings, followed by Sana'a with seven killings, Al-Dhale with four killings, the governorates of Taiz, Al-Bayda and Al-Hodeidah with two killings in each and the governorates of Dhamar, Amran and Lahj with one killing in each.

The Rights Radar team also monitored six extrajudicial executions committed by the armed Houthi militia against Yemeni women, including two in Taiz Governorate. The remaining number was distributed across the governorates of Al-Dhale, Amanat Al-Asimah Sana'a, Hajjah and Amran, with one execution in each.



The Rights Radar team documented one case of killing by torture in Hajjah Governorate, east of Yemen. The victim, who was called Remas Suleiman Daoud, aged 25, was from Taiz and she worked as a nurse helping a female patient in Saudi Hospital in Hajjah for a small amount of money paid by the patient's relatives. She was abducted by the Houthi militia in late November 2016 from inside the hospital and sent to the central prison as an enemy agent who distributed electronic chips. They based their fabricated accusations on the region the woman was from, according to witnesses to the incident.

As for the violation of the right to physical integrity, the Rights Radar team verified the injury of 1,001 Yemeni women as a result of the systematic shelling attacks launched by the Houthi militia over the past five years on neighborhoods, markets and sites of public gatherings in 16 Yemeni governorates using ballistic missiles, Katyusha rockets, mortars, tanks, BMBs and B10 launchers, in addition to the various types of heavy machine guns and the anti-aircraft guns that penetrated the walls

of hundreds of inhabited homes and reached kitchens and inside the rooms. Some of them targeted women in places such as logging areas, valleys and high mountain peaks.

The women of Taiz represented the greatest number of victims of the Houthi indiscriminate shelling which did not distinguish between civilian and military persons. There were 696 injures, representing 70% of the total injuries caused by the shelling of the Houthi militia in Yemen. Al-Hodeidah Governorate had

the second highest number, with 95 injuries, followed by Aden Governorate with 72 injuries, Al-Dhale Governorate with 38 injuries and Al-Bayda Governorate with 33 injuries during the reporting period. The rest of the cases of injury were distributed across the following governorates: Hajjah, Lahj, Amanat Al-Asimah, Sana'a, Al-Jawf, Ma'rib, Abyan, Dhamar, Shabwa, Saada, Amran.

The team managed to obtain the data of 112 Yemeni women who were victims of the mines and explosive devices laid by the Houthi militia in 11 Yemeni governorates. These women were seriously injured, some of them lost some or all of their upper and lower limbs, resulting in permanent or partial disabilities. Taiz Governorate had the highest number with 46 injuries, followed by Al-Jawf Governorate with 19 injuries, Al-Dhale Governorate with 13 injuries, Al-Hodeidah Governorate with 11 injuries, and the governorates of Al-Bayda and Ma'rib with seven injuries in each. The rest of the injuries occurred in Aden Governorate with four injuries, followed by Lahj Governorate with two injuries, and finally the governorates of Shabwa, Saada and Sana'a with one injury in each.

The sniper's weapon of the Houthi militia is no less dangerous or deadly to the lives of civilians, in general, and women, in particular, than the other weapons that have already been mentioned above. According to numbers documented by the Rights Radar team, 166 women with ages ranging from 18 to 78 were injured, distributed across nine Yemeni governorates. Taiz

Governorate had the highest number with 110 injuries, representing 66% of the total injuries by sniping, followed by Al-Dhale Governorate with 18 injuries, Al-Hodeidah Governorate with 16 injuries, Al-Jawf Governorate with seven injuries, the temporary capital Aden with six injuries, the governorates of Al-Bayda and Lahj with three injuries in each, Abyan Governorate with two injuries and Dhamar Governorate with one injury that was recorded in August 2015 in conjunction with the first attack launched by the Houthi militia on Utmah District.

Moreover, the team monitored 255 cases of women's injuries by bullets in intentional collective and individual targeting incidents committed by the Houthi militia in 14 Yemeni governorates using Kalashnikovs, machine guns and light weapons, including 169 cases of injury committed against women in Taiz Governorate, representing 67% of the total number of cases of injury in Yemen. Amanat Al-Asimah had the second highest number with 16 injuries, followed by Ibb Governorate with 14 injuries, Aden and Al-Dhale governorates with 12 injuries in each, Al-Hodeidah Governorate with 10 injuries, Al-Bayda Governorate with seven injuries, Lahj Governorate with six injuries and Dhamar Governorate with four injuries. The rest of the injuries was distributed in the governorates of Abyan, Al-Jawf, Hajjah, Sana'a and Amran, with one injury in each.



Rights Radar's team recorded another 199 cases of abuse against women committed by the Houthi militia during the past five years. They included incidents of stabbing with blades and sharp objects, being run over by trucks and military vehicles and physical abuse involving hitting with hands, batons or gun butts. This was what happened to women participating in the protests that were called by the Association of Mothers of Abducted Persons and some female activists of the General People's Congress Party on more than one occasion in Amanat Al-Asimah Sana'a where the largest number of this type of abuse was recorded, with 80 cases, followed by Sana'a Governorate with 26 injuries, Al-Jawf Governorate with 25 cases, Taiz Governorate with 23 cases, most of them committed at Al-Dahi checkpoint, and Dhamar Governorate with 15 cases. The rest of the cases were distributed across Al-Bayda, Ibb, Al-Dhale, Al-Mahwit, Amran, Hajjah, Shabwa.

In terms of abuses against freedoms and cruel treatment, the Rights Radar team obtained conclusive evidence of the involvement of the armed Houthi militia in the abduction and detention of 353 women in 13 Yemeni governorates during the period covered by the report. These cases included two women of foreign nationality. Amanat Al-Asimah Sana'a had the highest number with 244 cases of abduction and detention, representing 69% of the total cases, followed by Dhamar Governorate with 40 cases, Sana'a Governorate with 14 cases, Al-Hodeidah Governorate with 13 cases, Al-Bayda Governorate with 11 cases, Hajjah Governorate with nine cases, Ibb Governorate

with five cases, and finally the governorates of Taiz and Amran with four cases in each. The remaining cases were in Mahwit Governorate with two cases and the governorates of Al-Dhale and Raymah with one case in each.

According to the data obtained by the Rights Radar team, 59 women who were abducted by the Houthi militia were taken to secret prisons and subjected to enforced disappearance for periods ranging from three months to one year before their places of detention were revealed. The fate of some of these women is still unknown. There were 41 cases in Amanat Al-Asimah, seven cases in Sana'a Governorate, six cases in Al-Hodeidah, three cases in Taiz

Governorate, in addition to one case of disappearance in each of Amran and Al-Bayda governorates. Rights Radar's team was unable to find out the current status of most of these cases.

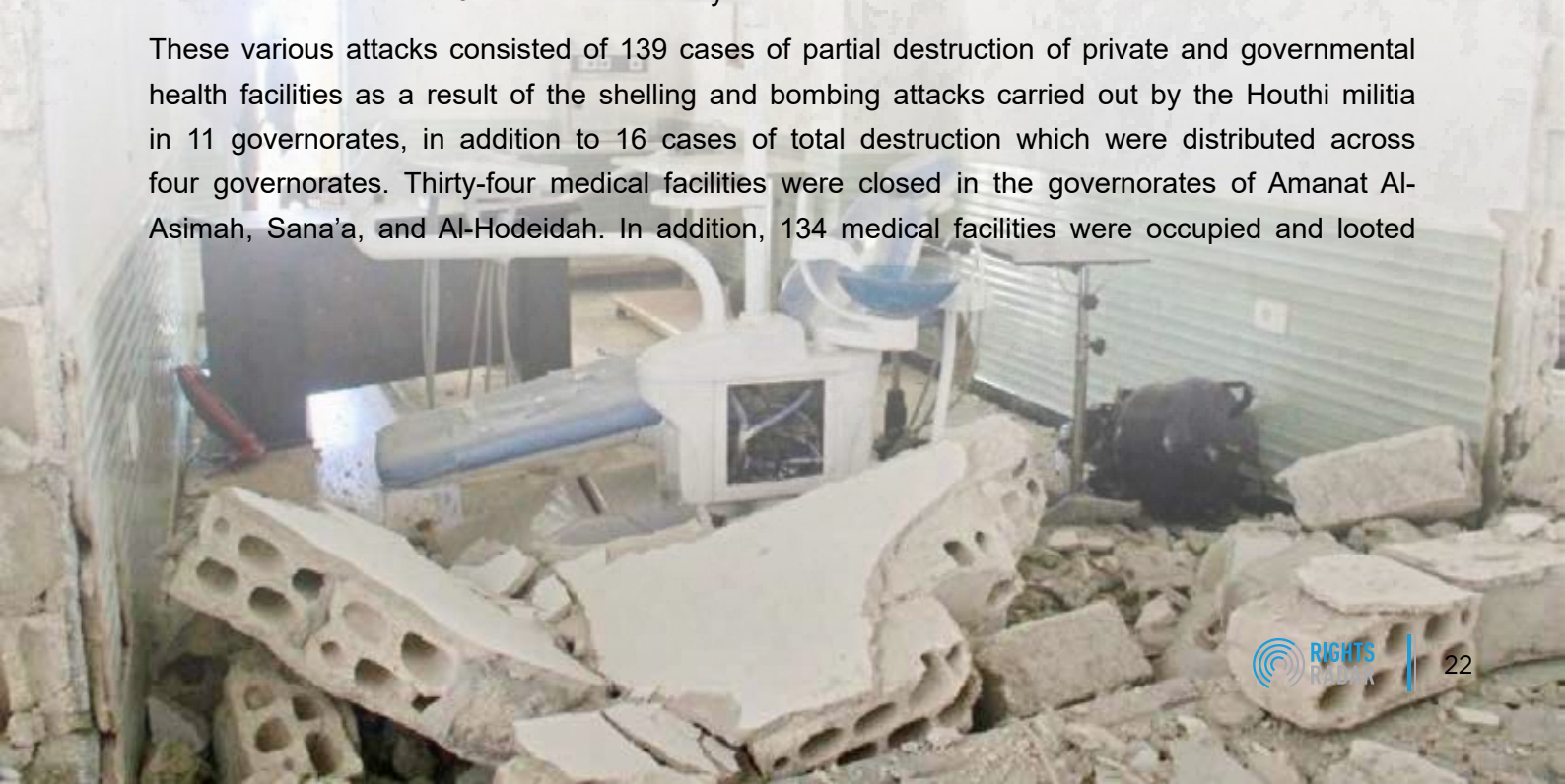
It was confirmed that the Houthi militia committed multiple forms of torture and cruel and degrading treatment to 43 women who were put in the militia's known or secret prisons, including fabricated charges against their honor, as well as defilement of some of them according to the witness statements of some of the released women who talked about their exposure to harassment and rape. This led some of them to commit suicide, as occurred in the central prison in Amanat Al-Asimah, Sana'a. In addition, some of them were killed by their families and relatives as soon as they were released from the Houthi prisons. According to the Yemeni tribal custom, this is called "Honor Killing".

The Houthi militia's prisons in Amanat Al-Asimah, Sana'a, recorded the largest number of cases of torture and cruel treatment against the abducted women with 39 cases. The remaining four cases took place in the militia's prisons in Al-Hodeidah Governorate with two cases and the governorates of Taiz and Hajjah with one case in each.

As for the health sector, Rights Radar's team documented 438 cases of attacks on health facilities committed by the armed Houthi militia during the past five years of the ongoing war in Yemen. These cases were distributed in 19 governorates. The capital, Sana'a, which was totally under the militia's control, had the highest number with 123 cases, followed by Taiz Governorate with 64 cases, Al-Hodeidah Governorate, far west, with 41 cases, Saada Governorate, far north, with 36 cases, Ibb Governorate, center of Yemen, with 29 cases, Dhamar Governorate with 19 cases, the temporary capital Aden, far south, with 18 cases, Sana'a Governorate with 16 cases, Hajjah Governorate with 15 cases, Al-Dhale Governorate with 14 cases, Lahj Governorate with 12 cases and Amran Governorate with 12 cases. The remaining cases were distributed in the governorates of Ma'rib, Al-Jawf, Shabwa, Abyan, Al-Mahwit, Al-Bayda, and Raymah.

The Houthi militia also attacked 130 private hospitals, 104 government hospitals, 76 government medical centers and health units, 42 private medical centers and health clinics, 44 private pharmacies, six government drug warehouses, six drug companies, four health institutes, eight ambulances with their medical staff and 20 medical aid convoys.

These various attacks consisted of 139 cases of partial destruction of private and governmental health facilities as a result of the shelling and bombing attacks carried out by the Houthi militia in 11 governorates, in addition to 16 cases of total destruction which were distributed across four governorates. Thirty-four medical facilities were closed in the governorates of Amanat Al-Asimah, Sana'a, and Al-Hodeidah. In addition, 134 medical facilities were occupied and looted



in 17 governorates and four medical aid convoys were intercepted and looted in the governorates of Al-Hodeidah, Ibb, Hajjah and Amanat Al-Asimah, Sana'a. There were also 78 medical facilities that were attacked in 11 governorates, in addition to attacking eight ambulances with their medical staff in the governorates of Taiz, Ibb and Amanat Al-Asimah, Sana'a.

As for the education sector, Rights Radar's team monitored 1,492 attacks committed by the Houthi militia against educational facilities in 19 governorates. Amanat Al-Asimah, Sana'a, had the highest number with 401 cases, followed by Sana'a Governorate with 182 cases, Amran Governorate with 162 cases, Al-Hodeidah Governorate with 151 cases, Taiz Governorate with 136 cases, Ibb Governorate with 109 cases, Dhamar Governorate with 80 cases and Saada Governorate with 72 cases. The rest of cases were distributed in the governorates of Ma'rib, Al-Mahwit, Hajjah, Al-Bayda, Al-Dhale, Shabwa, Raymah, Al-Jawf, Aden, Abyan and Lahj.

The shelling carried out by the Houthi militia resulted in the partial destruction of 396 educational facilities, including 337 government schools, 35 private schools, 19 government universities and colleges and five private universities. The shelling and bombing resulted in the total destruction of 53 other facilities, including 41 government schools, 10 private schools and two private universities. The Houthi militia seized 396 educational facilities and turned most of them into military barracks and armories after looting their entire contents, including 250 government schools, 71 private schools, 14 technical and vocational institutes, 30 government universities and colleges and 31 private universities and colleges.

The Houthi militia also closed and suspended eight government colleges and eight private universities, in addition to 33 government schools, most of which were used as shelters for the displaced people. Forty-seven schools were closed after their owners were unable to continue opening as a result of private schools being required to pay large amounts of money at the start of each school year.

Another 552 educational facilities were attacked by the Houthi militia in order to use them in the compulsory recruitment campaigns for students, including primary school students, or organizing sectarian and fanatic activities on the occasion of several events, including the Prophet's Birthday, the Steadfastness Day, the Martyr's Day, etc. In many cases, the attacks were carried out to impose levies and royalties on students to support the war effort.

On the other hand, thousands of families were displaced and became homeless due to shelling and bombing of their homes by the Houthi militia, in addition to them occupying and seizing some homes and looting their contents or forcing their residents to leave at gunpoint. There were also non-stop armed attacks which were accompanied by abductions, searches and tampering with the contents of homes.



In this context, Rights Radar's team documented the explosion of 745 homes in 18 governorates by the Houthi militia. They also partially destroyed 5,173 homes and totally destroyed 333 homes as a result of the shelling that targeted the residential neighborhoods in most of the Yemini governorates.

The armed Houthi militia also seized 179 homes in 13 other governorates after excluding and displacing their residents at gunpoint, in addition to looting 965 homes in 18 governorates and attacking 2,821 homes and frightening their residents, including women and children.

HOUTHİ ABUSES AGAINST YEMENİ WOMEN

353 

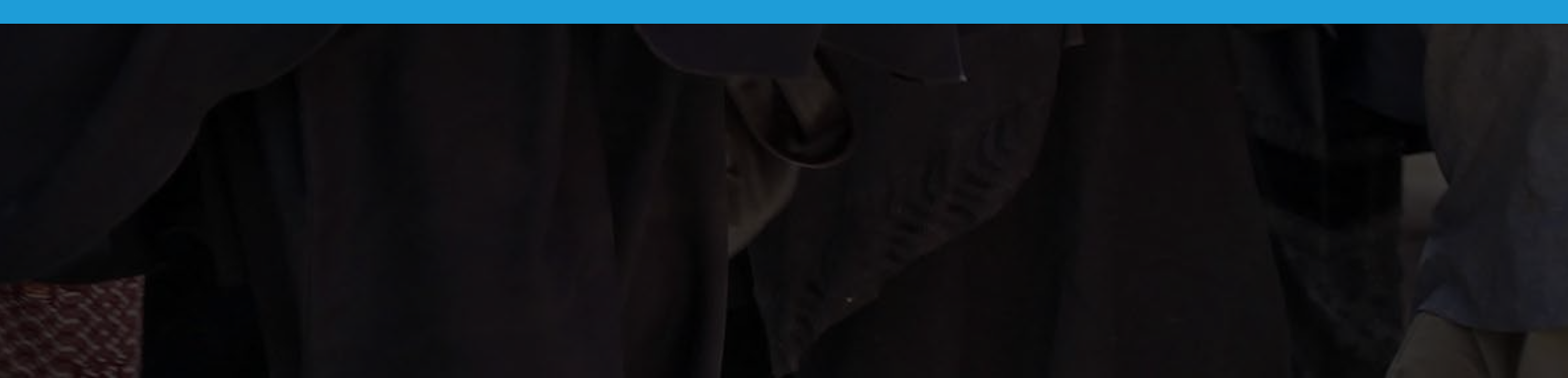
KIDNAPPING CASE

1733 

INJURY CASE

686 

MURDER CASE



ARAB COALITION FORCES:

Rights Radar's team documented the killing of 178 women as a result of air strikes carried out by the Arab Coalition aircrafts in the past five years in 15 governorates. Taiz Governorate had the highest number with 51 killings, followed by Saada Governorate with 29 killings, Al-Hodeidah Governorate with 17 killings, Amanat Al-Asimah, Sana'a, with 16 killings, the governorates of Sana'a and Hajjah with 10 killings each, Al-Dhale Governorate with nine killings, Ibb Governorate with eight killings, Amran Governorate with seven killings, the governorates of Ma'rib, Al-Jawf and Shabwa with five killings in each, as well as the governorates of Al-Bayda, Dhamar and Hadramawt with two killings in each.



Rights Radar's team also verified the injury of 122 Yemeni women as a result of the air strikes carried out by aircrafts belonging to the Arab coalition forces in 11 governorates. Taiz Governorate had the highest number with 39 injuries, followed by Amanat Al-Asimah, Sana'a, with 25 injuries, Saada Governorate with 14 injuries, the governorates of Lahj and Sana'a with 10 injuries in each, in addition to the governorates of Al-Dhale, Al-Hodeidah, Hajjah with five injuries in each. The rest of the injuries were distributed in the governorates of Amran, Al-Bayda and Al-Jawf.

As for civil facilities, the air strikes carried out by the aircrafts of the Arab Coalition forces supporting the legitimacy totally destroyed 20 health facilities in the governorates of Saada and Taiz and they partially damaged 10 health facilities in the governorates of Al-Hodeidah, Taiz, Amran, and Hajjah.

Rights Radar's team monitored the total destruction of 36 government schools in Saada Governorate, in the far north of Yemen, over the past five years as a result of the air strikes carried out by the Arab Coalition Air Force, as well as the partial damage of 20 government schools in the governorates of Taiz, Amran , Sana'a and Ma'rib.

Over the past five years, some air strikes of the Arab Coalition Forces resulted in the total destruction of 176 homes in 11 governorates, including 108 homes in Taiz Governorate, 37 homes in Saada Governorate and the rest of the homes destroyed were in the other nine governorates of Al-Bayda Ibb, Sana'a, Amran, Amanat Al-Asimah Sana'a, Al-Hodeidah, Shabwa, Hajjah and Al-Jawf. Other air strikes caused the partial damage of 451 homes in 13 governorates. Taiz Governorate had the highest number with 313 homes, 69% of the total homes that were partially destroyed due to the air strikes of the Arab Coalition aircrafts.

ABUSES OF THE ARAB COALITION FORCES AGAINST YEMENI WOMEN

122 
INJURY CASE

178 
MURDER CASE

LEGITIMATE GOVERNMENT FORCES:

Rights Radar's team documented the killing of 24 Yemeni women by the Legitimate Government Forces in the governorates of Taiz, Al-Hodeidah, Al-Dhale and Lahj, including 13 killings by artillery shelling, nine killings with light weapons, in addition to one killing by a sniper's gunshot and one killing by fire.

Rights Radar's team monitored 42 women who sustained injuries carried out by forces belonging to the Legitimate Government in the governorates of Al-Hodeidah, Taiz, Al-Jawf and Hajjah, including 33 injuries due to artillery shelling and five injuries with gunshots, in addition to two injuries as a result of being exposed to beating and assault in Taiz and Al-Hodeidah governorates.



The Monitoring and Documentation Team also documented the abduction of 15 Yemeni women by security and military forces of the Legitimate Government, including 11 women in Taiz Governorate, southwest of Yemen, two women in Ma'rib Governorate, northeast of Yemen, one woman in Al-Hodeidah Governorate and another one in Hadramawt Governorate.

During the reporting period, the Legitimate Government Forces also destroyed two health facilities in Al-Hodeidah Governorate, attacked three health facilities in Taiz and looted two convoys loaded with medical aid in the governorates of Taiz and Ma'rib. In addition, they looted and occupied 75 government schools, two universities, one vocational institute and eight private schools. They also attacked a university and a government school in Taiz Governorate and caused partial damage

to 19 government schools in the governorates of Lahj and Al-Hodeidah.

According to numbers gathered by Rights Radar, the legitimate government forces targeted 94 homes with their artillery shells. These homes were located in the governorates of Taiz, Hodeidah, Shabwa, and Aden, respectively. They included six homes that were completely destroyed in the governorates of Taiz and Al-Hodeidah. There were also 88 homes that were partially damaged, including 55 homes in Taiz Governorate and 27 homes in Al-Hodeidah Governorate. In addition, 39 homes were looted, including 33 homes in Taiz Governorate, three homes in Al-Dhale Governorate and three homes in the temporary capital Aden. They also attacked 40 homes in the governorates of Aden, Taiz, Abyan, Hodeidah and Hadramout, Lahj, and Ma'rib.

ABUSES OF LEGITIMATE GOVERNMENT FORCES AGAINST YEMENI WOMEN

15 

KIDNAPPING CASE

42 

INJURY CASE

24 

MURDER CASE

ILLEGAL MILITIAS:

The illegal militias refer to all the brigades and security and military units that have been formed away from both of the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Interior in the legitimate government. They are not subject to the decrees and directives of the government and President Abd-Rabbu Mansour Hadi. These militias include the Security Belt Brigade in the temporary capital, Aden, and the governorates of Lahj, Abyan and Al-Dhale and its support units, as well as the military brigades of the Elite Forces in the governorates of Hadramawt and Shabwa, Abu Al-Abbas Brigades and the brigades of the Guardians of the Republic in Taiz Governorate.

Rights Radar's field monitoring team verified the involvement of these militias in the killing of 19 women in five governorates, the majority in Taiz Governorate with 10 killings, followed by the temporary capital Aden with four killings, Shabwa Governorate with three killings and Lahj Governorate with one killing, the case of an elderly woman in the village of Bi'r Haydarah killed by members of the Security Belt while they were attacking her home after midnight in search of her son who was wanted.



The number of killings committed by these militias against women included 14 killings by gunshot, two killings by artillery shelling, in addition to one case of killing by sniper's gunshot and another case of killing due to the explosion of an explosive device laid by members of the Abu Al-Abbas Brigades in the middle of Jamal Street, Taiz City.

Rights Radar's team also documented the injury of 35 women by these militias, including 20 injuries from gunshot in the governorates of Taiz, Aden, Abyan and Lahj, six injuries from shelling in the governorates of Taiz, Aden and Lahj, six injuries as a result of physical attacks in Abyan, Taiz and Aden, in addition to two injuries from landmine explosions in the governorates of Taiz and Abyan and one injury from gunshot fired by a sniper who belonged to Abu Al-Abbas Brigades in Taiz Governorate.

In addition, members of the Security Belt abducted seven women in the temporary capital, Aden and forcibly disappeared another woman in Lahj Governorate. Another woman was abducted by illegal elements backed by Abu Al-Abbas Brigades in Taiz Governorate.

These militias totally burned down a research and development center in the temporary capital, Aden, and partially damaged 24 educational facilities in the governorates of Taiz and Aden, in addition to looting and seizing 21 government schools and one research center in the governorates of Aden, Taiz and Abyan. They also partially destroyed seven health facilities in the governorates of Al-Dhale, Taiz and Aden. In addition, they seized a government hospital in Aden at gunpoint. They also attacked four health facilities, closed one health facility and assaulted medical staff in Taiz.

These militias also detonated two homes in the governorates of Taiz and Shabwa and burned down two other homes in Aden. They partially destroyed 19 homes in the governorates of Taiz, Lahj, Aden and Al-Dhale, in addition to looting 72 homes in Aden, Taiz, Hadhramaut and Lahj. They also attacked 55 homes in the six governorates of Aden, Hadramout Shabwa, Taiz, Abyan and Lahj.

ABUSES OF ILLEGAL MILITANTS AGAINST YEMENI WOMEN

35 
INJURY CASE

18 
MURDER CASE



Al-Qaida Organization:

Rights Radar's team confirms that elements from Al-Qaida Organization killed 12 women in the three governorates of Aden, Al-Dhale and Al-Bayda, including eight women who were killed with mines and explosive devices laid by Al-Qaida in the governorates of Aden, Hadhramaut and Al-Dhale to target leaders and soldiers in the army, the Security Belt forces and the Hadrami Elite. Two women were shot dead by Al-Qaeda members in the governorates of Al-Bayda and Aden. Two other women were tortured to death by Al-Qaeda members in the temporary capital, Aden.



Rights Radar's team also identified 13 injuries committed by Al-Qaeda members against women in the governorates of Abyan, Aden and Hadramout, including 11 injuries from the explosion of mines and explosive devices laid by Al-Qaeda members in the three mentioned governorates while trying to target the security and military leaders. There was also one injury from gunshot and another one from shrapnel of an RBG projectile in the temporary capital, Aden.

Rights Radar's team recorded two cases of abduction and enforced disappearance committed by Al-Qaeda members against two women in the temporary capital, Aden, during the reporting period.

In terms of the civil property and objects, Al-Qaeda members caused partial damages to two health facilities and four government and private schools in Al-Bayda Governorate in the east of Yemen. They detonated three homes in the governorates of Abyan and Shabwa and the Jabal Ra's District in Al-Hodeidah Governorate. They partially destroyed 45 homes in five governorates. Al-Bayda Governorate contained the highest number with 19 homes, followed by the temporary capital, Aden, with 17 homes, Al-Dhale Governorate with five homes, Ibb Governorate with three homes and Ma'rib Governorate with one home. They also looted two homes in the Al-Audain District of Ibb Governorate and attacked one home in Aden.

13 
INJURY CASE

12 
MURDER CASE

AMERICAN FORCES:

Rights Radar's team documented the killing of seven women and one injury due to the shelling of the American drone aircraft on the village of Yakla, Wald Rabi' District, Al-Bayda Governorate, at the end of January 2017. In addition, a girl was injured with shrapnel of a missile fired by the American drone aircraft on the Al-Mahfad District in Abyan Governorate in June 2016.

The American drone aircrafts totally destroyed three homes, including two in Al-Bayda Governorate and one in Abyan Governorate, in addition to causing partial damage to 10 homes located in Al-Bayda and Shabwa governorates.

UNKNOWN PARTIES:

Rights Radar's team documented 12 killings of women in the governorates of Ibb, Amanat Al-Asimah, Sana'a, Taiz, Aden and Al-Hodeidah and the cases were filed against unknown persons. They included seven killings by gunshot in the governorates of Ibb, Amanat Al-Asimah, Sana'a, and Taiz, in addition to three assassination cases in the governorates of Ibb, Amanat Al-Asimah, Sana'a, and Al-Hodeidah. There was also one case of killing with an explosive device in the temporary capital, Aden, and one case of killing by suffocation in Taiz Governorate.

Rights Radar's team also monitored six cases of injury committed against women and they were filed

against unknown persons, including five injuries from gunshot in the governorates of Abyan, Taiz, Ibb and Dhamar, in addition to one injury as a result of physical assault in the Sha'oub District in Amanat Al-Asimah, Sana'a.

Rights Radar also recorded five cases of abduction committed by unknown parties against women, including three women in Amanat Al-Asimah, Sana'a, where one of them was subjected to enforced disappearance and two women were abducted from Taiz Governorate.

INCIDENTS OF ABUSE

EXAMPLES AND CASES



AL-ZAHRAA NEIGHBORHOOD, SALH DISTRICT, TAIZ - FEBRUARY 2016 ,5:

At 6 pm on Friday, February 5, 2016, Fatima Mohammed Farea was shot by a sniper and bled to death in the Al-Zahraa neighborhood of Salh District in Taiz. She was returning from Al-Qasr Round, east of Taiz and she was carrying a gas cylinder because there was a gas shortage due to the siege imposed on the city of Taiz.

Her husband Abdou Hassan Mohammed Yusuf confirmed that his wife was shot by a sniper from the east direction, specifically from one of the houses next to the central security market where there were gunmen belonging to the Houthi militants. He added that the first shot hit her in the left leg and the second shot hit her directly in the head, the bullet penetrated her face and then came out of her shoulder.

He also said that he was near his wife and he rushed to help her, but the sniper continued to fire at her. Therefore, he could not reach her and they were only able to recover her body in the evening.



AL-SALAM NEIGHBORHOOD, AL-MUDHAFFAR DISTRICT, TAIZ – JUNE 2016 ,6:

At 9 am on Monday, June 6, 2016, three houses in the Al-Salam neighborhood at the Old Airport in Taiz Governorate were hit with three artillery shells fired from the Hauser artillery by the Houthi and Saleh forces located in Hadhran District adjacent to Jabal Han, west of Taiz.

The shelling targeted Shawqi Al-Mikhlafi's house and the next two houses, causing the death of his wife, Asia Ahmed Mohammed Saif, aged 32, and the injury of 12 others, including two children from Shawqi's family, namely Suhad Shawqi Ahmed Mohammed Saif, aged 3, Bahia Shawqi Ahmed Mohammed Saif, aged 2, Shawqi Ahmed Mohammed Saif, aged 27, as well as causing the injury of four people from the Ali Al-Maliki family, including three children, namely Sabreen Ahmed Saeed, aged 2, Razzaq Ali Saeed, aged 3, Ertezaq Ali Saeed, aged 2, and Idal Ali Saeed, aged 9, in addition to the injury of five children from the Mohammed Al-Zubaidi family who lived in the house next to the earlier victims' house, namely Hassan Mohammed Abdou Ali, aged 5, Ahmed Mohammed Abdou Ali, aged 7, Ayman Mohammed Abdou Ali, aged 2, Bilal Abdou Mohammed Abdou Ali, aged 4, and Dua'a Yassin Mohammed Abdou, aged 1.

Shawqi Ahmed Mohammed Saif, aged 27, one of the survivors of the shelling, told Rights Radar's team what happened, saying, "My wife, my daughters, my sister and her daughters and I were sleeping at home. Suddenly, the Houthi and Saleh's forces fired the first shell on the upper floor of the house and the ceiling fell in, and then they fired the second shell on the room where we had gathered in the lower floor. As a result, my sister was killed and the other members of my family were injured."

AL-SHAMMASI NEIGHBORHOOD, SALH DISTRICT, TAIZ – JUNE 2016 ,7:

Khadija Sultan, aged 32, worked as a cleaner and she was six months pregnant with twins. She decided to leave the shelter in which a number of marginalized militants lived, in Al-Dharba District, Taiz, after many mortar shells fell on the neighborhood. She moved to settle in the Baraem School in Al-Shammasi, Salh District, with her three children, but the mortar shells were fired from Al-Hawban by members of the Houthi and former President Ali Abdullah Saleh, targeting them while they were going to bed at 11 pm on Tuesday, June 7, 2016.



HADHRAN, SABIR, TAIZ - JUNE 2016 ,15:

On Wednesday, June 15, 2016, the citizen Ashjan Taher Rasam Mohammed was killed during the shelling of villages in Wadi Hadhran by members of the armed Houthi militants and the Republican Guard forces of former President Ali Abdullah Saleh from Al-Setten Street. She was killed while she was grazing sheep.

AL-SILW DISTRICT, TAIZ - SEPTEMBER 2016 ,12:

On the first day of Eid Al-Adha, corresponding to Monday, September 12, 2016, members of the armed Houthi militants and the Republican Guard forces of former President Ali Abdullah Saleh committed a horrific crime against civilians, including children, in Al-Wadr Village in Al-Silw District, southeast of Taiz Governorate.

Witnesses said that elements of the armed Houthi militants and Republican Guard forces of former President Ali Abdullah Saleh fired a Katyusha rocket at Mohammed Abdullah Al-Amdi's house in Al-Silw District at 11:30 am on Monday, September 12, 2019. They killed three women and two children and injured the rest of the family members.

The witnesses confirmed that the rocket was fired by members of the Houthi armed militants and the Republican Guard forces of former President Ali Abdullah Saleh from their position in Dimnat Khadir District.

Names of the Persons Killed in the Incident

Name	Age	Case Type
Lol Mansour Mohammed Ghaleb	60	Killed
Najwa Mohammed Abdou Abdullah	30	Killed
Sumaya Jamal Bahgat	32	Killed

AMANAT AL-ASIMAH, SANA'A - AUGUST 2016 ,10:

Rawhia Thabet, Mawaheb Youssef and Nafha Sana'i, activists of the Baha'i Community in Yemen, were arrested on Wednesday, August 10, 2016 in the capital, Sana'a with 12 other women, 45 men and children without any formal charge or judicial warrant. All of them were imprisoned in the National Security Prison.

An eyewitness belonging to the Baha'i Community stated that persons from the National Security Service, which was controlled by the Houthi and Saleh's forces, attacked a



cultural event held by Neda Foundation for Coexistence and Constructive Building, in cooperation with the Joud Foundation in the hall of the Joud Foundation in the capital, Sana'a. They arrested the people who attended the event and took them to the National Security Prison and their families were not allowed to visit or communicate with them. They were released one and a half months after their arrest.

DHUBAB DISTRICT, BAB AL-MANDAB - JANUARY ,27 2017:

On Friday, January 27, 2017, the Arab Coalition aircraft bombed Haroun Saeed Mohammed's house in Wahjah, Bab Al-Mandab District, and killed two women and two children and injured four others, including a girl and a woman. All of the victims belonged to one family who were displaced in Mawza District.

An eyewitness told the Rights Radar Monitoring and Documentation team that on that Friday they were returning from Mawza District where they had been displaced for months. At 11 am, they arrived at the house and some of them got out of the car while others were still inside. They were surprised by the aircraft bombing that killed four people and injured five others. They transferred the injured people to the field hospital in Bab Al-Mandab and they were then taken to Aden.

Another eyewitness stated that the victims were displaced in the east of Mawza District and they returned to their village raising white flags along the road so that none of the conflict parties would target them. When they arrived at their house, the Arab Coalition aircraft bombed it, killing four of them and injuring five others who were transferred to a hospital in Bab Al-Mandab, and later taken to Aden.

He added that the house that was bombed by the Arab Coalition aircraft was located in the area that was under the control of the legitimate government and the popular resistance forces.



Names of the Persons Killed and Injured in the Incident

Name	Age	Case Type
Amal Fadel Mohammed	30	Killed
Maryam Al-Awadi Mohammed	20	Killed
Zaid Saeed Mohammed Shaanoon	20	Injured
Matrah Zaid Mohammed Sharara	50	Injured
Narges Saeed Mohammed Shaanoon	18	Injured

AL-HUMAYRA DISTRICT, SALH DISTRICT – MAY ,21 2017:

On Sunday, May 21, 2017, at 5:15 pm, a mortar shell hit a minibus in Al-Humayra District, Salh District, east of Taiz. It killed Iman Mohammed Hazza Al-Sufyani, aged 35, and her son Muhannad Abdullah Abdul-Hafeez Al-Sufyani, aged 11. It also injured Shahd Abdullah Abdul-Hafeez Al-Sufyani, aged 8, and two others.

Eyewitnesses told the Rights Radar field monitoring team that a mortar shell fell on a minibus carrying five people as it was passing through a checkpoint belonging to the army and the popular resistance in Al-Humayra District, Salh District. It resulted in the death of Iman Mohammed Hazza Al-Sufyani, aged 35, and her son Muhannad Abdullah Abdul-Hafeez Al-Sufyani, aged 11, and the injury of Shahd Abdullah Abdul-Hafeez Al-Sufyani, aged 8, and two others who were on the bus.

Witnesses said; “Iman was coming from Al-Hawban District to her father Mohammed Hazaa Al-Sufyani’s house. The shell fell on the minibus that was carrying Iman and her two children. The shell was fired from the Sofitel Hill where Houthi and Saleh’s forces were stationed.”

AL-JAHMALIYA DISTRICT, SALH DISTRICT, TAIZ – MAY 2017 ,21:

On Sunday, May 21, 2017, one hour after the bombing of the neighborhood of 14th of October School and Al-Humayra District in Thuabat District, a third mortar shell fell on Ahmed Qasim Qaid’s house in Al-Jahmaliya neighborhood, next to Al-Tawhid Mosque in Salh District. It killed a newly married couple who lived in the same house who had been married only one month previously.



An eyewitness to the incident stated that Abd Al-Razzaq Mohammed Ahmad Malhi, aged 43, and his wife Somaya Mahmoud Mahdi Abdullah, aged 35, were killed after a shell fell on their rented house in Al-Jahmaliya neighborhood, east of Taiz. Their bodies were transferred to Al-Thawra Hospital in Taiz after the incident.

AL-DABOA'A DISTRICT, SALH DISTRICT, TAIZ – MAY 2017 ,23:

On Tuesday, May 23, 2017, between 4:30 pm and 5:30 pm, three mortar shells fell on the streets of Al-Daboa'a District in the city center and killed five civilians, including a child, and injured 12 others, including six children and three women.

Witnesses to the incident confirmed to the Rights Radar monitoring team that the Houthi militants forces and the Republican Guard forces loyal to former President Ali Abdullah Saleh who were stationed in Osan Hill and Al-Harir Hill, east and north of the city of Taiz, targeted Al-Daboa'a neighborhood with three mortar shells.

The witnesses stated, "At 4:30 pm, the first shell fell on Al-Daboa'a neighborhood next to the health center and it resulted in the death of a civilian and the injury of two children. At 5:30 pm, a second shell fell next to Majed Al-Tayyar's grocery and it resulted in the death and injury of 12 people, including six children and three women. The third shell fell on the roof of Abdou Ali Al-Mikhlafi's house in Al-Daboa'a neighborhood. It killed one child and injured another person.

AL-MAJLIYA DISTRICT, AL-QAHERA DISTRICT, TAIZ – JUNE 2017 ,30:

On June 30, 2017, Rights Radar's team monitored the shelling of a citizen's house in Al-Majliya neighborhood, Al-Qahera District in the city center. It resulted in the death of a woman and the injury of another woman and her daughter who was under 10 years old.

According to a witness, a howitzer shell, which was fired by elements of the Houthi militant and former President Saleh stationed in the east of Taiz, fell on the fourth floor of a house in Al-Majallia street at 9:30 pm on Friday, June 30, 2017. Faisal Ali Qasim Al-Sabri's family lived in this apartment. The shell killed his sister and injured his wife and child.



The witness added that Faisal's sister, Yasmine Ali Qasim, aged 34, and his wife Nadia Abdel Wahid Saeed, aged 42, were preparing dinner in the kitchen when a shell fell on the house and threw Yasmine's body into the burning oven and she was charred. The shrapnel of the shell dispersed across the kitchen and severely injured Nadia and her daughter Maria in different parts of their bodies.

AL-SHAQAB VILLAGE, SABIR, TAIZ – JULY 2017 ,5:

At 10 am on Wednesday, July 5, 2017, Qabul Ahmed Al Haj Ali, aged 50, was grazing sheep in Wadi Shahr, beneath Al-Saleheen Hill in Al-Shaqab village, Sabir Al-Mawadim District, Taiz Governorate. While she was returning home with her sheep, a sniper belonging to the Houthi and Saleh's forces stationed on one of the neighboring hills targeted her with ten bullets and four of them hit her directly. The first bullet hit her right thigh, the second hit her left thigh, the third hit her left leg and the fourth hit her left hand.

Her husband, Abdou Ahmad Mohammed Muqbel, said that his wife Qabul could not continue walking after being hit in her lower limbs and left hand. She fell to the ground and her right hand, which was not hit by the snipers, was broken. She screamed in pain until some of the women from the village heard her. They bandaged her bleeding wounds and transferred her to Al-Arous Field Hospital for first aid. Later, she was transferred to Al-Safwa Hospital in the center of Taiz.

OLD AIRPORT NEIGHBORHOOD, AL-MUDHAFAR DISTRICT, TAIZ – AUGUST 2017 ,7:

Souad Hassan Ali Mohammed Nasser, aged 22, was seven months pregnant and she had been married for one year. She had travelled from Hadhramaut Governorate where her husband lived and worked to her father's house in the Old Airport neighborhood, west of Taiz, to give birth to her first child at her mother's house, according to the traditional customs.

On Monday evening, August 7, 2017, a Katyusha rocket fell on Souad's father's house in the Old Airport neighborhood and killed her and the fetus of the child she and her husband were expecting. Other people were also injured, including a girl.

Souad's father said, "My daughter was staying with her husband in Hadhramaut where



he worked and she came to Taiz to give birth to her first baby at her mother's house. She had been married for less than one year. While she was sitting in the reception room in our house located in Al-Moghtareben neighborhood in the Old Airport District, a Katyusha rocket fell on the house and caused extensive damage. The shrapnel flew all over the house. My daughter, Souad, was injured with shrapnel that tore her abdomen and killed her and her seven-month-old fetus.”

JABAL AL-ARUS, SABIR DISTRICT, TAIZ – NOVEMBER 2017 ,14:

On Tuesday, November 14, 2017, the shelling of the Arab Coalition aircraft on Jabal Al-Arus in Sabir District killed Noura Abdel-Qawi Hamid Ali Qaid, aged 28, Hadeel Qandil Abdullah Ali Qaid, aged 7, and Safaa Abdul-Raqeeb Abdullah Ali Qaid, aged 20, and injured three others, namely Mubarak Abdou Ahmed Abdo, Mohammed Waddah Abdullah Hassan and Bashar Sadiq Mohammed Hassan.

Witnesses to the incident stated that Noura Abdel-Qawi Hamid Ali Qaid, aged 28, Hadeel Qandil Abdullah Ali Qaid, aged 7, and Safaa Abdul-Raqeeb Abdullah Ali Qaid, aged 20, were killed on Tuesday morning of November 14, 2017 and that three other people were injured due to the shelling of the Arab Coalition aircraft on Jabal Al-Arus in Sabir District, Taiz Governorate. The two women and the girl were with their family on a trip to Jabal Al-Arus at the top of Jabal Sabir.

AL-HIJJA DISTRICT, AL-MASLOUB DISTRICT, AL-JAWF – NOVEMBER 2017 ,20:

On November 20, 2017, the Arab Coalition aircraft shelled two houses in Al-Hijja District and Al-Masloub District, Al-Jawf Governorate. The shelling killed 11 citizens, including seven women.

Eyewitnesses reported that the Arab Coalition aircraft shelled the house of Abdullah Misfer Al-Shamer Al-Nofi and killed all his family members. They also shelled the house of Mohammed Hassan Al-Sallal, resulting in the death of four members of his family.



Names of the Persons Killed in the Incident

Name	Age	Case Type
Abda Abdullah Misfer Al-Shamer	32	Killed
Khadija Abdullah Misfer Al-Shamer	23	Killed
Al-Zahraa Abdullah Misfer Al-Shamer	33	Killed
Fatima Mohammed Hassan Al-Sallal	40	Killed
Jumaa Yahya Jassar	30	Killed
Khumaysa Mohammed Al-Sallal	39	Killed
Hamda Mubarak Rabih Allah	27	Killed
Mohammed Hassan Mohammed Al-Sallal	25	Killed

AL-ASBAHI NEIGHBORHOOD, SANA'A – DECEMBER 2017:

On December 1, 2017, gunmen belonging to the Houthi militants broke into Amal Saleh Al-Frey's house, aged 30, in Al-Asbahi neighborhood, south of the capital, Sana'a. They abducted her and took her to the Al-Sayaghi police station to begin an investigation into the charge of inciting the neighborhood's women against the Houthi militants.

According to her family, the accusation raised by the Houthis against their daughter was met with resentment and discontent among the people of the neighborhood. Therefore, another charge was leaked to the residents of alcohol abuse (drinking wine). They wanted to erode the strong solidarity that the victim had received and the condemnation of the neighborhood's residents by arresting her and trying to distort her reputation with false accusations.

Amal was detained by the Houthis in the police station and they did not allow her to hire a lawyer or meet with her family. They deprived her of all her legal rights in order to defend herself of the charges against her.

According to close contacts of Amal, who were able to obtain the information, in every investigation session she was faced with new charges against her, including accusations of intelligence in favor of the so-called "countries of aggression". The Houthi militants raised these accusations against many abducted women and even against many detained men.



Her family's press report stated that they were subjected to pressures and bargains by the Houthis and that they suffered very bad health and psychological conditions. They added that the Houthi militants' supervisor in Al-Sayaghi Police Station asked their daughter to sign a list of confessions that were prepared in advance in order to be released, but she refused and preferred to remain in prison rather than making a false confession.

INCIDENTS OF ABUSE: EXAMPLES AND CASES

Al-Khilwa, Al-Dhabab, Sabir District, Taiz – January 24, 2018:

On Wednesday evening, January 24, 2018, Nouria Abdul-Jabbar Abdullah, aged 35, was shot dead by a sniper belonging to the Houthi forces stationed in Al-Khilwa Hill. The direct shot smashed the right part of her head and killed Nouria.

Some people close to Nouria's family said, "Nouria was not alone when the sniper's shot killed her in her house beneath Al-Khilwa Hill in Al-Dhabab District. Nouria's two daughters were standing centimeters apart from their mother and they saw her falling down suddenly after hearing the familiar sound of a bullet."

Nouria's body lay on the floor and the blood flowed profusely from her head. Her two daughters, Sawsan and Manal, were shocked and they realized that their mother had died when her blood touched their cold feet. Sawsan, aged 10, and Manal, aged 8, remained near their mother's body all night shedding tears that mixed with their mother's blood. They dragged her to a room in the house to escape the bullets that targeted anyone passing in the area. Despite their constant screams, none of the residents came to help them because their house was far from the village.

In the early morning, Sawsan and Manal went out to seek help from the village residents and inform them of their mother's death, even though the area was still targeted and this prevented the residents from reaching Nouria's body. Finally, the victim's relatives risked their lives in order to get the body out of the house while the Houthi sniper was sniping every person that went by.



TAHRIR SQUARE, TAHRIR DISTRICT, SANA'A – JANUARY 2018 ,13:

On Saturday, January 13, 2018, members of the Houthi militants cracked down on a women's protest against them in Tahrir Square in the center of the capital, Sana'a, representing the first human rights and community movement calling for comprehensive protests and civil disobedience against the Houthis.

Witnesses reported that the female protesters gathered in Tahrir Square and they were holding banners and repeating chants denouncing the Houthi militants for not paying the salaries of employees for more than a year and for looting public money. They also called for the release of detainees.

Names of Female Activists Who Were Abducted in Tahrir Square in the Capital, Sana'a, During the Protest

Name	Age	Case Type
Hamida Al-Khawlani	38	Abducted
Wahbeya Hammoud Al-Hamdani	41	Abducted
Nabila Al-Hamdani	38	Abducted
Arwa Al-Aghbari	33	Abducted
Amena Al-Bakhiti	34	Abducted

MOULIA VILLAGE, JABAL HABASHI, TAIZ – FEBRUARY 2018 ,14:

On Wednesday, February 14, 2018, Zeinab Mohammed Hassan Abdul Rahim, aged 37, was shot in her right hand due to the Houthi shelling on Moulia Village, Bilad Al-Wafi, Jabal Habashi District, Taiz Governorate.

Ahmed Sinan, a 27-year-old eyewitness, reported that members of the Houthi militants stationed in Sharaf Al-Anin, Jabal Habashi, launched violent shelling on the village of Moulia in Bilad Al-Wafi. This resulted in the injury of Zeinab Mohammed Hassan Abdul Rahim who was in her house at the time.

Sana'a – March 8, 2018:

On Sunday March 8, 2018, gunmen belonging to the Houthi militants attacked a female teacher in the capital, Sana'a, because she demanded her unpaid salary.



Witnesses in the capital, Sana'a, said, "One of the female teachers went to the building of the Council of Ministers in Sana'a and demanded her salary to be paid because she needed money. As a result, the Houthi gunmen attacked and beat her."

The news of the attack spread among teachers and they called for the organization of a protest march in support of their colleague.

The Houthi militants in Sana'a imposed illegal tuition fees on students despite not paying the salaries of employees in various sectors, including the educational sector.

MA'RIB STREET, SANA'A - MARCH 2018 ,15:

On Thursday, March 15, 2018, the principal of a government school in the capital, Sana'a, severely beat a female student in the preparatory stage because she did not pay the tuition fees imposed by the Houthi militants. They imposed financial levies on all students of the government schools in the areas under their control. These fees were about 7,000 Yemeni riyals for each student per academic year.

Female teachers at the Martyr Al-Wazir School in Ma'rib Street in the capital, Sana'a, reported that the school principal beat a female student in the ninth grade in the presence of her classmates. They confirmed that the school principal grabbed the student's hair because she said that she was unable to pay the fees imposed on the students of the government schools and this is considered a violation of Yemeni law.

The school principal, who was employed by the Houthi militants, did not only beat the student, but she also took her out of the classroom and forced her to leave the school. She threatened that she would prevent the student from entering the school and taking the ministerial exams unless she paid the imposed fees.

THE CAPITAL, SANA'A - MARCH 2018 ,21:

On Wednesday, March 21, 2018, Houthi gunmen arrested Wafaa Al-Dais, her sister Ilham, Salwa Al-Awli, the principal of Arwa School, Humair Ali Muqbel Al-Kawkabani and 30 other women during their participation with many citizens on the anniversary of the birth of the former President Ali Abdullah Saleh.

The Houthi members assaulted the participants, beat many of them severely and arrested others, including 33 women, in Al-Nasr police station in the center of the capital, Sana'a.



SANA'A – APRIL 2018 ,1:

On Sunday, April 1, 2018, a Houthi militants leader in Sana'a assaulted a female teacher who refused to make a speech condemning the Arab Coalition supporting the legitimacy in Yemen.

Sources from the education sector said that the Houthi leader, who worked as a supervisor in the Education Office in Al-Thawra District in Sana'a, attended one of the lessons taught by the teacher to her first-grade students and the lesson was on Al-Aqsa Mosque. At the end of the lesson, he asked her to condemn the Arab Coalition.

The source added that the teacher refused the orders of the Houthi leader, so he asked her to leave the class immediately. He insulted her loudly and swore at her because she refused to make a speech condemning the Arab Coalition in front of the students.

THE CAPITAL, SANA'A – MAY 2018 ,6:

On Sunday morning, May 6, 2018, members of the Houthi militants attacked Al-Shaza Hall in the capital, Sana'a, with heavily armed cars, armored vehicles and men, while students of the New Yemen School were celebrating their graduation.

Students from the New Yemen School said that the Houthi gunmen broke the musical instruments and beat the students during their celebration.

They added that the gunmen also attacked the school principal, the students participating in the celebration and the guests. They ordered them to get out and leave the venue and threatened to send them to prison. They also warned the school principal not to allow mixing between the male and female students or hold any celebrations or events. In addition, they tore up the graduation certificates of the students.

They also ordered everyone to leave the hall immediately and return to their homes. One of the female attendees said that they had not received any formal directive prohibiting the celebrations. One of the armed militants pointed the gun at her and said, "These are the orders of the master and we are in mourning, so singing is forbidden."



TAIZ – MAY 2018 ,16:

On Wednesday, May 16, 2018, the Yemeni journalist Wi'am Al-Soufi received a death threat from a Houthi leader in Taiz Governorate due to her media activity and coverage of events.

In a post on her Facebook page, Wi'am Al-Soufi said that the Houthi Essam Abdou Saeed Al-Mughni and others threatened to kill her.

In her post, Al-Soufi explained, "The Houthi Essam Abdou Saeed Al-Mughni and others threatened to kill me and slander my honor and conspired against my husband's relatives. Then they laid mines in farms and looted houses. You will not escape from me. I will get my rights and the right of all the oppressed people who are badly affected by you in the village of Al-Houd, Al-Silw District."

Al-Setten Street, The Capital, Sana'a – July 12, 2018:

On Thursday evening, July 12, 2018, members of the Houthi armed militants attacked the house of Mohammed Al-Rimi's brother-in-law, in Al-Sunainah District at Al-Setten Street in the capital, Sana'a, where Al-Rimi's wife was with her brother after an incident in which her husband killed five members of the Houthi militants and wounded two others.

The Houthi gunmen took Mohammed Al-Rimi's wife, her three children, and her brother to an unknown place after they had failed to arrest her husband who was a grocery shop owner on Taiz Street, at the intersection with Jawlet Al-Morour Street in Sana'a. He was subjected to financial extortion by Houthi members as a war effort. When he refused to give them any additional money, one of them slapped him in the face. As a result, Al-Rimi took the Houthi member's gun and killed five of the militants who assaulted him and wanted to loot his shop, in defense of his dignity and money and wounded two others before escaping.

DHAMAR CITY – NOVEMBER 2018 ,21:

On Wednesday, November 21, 2018, members of the Houthi militants abducted some women and their children as they were on their way back from Aden at one of the checkpoints on the road between Aden and Sana'a, specifically in the city of Dhamar.

Names of Persons Abducted in the Incident



Name	Age	Case Type
Wafa Abdou Qaid Al-Shabibi	37	Abducted
Engy Hassan Al-Baadani	6	Abducted
Hamad Hassan Al-Baadani	5	Abducted
Mai Hassan Al-Baadani	2	Abducted
Lola him Abdou Qaid Al-Shabibi	30	Abducted
Abdullah Abdullah Hazam Al-Masbah	16	Abducted

SANA'A – FEBRUARY 2019 ,1:

On Friday, February 1, 2019, Awfi Al-Naami, a human rights defender and activist, and her colleague Hassan Al-Watri were abducted and taken to the National Security Service by members of the Houthi militants to discuss with them about their work with the organization Saferworld, which is an international non-governmental organization working for peace and women's empowerment.

They were put in the National Security Prison in the capital, Sana'a, for 11 days. Later, they were released due to pressure from the public and the media.

Amnesty International called for the release of human rights activist Awfi Al-Naami, the country director for Yemen in the British organization Saferworld, who was abducted by members of the Houthi militants in the capital, Sana'a.

In a tweet, Saferworld stated; "The arbitrary detention of human rights defender Awfi Al-Naami for more than a week is part of the Houthis' systematic policies of harassment, oppression and persecution against the activists. The authorities must release Awfi immediately and without conditions."

MA'AIN DISTRICT, SANA'A – FEBRUARY 2019 ,4:

On Monday, February 4, 2019, Houthi members abducted Iman Mohammed Al-Bashiri, aged 30, when she was near her house on 11th Street in Ma'ain District, west of the capital, Sana'a, after tracking her, and then they sent her to a secret prison.

According to one of Iman's relatives, gunmen belonging to the Houthi militants tracked her until she was near her house on 11th Street, and then she was abducted and taken to an unknown location.



Her relative said that the reason for her abduction was due to her objection to the looting of the humanitarian aid provided to the needy and affected people in Amanat Al-Asimah, Sana'a.

Al-Bashiri belonged to Bilad Al Qaba'il, Al-Haymah Al-Dakhiliyah District, Sana'a Governorate. She was the mother of three children, two sons and a girl, and she lived with them in her husband's house.

The victim's relative added that the Houthis exerted great pressure on her family to prevent them from raising the case in the media. The Houthis refused to disclose where Iman was being detained. She remained in a hidden place for a month until a tribal mediator managed to get information from the Houthis about her location in the Investigation Department of the Security Mazbah District, northwest of the capital, Sana'a. He told her family about an offer from the Houthis to release her in exchange for one million riyals, to which they agreed.

ANESS, DHAMAR – MARCH 2019 ,7:

On Thursday, March 7, 2019, members of the Houthi militants abducted Najwa Abdullah Mohammed Al-Moayad and her father in Meta'a Village, Al-Manar District, Aness, west of the city of Dhamar, because her father accepted the marriage of his daughter, Najwa, to a tribesman, according to many sources.

The sources confirmed that Najwa's father wanted his daughter to marry one of the tribesmen, but Zaid Al-Moayad, the Houthi supervisor in the district, refused this marriage and abducted the girl and her father and they were transferred to an unknown location.



AL-TAHITA, AL-HODEIDAH - OCTOBER 2019 ,11:

On Friday, October 11, 2019, a citizen was killed and three others were injured, including a woman, after gunmen from forces led by Brigadier Tariq Saleh attempted to rape a woman in Al-Tahita, south of Al-Hodeidah Governorate, west of Yemen.

Local residents said that gunmen from Tariq Saleh's forces broke into a house to rape a woman at gunpoint in Al-Mutena, Al-Tahita District.

They added that Abdullah Ali Barah Rami, aged 60, defended the honor of his brother's wife, so the attackers shot him and he was killed in his house. His wife Maryam Issa Moheb was injured. After that, they later tried to abduct his younger brother, but some residents intervened. The gunmen injured two residents and abducted three others.

DHAMAR, NOVEMBER 2019 ,25:

On Sunday November 25, 2019, members of the Houthi militants abducted Hanan Al-Haidari, the journalist and human rights activist, with her baby and sister in the city of Dhamar. They were transferred to the Political Security Prison in the capital, Sana'a.

Human rights sources confirmed that members of the Houthi militants arrested Hanan Al-Haidari, the Secretary-General of Women Journalists Without Chains, with her seven-month-old baby and her sister in Dhamar while she was on her way to Sana'a coming from Aden. They took them off a bus and took them to the Political Security Prison in Sana'a. The sources also stated that Al-Haidari was subjected to torture and abuse in the prison.

RECOMMENDATIONS

TO THE UNITED NATIONS:

- Demand the parties to the conflict to immediately stop the war and return to negotiation and dialogue.
- Demand the parties to the conflict to respect the rules of International Humanitarian Law and human rights.
- Use all possible means to put pressure on the parties to the conflict to spare women and children, in particular, and civilians, in general, from the dangers of war.
- Exert sufficient pressure on the parties to the conflict to implement the international resolutions issued by the Security Council for Yemen.

TO THE CONFLICTING PARTIES IN YEMEN:

- End the armed conflict and return to negotiation and dialogue to resolve all disputes.
- Respect the rules of International Humanitarian Law and human rights and spare the civilians from the dangers of armed conflict and war.
- Hold accountable those who are responsible for committing violations and refer them to the judicial authorities, in addition to compensating the victims of these violations with fair and appropriate compensation.

TO THE HOUTHIS GROUP:

- Stop targeting women and children and end all forms of abuse against the rights of women and children.
- Provide special protection for women and children and spare them from the dangers of armed conflict.
- Stop laying anti-personnel mines and provide maps of the mines laid in areas that are not under Houthi control.
- End all forms of enforced displacement of civilians in the areas that are under Houthi control.
- Cease the siege imposed on the city of Taiz, open the outlets and allow the entry of all goods, basic services and medicines and allow people to move from and to the city of Taiz freely.

TO THE INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED GOVERNMENT:

- Stop all actions that violate International Humanitarian Law and human rights.
- Spare women and children from the dangers of armed conflicts and provide them with special protection.

TO THE ARAB COALITION FORCES:

- Stop targeting and shelling houses and residential neighborhoods.
- Spare women and children from all the dangers resulting from aerial bombing.
- Adhere to the rules of engagement and the principles of International Humanitarian Law and human rights.



RIGHTS RADAR

WHO WE ARE?

Rights Radar foundation is a civil society organization for Human Rights, Non-Profit and Non-Governmental organization for monitoring, promoting and defending Human rights in the Arab world.

Founded by some Arab human rights defenders, and activists. Allocated for monitoring, documenting, and reporting violations against Human Rights, as well as providing advocacy, and legal support for victims and capacity building for human rights activists. It is focusing on all topics and areas of human rights, including freedom of expression, media and press freedom, women's rights, children's rights, disability rights, refugee rights, rights to justice.

Rights Radar working through a wide and professional network of reporters and monitors in the ground in most of the areas covered by its activities, using up-to-date techniques of monitoring and documenting human rights cases.

OUR OBJECTIVES:

- Monitoring and documenting violations against human rights in the Arab World.

- Providing advocacy and legal support for victims of human rights' violations.

- Networking and partnership with human rights organizations.

- Capacity building and leadership developing for human rights activists.

OUR VISSION:

Excellence in monitoring, documenting, and advocacy of human rights in the Arab world.

OUR MISSION:

A non-profit human rights foundation to defend Arab human rights and advocate their essential rights through monitoring and documenting violations, issuing statements and reports, networking and partnership with regional and international human rights organizations, as well as creating training and capacity building opportunities for human rights activists and leaders.

OUR VALUES

- Responsibility

- Credibility.

- Independency.

- Transparency.



OUR PROGRAMS

MONITORING

Rights Radar regularly monitors the human rights status and abuses in the Arab world, through local qualified monitors and reporters working to world-class standards and using cutting-edge techniques, as well as through collaborations with local human rights organizations that work in the same field with the same quality of work.

DOCUMENTING

Rights Radar documents human rights abuses committed by various parties, individual or collective, across the Arab world. Through a variety of approaches, we obtain material proof and documented evidence of the abuses of human rights to be used to bring the perpetrators to justice.

ADVOCACY

As part of our mission, Rights Radar provides advocacy and legal support, both material and moral support, for victims of human rights abuses in the Arab world, thanks to our capacity and expertise, and in collaboration with international organizations with complementary programs and aims.

NETWORKING

We achieve our objectives and goals through collaborating with a wide network of local, regional and international human rights organizations. Sharing experiences and working together, we drive outcomes and defend human rights through collective action and large-scale campaigns.

CAPACITY BUILDING

As well as defending human rights, Rights Radar is committed to training the human rights activists working as internal staff members as well as external organizations that share the same goal of defending human rights. Capacity building is a major part of our program and mission to improve human rights.



FIELDS OF FOCUS

Rights Radar believes the right to freedom of expression and justice, rights for women, children, people with disabilities and refugees are fundamental issues and represent the core topics of our work and activities.

FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

We advocate for freedom of expression to advance media freedom and public liberties, and promote its potential to play a vital role in developing democracy and protecting the public interest. We believe that democracy will not be fully achieved unless freedom of expression is guaranteed as a basic right.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Rights Radar promotes women's empowerment and supports their vital role and participation in society. We believe that society cannot reach its full potential unless women enjoy the same equal rights and opportunities as men, including education, health care, jobs, etc.

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

We are working to enhance children's basic rights and assist them to fully enjoy their rights, including education, health care and protection. We look to children as our bright future, and this dream will not come true unless children are integrated fully into social development and public policies.



DISABILITY RIGHTS

Rights Radar promotes the empowerment of people with disabilities and supports their integration and participation in society. We want to see equality, where people with disabilities enjoy all their fundamental rights and opportunities, including education, jobs, health care, etc.

REFUGEE RIGHTS

We work to enhance refugee rights and support them to be smoothly integrated into society and granted their humanitarian rights with no discrimination. We believe that refugees should have access to basic rights, such as education, health care and job opportunities.

RIGHT TO JUSTICE

We promote the values of justice within society to grant fair prosecution for victims and prisoners. We believe that life will not be protected unless justice, law and order govern the behavior of all people from top to bottom, and the right to justice becomes a fundamental right for all.



**YEMEN:
WOMEN IN STORM OF WAR**

A HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT ON ABUSES AGAINST
WOMEN DURING WARTIME

MARCH 2020





RIGHTS RADAR

E-Mail: contact@RightsRadar.org , www.RightsRadar.org , Amsterdam, The Netherlands

RightsRadar |      

