



***HUMAN RIGHTS
BRIEFING
REPORT FOR
2023***

ANNUAL REPORT

Human Rights Briefing Report for 2023

RIGHTSRADAR |      

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Amsterdam, The Netherlands



General Context

In 2023, Yemen witnessed complex conditions that varied between escalation and de-escalation. This is likely due to the declared ceasefire under the auspices of the United Nations that has been in effect unilaterally since October 2022. The circumstances fluctuated between stability and escalation on the military level. Politically, there was diplomatic activity focusing on the future of Yemenis. The United Nations, along with the Arab Coalition led by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as well as Oman, made intensive efforts to reach a comprehensive political settlement to end the conflict in Yemen.

However, there was a lack of progress in the situation after the escalation of events in Gaza on October 7, 2023, and the subsequent fierce military operations launched by the Israeli occupation forces on Gaza, which is inhabited by more than 2.5 million people.

The situation was further complicated by Houthi militia attacks targeting the Red Sea, Bab-al-Mandab, and Arabian Sea navigation. These events began with the Houthis seizing the “Galaxy Leader” ship from the Red Sea on November 19, 2023, leading the United States and Britain to form a military alliance named the “Prosperity Alliance” on December 20, 2023, under the banner of protecting international navigation in the Red Sea. These events have significantly hindered Yemeni political



settlement talks, especially following military strikes by the American-British alliance on Houthi targets within Yemen.

Despite the existing period of calm, violations against civilians continued. Occasionally, there were still violations against public freedoms and the right of passage, in addition to targeting civilians with various shells, resulting in casualties. Furthermore, violent incidents, such as explosions from mines and war remnants, continued in regions that have been or still are theaters of operations and military confrontations between Houthi militia and forces loyal to the legitimate government.

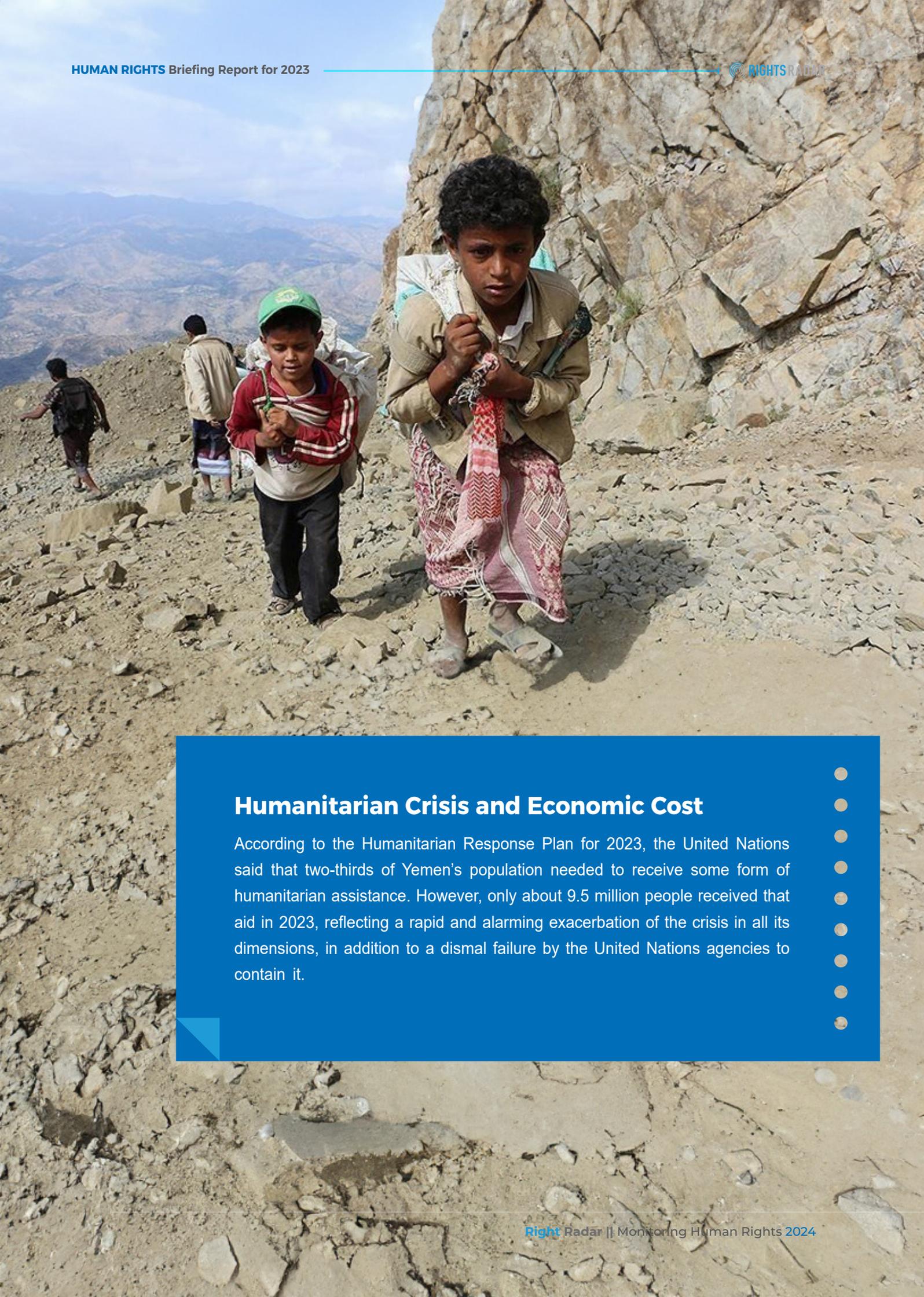
According to ongoing monitoring operations conducted by the Rights Radar field team, 2023 witnessed escalating waves of violence and suppression that breached the basic rights and freedoms guaranteed in Yemen. This constituted one of the most dangerous challenges to the Yemeni human rights scene, throughout 2023, affecting thousands of civilians, despite intermittent periods of calm accompanying the UN-sponsored humanitarian ceasefire that began in April 2022, as part of international and regional efforts to end the war and achieve peace.

Although areas under Houthi control in the north, central, and northwest of Yemen witnessed a de-escalation due to the cessation of aerial bombardments by the Arab Coalition's fighter jets in 2023, as agreed upon by the coalition, the number of violations continued to rise. This was a result of assaults, violations, and hostile and repressive acts carried out in several governorates, especially those under the Houthis control.

In addition to the landmine explosions and other war remnants, shelling and sniping continued in populated areas in the governorates of Ma'rib and Taiz, which are under an economic and military siege imposed by Houthis since 2015 and until the time of writing this report. This siege has led to more civilian casualties, exacerbating the accelerated economic collapse that has turned the lives of its residents into a nightmare.

In the northern, central, and western parts of Yemen, Houthi militia exploited the period of calm and the halting of military attacks so they could resume their armed incursions on plots of land, farms, and properties, whether civilians owned them or they belonged to religious endowments and the state. They raided entire villages and cities, closed off streets and neighborhoods, and fenced in mountains, plateaus, and valleys within their control to share what remained as gifts and loot under various pretexts. There were also similar individual practices done by some of their influential leaders and elements.

In the south of Yemen, the human rights situation witnessed further deterioration with a noticeable increase in violations due to the marked weakness of state influence and the absence of law enforcement. This was reflected in the number and scale of violations that occurred in some southern governorates, especially in the temporary government capital of Aden, in addition to the governorates of Shabwa, Abyan, and Socotra.



Humanitarian Crisis and Economic Cost

According to the Humanitarian Response Plan for 2023, the United Nations said that two-thirds of Yemen's population needed to receive some form of humanitarian assistance. However, only about 9.5 million people received that aid in 2023, reflecting a rapid and alarming exacerbation of the crisis in all its dimensions, in addition to a dismal failure by the United Nations agencies to contain it.

The legitimate authorities and the de facto authorities in the north and south of Yemen were mere bystanders to the suffering of the population in the contested regions without offering any significant initiatives to overcome this situation, relying on financial grants from allied countries as loans to save the country's continuously collapsing currency. Meanwhile, the Houthi group waited for those same countries to also disburse the group's civilians' and military employees' salaries, even going so far as making it a condition of the ongoing negotiations.

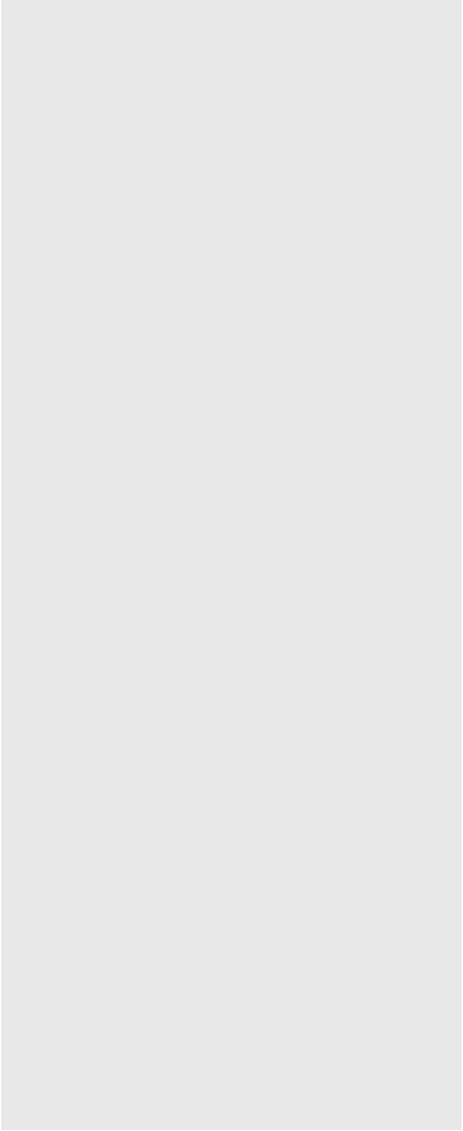
Most areas under the control of the legitimate government and some armed formations in the north and south of Yemen witnessed a state of popular unrest for protesting the economic and living deterioration resulting from the continual collapse of the local currency against the U.S. dollar, the prevalence of financial and administrative corruption, the alarming rise in prices of all food items, and the severe lack of basic public services.

The same situation was repeated in Sana'a and other areas under Houthi control, which also experienced the largest amount of agitation due to the suspension of salaries for employees in those areas for nine consecutive years, leading a wide range of teachers and educators to gather

around a new entity called "The Teachers' Club" and declare a comprehensive strike.

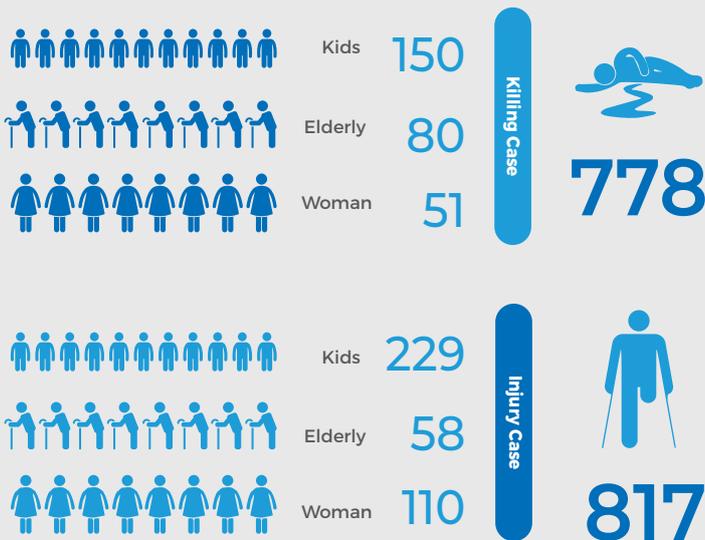
The Rights Radar team noted a terrifying increase in the number of recorded suicide cases throughout 2023, among both genders, especially in areas under Houthi control, with most cases attributed to the deteriorating living conditions and the victims' inability to provide the basic necessities for their families. This issue was not confined to the inside of Yemen but also extended to some diaspora countries where five cases of suicide were registered for Yemenis due to years of unemployment.

Furthermore, the stampede incident that occurred in the capital of Sana'a on Wednesday night, 28th of Ramadan 1444 AH, corresponding to April 19, 2023, resulted in more than 85 deaths and 300 injuries among low-income civilians, who were waiting for a little bit of financial aid, serving as the largest witness and evidence of the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Yemen. This situation compelled the majority of parents to risk their lives to provide food for their children and families.

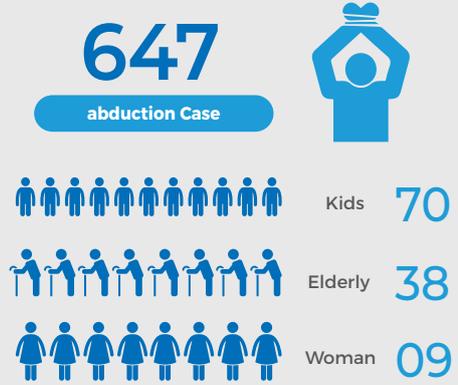


HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION





The Rights Radar team documented 4,141 violations in Yemen during 2023, resulting in the deaths of 778 people, including 150 children, 51 women, and 80 elderly people. Moreover, 817 others were injured, including 229 children, 110 women, and 58 elderly people. Additionally, 647 civilians, including 70 children, nine women, and 38 elderly people, were abducted, and 84 people, including 12 children, eight women, and six elderly people, disappeared. In addition, 118 abductees, including six children, two women, and 12 elderly people, were subjected to torture. There were also 60 civilians and members of military personnel who were tried in presence and absence, resulting in unfair judgments, including the execution of 40 convicts, among whom were four women and elderly people, as well as the imprisonment of 16 other civilians.



The Rights Radar team also investigated 1,481 incidents of damage to private property, which included explosions, complete and partial destruction, raids, mortalities, and acts of looting, seizure, and burglary, affecting 322 residential buildings, 172 commercial establishments, 154 transport vehicles, 275 livestock, 189 plots of land, 45 farms, and 40 personal items. There were 156 similar incidents of damage to public properties, including 50 plots of land belonging to endowments and the state, 43 educational facilities, 19 health facilities, 19 mosques, 14 governmental headquarters, and four private headquarters, as well as two cases of looting relief aid and targeting an under-construction asphalt road. And there were 284 incidents of illegal taxation.



Houthi Militia

The Houthi militia topped the list of the parties in Yemen with the highest record of human rights violations in 2023, with a total of 3,196 incidents, resulting in the deaths of 475 civilians, including 113 children, 42 women, and 52 elderly people. They also caused injuries to 550 others, including 193 children, 91 women, and 43 elderly people. In addition, 510 civilians, including 48 children, five women, and 31 elderly people, were abducted, as well as 60 others, including six children, seven women, and four elderly people, were forcibly disappeared. Houthi militia also tortured 80 detainees, including four children, two women, and nine elderly people.

3.196

The Houthi militia topped the list of the parties in Yemen with the highest record of human rights violations in 2023

Killing Case

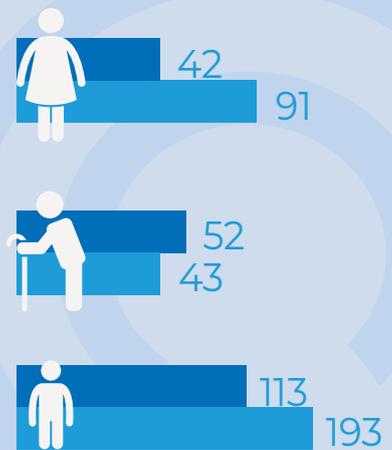


475

Injury Case



550



Moreover, the Houthis conducted political trials for 60 civilians and military personnel, in absentia and presence, resulting in 56 judgments that led to the execution of 31 military leaders loyal to the Legitimate Government outside the Houthi-controlled areas, as well as nine detainees within their prisons, including a woman. They also imprisoned 16 people for periods ranging from five to 12 years, including three women and an elderly man. There were also four people, subjected to trials, who were released after being forced to sign commitments not to criticize Houthi militia and its leaders under any pretext, even if it was legal.

Furthermore, the Houthi militia is responsible for material and moral damage to 1,322 other

private facilities and properties, including 285 residential facilities, 132 commercial establishments, 103 transport vehicles, 33 belongings, the deaths of 275 livestock, and 277 cases of illegal taxation. They also looted and destroyed 45 farms and seized 172 plots of land owned by citizens. They also caused damage to 137 other public facilities and properties, including 39 educational facilities, 17 health facilities, 10 governmental headquarters, three private headquarters, 19 mosques, two archaeological landmarks, looting two deliveries from ReliefAid, and one case of targeting roads, in addition to 46 looting operations targeting endowment plots of land and others belonging to the state.

Security Disorder

This was followed by violations and crimes resulting from the state of security disorder, which witnessed a frightening escalation amid the disordered spread of weapons and rampant impunity in 2023. This caused 367 crimes and violations, mostly concentrated within Houthi-controlled areas in north Yemen and transitional council-controlled areas in south Yemen, with 146 incidents within Houthi territories and 131 incidents in transitional council areas. Moreover, 90 violations occurred in government-controlled areas and others under the control of armed groups outside the law.

367

The state of security chaos, which witnessed a frightening escalation amid the chaos of the spread of weapons and impunity, was prevalent during the year 2023.

Killing Case

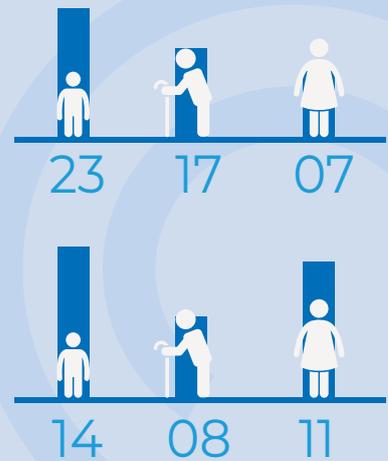


173

Injury Case



116



These incidents resulted in the deaths of 173 people, including 23 children, seven women, and 17 elderly people, and the injury of 116 others, including 14 children, 11 women, and eight elderly people. Furthermore, 16 people, including four children, two women, and three elderly men, were abducted. Seven others, including four children and a woman, were forcibly disappeared, and five abductees, including two children, were subjected to torture. Additionally, 50 other private and public properties suffered both material and moral damages, including 24 transport vehicles, eight commercial establishments, five residential buildings, three educational facilities, two health facilities, and one government headquarters, as well as seven personal items.

In addition, there were 135 other crimes and violations, due to the security disorder, that were recorded against unknown persons. Tribal gunmen were responsible for 92 incidents, and the other 60 incidents were committed by relatives or acquaintances of the victims. Meanwhile, the road sector bears responsibility for committing 29 incidents, and the elements outside the law were responsible for 25 incidents. Also, influential figures, supported by the authorities and ruling militias, committed another 23 incidents.

The entities responsible for maintaining order and security at the scene of these incidents, whether legitimate or de facto authorities, bear part of the responsibility, especially in Houthi-militia-controlled areas, which witnessed tribal conflicts, acts of revenge, and territorial disputes in 2023.

Illegitimate Formations

Illegitimate security and military formations in the south, west, and east of Yemen came in third, with 303 cases of violations. These violations resulted in the deaths of 51 civilians, including seven children, one woman, and three elderly people. Additionally, 40 others were injured, including 10 children, three women, and four elderly people. Furthermore, 95 people were abducted, including 12 children, two women, and four elderly people. Additionally, 17 others, including two children and two elderly men, were forcibly disappeared. Also, 30 abducted people were tortured in prisons, including two elderly people.

303

A case of violation committed by security and military formations outside the framework of the state in the south, west and east of the country

Killing Case

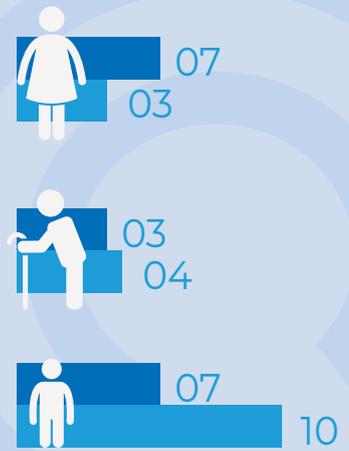


51

Injury Case



40



These formations also caused material and moral damage to 60 other private facilities and properties, including 28 residential buildings, seven commercial establishments, 12 plots of land owned by citizens, eight transport vehicles, and five cases of illegal taxation and levies. In addition, 10 other public facilities and properties were damaged, including two governmental headquarters, one private headquarters, two historic landmarks, and one educational facility, along with three state-owned plots of land, and one endowment plot of land that was subjected to armed looting.

Al-Qaeda ranked fourth
with the highest rate

156

An incident of violation

Killing Case



54

Injury Case



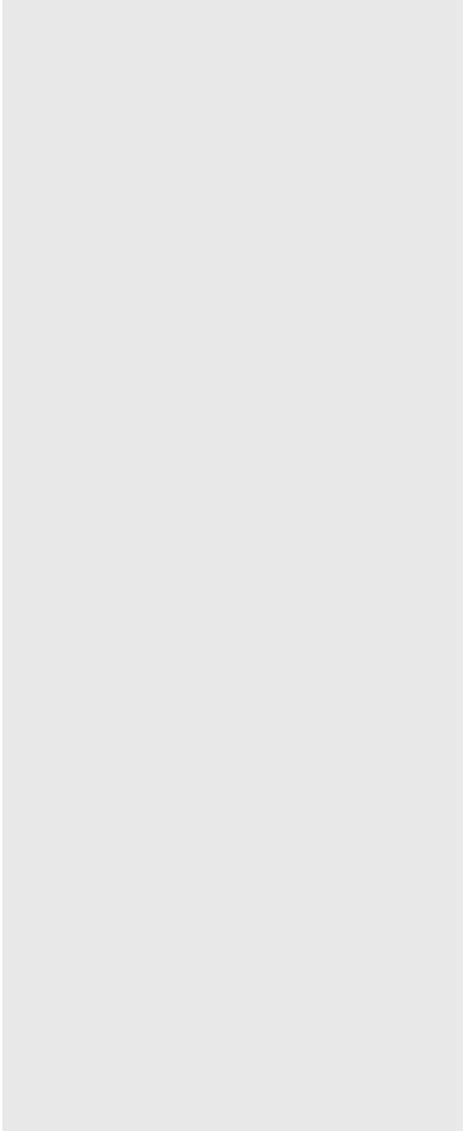
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Al-Qaeda Organization

The Al-Qaeda organization was fourth, with 156 violation incidents, mainly concentrated in Abyan Governorate, specifically in Madiyah District. This occurred after the security and military forces affiliated with the Southern Transitional Council announced a military operation called “Arrows of the East.” This operation was justified as a war against terrorism, but in reality, it aimed to complete their control over the remaining parts of Abyan Governorate and fully integrate them into the transitional council’s governance and influence.

These incidents also resulted in the deaths of 54 people, including one child and five elderly men. Furthermore, 80 people were injured, including four children and three elderly people. Additionally, five foreign people, working for United Nations agencies, were abducted, and then released later in 2023 in exchange for the payment of a substantial ransom. There were also 17 incidents involving damage to civilian and military vehicles due to the excessive use of explosive devices resembling anti-personnel mines, which are banned globally.

Al-Qaeda alone bears responsibility for these crimes and violations, which were distributed among four Yemeni governorates, particularly Abyan, with 112 violations, followed by Shabwah, with 30, and then Al-Bayda, with 10, and finally Hadhramaut, with only four violations.



**VIOLATIONS
OF THE RIGHT
TO LIFE AND
PHYSICAL
SAFETY**



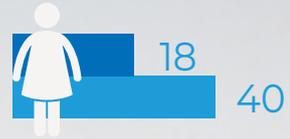
Mines and Other War Remnants:

Yemen witnessed a notable decline of casualties from mines and other war remnants, as compared to 2022 . However, they remained the deadliest weapons used against civilians in 2023. The Rights Radar team verified 239 deaths, including 75 children, 18 women, and 27 elderly people. Additionally, 337 people were injured, including 120 children, 40 women, and 18 elderly people.

Killing Case



239



Injury Case

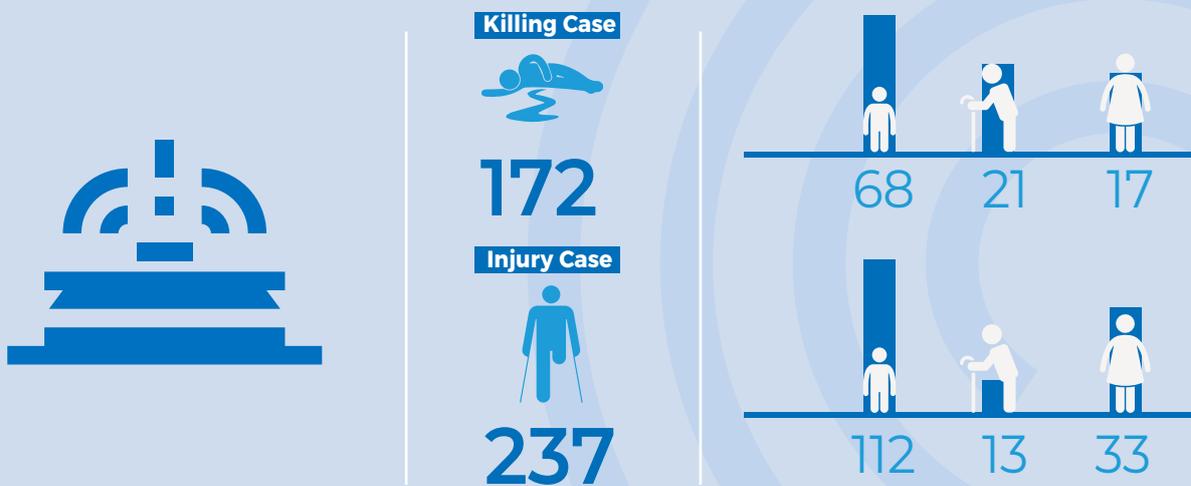


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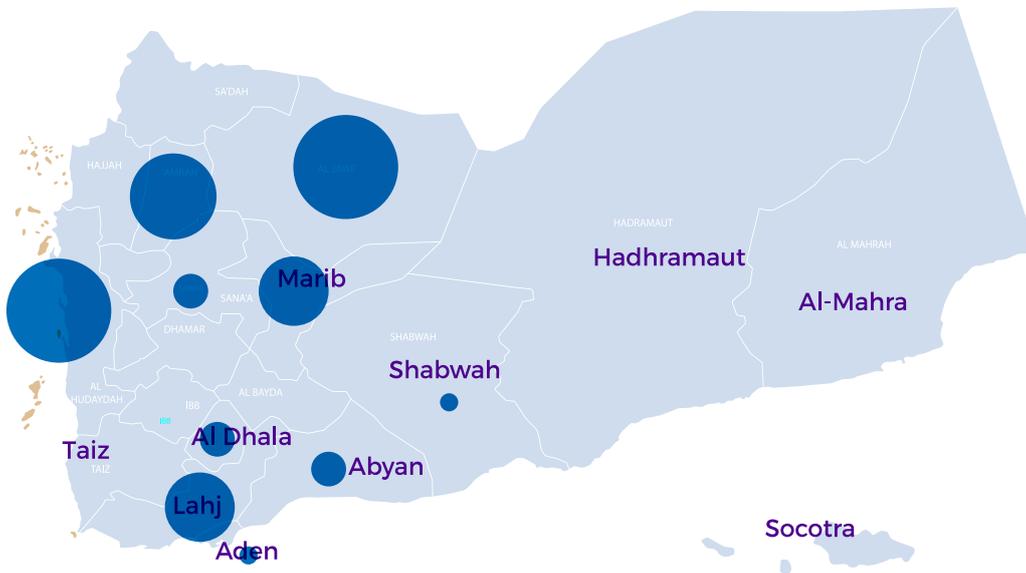
Houthi Mines and War Remnants

Mines and remnants of the Houthi war resulted in the deaths of 172 civilians, including 68 children, 17 women, and 21 elderly people. Also, 237 people were injured, including 112 children, 33 women, and 13 elderly people, distributed among 16 Yemeni governorates. Al-Hodeidah occupied the top of the list, with a total of 147 deaths and injuries, including 66 children, 15 women, and 11 elderly people. It was followed by Al-Jawf, with a total of 42 deaths and injuries, including 13 children, four women, and three elderly people. Then, in Taiz, 41 people, including 20 children, two women, and two elderly men, died or were injured.



Amran Governorate came in third place, with one explosion incident, resulting in the deaths and injuries of 41 people, including 14 children, seven women, and eight elderly people, as well as the destruction of four houses. The explosion was in a warehouse filled with gunpowder and dynamite on Tuesday, October 17, 2023, in the village of Al-Ma'mar in the isolated area of Beit Sillan in the densely populated Jebel Yazid District. The warehouse was owned by Houthi leader Hussein Sillan, who worked as a weapons dealer, according to eyewitness documented testimonies.

The field research team noted that mines and remnants of the Houthi war were continuing to claim the lives of civilians, even in areas from which the Houthi militia withdrew years ago, such as Lahij Governorate, where the team recorded 16 deaths and injuries, including four children, a woman, and two elderly men, in 2023 due to Houthi remnants. Additionally, in areas under the legitimate government's control in Al-Dhale, seven other people were killed and injured, including one child, one woman, and one elderly person. Plus, a truck driver died, and a child was injured in Abyan. In Shabwah, a farmer died and a child was injured, and in Al-



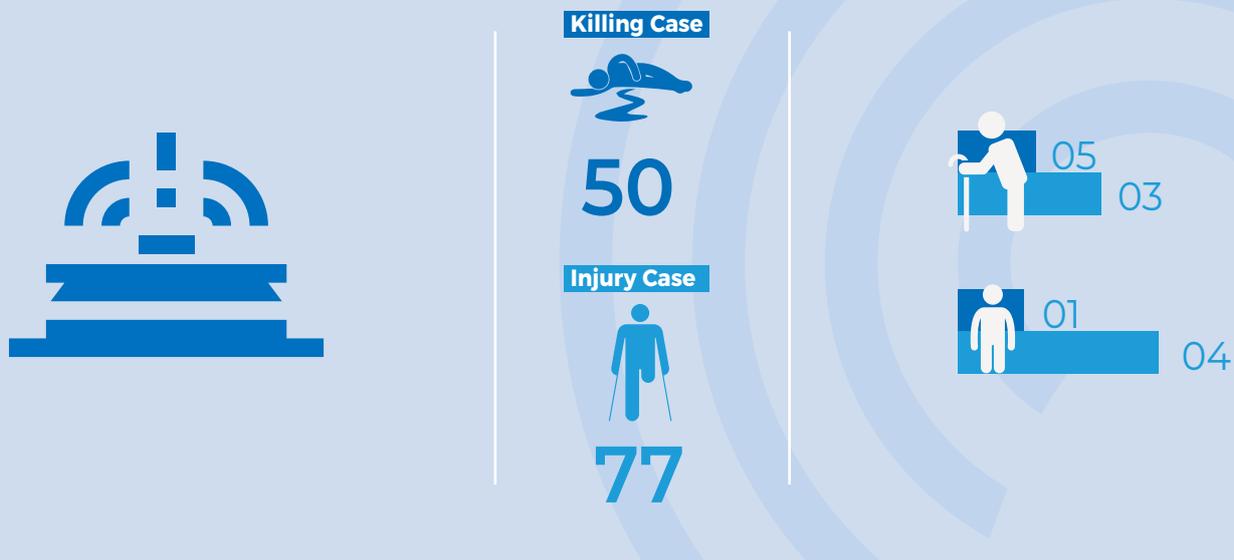
Buraiqa, Aden, a livestock herder was injured.

The team also verified civilian casualties caused by Houthi mines within their controlled areas that were not scenes of conflict, in Wadi Arwah and Wadi Kuman areas of Hada District, Dhamar Governorate, including six children. Half of those children were killed, and the other three were injured while grazing their livestock in mid-March 2023, due to projectiles left behind by Houthi maneuvers. In Ibb Governorate, there were 12 deaths and injuries, including four children and six women, in the districts of Al-Odayn, Rifa Ibb, and Habish. Additionally, three civilians were killed and injured in the capital of Sana'a, including two sibling children from Raymah Governorate due to them innocently playing with a mine they found at the foot of Nokum Mountain.

The remaining casualties are distributed among Ma'rib Governorate, with a total of 38 deaths and injuries, including 23 children, seven women, and one elderly man; then Al-Bayda Governorate, with 27 deaths and injuries, including 13 children, five women, and two elderly men; and after that, Sana'a Governorate, with nine deaths and injuries, including three children; and finally, Saada Governorate, with eight deaths and injuries due to Houthi mines, including two children, one woman, and an elderly man.

Al-Qaeda Explosive Devices

Al-Qaeda elements are responsible for the deaths of 50 civilians and military personnel, including one child and five elderly people, and injuring 77 others, including four children and three elderly people, due to explosive device incidents laid by these elements in four Yemeni governorates. Abyan Governorate tops the list, with a total of 92 deaths and injuries, including 16 civilians. The remaining amount was from among the military personnel and the security forces affiliated with the Southern Transitional Council. Next is Shabwah Governorate, which witnessed a total of 23 deaths and injuries,



including 12 civilians, one of whom was a doctor, and the remaining number was among the social figures and soldiers from Shabwah Defense Forces and Legitimate Forces.

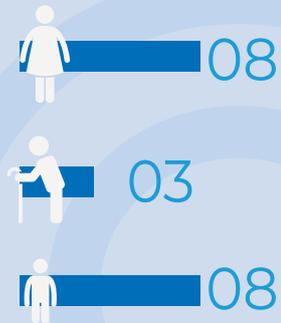
Al-Bayda Governorate came third, with a total of 10 deaths and injuries, including three children and four elderly people, in one incident that occurred in Al-Mansoura village in Al-Qarishiya District at 12:30 p.m. on Friday, May 12, 2023, when an Al-Qaeda member named Nasser Abdullah Nasser al-Arami threw an explosive device at the village mosque during Friday prayers. Then, in Hadhramaut Governorate, two children were injured from the explosion of a projectile laid by Al-Qaeda elements behind a security checkpoint in the city of Mukalla.

Unknown Parties

The rest of the incidents of explosions, for which explosive devices and non-exploded ammunitions were used, are attributed to unknown entities and outlaw elements during a state of insecurity and the chaotic spread of explosives. These incidents also resulted in the deaths and injuries of 35 people, including eight children, eight women, and three elderly people in five governorates. Aden, the temporary capital, topped the list, with 15 deaths and injuries, including four children, three women, and three elderly people, followed by Shabwah Governorate, with the deaths of three children and three injured women, all from one family, in an explosion incident attributed to an unknown party. In



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addition, Lahij Governorate, in south Yemen, had the third-most incidents, with five deaths and one injury, most of whom were military personnel, due to the explosion of a device laid by an unknown perpetrator in a military vehicle in Al-Maqatra District. Taiz Governorate was fourth, with five civilian deaths and injuries, as a result of a grenade explosion thrown by an outlaw member in a qat market in Al-Qahirah District. Then, Al-Bayda Governorate had the fifth-most incidents, with the death of a child and two injured women due to an exploded ammunition laid by an unknown person in their home in the Bani Ziyad area of Rid'a District.



Air and Ground Shellings:

In light of the de-escalation and decreased intensity of the battles, Yemen witnessed an almost complete cessation of Arab Coalition air strikes in 2023. However, mutual ground shelling among the parties involved in the internal conflict continued intermittently, with a decrease of approximately 50% in the number of casualties in 2023 as compared to 2022 — except for some Yemeni governorates that witnessed a Houthi escalation that relatively reduced this difference when compared to other governorates.

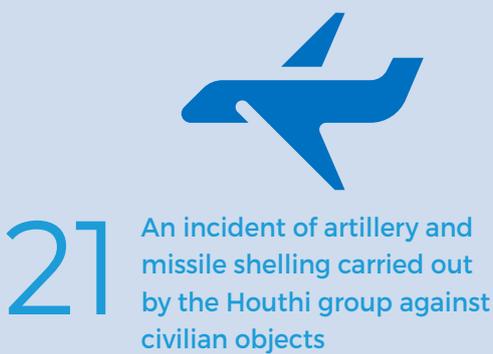
The Rights Radar team verified the deaths of 24 civilians, including nine children, three women, and one elderly man. Additionally, 66 others were injured, including 29 children, 11 women, and four elderly people, due to artillery and missile shelling carried out by the conflicting parties in Yemen against civilian targets in seven Yemeni governorates, namely Taiz, Al-Hodeidah, Saada, Al-Dhale, Lahij, Abyan, and Ma'rib.



Houthi Militia

The Rights Radar team documented 21 incidents of artillery and missile shelling by Houthi militia against civilian targets, resulting in the deaths of 18 civilians, including five children, three women, and one elderly man. Furthermore, 43 civilians were injured, including 21 children, six women, and four elderly people. These incidents were spread across seven Yemeni governorates. Taiz came first, with a total of seven Houthi shelling incidents resulting in 23 civilians, including nine children and two women, injured and dying, followed by Al-Hodeidah, with six incidents causing the deaths and injuries of 12 civilians, including 10 children.

Lahij Governorate came third, with three Houthi shelling incidents that resulted in the death of one man and one woman and the injury of four other civilians, including three children and one elderly man. That was followed by Al-Dhale Governorate, with two Houthi shelling incidents that resulted in the death of one person and the injury of eight others, including two children, three women, and one elderly man. Then, Saada had one incident that resulted in the death of four civilians, including one child, and the injury of three women and another child. After that was Abyan Governorate, with a shelling incident that killed two people in Aqaba Thara. Finally, Ma'rib had a shelling incident that caused the injury of one citizen in the Al-Ghoneim Harib area.



Killing Case



18

Injury Case



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Legitimate Government

The Rights Radar team also investigated an incident of artillery shelling by forces affiliated with the Legitimate Government in Taiz Governorate. The incident occurred at 1 p.m. on Friday, August 25, 2023, targeting the house of Faisal Mohammed Moqbel al-Zahary, in the village of Al-Ghausha, Akhduah subdistrict of Maqbona District, under the control of Houthi militia. The shelling resulted in the deaths of five civilians, including four children, and the injury of 13 others, including six children and five women — all of them were from one family.



Arab Coalition Forces

The Arab Coalition forces, led by Saudi Arabia, are responsible for three incidents of aerial and artillery shelling targeting civilians in the governorates of Saada and Taiz. These incidents resulted in 10 people getting injured and one person dying, including two children. These three incidents included two air strikes, and one of them targeted a vehicle carrying civilians in Al-Barah area, Maqbonah District, west of Taiz, injuring five of its passengers, including the two children. The other air strike targeted a farm in Al Al-Sheikh area, Manbah district, injuring four Ethiopian workers.



Drone Strikes:

In addition to artillery weapons of various types and sizes, as well as Katyusha and ballistic missiles, the parties to the conflict in Yemen used drones. Some of these parties used them excessively to the point that they were second on the list of weapons that were most deadly to innocent civilians in 2023, after mines and explosive devices, which came first. The Rights Radar team documented 28 incidents of drone strikes, resulting in the deaths of 27 civilians, including 12 children, two women, and two elderly men, and injuring 54 others, including 22 children, three women, and three elderly people in nine Yemeni governorates.



Killing Case



27

Injury Case



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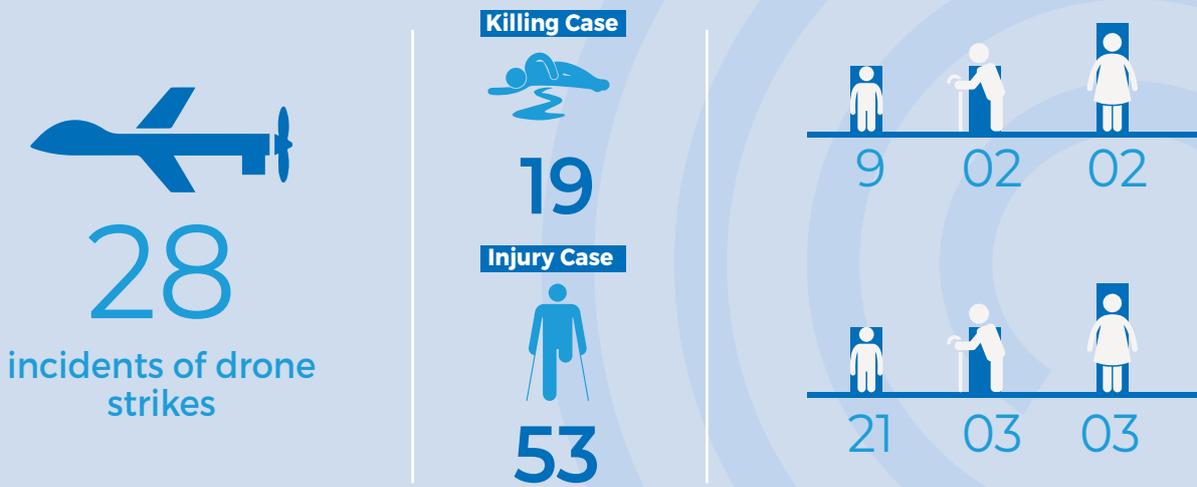
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incidents of drone strikes, resulting in the deaths of



Houthi Militia

The Houthi militia bears responsibility for 28 drone strike incidents that resulted in the deaths of 19 civilians, including nine children, two women, and two elderly men. Additionally, 53 others were injured, including 21 children, three women, and three elderly people. These incidents are distributed among seven Yemeni governorates, including Al-Dhale Governorate, with eight incidents resulting in the injury and deaths of 27 civilians, including 13 children and two elderly men; followed by Ma'rib Governorate, with a total of six drone strike incidents causing the injury and deaths of 15 civilians, including seven children and two elderly men. Taiz Governorate came third, with six Houthi drone



strike incidents resulting in the deaths of two people and the injury of nine others, including two children; followed by Shabwah Governorate, with three similar incidents, killing a woman in her thirties and injuring five civilians, including three children and one elderly man. Then, Lahij Governorate was fifth, with two Houthi drone strike incidents resulting in the deaths of two children and injury of seven others, including one child and one woman. Then, Al-Hodeidah Governorate witnessed two similar incidents that caused the deaths of two children in Hays District. Lastly, in Hajjah Governorate, seventh on the list, Houthi drones carried out one air strike that resulted in one child and one woman, in Al-Utannah village, Harad District, getting injured.

Other Involved Parties

The Arab Coalition forces, led by Saudi Arabia, are responsible for committing a drone strike that targeted a gathering of civilians in the Al-Hajlah area of Razih District, Saada Governorate, resulting in the deaths of two civilians and the injury of two others. Another drone attack occurred in the Al-Shurjah area in Al-Jarahi District, south of Al-Hodeidah. The Republican Guards carried out this attack, resulting in the deaths of three people and the injury of one person, all of them were children.

In a qualitative leap in its military capabilities compared to previous years, Al-Qaeda also joined the war with drones in 2023. Through some of its media channels, Al-Qaeda announced its responsibility for five drone attacks, including four attacks targeting a military leader belonging to Shabwah Defense Forces in Al-Masayna area of As Sa'id District in Shabwah Governorate. The leader survived, and four soldiers accompanying him were injured, while the fifth attack targeted another military leader in Tabet Al-Rabhan in Al-Mahfad District, Abyan Governorate.



Sniping of Civilians:

In 2023, Houthi snipers continued their distinctive practice of targeting civilians, a crime that no other party can rival in its frequency. This crime was committed at a consistently high rate, with a decrease of only nine people getting injured and/or murdered, as compared to 2022. There was a slight variation in the number of victims relative to the fixed, affected areas, and some new areas, within the targeting circle, emerged, in the governorates of Dhamar and the capital of Sana'a, both of which are completely under the control of Houthi militia.



In this context, the Rights Radar team documented the murders of 19 civilians by Houthi snipers, including five children and three women, in addition to the injury of 43 other civilians with the same weapon, including 19 children, six women, and four elderly people. These incidents occurred in six Yemeni governorates. Taiz Governorate had the most, with a total of 45 casualties, including 19 children, eight women, and four elderly people. This represents 73% of the total victims of Houthi sniping operations in Yemen in 2023.



Following Taiz, Al-Dhale Governorate had the second-most incidents, with a total of eight deaths and injuries due to Houthi sniping, including four children and one woman. Then, Al-Hodeidah Governorate had the third-most incidents, with five deaths and injuries, all of them were adult men. Then, Ma'rib Governorate had two cases of killing and injury by Houthi snipers. Amanat Al-Asimah, Sana'a, was targeted for the first time since December 2017, resulting in the death of the financial manager of the largest hotel services company in Yemen and the injury of his driver, due to a single sniping incident.

The testimonies of witnesses to the incident, whose names we are keeping for security reasons, stated that a Houthi sniper targeted the two victims from the roof of a tall building while they were passing through Hadda Street in the capital, Sana'a, on Thursday morning at 11 a.m. on July 20, 2023. They reported that the sniper's bullet penetrated the front windshield of the car, hitting the body of Fadl Qasem Ramadan, the financial manager of Alotechno Hotel Services Company, and causing some glass fragments to injure his driver.

As for the second incident, it was the first of its kind, and it occurred on the afternoon of Friday, February 24, 2023. An 11-year-old child, Mohammed Saleh Faqa's, was shot by a Houthi sniper in the village of Kouman Snamah in Al-Hadda District, Dhamar Governorate, during armed confrontations fueled by Houthi militia between the inhabitants of the victim's village and others, from the village of Sabl Beni Bukhait, due to old disputes over borders of lands.

Assassinations and Physical Liquidations:

While the fighting fronts have relatively calmed down in Yemen, the front of assassinations and physical liquidations has flared up, especially within the areas controlled by Houthi militia in the north and south of the country. The Rights Radar team monitored 113 people who were injured and/or killed, as a result of assassinations and field physical liquidations in 2023. There were 44 murders, including two elderly men due to field physical liquidations and executions. There were also 47 other murders, including 10 elderly people, and 22 injuries, including one child and two elderly men, due to assassinations. All of them are distributed over 16 Yemeni governorates.

The assassinations and field physical liquidations affected 38 military personnel, mostly officers, 18 prisoners of war primarily in Amran Governorate, 15 politicians, 14 tribal leaders, six former prisoners, five traders and businessmen, four preachers and religious men, two poets and media activists, four ordinary civilians (one of whom has mental health issues), plus an employee at a United Nations agency in the city of Tareeba, an academic in central Taiz, a doctor in Hajjah Governorate, an educator in Al-Mawasit District in Taiz Governorate, a sports captain in Shabwah Governorate, and a judge in the capital Sana'a.



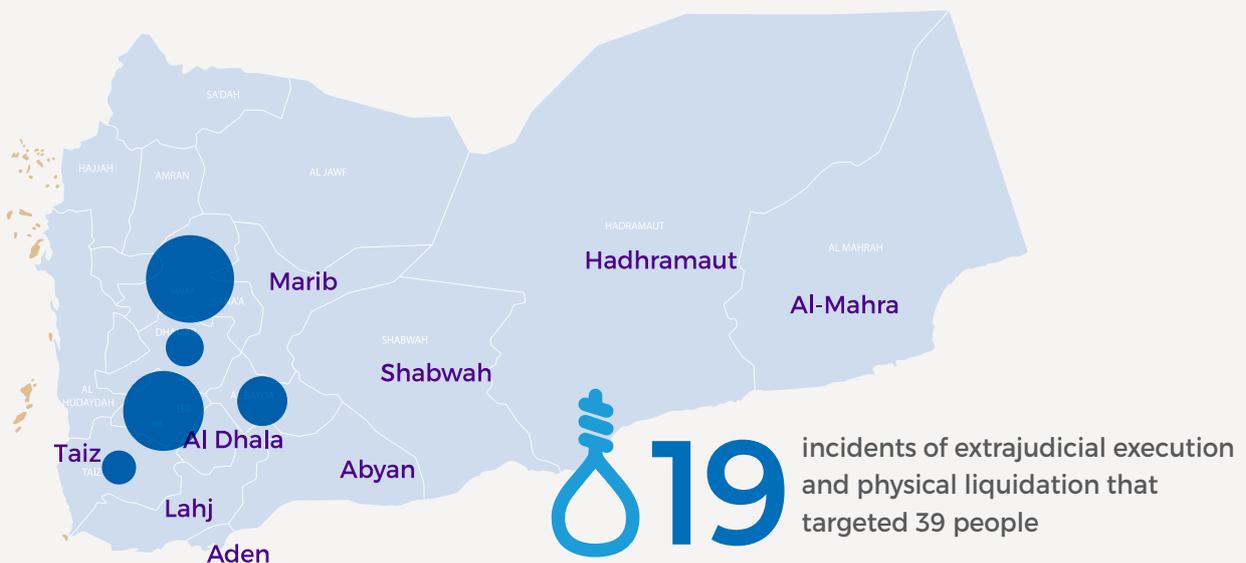
Houthi Militia

The Houthi militia caused 19 incidents of extrajudicial execution and physical liquidation that targeted 39 people, including two elderly men. These incidents occurred across eight different governorates, with the capital Sana'a Governorate topping the list, with four executions, involving two war prisoners, a former prisoner, a trader, and a mosque preacher. Ibb Governorate was next, with four cases resulting in the deaths of four people, including a tribal sheikh, a mentally ill person, a media activist, and a Houthi militant eliminated in the so-called struggle of the wings.

The remaining incidents were distributed in Al-Bayda, Dhamar, and Taiz governorates, with each one experiencing two cases of execution and physical liquidation. This resulted in 11 murders, including five Houthi soldiers who were executed in the conflict of wings. Moreover, Houthi militia executed four traders because of alleged illegal royalties, along with a civilian, from Dhamar Governorate, who was executed by a Houthi supervisor for being aware of certain crimes. Additionally, two incidents of murder occurred, one targeting a tribal sheikh in Al-Dhale and the other a former prisoner in Sana'a Governorate.

Finally, Amran Governorate had the least amount of cases, with the Houthis executing 16 prisoners of war, who were captured in 2010 during the Sixth War in Saada Governorate. Their remains were recently discovered on Tuesday, July 3, 2023, inside a cave built with stones and mud in Harf Sufyan District of Amran Governorate, the victims' hometown, about 13 years after the executions and physical liquidations. Their skeletal hands were tied together.

Houthi militia was also responsible for carrying out 17 assassinations in 2023, resulting in the deaths of 20 individuals and the injury of two others. Among these incidents, 11 assassinations occurred due to the conflict of wings, leading to the deaths of 14 Houthis, including 10 military personnel. Half of these casualties occurred in the capital Sana'a. The remaining incidents were distributed across different locations, with two murders in Ibb Governorate, and one murder each in Taiz, Al-Bayda, and Al-Jawf. Additionally, two tribal sheikhs in Sana'a, a religious figure in Amran Governorate, and a wounded employee of the Endowments in Ibb became victims of this violence.



05

resulting in the deaths of six individuals. Among the victims were four tribal sheikhs, two of whom were from Amanat Al-Asimah

25

assassinations that were attributed to unknown parties, and they caused the deaths of



20

Killing Case



07

Injury Case

In the pursuit of eliminating certain tribal and political influencers deemed as potential threats to their sectarian dynastic agenda, the Houthis militia carried out five specific assassinations in 2023, resulting in the deaths of six individuals. Among the victims were four tribal sheikhs, two of whom were from Amanat Al-Asimah. Additionally, a tribal sheikh in Amran and another in Hajjah Governorate were targeted, along with two Reform leaders in Al-Madan District of Amran Governorate. Fortunately, Judge Khaled Hameed Naji Al-Athari, the head of the Commercial Court in Sana'a, survived a sixth assassination attempt by the Houthis, driven by the same motives.

Unknown and Uncontrolled Parties

There were 25 assassinations that were attributed to unknown parties, and they caused the deaths of 20 people, including four elderly people, and the injury of seven others across nine Yemeni governorates experiencing severe security disorder. Taiz Governorate tops the list, with a total of 12 assassinations resulting in the deaths of 10 people, including Moayad Hamidi, an official from the United Nations World Food Program, who was assassinated by armed people in the city of Tarbah, Al-Shamaytin District, along with five military personnel, an academic, an educator, in addition to a trader in Taiz city and a Reform leader in Mukalla city, as well as two wounded military personnel. Hadhramaut and Shabwah governorates came in second and third places, with three assassinations each, resulting in one death and two injuries in Hadhramaut and two deaths and one injury in Shabwah. Hajjah Governorate witnessed two assassinations that resulted in the deaths of a doctor and an officer in Haradh District, followed by Abyan and Ma'rib governorates, with one assassination each, causing the murder of a tribal sheikh and a military officer in Abyan, and two Legitimate Government military officers in Ma'rib. The remaining incidents were distributed in Sana'a, Al-Bayda, and Lahij governorates, with one assassination each, causing the deaths of two tribal sheikhs in Sana'a and Al-Bayda, respectively, and a political activist in Lahij.



The security and military formations associated with the Southern Transitional Council were responsible for four executions and nine assassinations

04 
 executions case

09 
 assassination case

resulted in the deaths of 10 people, including an elderly man, and the injury of 13 others



Elements affiliated with Al-Qaeda organization in Shabwah and Hadhramaut were responsible for two assassination incidents

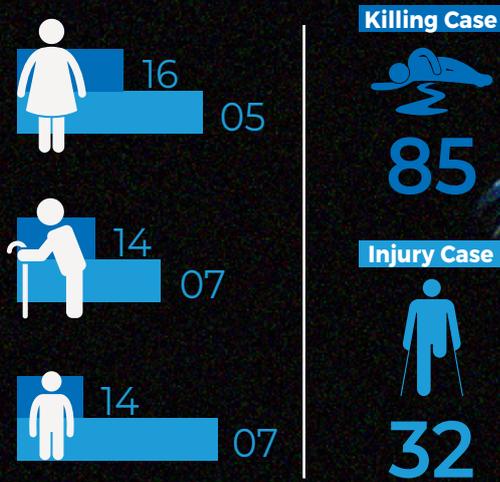
Illegitimate Formations

The security and military formations associated with the Southern Transitional Council were responsible for four executions and nine assassinations. This resulted in the deaths of 10 people, including an elderly man, and the injury of 13 others, including a child and two elderly men. These incidents were distributed in five southern districts. Aden, the temporary capital, came first, with three executions and assassinations that resulted in the deaths of four people, followed by Hadhramaut, with three assassinations resulting in one death and four others injured. Shabwah Governorate was third, with two assassinations due to the conflict of wings, causing injuries to eight others for political reasons. Next is Lahij and Abyan, with two assassinations in each governorate, resulting in the deaths of three people, including a tribal sheikh, a political activist, a former prisoner, and a citizen.

Among those incidents, the most notable one was the assassination carried out by armed individuals from Shabwah Defense Forces on Friday, April 21, 2023, targeting Dr. Abdullah Abdullah Abdrabuh Albani, aged 63, and causing injuries to six of his relatives while attempting to prevent him from delivering an Eid Al-Fitr sermon to a crowd of worshippers in Biyhan Square in Shabwah Governorate.

Al-Qaeda Organization

Elements affiliated with Al-Qaeda organization in Shabwah and Hadhramaut were responsible for two assassination incidents targeting Salem Abdullah Lahouel al-Parasi, a 38-year-old military leader of the Shabwah Defense Forces associated with the STC in Shabwa, and Colonel Saeed Nasser al-Bukhaity, a leader in Micah Brigade 23 affiliated with the First Military Region. Colonel al-Bukhaity was targeted while driving his car back from Al-Abr Market toward Wadi Hadhramaut.



Domestic Violence (Killings Within Families):

The increase in domestic violence crimes in Yemen in 2023 resulted from any or all of the following factors:

- a state of disorder
- insecurity
- rampant availability of weapons
- the spread of a culture of death and hatred
- incitement of sectarian hatred, fueling revenge operations
- tribal conflicts
- land disputes
- psychological and economic effects of war
- absence of justice and state governance, especially in areas controlled by armed groups in the north and south of Yemen.

The Rights Radar team investigated the deaths of 85 people, including 14 children, 16 women, and 14 elderly men. Additionally, 32 individuals were injured, including seven children, five

women, and seven elderly men. These cases were spread across 18 Yemeni governorates, with the highest number of casualties recorded in the temporary capital Aden at 17, followed by Ibb, with 15 casualties, Taiz, with 12 casualties, and Shabwah, with the same amount of deaths and injuries caused by relatives.

Dhamar Governorate came fifth, with 11 casualties, followed by Al-Hodeidah Governorate, with seven casualties. The governorates of Hajjah, Saada, and Amran each recorded six casualties. After that, Raymah, Amanat Al-Asimah, and Sana'a had a total of five deaths in Raymah and five casualties in Amanat Al-Asimah. Aden Governorate followed them, with four casualties, and then Al-Jawf and Al-Bayda governorates each had two murders. Finally, Dhale, Mahwit, and Sana'a governorates each reported one murder each.

Houthi-Controlled Areas

Houthi-controlled areas witnessed 39 cases of domestic violence resulting in the deaths and injuries of 74 people, including 13 children, 16 women, and 13 elderly people. These cases accounted for 63% of the total domestic violence crimes in Yemen. Within these incidents, 31 cases were perpetrated by Houthi militants against their relatives, resulting in the deaths and injuries of 61 people, including 12 children, 15 women, and 11 elderly people. These incidents were spread across 11 Yemeni governorates, with Ibb Governorate having the most incidents of seven and 12 casualties, followed by Dhamar, with six incidents resulting in nine casualties.

39

domestic violence
resulting in the deaths
and injuries

Killing & Injury Case

61



The governorates of Hajjah, Saada, and Al-Hodeidah came in third, with a total of six incidents, all carried out by members of Houthi militia, resulting in six casualties in each governorate. They were followed by Taiz, Amran, and Raymah, with three incidents and five casualties in Taiz, three incidents and five casualties in Amran, and two incidents and five casualties in Raymah. Al-Bayda Governorate had two incidents resulting in two murders. The remaining incidents were spread among the governorates of Al-Jawf and Sana'a, with one murder each.

The cause of these incidents and crimes is linked to the political mobilization strategy and sectarian incitement followed by Houthi militia through their cultural sessions, which they force the majority of residents in their controlled areas to attend, including women. During these sessions, they intentionally promote the culture of hatred and violence, leading some participants to engage in ruthless murders and injuries of their relatives over minor issues, often connected to criticizing the Houthis.

Moreover, a total of eight domestic violence incidents were documented in areas under the control of Houthi militia. These acts were carried

out by individuals and militants not directly associated with the militia but significantly influenced by the hateful and discriminatory speech and the culture of death spread by the Houthis. This influence led them to perpetrate murders and injuries against their own family members, as such behavior became normalized among many residents in those areas. These incidents occurred alongside disputes, acts of revenge, and land conflicts incited by the militia, even within individual families, in addition to the psychological and economic effects of the ongoing war.

These incidents resulted in the deaths of 11 people and the injury of two others, including one child, one woman, and two elderly men, spread among eight governorates topped by Amanat Al-Asimah, Sana'a, with two incidents of domestic violence resulting in the deaths of four relatives and the injury of one person, followed by Ibb Governorate, with one violent incident resulting in one death and one injury. The remaining incidents were distributed among the governorates of Mahwit, Al-Jawf, Taiz, Al-Dhale, and Al-Hodeidah, with one death incident in each, along with one violent incident in Amran Governorate resulting in one injury.

Southern Transitional Council-Controlled Areas

In areas under the control and influence of the Southern Transitional Council (STC), there were 13 reported assaults and domestic violence committed by armed people against their relatives in those areas. One of them was a member of the forces affiliated with the STC. These incidents resulted in the deaths of 17 people, including four children, two women, and three elderly people, in addition to 19 others being injured, including three children, two women, and four elderly people, distributed among four southern Yemeni governorates. The temporary capital of Aden came first, with a total of three incidents resulting in the deaths of seven relatives, including two children, two women, and one



Assaults and domestic violence committed by armed people against their relatives

Killing Case

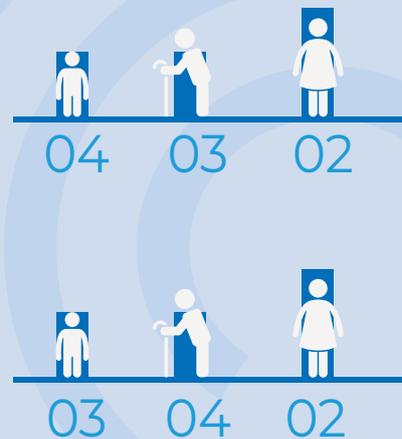


17

Injury Case



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elderly man, as well as the injury of 10 others, including two children, two women, and two elderly men. Next was Shabwah Governorate, with six incidents, one of which was committed by a member of Shabwah Defense Forces, resulting in the deaths of six relatives, including two elderly men, and the injury of six others, including a child. It was followed by Lahij Governorate, with one incident resulting in one death and three injuries, one of whom was an elderly man. Finally, Hadhramaut Governorate had three incidents resulting in one murder committed by a relative, but all of them occurred in the city of Al-Mukalla, the capital of the governorate. The causes and motives of all these people getting injured or murdered revolved around family disputes, personal conflicts, domestic violence, disputes over land and property ownership, as well as the psychological effects of the ongoing war.

Legitimate Government-Controlled Areas

The areas under the control of the internationally recognized Legitimate Government also witnessed four incidents of domestic violence resulting in the death of seven civilians, including one child, one woman, and one elderly man, distributed across parts of two Yemeni governorates. Taiz Governorate tops the list, with a total of three incidents resulting in six deaths. One of the victims was a woman from Al-Ma’afir District, who was killed for demanding her share of inheritance after her father’s death, and a child in Mawza’ District, who was killed along with three other family members by relatives due to a dispute over a piece of land. The motives for two similar incidents in Al-Shamaytayn District in Taiz and Seiyun in Hadhramaut were unknown.

04

domestic violence incidents

Killing Case



07



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Tribal Conflicts and Revenges:

Tribal conflicts and revenge, fueled and exacerbated by some conflicting parties to serve their interests and weaken threatening influential powers, have also resulted in the deaths of 104 people, including 45 deaths, with eight children, one woman, and seven elderly people among the casualties. Additionally, 59 others were injured, including nine children, two women, and six elderly people. These incidents were distributed across 11 Yemeni governorates. Shabwah Governorate topped the list, with 23 casualties, which included four children and four elderly people. Al-Bayda Governorate was second, with a total of 20 casualties, including three children and four elderly people. Amran Governorate was third, with 14 casualties, including three children, and Sana'a Governorate followed with 11 casualties, including two children, two women, and two elderly men from Arhab District. Abyan Governorate in the south of Yemen had 10 casualties, including one child and two elderly men. Lahij Governorate had eight casualties, while Amanat Al-Asimah Governorate had seven casualties, and Dhamar Governorate had six casualties, including two children, one woman, and one elderly man. These tragic incidents were a result of renewed old tribal conflicts and revenges.



Killing Case

45



Injury Case

59



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Houthi-Controlled Areas

The total number of casualties resulting from revenges in areas controlled by Houthi militia in 2023 reached 21 people murdered and/or injured, including three children and four elderly people, distributed across the governorates of Al-Bayda and Ibb. Meanwhile, the amount of casualties resulting from armed tribal conflicts in the same areas during the same period reached 42 people murdered and/or injured, including nine children, three women, and three elderly men, distributed across seven Yemeni governorates topped by Amran, then Sana'a, followed by Dhamar, Amanat Al-Asimah, and Ibb Governorate.



Southern Transitional Council-Controlled Areas

The total number of casualties resulting from revenge in areas controlled by the Southern Transitional Council during the same year reached 17, including murders and injuries involving three children and four elderly individuals. These incidents occurred in Shabwah Governorate under the control and influence of the Southern Transitional Council. The number of casualties resulting from armed tribal conflicts in the same areas reached 22, including murders and/or injuries involving two children and two elderly men, distributed across three southern governorates, topped by Abyan and followed by Lahij and Shabwa. There were two murders in Shabwah due to disputes over tax collection.





ARBITRARY DETENTION, TORTURE, AND ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE

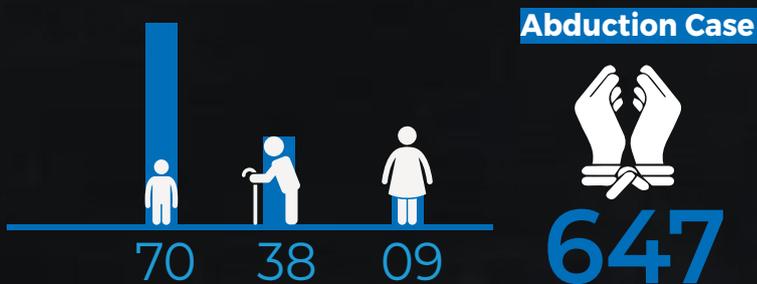
The total amount of
violations documented by
the Rights Radar team

909

The total amount of violations documented by the Rights Radar team concerning arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance, torture, and other forms of inhumane treatment practiced by all conflicting parties in Yemen reached 909 with varying percentages in 2023, marking a 39% increase from the previous year. This increase was particularly notable in areas controlled by Houthi militia, where campaigns of raids, abductions, enforced disappearances, and political trials persisted despite ongoing negotiations aimed at achieving a comprehensive peaceful solution and the exchange of several abducted civilians and prisoners of war.

Abductions and Arbitrary Detentions:

The total number of civilians abducted and arbitrarily detained by conflicting parties in Yemen reached 647, including 70 children, nine women, and 38 elderly people across 20 Yemeni governorates. Many of them had their villages, neighborhoods, homes, businesses, or workplaces raided, and were abducted and detained by armed forces without any arrest or detention orders issued by a court or prosecution. They were subsequently taken to prisons in an aggressive and humiliating manner and detained for periods without being formally charged.

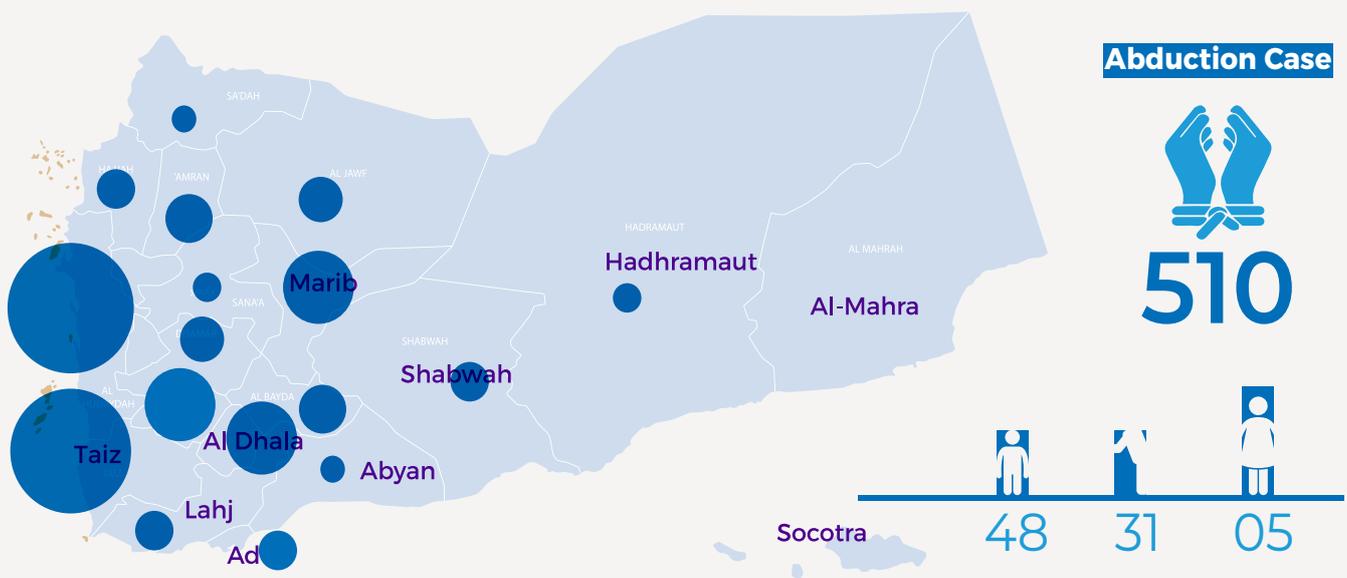


Houthi Militia

The Houthi militia bears responsibility for the abduction and detention of a total of 510 civilians, including 48 children, five women, and 31 elderly people, distributed across 14 Yemeni governorates. Ibb Governorate topped the list, with 90 detainees, including 14 children, two women, and two elderly men, followed by Al-Bayda, with a total of 78 detainees, including three children and three elderly people, and then Sana'a, with 58 detainees, including two children, one woman, and four elderly people. Then, Dhamar had 55 detainees, including six children and one elderly man, followed by Hajjah, with 54 detainees, including six children and five elderly people. After that, Amanat Al-Asimah came sixth, with 40 detainees, including four children, two women, and four elderly people, followed by Aden, with 35 detainees, including five children and three elderly people, then Taiz, with the same number, including six children and five elderly people. Then, Imran Governorate had a total of 22 detainees, followed by Saada Governorate, with 16 detainees and Al Mahwit,

with 12 detainees, including two elderly men. Al-Hodeidah and Raymah had six detainees each, including one child in Al-Hodeidah and two elderly men in Raymah, in addition to three detainees in Al-Jawf Governorate, one of whom was a child.

The Houthis' abductions targeted 99 influential social figures, including tribal sheikhs, neighborhood heads, and other important persons. There were 55 social activists, 43 politicians (many of whom attended the celebration of the September 26 Revolution), 34 traders and businessmen who refused to pay illegal taxes, 89 individuals defending their land and farms from looting operations, as well as 47 students, eight human rights activists, seven journalists, eight educators, seven doctors and academics, and seven marginalized individuals. Additionally, three people with disabilities were taken, along with 22 employees and 71 workers extracted from their homes, roads, streets, and markets without legal justification.



Non-Governmental Formations

95

Abduction Case



12



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Security and military units formed outside the framework of the internationally recognized Legitimate Government institutions were responsible for the abduction of 95 people, including 12 children, two women, and four elderly people, distributed across six Yemeni governorates. Shabwah Governorate topped the list, with a total of 37 detainees, including a child, followed by Lahij Governorate, with a total of 25 abductees, including three children and three elderly people, then Aden Governorate, with 15 abductees, including three children and two women. The remaining cases of abduction and arbitrary detention were distributed in Hadhramaut Governorate, with nine abductees, including five children and an elderly man, followed by Abyan Governorate, with eight abductees, then Al-Hodeidah Governorate, with one abductee.



Legitimate Government

21

Abduction Case



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The Legitimate Government is responsible for the arbitrary detention of 21 people, including six children, distributed across five Yemeni governorates topped by Taiz Governorate, with a total of 10 detainees, including two children, followed by Ma'rib Governorate, with a total of five detainees, including one child, and then Lahij Governorate, with three child detainees, followed by Hadhramaut Governorate, with two abductees, and then Al-Jawf Governorate, with one abductee. The arbitrary arrests by the Legitimate Government targeted five media activists, one judge, and five travelers from Yafea, Lahij Governorate. They were arrested at a checkpoint belonging to the Transport Brigade at the entrance of Al-Turba city, in addition to a market supervisor, seven students, including one university student, as well as a brigade commander in Al-Jawf Governorate and a young man from Al-Mukalla city, Hadhramaut Governorate.



16

Abduction Case



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Security Disorder

Amid the security disorder that prevailed in wide areas of Yemen in 2023, the Rights Radar team documented 16 abductions committed by other parties, including nine abductions attributed to unknown entities, three cases committed by outlaw elements, two cases against officials and similar cases against the road sector. Among the abductees were four children, two women, and three elderly people. These abductions were spread across seven Yemeni governorates due to the security disorder. Taiz Governorate, comprising two parts controlled by both the Houthis and the legitimate authority, topped the list, with a total of eight abductees, including two children and two women. It was followed by Al-Jawf and Lahij governorates, with two abductees each, including a child in Al-Jawf and two elderly people in Lahij. The remaining cases were distributed among Hadhramaut, Aden, Shabwah, and Ibb governorates, with a child abducted in the first, an elderly man in the second, and ordinary citizens in the third and fourth.

Al-Qaeda Organization

Al-Qaeda elements did not commit any abductions in 2023, but they did broadcast a new video showing a Bangladeshi employee abducted a year and a half ago along with others of different nationalities, as stated by the United Nations spokesperson who revealed the abduction of five UN safety and security employees in Abyan Governorate, who are working at the UN safety and security office in Aden Governorate after returning from a field mission without specifying the abductors' identity or even their location. The video clip published by Al-Qaeda and dated June 14, 2023, for the Bangladeshi employee Akam Sufiul Anam, the safety and security department chief at the United Nations in Aden, served as definite evidence that he and his colleagues were abducted by Al-Qaeda and were still alive, with three of them in poor health, as mentioned by the abductee, Sufiul. Subsequently, a mediation succeeded in the release of the five abductees in exchange for a large ransom paid to Al-Qaeda.



5

Abduction Case

Enforced Disappearance

Enforced Disappearances:

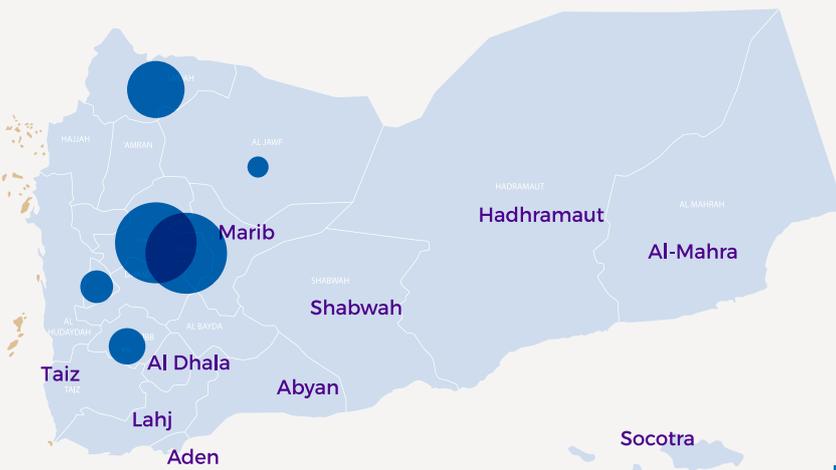
The Rights Radar team documented the enforced disappearance of 84 civilians in Yemen in 2023, including 12 children, eight women, and six elderly people, distributed among 12 Yemeni governorates. They were taken to secret prisons where they stayed for periods ranging from a month to a full year without being allowed to communicate with their families and relatives. Their families did not receive any news about them, and they were unaware of the fate of their loved ones.

Houthi Militia

The Rights Radar team confirmed that around 60 detainees were subjected to enforced disappearance inside prisons controlled by the Houthi militia, including both private and official prisons. Among them were six children, seven women, and four elderly people, most of whom were taken to unknown locations, while some were transferred from known prisons to other secret ones. They were deprived of their basic rights guaranteed by the law, such as communicating with their families to inform them about their place of detention and assure them of their health condition, including providing

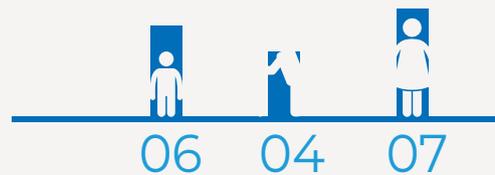
them with bedding, clothing, food, and medicine.

Cases of enforced disappearance in Houthi prisons in 2023 were distributed among eight governorates, with the highest number in Amanat Al-Asimah, with a total of 28 forcibly disappeared people, including two children and five women. Then, Sana'a had 13 cases of enforced disappearance, including two children, one woman, and two elderly men. Then, Saada Governorate had seven forcibly disappeared people, as well as Ibb Governorate, with five hidden people, one of whom was a child.



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detainees were subjected to enforced disappearance inside prisons



Additionally, Al-Mahweet Governorate had three forcibly disappeared people. The remaining cases were distributed among Al-Jawf Governorate, with two elderly people, Hajjah Governorate, with one woman, and one child in Dhamar Governorate.

Enforced disappearances by the Houthis targeted 24 people abducted from religious minorities in Yemen, including 17 activists belonging to Al-Makarama Movement in Sana'a,

of whom five were women, and seven others following the moderate Zaidi sect. Additionally, there were 12 social figures; six prisoners transferred to secret prisons; four educators, including leaders of The Teachers' Club; a UN employee; as well as media figures, including a female presenter. There were also two Sunni preachers, a nurse from Abs Rural Hospital, who refused illegal deductions from her salary, and two employees who objected to the looting of endowment lands in Ibb Governorate.



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some security and military entities, which committed 17 cases of enforced disappearance against prisoners and civilian detainees



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cases of enforced disappearance against unknown people were recorded



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Illegitimate Formations

The Rights Radar team also revealed the involvement of some security and military entities, which committed 17 cases of enforced disappearance against prisoners and civilian detainees, including two children and two elderly men, in three Yemeni governorates. The temporary capital of Aden topped the list, with 14 forcibly disappeared people, including two children and two elderly men, followed by Shabwah Governorate, with two cases of enforced disappearance.

Forced disappearances within the areas controlled by these Illegitimate Formations also affected the Deputy Head of the Ethiopian Community in Aden and seven travelers, including four people from the Dhubab District and three people from the Same'a District in Taiz Governorate, who were all abducted from security checkpoints at the entrances of Aden, while they were on their way to seek job opportunities.

Unknown Parties

Seven cases of enforced disappearance against unknown people were recorded, including four children aged between 12 and 17 years, as well as a woman. These cases were distributed across four Yemeni governorates, topped by the temporary capital of Aden, with four people, including one woman and three children, who were forcibly disappeared in secret prisons affiliated with unknown parties. This was followed by Shabwa, Abyan, and Taiz governorates, with an average of one case of enforced disappearance each. The victim in the latter governorate was a child younger than 12 years of age.

Torture and Types of Cruel Treatment:

Three conflicting parties in Yemen, along with other unknown entities, practiced all forms of brutal torture and other inhumane treatment that violated human dignity, imposing harsh, brutal punishments on a total of 118 abductees and detainees, including six children, two women, and 12 elderly people, distributed among 17 Yemeni governorates, thereby violating paragraphs b, e of Article 48 in the current Yemeni Constitution, which prohibits all such acts and considers them crimes that do not fall under the statute of limitations.

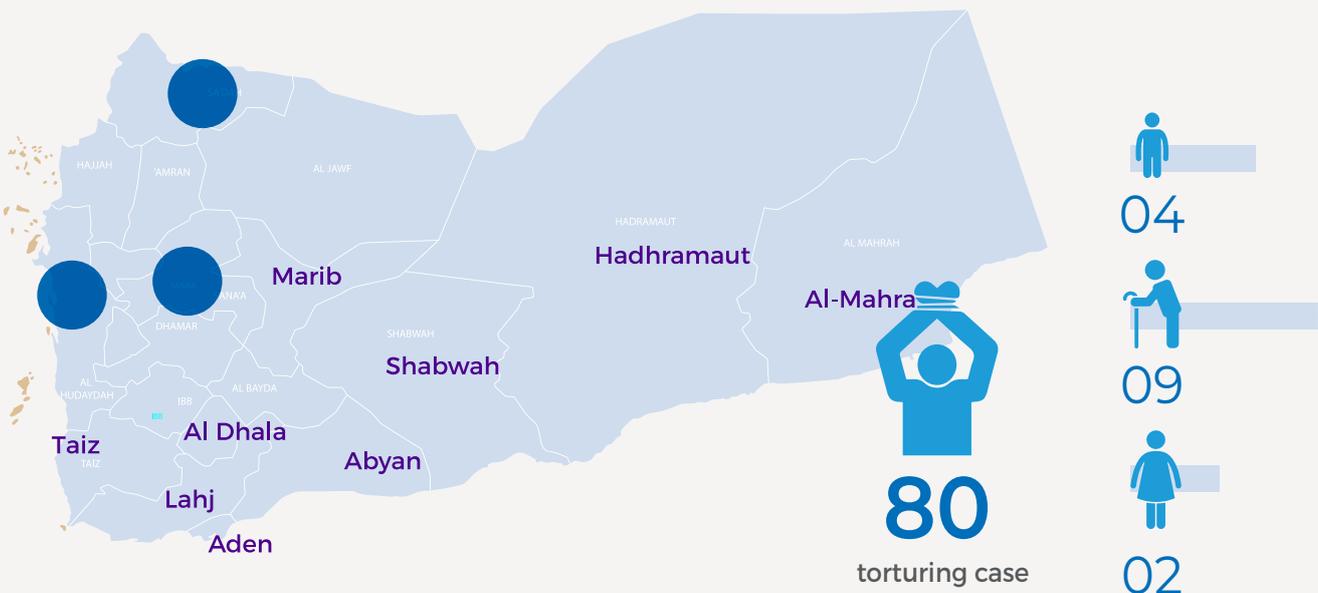
Houthi Militia

The Houthi militia holds responsibility for torturing a total of 80 abductees and detainees, including four children, two women, and nine elderly people, distributed across 11 Yemeni governorates. Amanat Al-Asimah Governorate had the highest number of incidents, with 33 incidents of torture, including one female prisoner and five elderly men. This was followed by Ibb Governorate, with 18 cases of torture, including two children, one woman, and one elderly man. Additionally, Saada and Sana'a governorates each had eight incidents of torture, including two children in each, along with an elderly man in Saada.

Al-Hodeidah Governorate came fifth, with five incidents of physical and psychological torture carried out within the Houthi militia's prisons. Then, Al-Jawf Governorate had three incidents of torture, while the remaining incidents of torture at the hands of the Houthis were distributed

among some of their prisons in the governorates of Dhamar, Hajjah, Taiz, Al-Dhale, and Al-Bayda, with one incident of torture in each governorate separately, including one elderly prisoner in Al-Bayda.

The documented Houthi torturous acts in 2023 targeted 28 prisoners and former prisoners of war, 10 traders and businessmen who refused to pay illegal royalties, eight tribal sheikhs, six farmers who tried to resist Houthi raids on their plots of land in the Al-Hodeidah, Sana'a, and Saada governorates, and five educators, including union members at The Teachers' Club. In addition, there were incidents of torture that affected four journalists, three human rights activists, three politicians, and three protesters, as well as one academic, one activist belonging to a religious minority, five students, and three ordinary citizens.





30

The security and military units in the southern and western regions of Yemen bear responsibility for torturing



08

The Legitimate Government, along with officials and unknown entities, mutually participated in committing eight cases of physical and psychological torture

Illegitimate Formations

The security and military units in the southern and western regions of Yemen also bear responsibility for torturing a total of 30 Yemeni abductees and detainees, including two elderly men, distributed across six Yemeni governorates. Hadhramaut Governorate topped the list, with a total of 16 recruits newly enlisted in the Hadhrami Elite Forces, and they were detained and subjected to the worst forms of brutal torture by the leadership of these forces. Aden, the temporary capital, came second, with five cases of torture committed against a dentist, two former prisoners, a lawyer, and an ordinary citizen.

Shabwah and Abyan governorates came third and fourth, with a total of six cases of torture each, including three former prisoners and three ordinary citizens, one of whom was elderly. They were followed by Lahij Governorate, with two cases of torture, one of which targeted an HVAC engineer..

Other Involved Parties

The Legitimate Government, along with officials and unknown entities, mutually participated in committing eight cases of physical and psychological torture, with three cases, including an elderly man, for which the security forces affiliated with the Legitimate Government in Ma'rib and Taiz were responsible, as well as one case of torture against a child for which one of the officials in Al-Khawkhah District of Al-Hodeidah Governorate is responsible. In addition, four cases of torture, against unknown people in the governorates of Aden, Hajjah, Saada, and Ibb, with one case of torture per governorate, including a child, were all documented.

The eight incidents of torture targeted two war prisoners in Ma'rib Governorate and three ordinary citizens in the governorates of Aden, Taiz, and Hajjah, along with a trader in Saada Governorate, as well as a young girl in Al-Hodeidah Governorate and a child in the Al-Odayn District of Ibb Governorate.

Deaths In Prisons:

The Rights Radar team has investigated the deaths and killing of 35 abductees, detainees, and war prisoners inside the prisons of some conflicting parties in Yemen. This was due to their exposure to execution, physical liquidation, torture leading to death, or medical neglect. In addition, there were deaths of six others just days after their release from those prisons, either due to the rapid deterioration of their health or as a general result of the torture.

Documented statistics available to the Rights Radar team indicate that around 20 detainees and war prisoners were killed in Yemeni conflicting parties' secret prisons and detention centers, while 10 others were physically liquidated as a result of political and military judgments without being subjected to any trials. Additionally, there were deaths of five abductees inside prisons and six others just days after their release. They occurred due to neglect and complications from deteriorating health conditions without receiving the necessary medical care.

13

deaths of 13 abductees due to torture leading to death inside its prisons

07

torture leading to death

05

Houthi militia also caused the deaths of five other abductees inside its prisons as a result of the deterioration of their health and the negligence

07

Houthi militia were responsible for the execution and physical liquidation

Houthi Militia

The Houthi militia is responsible for the deaths of 13 abductees due to torture leading to death inside its prisons, including three war prisoners and the remaining victims were civilians, one of whom was an employee at an international organization, another one was a vegetable seller, and a third one was a person with special needs. These people were distributed across the Houthi militia's prisons in four Yemeni governorates. Amanat Al-Asimah Governorate topped the list, with seven cases of torture-related deaths, including three cases inside the Intelligence and Security Prison, and the same number of cases in the Central Prison, and one case in the Central Security Camp Prison. The remaining torture-related deaths were distributed among the governorates of Ibb, Al-Hodeidah, and Saada, with two cases in each governorate.

The Houthi militia also caused the deaths of five other abductees inside its prisons as a result of the deterioration of their health and the negligence of Houthi prison authorities, depriving the victims of internal first aid, as well as transfer to external clinics. These cases were distributed in four governorates, topped by Ibb, with two incidents, one in the Central Prison and the other in Al-Mushnah Security Prison. They are followed by Hajjah, with a death in Kashar Security Detention Center, then Amran, with a death in Hibra prison, and finally Sana'a, with a death in Bani Matar Court Prison. Furthermore, Houthi militia were accused of being responsible for the deaths of five other abductees shortly after their release from the militia's prisons, and they suffered from critical health conditions as a result of the torture during their detention. These cases were distributed among three governorates topped by Sana'a, with three deaths of released abductees from Central Prison, War Prison, Intelligence and Security Prison, two deaths of released prisoners from the Political Security Prison in Saada Governorate and the Intelligence and Security Prison in Al-Bayda Governorate.

Additionally, Houthi militia were responsible for the execution and physical liquidation of seven abducted and detained people based on secret political and military decisions, without trials, in six Yemeni governorates. Amanat Al-Asimah Governorate recorded two executions, one in the Military Prison and the other in the Central Prison. This was followed by Sana'a Governorate, with one execution at a secret prison in Bani Hashish, then Dhamar, with one execution in the Central Prison, Dhale, with one execution in Amarah Prison, and finally, an execution in the Dumnah Khadir District of Taiz Governorate.

09

the armed formations were also responsible for the murders of nine detainees

03

Cases of execution and physical liquidation of kidnapers and detainees opposed to the formations

Other Parties

While the Legitimate Government was responsible for committing two cases of torture leading to death, one inside the Political Security Prison and the other in the Military Intelligence Prison in Ma'rib, the armed formations were also responsible for the murders of nine detainees, including five detainees who died as a result of torture in four governorates topped by Shabwah, with two deaths, followed by Abyan, Aden, and Lahij, with one death each.

The same armed formations were also responsible for the executions and physical liquidations of three detainees and their opponents, distributed in only two governorates. The temporary capital Aden topped the list, with two incidents of execution targeting political detainees in a prison inside a nightclub previously known as "C View" in Al-Tawahi District. Then, Abyan Governorate executed one person in a secret prison in Lawdar District.

In addition, just five days after his release from Madinat Asha'ab's Police Prison in the Al-Buraiqah District of the temporary capital, which is under the control of the STC, a dentist died. The death was a result of rapidly deteriorating health complications due to the unhealthy detention conditions and the practice of torture on him.

Political Trials:

The Houthi militia continued to exploit the judiciary as a political platform for revenge against opponents and critics. A series of judgments and decisions issued by entities entirely subservient to the Houthis lacked even the most basic standards of justice. These entities, including the Supreme Court, Public Prosecutor, Courts of Appeal, Primary Courts, Public Prosecutions and Appeals, and even law enforcement agencies, like investigation departments and police centers, demonstrated no independence, integrity, or neutrality.

In Sana'a, the Houthi-controlled Specialized Criminal Court held its first session on Wednesday, January 11, 2023, to try four social media activists, Mustafa al-Mumari, Ahmed Hajar, Ahmed Alaow, and Hamoud al-Mesbahi, who faced charges by the prosecution, including the spread of false and malicious news to disturb public order and incite people to take to the streets.

After being forced to confess to some of the charges against them through recorded interviews broadcast by the Houthi Al-Masirah channel, the Specialized Criminal Court, in its session held on Tuesday, March 21, 2023, issued judgments sentencing the four activists to imprisonment periods ranging from six months to three years, deleting their social media accounts, and imposing a fine of 10 million riyals on each of them. This was before releasing them gradually in exchange for commercial guarantees and written commitments not to repeat their criticism for the militia and its leadership.

Approximately a month and a half before issuing such judgments, specifically, on Sunday, February 12, 2023, the Houthi-controlled Central Military Region Court in Sana'a issued death sentences against 30 military officers loyal to the Legitimate Government on fabricated and ready-made charges, including treason and aiding the enemy. The supplementary penalties accompanying the sentences included the dismissal of the convicted officers from military service and the confiscation of all their funds and assets, both fixed and movable, whether inside or outside Yemen.

On the same date, the Appeals Court in Sana'a issued a judgment affirming the primary judgment issued by the West of Amanat Al-Asimah Court a few months ago against the artist Intisar Al-Hamadi and her colleague Yusra Al-Nashiri, sentencing them to five years in prison on fabricated charges, including engaging in prostitution and drug use, despite the denial by the accused and as an additional period beyond the time spent by the two artists in Houthi prisons in Sana'a, which exceeded two years.

Just two days later, Houthi militia referred the human rights and social activist, Fatima Saleh Mohammad Al-Arouli, to the Specialized Criminal Prosecution in Sana'a, precisely on Tuesday, February 14, 2023, after six months of her abduction, as a first step toward subjecting her forcibly to a political trial that ended with another revengeful judgment by the Specialized Criminal Court in Sana'a at the beginning of December of the same year, sentencing her to death as a punishment for the same ready-made and fabricated charge of spying for the coalition countries.

Less than two weeks later, specifically on Wednesday, February 22, 2023, the Specialized Criminal Primary Court of the Houthis in Sana'a issued another revengeful political judgment. The first paragraph of the judgment sentenced citizen Mohammed Ahmed Mohammed Al-Bashari to death, and the second paragraph sentenced the citizen Hanen Shuay Hassan al-Muntasir, aged 47, to 12 years in prison starting from the date of her arrest on July 3, 2019, on the same charge of cooperating with the enemies, the coalition countries.

On the same day and date, the same Houthi Court issued a third revengeful judgment, the first part of which sentenced to death five detainees, including Mujahid al-Qara, Omar al-Zomor, Azi Sufian, Fadel al-Hamidi, Hameer Rajeh, and the second part sentenced six others to imprisonment, including Hamoud al-Qashibi, Osama al-Hatef, Hamdan al-Qubati, Abdulhafiz al-Salahi, Jameel al-Muqasar, Mohammed al-Selwi, for 12 years starting from their arrest date eight years ago in Sana'a on the fabricated charges of spying for the coalition countries.

Approximately four months later, specifically on Monday, June 12, 2023, the Specialized Criminal Primary Court of the Houthis issued a fourth revengeful judgment, sentencing the former soldier of the Legitimate Government Omar al-Shudhani to a five-year imprisonment starting from his detention in late March 2019, after returning from Ma'rib, deceived by the Houthi's general amnesty decision, with the usual charge of aiding the enemy.



casualties

678



379



138



161



Kidnapped

117



70



38



09

Violations Against Vulnerable Groups:

The Rights Radar team confirmed that vulnerable groups, such as women, children, and elderly people, were among the most affected segments of Yemeni society by the war, violence, and human rights violations witnessed in the country in 2023. The percentage of these three groups reached 34% of the total amount of civilians affected by direct personal violations, in addition to displacement, forced migration, deprivation of the right to education, health care, food, and participation, restriction of movement and access to aid, and all forms of exploitation that the Rights Radar team did not have enough time to document despite their significant presence.

The number of people affected under these three groups because of shelling, destruction, sniping, clashes, and other hostilities reached 678 casualties, with 43% of the total number of civilian casualties including 379 children, 161 women, and 138 elderly people. In addition, there were 117 abductions, including 70 children, nine women, and 38 elderly people, as well as a total of 26 forcibly disappeared people, including 12 children, eight women, and six elderly people. There were also 20 victims of torture, including six children, two women, and 12 elderly people, as well as four women and an elderly man who were subjected to Houthi political trials.

The Houthi militia were responsible for the deaths, injuries, abductions, disappearances, torture, and trials of 121 other people from the three vulnerable groups, with 77% of the total violations committed against these three weakest groups in 2023. The remaining four parties to the conflict in Yemen collectively were held responsible for the deaths and injuries of a total of 144 children, women, and elderly people, along with abductions, disappearances, and torture of 47 other children, women, and elderly people, with 23% of the total violations committed against the same groups in the same period.

Violations Against Women:

Most conflicting parties in Yemen continued to commit a range of violations against women in 2023, including violations of the right to life and physical safety, the confiscation of their personal and public freedoms, humiliation inside various detention centers, in addition to exploiting and forcing them to take up frontline positions to face the war's economic and material repercussions, imposition of discriminatory restrictions, as well as adopting more stringent ideologies toward women, specifically, and denying their basic rights as humans and essential partners of men in managing public and private affairs.

The Rights Radar team documented a total of 259 cases of direct personal violations committed by conflicting parties in Yemen against women throughout 2023, including 51 murders, 110 injured resulting from various brutal acts of violence, nine arbitrary abductions and detentions, eight enforced disappearances,

two cases of torture and cruelty, as well as the issuance of four revengeful political sentences leading to the execution of a female human rights activist in the capital Sana'a and the imprisonment of three other women for varying periods.

The Rights Radar team also investigated 41 cases of racial exclusion and discrimination based on gender, targeting Yemeni women; some of them held public positions during the same period. Additionally, there were 25 cases of restricting the free movement of girls and housewives internally and externally under various pretexts, including the absence of a guardian and imposition of residence or dissatisfaction with the intended destination, as well as nine cases of looting and stealing women's personal property and belongings, including six plots of land, a farm, and a house.



226

crimes and violations
against women in Yemen
in 2023

41

exclusion of 41 women
from their jobs and
positions



A statement issued
by the Yemeni
Female Judges Forum
considered the recent
policy at the Higher
Judicial Institute
as a form of racist
discrimination against
women

Houthi Militia

Houthi militia were responsible for 226 crimes and violations against women in Yemen in 2023, including killing 42 women and injuring 91 others due to mine explosions and other remnants of war, in addition to artillery shelling, sniper targeting, live bullets, physical assaults, domestic violence, as well as the abduction of five women and subjecting seven others to enforced disappearance. They also tortured two women and subjected four women to political trials, sentencing one to death and three to imprisonment for five to 12 years.

In addition to its abusive practices against women in life and physical safety, and the confiscation of their freedoms, Houthi militia continued its crimes against them by imposing more discriminatory racial restrictions to limit women's participation in work, education, civil space, and even travel. This led to the exclusion of 41 women from their jobs and positions, including 32 women whose names were excluded from the lists of accepted students to study at the Higher Judicial Institute in Sana'a within the twenty-fifth student batch, under the pretext that women are not qualified to work in that field due to being deficient in mind and religion despite their tribal familial proximity to Houthi families.

A statement issued by the Yemeni Female Judges Forum considered the recent policy at the Higher Judicial Institute as a form of racist discrimination against women. The statement argued that this policy violated the objective standards the Institute had upheld since it began admitting female students in 2006. It emphasized that scientific competence should be the sole criterion for selecting applicants, regardless of gender. The statement further stressed that this policy contradicted the Yemeni constitution and prevailing laws, which guaranteed equal opportunities for all citizens without discrimination based on gender.

The same scene was repeated in Ibb Governorate on Tuesday, March 14, 2023. Houthi leader Hadi al-Kahlani (Abu Ali) claimed to be the governorate's security director and summoned Amal Mohammed Qasim al-Khawlani and Ibtisam Mohammed Qasim al-Humaidi, chiefs of Ahwal Al-Thalath and Al-Qadasy neighborhoods, respectively. He demanded to deliver their neighborhood chief seals, justifying it by claiming these positions are for men only. This happened despite receiving official appointments and demonstrably performing their duties well during the past period.



The remaining conflict parties in the illegitimate formations, the internationally recognized government, and the security disorder were responsible for committing a total of 32 violations against women



four arbitrary abductions and imprisonment of women were recorded, including two for which the Southern Transitional Council (STC) formations in Aden



All these violations included eight Yemeni governorates topped by the temporary capital Aden

Other Conflict Parties

The remaining conflict parties in the illegitimate formations, the internationally recognized government, and the security disorder were responsible for committing a total of 32 violations against women. This included nine murders, all attributed to unknown parties, except for two committed by the Legitimate Government and the illegitimate formations. Additionally, there were 19 injuries, distributed among the Legitimate Government (five cases), the illegitimate formations (three cases), and the remaining violations were committed by unknown parties.

In the same context, four arbitrary abductions and imprisonment of women were recorded, including two for which the Southern Transitional Council (STC) formations in Aden held responsibility, while two abductions and one enforced disappearance were attributed to unknown parties. All these violations included eight Yemeni governorates topped by the temporary capital Aden, with a total of 10 violations, including three murders, four injuries, two abductions, and one enforced disappearance. Taiz Governorate came second, with a total of eight violations, including one murder and five injuries, as well as two abductions.

Ibb Governorate came third, with a total of five violations against women, including three murders and two injuries attributed to unknown parties. This was followed by Shabwah Governorate, with a total of four injuries, including one injury committed by Shabwah Defense Forces, and the remaining injuries were attributed to unknown parties.

The remaining violations were distributed between Al-Bayda and Sana'a governorates, each with two violations, including one murder and one injury attributed to unknown parties in Sana'a, and two injuries in Al-Bayda committed by tribal gunmen due to the security disorder. Additionally, a woman was killed due to domestic violence in the capital Sana'a, and another one injured in Al-Hada District of Dhamar Governorate.



467



Children are the most affected by violations and crimes committed by conflict parties

06
torture

12
disappearance

70
abduction

229
injuries

150
murders

Violations Against Children:

The documented numbers and statistics indicate that children under the age of 18 in Yemen are the most affected by violations and crimes committed by the conflict parties against vulnerable and weaker groups in Yemen in 2023, with a total of 467 children, including 150 murders and 229 injuries, in addition to the abduction of 70 children, the disappearance of 12 more, and the torture of six others. These violations were distributed across 20 Yemeni governorates topped by Al-Hodeidah, with a total of 88 violations, followed by Taiz, with a total of 85 violations, and then Ibb, with 36 violations, as well as Ma'rib, with 32 violations, and finally, Dhamar, with 26 violations.

The governorates of Amran and Al-Bayda came sixth and seventh, each with 21 violations, followed by Hajjah, with a total of 19 violations, then Aden and Shabwah governorates, with a total of 36 violations each. Al-Jawf had 17 violations, Dhamar had 16 violations, and Lahij had 15 violations. In addition, both Amanat Al-Asimah and Sana'a governorates each had 12 violations, followed by Hadhramaut, with 10 violations, Saada, with nine violations, Abyan, with seven violations, and Raymah, with three violations.

364

number of violations against children in 2023

113

Killing Case



193

Injury Case



48

Abduction Case



06

disappearances cases



Houthi Militia

The Houthi militia took responsibility for the highest number of violations against children in 2023, with 364 violations and crimes, including 113 murders, 193 injuries, 48 abductions, six disappearances, and four tortured people distributed across 17 Yemeni governorates. Al-Hodeidah topped the list, with a total of 82 Houthi violations against children, including 34 murders, 47 injuries, and one abduction. Taiz came second, with 64 violations, including 14 deaths, 44 injuries, and six abductions.

Ibb Governorate came third, with 31 Houthi violations against children, including 10 deaths and four injuries, as well as 14 abductions, including one case of enforced disappearance and two tortures. It was followed by Ma'rib Governorate, with 30 Houthi violations against children, including 20 murders and 10 injuries, then Al-Dhale, with 26 violations resulting in two deaths, 18 injuries, five abductions, and one case of enforced disappearance.

Amran Governorate came sixth, with 18 children subjected to Houthi violations in 2023, including five murders and 13 injuries. It was followed by Al-Bayda and Hajjah governorates, with 17 violations each, including six murders, eight injuries, and three abductions in the former, in addition to two killed children, nine wounded, and six abductions in Al-Bayda, in addition to two murders, nine injuries, and six abductions in Hajjah. Then, Al-Jawf had 16 violations that resulted in four deaths, 11 injuries, and one abduction. Dhamar Governorate had 15 violations, including four murders, five injuries, and six abductions.

The capital of Sana'a came eleventh, with a total of 12 children affected by Houthi violations, including two murders, four injuries, four abductions, and two enforced disappearances. It was followed by Sana'a, with 10 Houthi violations against children, resulting in two deaths, three injuries, two abductions, two enforced disappearances, and one case of torture. Additionally, Saada had nine violations, including five murders, three injuries, and one case of torture. Plus, Lahij had nine injuries, Shabwah had four injuries, and finally, Raymah had four murders.

Security and military formations violations

31

Yemeni children



12

Abducted

Two children were forcibly disappeared

The legitimate government forces committed

18

Violation of childhood rights

Illegitimate Formations

Security and military formations took responsibility for violations against 31 Yemeni children in 2023, including seven deaths, 10 injuries, 12 abductions, and two enforced disappearances. These violations were distributed among six Yemeni governorates topped by the temporary capital of Aden, with a total of eight children, including one death, two injuries, three abductions, and two enforced disappearances.

This was followed by six cases of violations against children, including one death, four injuries, and one abduction, and then Abyan Governorate had two murders and three injuries, as well as Hadhramaut, with five abductions, Al-Hodeidah, with three murders and one injury, in addition to Lahij, with three abductions..

Legitimate Government

Forces of the Legitimate Government committed 18 violations against children, including six deliberate murders, six injuries, and six abductions in three Yemeni governorates. Taiz Governorate topped the list, with five deaths and six injuries due to air strikes and armed government forces, in addition to the abduction of two children in the central part of the city of Taiz. It was followed by Lahij, with three abductions and Ma'rib, with one murder and one abduction.

47

violations against Yemeni children were attributed to unknown people

23

Killing Case



14

Injury case



04

Abduction Case



04

disappearances



Other Conflicting Parties

Forty-seven violations against Yemeni children were attributed to unknown people, tribal militants, outlaw elements, influential people, and bandits. These violations against children were distributed among 14 Yemeni governorates due to the security disorder in 2023. The violations included 23 murders, 14 injuries, four abductions, four disappearances, and two children were tortured. The temporary capital, Aden, topped the list, with three murders, four injuries, and three enforced disappearances. This was followed by Shabwah, with four murders and four injuries, then Taiz, with three murders, two abductions, and one enforced disappearance.

Ibb Governorate had five violations against children due to security disorder, including three murders, one injury, and one child tortured. This was followed by the governorates of Amran and Hadhramaut, with three violations each, including one murder and two injuries in Amran, and two murders and one abduction in Hadhramaut. Unknown parties murdered one child and tortured another in Al-Hodeidah Governorate, and then murdered one child and injuring another in Mahwit Governorate. And, then two children were murdered in Hajjah Governorate, and two were injured in Sana'a Governorate.

The remaining violations were distributed among the governorates of Dhamar, Al-Jawf, Al-Bayda, and Abyan. Dhamar had one murder, Al-Jawf had one abduction, Al-Bayda had two murders, and Abyan had two murders. Additionally, Arab Coalition Forces took responsibility for injuring two children in Taiz, while Al-Qaeda was responsible for murdering a child and injuring two others in Al-Bayda. Finally, there were two injuries in Hadhramaut.



144

partially damaged
facilities

172

completely destroyed
public and private
facilities

1.637

عين مدنية عامة وخاصة متضررة

Violations of Civilian Objects:

Public and private properties were not spared from violations and crimes by conflicting parties in Yemen in 2023 despite the ceasefire and reduced confrontations on most fronts. The Rights Radar team documented damage to 1,637 civilian objects, including 172 completely destroyed public and private facilities, and 144 partially damaged facilities. Additionally, 20 facilities were exploded and leveled to the ground, 28 farms were destroyed, and 275 livestock perished due to mine explosions, war remnants, as well as aerial, artillery, and missile shelling.

Acts of looting and stealing by conflicting parties affected 82 public and private facilities, 256 public and private plots of land, 57 vehicles, personal belongings, and humanitarian aid, in

addition to the imposition of a total of 284 illegal taxation and fees burdening Yemeni citizens, especially in Houthi-controlled areas. This caused many traders and business owners in these areas to either commit suicide or close their shops and declare bankruptcy.

Furthermore, the Rights Radar team documented 250 armed raids targeting public and private facilities, resulting in the closure of 114 establishments, including shops, businesses, places of worship, healthcare facilities, and educational institutions. Other violations included murders, abductions, injuries, terrorizing residents, in addition to looting, vandalizing, or burning furniture and contents.

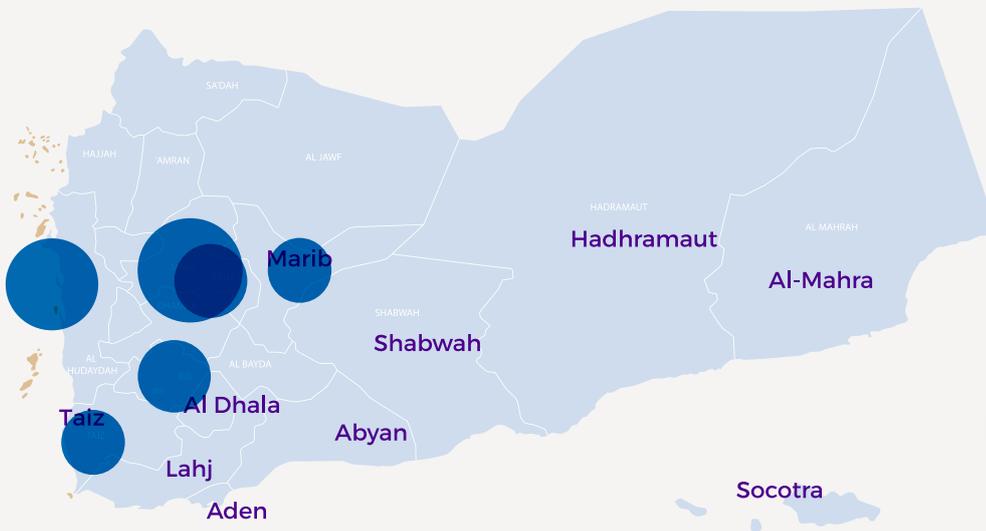
Private Property:

The total amount of private properties affected due to the ongoing war and violence in Yemen during the past year reached 1,481 violations, including explosions, partial or total damages, looting, seizure, plundering, and raids distributed among 20 Yemeni governorates. The most affected was Amanat Al-Asimah, with 260 cases of damage, followed by Al-Hodeidah, with a total of 185 cases, then Ibb, with 149, Taiz, with 129, Sana'a, with 112, and Ma'rib, with 103 cases of damage to private properties. The remaining damages were distributed among the other governorates.

Three internal conflicting parties, along with lawbreakers, were responsible for the partial and total damages to 342 private facilities and

properties, including 155 residential buildings, 20 commercial buildings, 28 farms, 139 vehicles and transportation means. In addition, Houthi militia took responsibility for the deaths of 275 livestock.

The Rights Radar team documented a total of 302 looting and plundering operations targeting 30 residential buildings, 11 commercial buildings, 15 vehicles, 40 personal belongings, 17 farms, and 189 plots of land. Additionally, there were 176 armed raids on 137 residential buildings and 39 commercial establishments, as well as the imposition of a total of 284 illegal royalties and taxes.




1.481

The total amount of private properties affected due to the ongoing war and violence in Yemen


302
looting and plundering operations targeting

189
plots of land



17
Farms



40
personal belongings



15
vehicles



11
commercial buildings



30
residential buildings



1.322

private facilities and properties



20

House bombing

mine explosions, and war remnants by Houthi militia caused partial and total damages to



541

private facilities



128

residential houses



13

commercial shops



97

various sizes of vehicles



28

farms destroyed



275

livestock across

Houthi Militia

Houthi militia were responsible for damaging 1,322 private facilities and properties, including the explosion of 20 houses owned by their political and military opponents. Notably, there were 13 houses in Ma'rib Governorate, five houses in Taiz Governorate, one house in Saada Governorate, and one house in the capital, Sana'a. They were all demolished by locally made dynamite and highly explosive devices.

The Rights Radar team also noted that the shelling acts, mine explosions, and war remnants by Houthi militia caused partial and total damages to 541 private facilities and properties, including 128 residential houses, 13 commercial shops, and 97 various sizes of vehicles, in addition to the destruction of 28 farms and the mortality of 275 livestock across 16 Yemeni governorates. Al-Hodeidah had the highest amount of damages, with 146 cases, followed by Ma'rib, with 77 cases, Taiz, with 51 cases, Al-Jawf, with 43 cases, Al-Bayda, with 33 cases, Saada, with 31 cases, Ibb, with 28 cases, Lahij, with 25 cases, Amanat Al-Asimah, with 24 cases, and Hajjah had 23 cases.

The Rights Radar team verified the Houthi militia's involvement in a total of 266 looting and plundering acts, affecting 28 houses, 18 of which were completely seized, 10 commercial shops, six transportation vehicles, 33 personal belongings, 17 farms, and 172 plots of land. These looting and plundering acts were distributed across 15 Yemeni governorates, and Sana'a had the highest amount of looting acts, with 45 incidents, followed by Amanat Al-Asimah, with 40 incidents, Ibb, with 30 incidents, Al-Jawf and Hajjah, with 25 incidents each, Saada, with 22 incidents, Amran, with 21 incidents, Al-Hodeidah, with 18 incidents, and Taiz, with 13 incidents.

The governorates of Al-Bayda and Dhamar had seven looting and plundering incidents each, followed by Al-Dhale and Lahij, with four incidents each, then Raymah, with three incidents in Al-Salafiyah and Al-Jabin Districts. Additionally, Ma'rib had two incidents of Houthi looting for a house and a bulldozer in Najd Al-Mujama, Wadi Zebib of Rahabah District.

The Rights Radar team also recorded a total of 139 Houthi raids that occurred at 109 houses and 30 commercial establishments across 14 governorates. Ibb topped the list, with a total of 33 raids of 27 houses and six shops. It was followed by Sana'a, with 29 armed raids of 28 houses and one shop, then Al-Bayda, with 22 raids of eight houses and 14 shops, in addition to Hajjah, with 17 raids of houses, and Amanat Al-Asimah, with 14 Houthi raids of 12 houses and two shops.

The Houthi raids targeted Al-Dhale, with seven house raids, followed by Taiz, with six raids, including four houses in Shara'b Al-Salam District and two shops in Domanah Khadir and Al-Ta'iziyah Districts. Saada had three raids of commercial establishments, followed by Al-Mahweet and Amran governorates, with two house raids each, as well as four other Houthi raids of two shops in Al-Jawf and Raymah governorates, and two houses in Dhamar and Ma'rib governorates. It is worth noting that the incidents monitored included only raids with no other violations, like murder, injury, assault, abduction, or looting.

Houthi militia also caused the closure of 79 commercial establishments, most of which were temporary, due to financial blackmail, including the closure of a soon-to-open restaurant in Ibb City, under the pretext of a lack of parking spaces. The remaining incidents were concentrated in Amanat Al-Asimah, Sana'a, affecting 60 currency exchange companies as part of a Houthi scheme to control the financial

market. Moreover, the closure also affected 14 commercial power stations that attempted to resist the militia's profit-sharing demands and illegal levies on several occasions under various pretexts.

The Houthi closures also included the headquarters of Nadfood Company (part of the dairy industry), a subsidiary of Hayel Saeed Anam Group, Shamlan Water Factory, Qurtuba Bookshop for Distribution and Publishing, in addition to Prodigy Systems Company, which acts as a third party overseeing the delivery of international aid to deserving people across Yemen. As a result, Houthi militia raided its main office on January 11, 2023, in Haddah area in Al-Sabaeen District of the capital Sana'a, and abducted its owner, engineer Adnan Al-Harazi, who is still behind bars of the militia until the time of writing this report.

During the raid, the Houthis seized all desktop and laptop computers, servers storing data of war-affected displaced people in Yemen. In addition, they terrorized 313 male and female employees who lost their jobs with the company's closure. As a result, those employees turned from being sole breadwinners for their poor families to becoming dependents on them, in addition to forcing some employees to sign forms acknowledging the company's affiliation with Israeli entities.

60

damag of
private facilities
and properties
in 2023

09

A facility and
private property
were completely or
partially damaged

16

plundering and
looting

Illegitimate Formations

The security and military units formed outside the law were responsible for damaging a total of 60 private facilities and properties in 2023, distributed among seven Yemeni governorates topped by the temporary capital of Aden, with 21 cases of damage, followed by Shabwah, with a total of 20 cases, then Lahij, with eight cases of damage, Taiz, with seven cases, in addition to two cases of damage in Hadhramaut followed by the governorates of Abyan and Al-Hodeidah, with one case of damage each.

The same illegal formations caused total and partial damage to a total of nine private facilities and properties, including seven partially destroyed vehicles, among which were three vehicles in Shabwah and four vehicles in Aden, Taiz, Lahij, and Abyan, with one vehicle in each governorate. In addition, these illegal formations were responsible for the complete demolition of a residence in the Al-Hali neighborhood in Al-Mokha city and the burning of a popular market for qat sale in the temporary capital of Aden.

These illegal formations also committed 16 cases of plundering and looting affecting two houses, a vegetable stall, and one car in the temporary capital of Aden, as well as 12 private properties distributed across three governorates. Taiz came first, with five cases of looting citizens' plots of land in Al-Mokha, followed by Aden, with four plots of land targeted by the Security Belt Forces, then Shabwah, with three plots of land belonging to citizens targeted by elements in Shabwah Defense Forces.

The Rights Radar team recorded one case of closure for a hotel in Radfan, Lahij, in addition to 29 armed raids conducted by the illegal formations against 25 residential facilities and four commercial facilities distributed across five governorates. Shabwah topped the list, with 13 raids of 12 houses and one commercial store, followed by Aden, with 10 raids at eight houses and two commercial stores, then Lahij, with three raids of two houses and one commercial store. In addition, Hadhramaut raided two houses, and Al-Hodeidah raided one house in Al-Khawkhah.

These illegal formations imposed five unlawful financial levies and taxes affecting three people, including a truck driver, a hotel owner, and an investor in Lahij Governorate. The fourth levy targeted qat sellers in a black market in the city of Ataq, in Shabwah Governorate. The fifth levy caused a vegetable stand owner in Aden to commit suicide by setting himself on fire in front of the local council building in Al-Sheikh Othman District after confiscating his sole source of income under the pretext of not paying repeated unlawful levies without any legal justification.

37

facility and private property complete and partial damages

Legitimate Government

The Legitimate Government caused complete and partial damages, both material and moral, to a total of 37 private facilities and properties during the same period. They were distributed among three Yemeni governorates, with Taiz topping the list, with 33 cases of damage affecting 25 commercial facilities, including 22 shops and currency exchange companies temporarily closed on the pretext of being unlicensed, three small shops completely and partially destroyed due to a city center explosion, in addition to the raids at five plots of land owned by citizens in the districts of Mawza and Al-Mudhaffar, one house was destroyed due to artillery shelling in Maqbana District, another house in Jabal Habashi District was raided, and one case of the imposition of an unlawful levy in Al-Mudhaffar District.

Ma'rib Governorate had three cases of damage, including a raid at a house in Al-Mujamma neighborhood in the center of the city, the partial destruction of a vehicle due to firing live bullets while passing through a security checkpoint in Al-Wadi District, in addition to one unlawful levy imposed at the same checkpoint. Hadhramaut Governorate had one case of an armed raid targeting a citizen's house in Al-Mokha.

Other Parties

Other conflicting parties in Yemen, along with the security disorder, contributed to damaging a total amount of 62 private facilities and properties, including five residential facilities, eight commercial establishments, 42 transport vehicles, and seven private belongings. They were distributed across 10 Yemeni governorates, with Abyan Governorate topping

the list, with 21 damage cases, followed by Ibb Governorate, with a total of 10 damage cases, then Shabwah and Aden governorates, with seven cases each, followed by Taiz and Lahij, with five cases each, in addition to Al-Bayda, Ma'rib, and Hadhramaut, with two damage cases each, and finally Al-Jawf, with one case of damage.

62

Private facility and property damaged

07 

personal belongings

42 

Transport vehicle

08 

commercial buildings

05 

residential buildings

There were 44 cases of damage to private properties that were carried out by unknown people, bandits, profiteers, and outlaw elements in 10 Yemeni governorates suffering from security disorder topped by Ibb, with 10 cases of damage resulting in the destruction of three shops and the partial destruction of two houses, two vehicles were totally and partially destroyed, one raid of a commercial store, and two cases of looting a car and private belongings. It was followed by Abyan Governorate, with eight cases of damage, including six cases of looting private belongings and one car, in addition to the partial destruction of another car.

Aden came third, with a total of seven cases of damage, resulting in the destruction of a house, three partially damaged vehicles, looting of two cars, and the raid of one commercial store. It was followed by Lahij Governorate, with five cases of damage, resulting in the partial destruction of three vehicles, and the total destruction of one vehicle, along with the raid of a commercial store. Shabwah also had four cases of damage, resulting in the partial destruction of a residential house and two transport vehicles, in addition to looting a third vehicle. Then, Taiz had four raids of two commercial stores and the total and partial destruction of two vehicles.

Due to the security disorder, Al-Bayda and Ma'rib governorates recorded four cases of damage each. These cases of damage included the partial destruction of a residential house and a transport vehicle in Al-Bayda and looting of two vehicles in Ma'rib. There were also two transport vehicles that had partial damages because two gangs of bandits fired at their drivers while passing through main roads in Al-Jawf and Hadhramaut governorates, resulting in the death of one driver and the injury of the other.

The Coalition Forces were responsible for the destruction of one car in a rural area of Taiz. Al-Qaeda elements were also responsible for damaging a total of 17 civilian and military vehicles, including 13 completely and partially destroyed vehicles due to explosive device blasts laid by them in Abyan Governorate. In addition, there were another three vehicles that were damaged in Shabwah Governorate, in addition to looting of one vehicle in Hadhramaut Governorate.

Public Properties:

The Rights Radar field research team could monitor and document 156 cases of damage to public properties caused by acts of violence carried out by some conflicting parties in Yemen in 2023. These cases of damage included 22 cases of total and partial destruction affecting nine educational facilities, four health facilities, five mosques, historic landmarks, one government building, and a paved road. Additionally, there were 93 cases of looting and plundering affecting 15 educational facilities, five health facilities, nine government offices, two private institution offices, eight places of worship, historic landmarks, and two deliveries of humanitarian aid, one of them is in cash. Moreover, 50 incidents of looting targeted endowment plots of land and state properties.

In addition, there were 29 armed raids of 15 educational facilities, eight private and public health facilities, four government offices, one private institution office, and one mosque. There

were also 12 cases of closure that affected four educational facilities, two health facilities, five mosques, along with the closure of a private institution office of the Union of Sheikhs and Elders in the capital, Sana'a.

These damages that affected the public properties were distributed among 16 Yemeni governorates. Ibb Governorate topped the list, with 44 cases of damage, followed by Amanat Al-Asimah, with a total of 32 cases, then Sana'a Governorate, with 18 cases, followed by Taiz Governorate, with 15 cases. Al-Hodeidah Governorate had 13 cases, and Dhamar Governorate had nine cases. They were followed by Amran and Raymah, with five cases each, and Al-Dhale and Al-Mahwit, with three cases each. There were also four cases that were equally distributed across Shabwah and Lahij governorates, in addition to three cases distributed among Al-Jawf, Ma'rib, and Hadhramaut, with one incident each.



156

cases of damage to public properties caused by acts of violence carried out by some conflicting parties in Yemen



29

Armed raid

22

cases of total and partial destruction affecting



08

Private and official health facilities



15

Educational facility



139

Damaged public facility and property

18

cases of total and partial destruction

85

cases of looting and plundering

08

Government headquarters were looted

Houthi Militia

Houthi militia were responsible for the damage of 139 total public facilities and properties in 2023. They included 18 cases of total and partial destruction due to artillery and missile shelling, mine explosion incidents, and other remnants of war. There were seven cases of damage affecting educational facilities, two of which were in Al-Hodeidah, and the other five cases were distributed equally across the governorates of Al-Dhale, Taiz, Ibb, Ma'rib, and Raimah. They also partially destroyed three health facilities, two of which were in Al-Dhale, and one was in Amanat Al-Asimah. In addition, there were five partially destroyed mosques, two of them in Ibb Governorate, and the other three mosques were in Al-Hodeidah, Taiz, and Amanat Al-Asimah. Additionally, there was total destruction for two historic landmarks in the governorates of Dhamar and Sana'a, as well as the partial destruction of an under-construction paved road in Taiz.

Houthi militia were also responsible for committing 85 cases of looting and plundering targeting 15 educational facilities. Al-Hodeidah Governorate had four cases, followed by Amanat Al-Asimah, with three cases, then Taiz and Sana'a, with two cases each, in addition to one large-scale looting of endowment plots on the property of Dhamar University. There were also five cases of looting and plundering targeting health facilities, including two health facilities in the capital Sana'a, two health facilities in Ibb Governorate, and one health facility in the Kusmah District of Raymah Governorate.

Eight government offices were subject to Houthi looting and plundering, including three government offices in Ibb Governorate, two government offices in Raymah, and three government offices that were equally distributed across Amanat Al-Asimah and Dhamar. In addition, Houthis seized the building of the Union of Sheikhs and Elders in the center of the capital, Sana'a. Houthi militia also seized eight mosques, including three mosques in Ibb Governorate, two mosques in Amanat Al-Asimah, and three mosques in Sana'a, Amran, and Dhamar. In addition, they confiscated two deliveries of humanitarian aid in Dhamar, one was in cash and the other was food.

The Rights Radar team verified that Houthi elements and leaders committed a total of 46 incidents of organized armed looting, including 20 incidents of looting endowment plots of land distributed among five Yemeni governorates. Ibb Governorate had 10 incidents, followed by Sana'a Governorate, with five incidents, then Amanat Al-Asimah, with three incidents, followed by Amran and Taiz, with one incident each. Additionally, there were 26 other incidents of looting affecting state plots of land, including seven incidents in Sana'a Governorate, five incidents in Ibb Governorate, five incidents in Al-Hodeidah Governorate, four incidents in Amanat Al-Asimah, three incidents in Al-Mahwit, and one incident in Amran, and another incident in Taiz.

Houthi militia caused the closure of 11 public facilities, including four educational facilities

equally distributed between Dhamar and Amanat Al-Asimah, two health facilities in Amanat Al-Asimah, and five mosques in Ibb Governorate. Additionally, they carried out raids of 24 other public facilities distributed across eight governorates topped by Sana'a Governorate, with nine raids affecting six educational facilities, one health facility, one mosque, and a private office. It was followed by Ibb Governorate, with eight raids targeting six educational facilities and two health facilities. Imran Governorate came third, with two armed Houthi raids targeting a government office and one health facility. The remaining Houthi raids were distributed among the governorates of Dhamar, Raymah, Al-Jawf, Sana'a, and Taiz, at an average of three health facility raids distributed across Dhamar, Raymah, and Al-Jawf governorates. This was followed by an educational facility in Sana'a and one government office in Taiz.

Illegitimate Formations

The security and military units were responsible for assaults on 10 public facilities. These incidents included seizing an office of the Journalists Syndicate in the temporary capital of Aden, two historic and archaeological landmarks, one of them in Hadhramaut Governorate and the other one in Al-Khawkhah District of Al-Hodeidah Governorate. There were three armed assaults on a government office and an educational facility in Lahij, and the assault on Maashiq Palace neighborhood in the city of Aden. Moreover, there were four incidents of looting, including three incidents in Al Mukha city, southwest of Taiz, targeting two state-owned plots of land and one incident of looting state plots of land in Al-Khawkhah District of Al-Hodeidah Governorate.

Other Parties

In addition to a single looting incident attributed to the Legitimate Government affecting an oil company in Taiz Governorate, six cases of damage to public property were recorded against unknown people and outlaw elements in three Yemeni governorates. These incidents included four of destruction affecting an educational facility and a government office in Shabwah Governorate, an educational facility in Taiz Governorate, and a health facility in Ibb Governorate, in addition to two armed raids targeting an educational facility and a health facility in Taiz Governorate.

Conclusions:

1. The conflict in Yemen has shifted toward the Red Sea with the involvement of new international players who possess superior military and logistical capabilities. This development occurs within the context of an international conflict with its own factors and causes, while the Yemeni people bear the brunt of the ongoing current and potential consequences.
2. The continuation of violence, along with the other effects of war, particularly concerning landmines and the deteriorating humanitarian crisis, presents real and serious threats to any possible progress toward a comprehensive peace in Yemen. The fact that the cease-fire has continued for two consecutive years, despite the failure of international endeavors to prolong it, indicates the presence of a Yemeni desire, even if from one party, to bring an end to the conflict and reach lasting peace.
3. The Houthis' insistence on continuing military escalation and violating the ceasefire, particularly in areas, like Ma'rib and Taiz, in addition to their refusal to provide the mine maps, clearly indicates their intentions toward any upcoming agreement to stop the war.
4. In 2023, various forms of human rights violations perpetrated by the Houthi militia emerged. This included assassinations and executions of adversaries from among both opponents and even loyalists as a result of minor disputes. A deeply disturbing and unparalleled surge in domestic violence, which is particularly targeting relatives, occurred within regions under the control of the Houthi militia, with numerous casualties resulting from diverse factors. The most dangerous factors included sectarian mobilization, the widespread dissemination of hate speech, and the unrestricted access to weapons.
5. Houthi militia has taken advantage of the current ceasefire to further expand its control over more state plots of land, properties, endowments, and civilians' belongings in its controlled areas in a heated race among its leaders and supervisors to get rich quick (and easily).

6. It has become clear that the Houthi militia lacks respect for women's rights. Instead, they have enforced new limitations on their rights, such as imposing restrictions on freedom of movement by requiring a male guardian's presence. Additionally, women are excluded from numerous public positions, including judiciary, based on claims of incompetence and inadequacy.
7. The security and military formations affiliated with the Emirati-backed Southern Transitional Council persist in broadening their scope of coup attempts and rebellion against the internationally recognized Legitimate Government in the southern region of the country. Their actions entail human rights violations similar to the behavior exhibited by Houthi militia in the northern part of Yemen. This orientation has notably intensified following the imposition of the transitional council's administrative and military control over the governorates of Aden, Lahij, Al-Dhale, Shabwa, and Abyan. Consequently, the STC came second in responsibility for the violations in 2023.
8. There are clear indications of a significant failure on the UN's part in effectively addressing the humanitarian crisis in Yemen, which has now become the largest in the world. The majority of UN relief and aid initiatives have failed in meeting the essential needs of the affected population due to the ongoing armed conflict in Yemen. As a result, there is a lack of food and medicine, as well as the insufficient attention given to addressing the impacts of the war, such as mine clearance..

Recommendations::

To the United Nations:

1. We recommend the United Nations, with its bodies, agencies, programs and missions, to reconsider the way it manages the Yemeni file, to adhere to the principle of transparency and impartiality during its dealings with the parties of the conflict.
2. We also recommend the need for transparency regarding the information provided about the plan development for United Nations programs in support of displaced persons, especially women and children, as well as the method of implementation, monitoring mechanisms, evaluation of their results and funding paths. The same applies to other relief projects and programs such as the mine clearance and other projects that have failed, so far, to achieve many of their objectives.

To Houthi militia:

1. We recommend that the Houthi militia realize that the Yemeni people can no longer tolerate new wars, nor can they wait any longer to end the current war that is approaching its first decade. Houthi militia should tend to peace and put the supreme interests of the country above all considerations by engaging in a political transition process based on justice, equality, and partnership with the rest of the parties to reach a civil state that preserves the rights and duties of all and saves their lives. This is the only and optimal way to overcome the current deadlock, serving as the closest and most effective means to reconcile differences and mend the damage caused by the war.
2. Houthi militia must seize the opportunity provided by the international community's desire to achieve lasting peace in Yemen as a gateway to the expected peace. This requires it to immediately stop committing all violations and abuses against the Yemeni people, and it must halt the military escalation and violations that may undermine all efforts and endeavors to achieve the desired peace. In addition, it is necessary to commit to providing maps of laid mines, releasing all political and military abductees, returning all looted public and private lands, funds, and property, putting an end to the siege on Taiz, and opening closed roads and corridors as a goodwill gesture.
3. We also recommend that the Houthi militia stop its systematic policy of spreading hate speech, racism, and incitement to kill for sectarian and revengeful motives, which has contributed significantly to the unprecedented rise in domestic violence crimes in its areas of control. This is a result of the influence of some of its elements returning from the fighting fronts or cultural courses.

To the Southern Transitional Council:

1. We recommend that the Southern Transitional Council adheres to all local and international laws and legislation concerned with the protection of human rights; sparing civilians the consequences of conflict; stopping all crimes and violations committed against all civilians, regardless of their regional and political affiliations; not restricting freedom of movement and travel across the land, sea, and airline passages linking the south of Yemen with its north and Yemen to the rest of the world.
2. The Southern Transitional Council must stop the repeated military escalation operations from time to time in the southern governorates under different justifications because this has affected the lives, security, and stability of civilians there.

To the Legitimate Government:

1. The Legitimate Government must strengthen a culture of respect for human rights and adhere to all national and international legislation concerned with the protection of civilians and sparing them the scourge of war. Also, it should assume its legal and constitutional responsibility for the humanitarian and living crisis by taking all possible measures to stop the accelerating economic collapse.
2. We recommend that the Legitimate Government address the Saudi-led Arab Coalition and the international community to bear its ethical responsibilities toward the ongoing economic collapse within the areas under its control and the resulting humanitarian and living crises.





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.

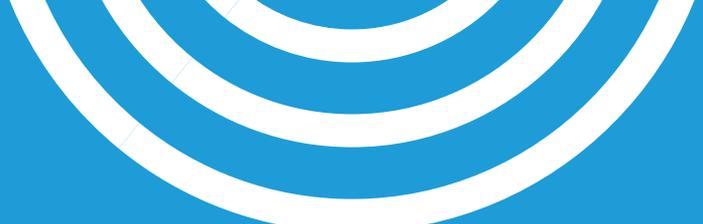
OUR VALUES

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.

HUMAN RIGHTS BRIEFING REPORT FOR 2023

JUNE 2024



