



A HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT ON VIOLATIONS OF PRIVATE PROPERTY

NOVEMBER 2020





YEMEN: PRIVATEPROPERTYIN

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INTRODUCTION:

Due to the importance of owning private property for human life, the local legislations and laws, and the international charters and treaties, stipulate that private property must be protected from violation. In addition, those laws and treaties impose various penalties on those who violate them.

In times of wars, especially civil wars, private property was always exposed to various forms of violations and attacks. Therefore, the immovable and movable private funds became vulnerable to the pillaging, plundering and destruction committed by the fighting militias, due to political reasons and revenge motives.

Because of the conflict conditions to which Yemen was exposed, private property was subjected to various forms of violations

committed, with varying degrees, by the different parties to the conflict.

According to this report, Rights Radar Organization for Human Rights has monitored and documented many violations committed against movable and immovable private property in Yemen by all the parties to the conflict. This report's goal is make the local and international public opinion, the human rights community and the international organizations (concerned with human rights) aware of the ugliness of these violations and motivate them to try to stop or reduce these violations. It is worth noting that the numbers and cases mentioned in this report are not all the violations committed, but the report just mentions the cases of violation that the Rights Radar could monitor, access and verify their occurrence.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Rights Radar for Human Rights documented 10,437 cases of violation of the private property committed by the various parties to the conflict in Yemen during the period of 2014 to 2019. These violation cases represent what Rights Radar could monitor and record by its field team.

The Houthi militia comes first in the list of violations to private property in Yemen because it committed 9,109 cases out of the total number. The Saudi-led Arab coalition comes second with 695 cases. Then the illegal armed formations, represented by the military forces of the Southern Transitional Council and the other military forces (Giants Forces, Republic Guards and Abu al-Fadl al-Abbas Forces in Taiz Governorate), comes third with 303 cases. After that, the unknown gunmen are fourth with 152 cases. In addition, the legitimate Government Forces comes fifth because they committed 125 cases of violations to private property, and then Al-Qaeda comes sixth with 39 cases. Finally, the violations committed by the U.S. Forces come seventh at the bottom of the list with 14 cases of violations to private property in Yemen.

These violations were varied and distributed as follows

5534	Destruction to and damaging of private property (5534 cases of violation)
3045	Attacking and breaking into private property (3045 cases of violation)
1858	Looting, plundering and appropriation of private property (1858 cases of violation)

These violations resulted in the total destruction, but some of them led to partial destruction and damage. This report deals, in detail, with these cases of violations to private property.

In terms of the geographic scope, the violations to private property are distributed around 20 governorates. The Taiz Governorate is at the top of the list with 2566 cases of violations. Aden Governorate follows it with 1004 cases, and then Al-Hodeidah Governorate with 886 cases. The Sana'a Governorate comes next in the list with 841 cases. After that, capital Sana'a, has 838 cases, and the Al-Baydha Governorate has 760 cases. Finally, the rest of the governorates comes at the bottom of the list, according to Table 1.

As for the temporal limits of this report, it covers the period from 2014 to the end of 2019.

This report includes a description and a legal framework for the violations to private property. It also concludes with recommendations for several concerned parties, including the violating parties and the United Nations.

REPORT METHODOLOGY:

The methodology on which this report is based is the commitment to the international standards related to the issuance of human rights reports, as well as the impartiality and independence, when monitoring and documenting the information related to the topic of this report. The preparation of this report has gone through three phases:

- The First Phase: It is the phase assigned for monitoring and using field visits for collecting information by Rights Radar's monitoring team existing in most governorates of Yemen. The team used the methodology of monitoring the violations included in this report through the field visits to the sites and meeting the victims, their families and relatives, as well as the eyewitnesses and all those who were related to those violations. They used the interviews, photography, videos and other modern means of collecting information in order to access information from its sources and collect all evidence and witnesses.
- The Second Phase: It is the phase assigned for documenting the data and information collected by the monitoring team, as well as for sorting that information and classifying it according to the type of violation and its relation to the violating parties. Then, the information is classified, through human rights specialists, in terms of geographic scope.
- The Third Phase: It is the phase in which the structural vision of the report's topics is established, and then the violations are listed within the report's topics. In addition, they are edited according to their classification.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

Now, the right to own private property is one of the most important and widespread rights in rem. It includes all the powers that the law can grant to a person over the thing, representing in its use, exploitation and dealing with it. These rights such as the right of use and easement, are branched from the right to own private property.

The various legal legislations are imposed on everyone to respect the right to own private property and protect it through various legal texts, starting with constitutions and ending with the texts of civil and criminal laws.

The Yemeni constitution, in Article 7, paragraph C, stresses the protection and respect of private property so that it is only dealt with, when necessary, for the public interest and with fair compensation, in accordance with the law. The Yemeni legislature emphasizes this inviolable protection and gives it great importance as it assigns a whole section to it in the Civil Law No. 14 (2002). It is the first section entitled, "Property, its Effects and Means of Protection".

In the Law of Crimes and Punishments, the Yemeni legislature assigns certain punitive legal texts for any violation to private property. Article No. 137 of the Law of Crimes and Punishments No. 12 (1994) imposes a 10-year prison penalty for anyone who starts a fire or causes an explosion to occur in the immovable or movable funds, even if they own it, if that action would endanger people's lives or their money. Article No. 138 stipulates that the imprisonment penalty would be for no more than 10 years for whoever intentionally endangers a piece of land, sea or air transport. Article No. 321 of the same law punishes with up to a year of imprisonment or a fine for anyone who demolishes, destroys, gets rid of or damages equipment, movable funds or plants that do not belong to them and when they make them unfit for use by destroying or damaging them in any way. The penalty for Article No. 321 is up to five years' imprisonment when the crime is committed by force and threat, several people commit it or when violation occurs during a natural disaster and results in damaging a public facility.

If the crime results in the death of someone, the penalty is the death sentence. Article No. 306 of the aforementioned law also stipulates that forcefully violating people or frightening and terrorizing someone for a soul or money is considered a Mohareb* offence, and its penalty could be the death sentence if the act of any of the violators leads to the death of someone. If it does not lead to death, the penalty will be up to 15 years' imprisonment. The penalty is death and crucifixion, if they steal money and kill someone. Those who do not participate in stealing or killing are given a prison sentence of up to 15 years.

The international charters and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights also each stress the protection and respect of private property, including:

In Article No. 5, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination stresses the necessity of protecting private property and also that every person has the right to own property alone or in association with others, without discrimination due to race, color, national origin or (female) gender.

- In addition to the Fourth Geneva Convention, in Article No. 35, prevents the occupying power from destroying any immovable or movable private property related to individuals, groups, state, public authorities, social or cooperative organizations. In this context, it also prohibits the use of immovable or movable civilian funds and assumes that they are not used for military purposes.

- As for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which is one of the first international charters that explicitly deals with the right to property after establishing the United Nations, and therefore, it agrees that this declaration forms the basis of the International Human Rights Law, and it has the force of legal binding in accordance with the United Nations. Its Article No. 17 stipulates that:

1. Everyone has the right to own property alone, as well as in association with others; and
2. None shall be arbitrarily deprived of their property.

PREFACE:

On February 11, 2011, in Yemen, the so-called Youth Revolution sparked, what was known at the time as, the Arab Spring Revolutions. The most prominent contributors to this revolution were the Yemeni university-aged youth who rose up against the regime of former President Ali Abdullah Saleh.

During this movement, there was a limited armed conflict between the forces of Ali Abdullah Saleh and the forces that sided with the revolting youth. As a result, the countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council, led by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, intervened in an effort to mediate between the government of Ali Abdullah Saleh and his political opponents in the Joint Meeting Parties. These endeavors resulted in the so-called Gulf Initiative between the two parties. For the implementation of that initiative, Abd Rabbu Mansour Hadi was elected to be the president of the Republic of Yemen as a consensual president because he was the vice president at that time.

In the period from 2012 to 2014, Yemen witnessed a dialog that included representatives of many parties, entities, groups, youth, minorities and women. This dialog led to what was called the Comprehensive National Dialogue Document. The Houthi militia was among the main participants in the CNDD conference (the National Dialogue Conference).



In 2014, the Houthi militia allied with former President Ali Abdullah Saleh and the forces that were affiliated with him and his party (the General People's Congress). This alliance, with the help of its military forces, managed to take control of the Amran Governorate in July 2014, and then they moved toward Sana'a that was controlled on September 21, 2014. The Houthi militia, and their ally Saleh, seized all the state's resources. The legitimate president Abd Rabbu Mansour Hadi and his prime minister, at the time, were put under house arrest. Then, the events continued until President Hadi managed to escape to Aden in February 2015, but the Houthi militia and its allies from Saleh's forces expanded their military operations and launched a number of airstrikes on Al-Maasheeq Palace in Aden, where President Abd-Rabbu Mansour Hadi was staying. This alliance managed to have control over most of the governorates in Yemen. As a result, the Yemeni President Abd-Rabbu Mansour Hadi asked the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to intervene militarily. Saudi Arabia had to establish a military coalition, which included 10 Arab and Islamic countries, to intervene in Yemen.

This coalition began its intervention in Yemen with a military operation, called Decisive Storm, against the Houthi militia and its ally Saleh, in order to restore the Yemeni legitimacy represented in President Abd-Rabbu Mansour Hadi. The coalition has launched thousands of airstrikes against the Houthi military targets since March 26, 2015. At the time of writing this report, these airstrikes are still launched. The Arab coalition has contributed to the support of the legitimate government by restructuring the national army affiliated with it. This army has been involved in the field military operations against the forces of the Houthi militia and their ally, Saleh.

After the Arab coalition forces, with the participation of the popular resistance, managed to expel the Houthi militia and its ally, Saleh forces, from the southern governorates, the United Arab Emirates, the main partner of the Saudi Arabia in the Arab coalition, established military formations with various names, but this was out of the legitimate control of President Hadi.

As a result of the chaos that prevailed in the country and the absence of the state's control, Al-Qaeda was able to control areas in the governorates of Al-Bayda, Abyan, and Hadhramaut. Then, Al-Qaeda was expelled from Hadhramaut, and large parts of the Abyan Governorate and its existence was limited to only parts in districts of the Al-Bayda Governorate. The existence of Al-Qaeda in Yemen created a justification for the U.S. Forces to launch airstrikes on those who were accused of being affiliated with Al-Qaeda on the Yemeni lands.

All the previously mentioned military formations, both legal and illegal, contributed, in varying degrees, to committing violations affecting human rights, including private property.

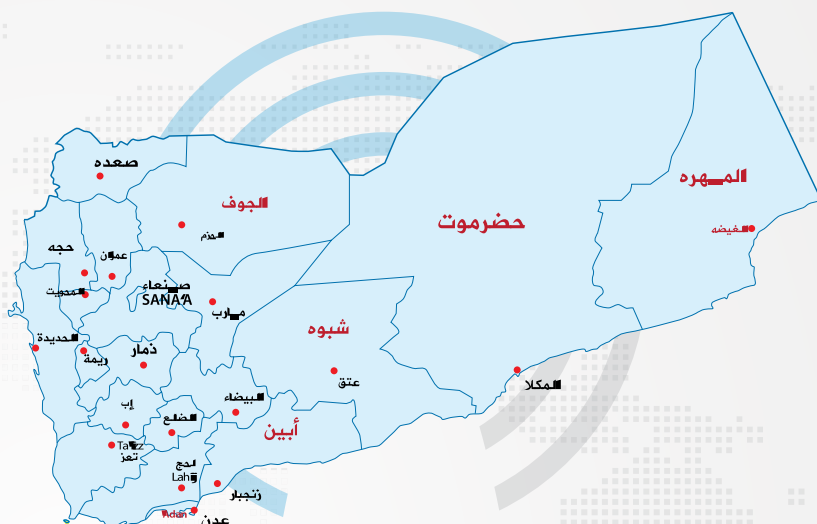
The report timeframe lies in the period from September 21, 2014, to the end of 2019, with consideration that the beginning of the fall of state authority was on September 21, 2014, when the Houthi militia and its ally, the Saleh forces, took control of the capital, Sana'a, and the state's various agencies and institutions. As a result, the Arab Coalition Forces intervened in the conflict, and the events continued. There were several players in the field, and they all contributed differently to committing many violations related to private property in Yemen.

Accordingly, this report is limited to violations on private property in Yemen during the period from 2014 to 2019 and the near period.

VIOLATIONS TO PRIVATE PROPERTY,

ACCORDING TO GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE:

The violations related to private property listed in this report are distributed in terms of the geographic scope of 20 governorates. In addition, these governorates are arranged according to the number of violations that were committed within them. These cases of violations are as follows:



The other governorates are shown in Table No. 1, which shows the distribution of violations to private property according to the geographic scope and the perpetrators of these violations

VIOLATIONSTOPPRIVATEPROPERTY, SORTED BY PERPETRATORS

	U.S. Forces	Al-Qaida	Legitimate Government Forces	Unknown Gunmen	Illegal Armed Formations	Arab Coalition Forces	Al Houthi Militia	Governorate	No.
649	-----	1	-----	3	-----	29	616	Ibb	1
66	1	7	6	1	30	2	19	Abyan	2
838	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	79	758	Amanat Al-Asimah	3
760	8	19	1	5	-----	26	701	Al-Bayda	4
108	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	102	Al-Jawf	5
886	-----	1	1	-----	38	42	804	Al-Hodeidah	6
485	-----	1	9	10	-----	19	446	Al-Dhale	7
298	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	297	Al-Mahwit	8
2566	-----	-----	65	81	13	326	2081	Taiz	9
398	-----	-----	3	-----	-----	24	371	Hajjah	10
40	-----	1	4	10	25	-----	-----	Hadhramaut	11
450	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	2	447	Dhamar	12
35	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	35	Raymah	13
143	5	1	1	4	30	7	95	Shabwa	14
169	-----	-----	5	-----	-----	72	92	Saada	15
841	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	23	817	Sana'a	16
1004	-----	8	25	25	152	6	788	Aden	17
268	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	11	256	Amran	18
313	-----	-----	1	2	15	13	282	Lahj	19
120	-----	-----	4	6	0	8	102	Ma'rib	20
	10437	14	39	125	152	303	695	9109	Total



ہاگتھم



The Houthi militia (Ansar Allah) is an armed, religious political group, known as the Believing Youth, based in Saada, mainly centered in northern Yemen. It is known as the Houthis, in the media, due to its founder, Hussein Badr Al-Din Al-Houthi, who is considered to be the group's religious guide. It was influenced by his thoughts when it was established in 1992. The militia fought four wars against the state under the leadership of its founder, Hussein Badr Al-Din Al-Houthi, from 2004 to 2010.

During these years, the Houthis were able to control many areas of the Saada Governorate. In 2011, the Houthi militia participated in what was called the Youth Revolution. In 2012, it had control over all Saada Governorate. In 2014, it allied with the forces of former President Ali Abdullah Saleh in order to topple the consensual government headed by Mohammad Salem Basandwa. The Houthi militia and its ally, Ali Saleh, controlled the capital Sanaa and seized the state's resources on September 21, 2014, and then they expanded into most of the Yemeni governorates.

4608



Destruction of and damage to private property

2877



Breaking into and attacking private property

1624



Looting of and seizing private property

9109

Violations of Houthi Militia



The Houthi militia topped the list of violations to private property in Yemen during the aforementioned period. The number of violations, that they committed, reached 9,109 cases. Those are the cases that the Rights Radar has managed to monitor and document. These 4,608 cases of violation include the destruction and damage of private property. Attacking and breaking into private property reached 2,877 cases, and looting and seizing private property reached 1,624 cases of violation.

The violations committed by the Houthi militia and its associates are mentioned, in detail, according to the violation types as follows:

FIRSTTYPE: DESTRUCTION TO AND DAMAGE OF PRIVATE PROPERTY

4608

The total number of these types of violations is 4,608 cases.

The number of cases of destruction to and damage of private homes reached 4,075 cases. These cases are distributed as follows:

DESTRUCTION TO AND DAMAGE OF PRIVATE PROPERTY CASES

778



There were 778 cases of civilians' homes being booby trapped and blown up. These homes were looted, and their windows and doors were taken before any explosions occurred.

3242



There were 3,242 cases of home destruction by indiscriminate shelling on populated areas by the Houthi militia. That number includes 371 cases of total destruction, 2,862 cases of partial destruction and nine cases of fires due to the shelling.

48



There were 48 cases of burning private homes with flammable materials, including 45 that were looted before burning and one case that was burned after the owner was killed.

07



In addition, there were seven cases in which homes were targeted and bullets were fired upon them.



The number of cases of destruction to and damage of private shops and department store

There were eight cases of homes being booby trapped and blown up. In addition, there were 101 cases of destruction, due to indiscriminate shelling on the populated areas, which caused 36 cases of total destruction and 65 cases of partial destruction.

05



There were five cases of looting shops and department stores, then burning them. In addition, there were four cases of damage to stalls due to the indiscriminate shelling.

25



The number of cases of destruction to and damage of health and educational facilities, belonging to the private sector

- They included eight cases of shelling that damaged private educational facilities.
- There were cases of damage to two health facilities and one case of a private school being blown up.
- In addition, there were 13 cases of destroying some hospitals' and private health facilities' equipment.
- Finally, there was one case of breaking and entering a private school, then damaging and breaking its equipment.

12



The number of cases of destruction and damage to headquarters' of civil society organizations and political parties is 12 cases:

- There were four cases of destruction of and damage to headquarters' of civil society organizations, including two cases of complete destruction and demolition of the headquarters of organizations and two cases of partial destruction to organizations' headquarters.
- There were eight cases of destruction and damage to civil parties' headquarters, including seven cases of blowing them up and one case of partially damaging them because of indiscriminate shelling.

41



cases of destroying and damaging crops belonging to citizens:

- There were 29 cases of breaking into and damaging farms' crops , as well as looting the farms' contents.
- In addition, there were 12 cases of partial damage to farms, due to the indiscriminate shelling.

23



cases of destruction and explosion of water tanks, driller and artesian wells:

- There were 16 cases of destroying and blowing up water tanks, including the destruction of 14 water tanks due to the indiscriminate shelling. Six of those 14 were due to total destruction, and eight cases were partial destruction, in addition to two cases of two water tanks being blown up. There were also six cases of the destruction and blowing up of artesian wells, including five cases in the Al-Qurayshah District, Al-Bayda Governorate and one case of blowing up a driller.

298



cases of destruction of and damage to private vehicles:

- There were six cases of private vehicles getting blown up.
- There were 42 cases of using flammable materials to burn vehicles, including 25 of those vehicles that were owned by people in the Al-Habija Village, Kushar District, Hajjah Governorate.
- There were 193 cases of mines and explosive devices, laid by the Houthi militia, causing destruction of and damage to private vehicles.
- There were 104 cases of total destruction, 89 cases of partial destruction and 49 cases of partial damage to private vehicles, due to the indiscriminate shelling.
- There were seven cases of partial damage to vehicles by shooting at them.
- There was one case of a motorcycle getting damaged because it was run over.

16



cases of sheep and livestock deaths, due to mines and explosive devices laid by the Houthi militia



SECONDTYPE: BREAKING INTO AND ATTACKING PRIVATE PROPERTY

2,877

This included 2,539 cases of breaking into and seizing private homes.

BREAKING INTO AND ATTACKING PRIVATE PROPERTY

27



There were 27 cases of breaking into homes and arresting the homeowners.

104



cases of breaking into and occupying private homes. The Houthi militia used these homes as headquarters, at which they had prisons and military barracks, plus stored their weapons there.

416



cases of breaking into homes and looting their contents.

1883



There were 1,883 cases of breaking into and searching homes and tampering with their contents. In some cases, the owners were beaten and wounded by gunshots.

109



cases of villages, residential neighborhoods and private homes being seized in order to arrest some people who were wanted by the militia.

- In addition to eight cases of breaking into student housing and the contents of three of them were looted.

98



cases of breaking into shops and department stores, and most of them were looted.

54



cases of breaking into private health and educational facilities, and most of them were looted.

08



There were eight cases of breaking into private media institutions and looting their contents also.

75



cases of breaking into party headquarters and looting their contents. Plus, most of those headquarters were seized and occupied.

38



There were 38 cases of breaking into and occupying farms belonging to private citizens.

THIRD TYPE:

LOOTING, PLUNDERING AND SEIZING

PRIVATE PROPERTY

1,624

Those cases included the looting of the contents of 360 homes.

LOOTING, PLUNDERING AND SEIZING PRIVATE PROPERTY

03



There were also three cases of looting the contents of a student accommodation.

202



cases of looting private department stores, including 112 cases of looting their contents and 90 cases of the stores' closing after said contents were looted.

In addition, 41 cases were of the looting and seizing of the contents of private health and educational facilities.

58



cases of looting and seizing the contents of the headquarters of civil society organizations and also five cases of looting and seizing the contents of media institutions.

75



cases of looting parties' headquarters and 55 cases of looting and confiscation of citizen-owned land, including one piece of land that was used as a training camp.

14



cases of looting citizens' farms and 263 cases of looting, by force of arms, various vehicles (cars, motorcycles and trucks).

46



cases of the arbitrary seizure of private funds and property.

139



cases of plundering money and personal belongings.

150



cases of confiscation of financial dues and salaries of some employees.

22



There were 22 cases of looting relief items.

155



cases of imposing financial levies and royalties, including ransoms and war effort, and collecting them by force of arms, as well as imposing additional fees and taxes. In addition, dozens of trucks and locomotives loaded with goods were seized at the entrances of main cities for collecting illegal taxes.

30

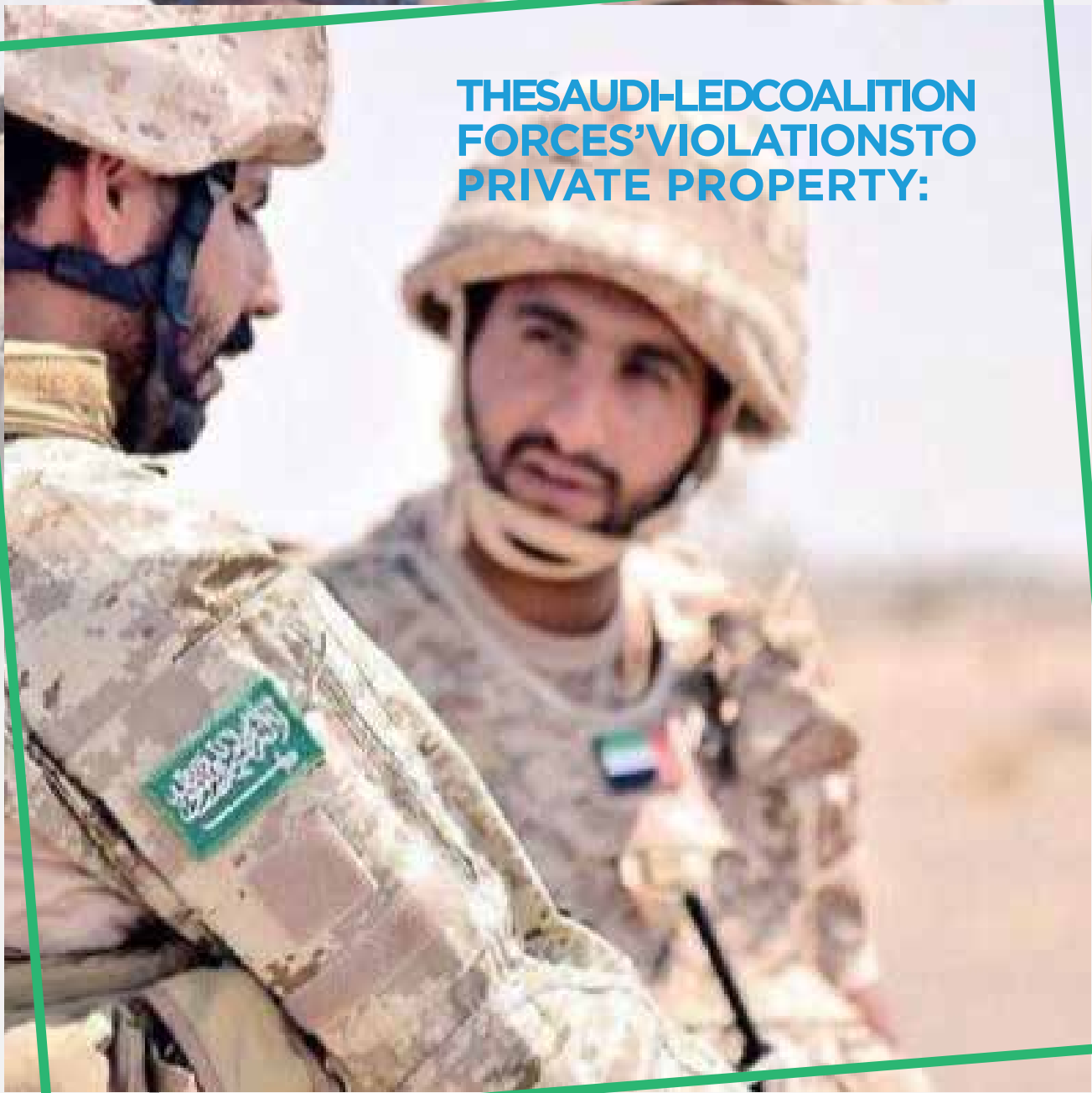


cases of extortion and plundering of merchants' private funds.

03



There were three cases of looting of citizens' sheep and livestock.



THE SAUDI-LED COALITION FORCES' VIOLATIONS TO PRIVATE PROPERTY:

The Saudi-led Coalition started the military intervention in Yemen under the name of Asefat Al-Hazm (Decisive Storm), led by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for supporting the legitimate regime of consensual President Abd Rabbu Mansour Hadi in Yemen. This military intervention started with airstrikes on March 26, 2015, against the Houthi militia (Ansar Allah). These airstrikes were launched by the Arab coalition, which officially consisted of 10 countries, , led by the Saudi Armed Forces and with participation of the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain and Sudan. There were also limited symbolic participations from Jordan, Morocco, Egypt and Pakistan.



Then, Saudi Arabia named the next operation “Operation Restoring Hope” on April 12, 2015. Even at the time that this report was written, the Arab Coalition is still launching airstrikes. These airstrikes result(ed) in violations of the public and private property. However, in this report, we are dealing only with violations related to private property.

514



Destruction of citizens' homes



Destruction of and damage to motor vehicles

36



Destruction of buildings and shops



Destruction of and damage to the educational and health facilities

15



Destruction of and damage to other private property (farms, waterwells, beehives, livestock, fishing boats)

695

Arab Coalition Forces' Violations to Private Property

Rights Radar's field team documented 695 violations to private property, due to the airstrikes carried out by the Arab Coalition warplanes during the reporting period. These violations included the total and partial destruction of homes.

514



TYPE ONE

This type of violation reached 514 cases of home destruction, including 69 cases of total home destruction and 455 cases of partial home destruction.



TYPE TWO

The second type of violations to private property was the destruction of motor vehicles. There were 119 cases of destruction of motor vehicles, with 51 of those being total destruction and 68 of partial destruction.

36



TYPE THREE

Destruction of Facilities and Shops

- The total number of this type was 36 cases, including 11 cases of total destruction and 25 cases of partial destruction.

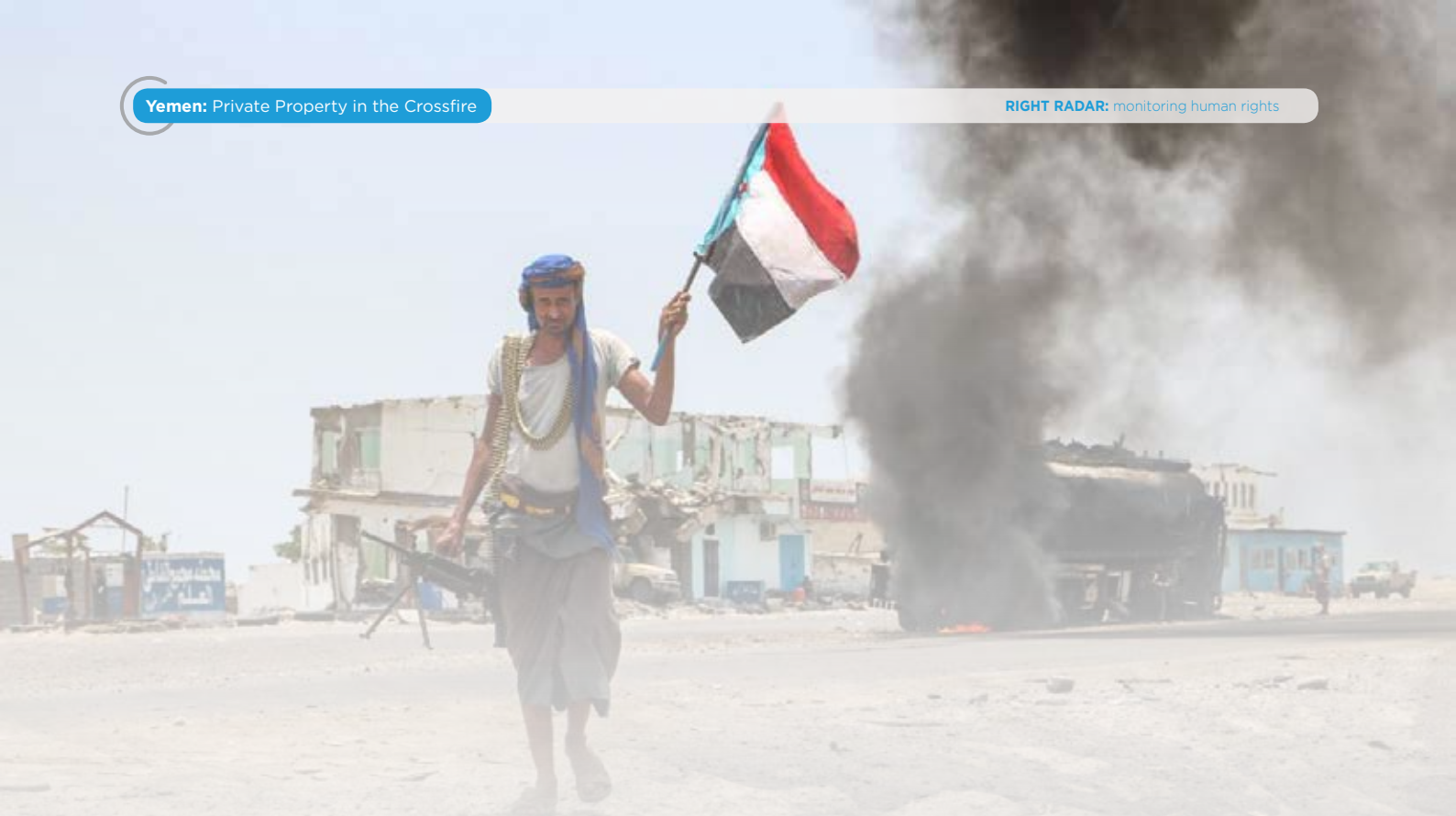
The other types of violations included the destruction of private educational facilities. The number of this type of violation reached nine cases of partial destruction of educational facilities, two cases of partial destruction of private health facilities, four cases of destruction and damage of farms, two cases of destruction of waterwells, two cases of destruction of artesian wells driller, one case of beehive destruction, one case of damage to a fish market, three cases of livestock death and two cases of looting citizens' fishing boats in the Red Sea.

ARMED FORMATIONS' VIOLATIONS TO PRIVATE PROPERTY:



These military formations and security units were formed illegally and away from the ministries of defense and interior in the legitimate government. They were not under the control of the government and President Hadi. These formations were divided into two parts:

- Armed formations affiliated with the Southern Transitional Council.
- Other armed formations (Giants Forces, the so-called Republican Guard Brigades, led by Tariq Saleh, and Abu Al-Abbas Brigades in Taiz Governorate).



The total number of violations committed by these illegal armed formations against private property reached 303 cases, including 74 cases of destruction and blowing up homes and private facilities, 106 cases of breaking into and attacking private facilities and 123 cases of looting private facilities.

34



Destruction of and damage to private property

102



Attacking and breaking into private property

108



Looting of and seizing private property

244

Violations Committed by Military Formations
Affiliated with Transitional Council Against
Private Property

VIOLATIONS OF THE ARMED FORMATIONS OF THE SOUTHERN TRANSITIONAL COUNCIL:

The Southern Transitional Council is an armed political entity formed by some political figures and leaders who called for the secession of the southern governorates with the support of the United Arab Emirates. The presidency of this council was announced on May 11, 2017, in Aden. After that, it formed the affiliated armed formations under the name of Security Belts in the temporary capital of Aden and the governorates of Abyan, Al-Dhale and Lahj and Security Elites in the governorates of Hadhramaut and Shabwa, followed by other military units called the Support Units.

These formations were formed after the withdrawal of the Emirati Forces from Aden for fighting the Legitimate Government Forces, led by President Hadi.

Rights Radar's team has documented the involvement of the armed formations affiliated with the UAE-backed Southern Transitional Council in committing the violations to private property.



244

The total amount of violations, including three types of violations:

34



Destroying and blowing up homes, shops and vehicles reached 34 cases of violations.

- Fifteen homes were completely destroyed.
- There were eight homes that were partially destroyed.
- There were four cases of the total destruction of vehicles.
- There were five vehicles that were partially destroyed.
- There were two shops that were partially destroyed.
- There were two cases in which two homes, in the Aden Governorate, were burned.

102



The total number of violations of breaking into homes, shops and other facilities reached 102 cases.

- That number included 95 cases of breaking into citizens' homes.
- There were 81 cases of breaking into and searching homes and then tampering with their contents.
- There was one homeowner who was beaten up when the Southern Transitional Council broke in to the house while the homeowner was home.
- There were 14 cases of breaking into and seizing homes, and all of them were in Lawdar, Abyan Governorate.

As for the rest of the cases, they were distributed as follows:

- Two cases of breaking into department stores.
- Two cases of breaking into centers for memorizing Qur'an.
- Two cases of breaking into two farms.
- One case of breaking into and attacking a camp for the displaced persons in Lahj Governorate.

108



The total number of violations of looting and imposing financial levies reached 108 cases.

- They included 72 cases of homes being broken into and then looted.
- There were seven cases of looting personal possessions.
- There were 19 cases of looting vehicles.
- There were seven cases of looting shops.
- There were two cases of looting lands.
- There were two cases of imposing financial levies.

OTHER ILLEGAL ARMED FORMATIONS' VIOLATIONS:

These military formations include the Giants Forces, the Republican Guard Brigades and Abu Al-Abbas Brigades. They were formed with the support of the United Arab Emirates. They were away from the power of the legitimate government and stationed in the West Coast and Taiz Governorate.

Rights Radar's monitoring team has documented 59 violations of private property committed by these armed formations.



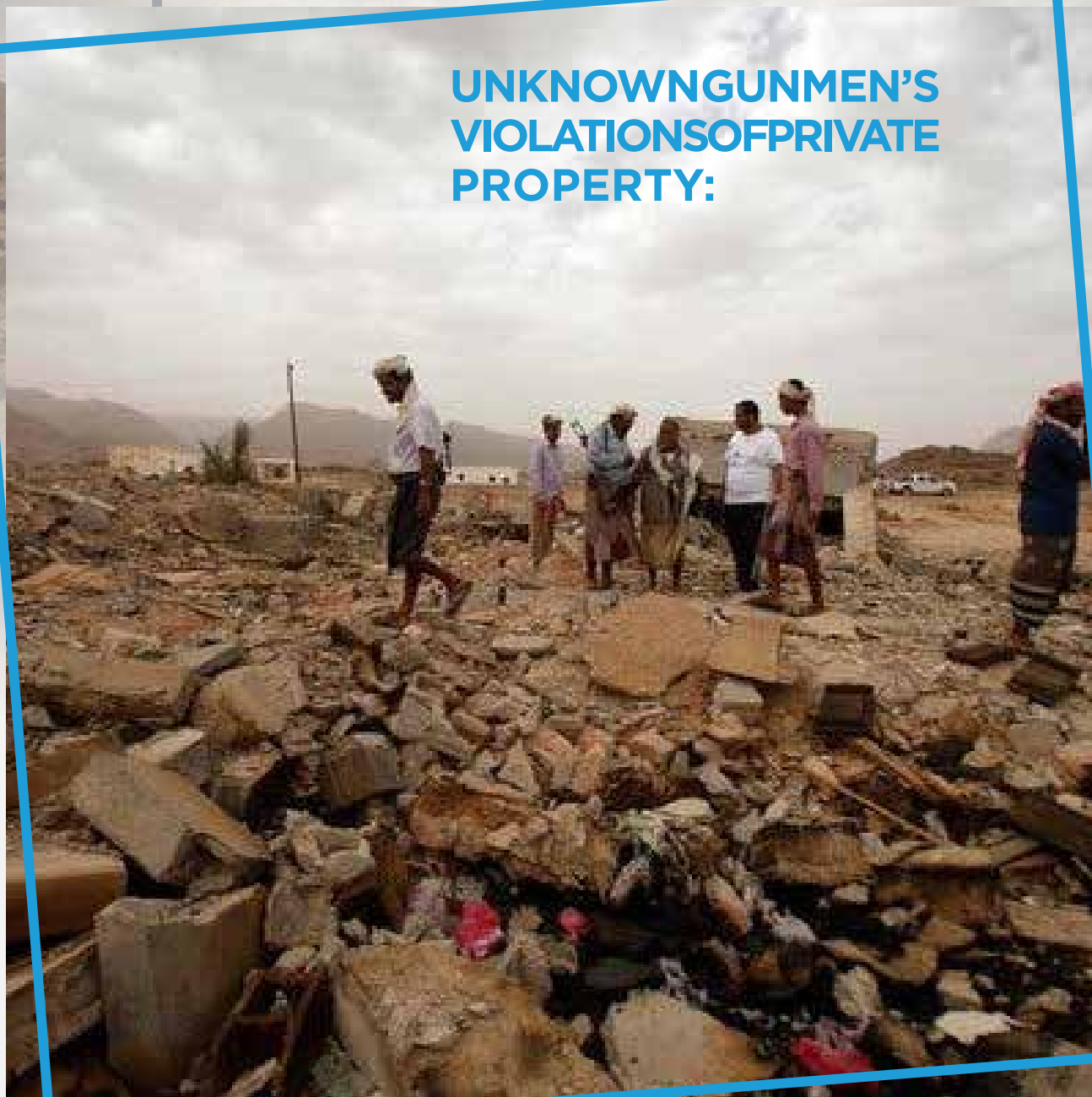
59

Other Illegal Armed Formations' Violations to Private Property

These violations included total and partial destruction of homes, farms and vehicles, and their total number reached 40 cases:

- They included 32 cases of partial destruction of homes.
- There was one case of partial destruction of a department store.
- There were six cases of destruction of vehicles, including 4 cases of total destruction and two cases of partial destruction.
- There was one case of destroying and tampering with the contents of a farm.
- As for the cases of breaking into homes, they reached four cases.
- The number of cases of looting reached 15, including six cases of looting fishing boats, five cases of looting homes and one case of looting a shop.

UNKNOWN GUNMEN'S VIOLATIONS OF PRIVATE PROPERTY:



Rights Radar has assigned many violations to have been committed by unknown persons and armed militias. The organization was unable to identify the perpetrators of these violations. It has monitored and documented only 152 cases of violations during the reporting period. These violations are classified as follows:

- Fifty cases of destroying and blowing up homes, shops, commercial facilities, party headquarters and organization headquarters. There were four homes that were totally destroyed, 14 partially destroyed homes, and one burning home. Also, two cases of shops and commercial facilities that were totally destroyed seven that were partially destroyed, one partially destroyed international organization's headquarters and one case of the destruction and blow-up of a party's headquarters.
- As for the vehicles, 20 cases of destruction were monitored and documented, including 11 cases of total destruction and 9 cases of partial destruction.
- Rights Radar's team also monitored 9 cases of breaking and entering in homes, shops, commercial facilities and party headquarters. Those included four cases of breaking into homes, four cases of breaking into shops and commercial facilities and one case of breaking into a party headquarters.
- As for the cases of looting and seizing money and private possessions by unknown persons, Rights Radar had monitored and documented 93 cases during the monitoring period, including 62 cases of looting the contents from citizens' homes after breaking into them. There were also 11 cases of looting shops and commercial facilities, 14 cases of looting vehicles, four cases of taking private funds and possessions, one case of looting a citizen's farm and one case of looting private land.

50



Destruction of and damage to private property

09



Attacking and breaking into private property

93

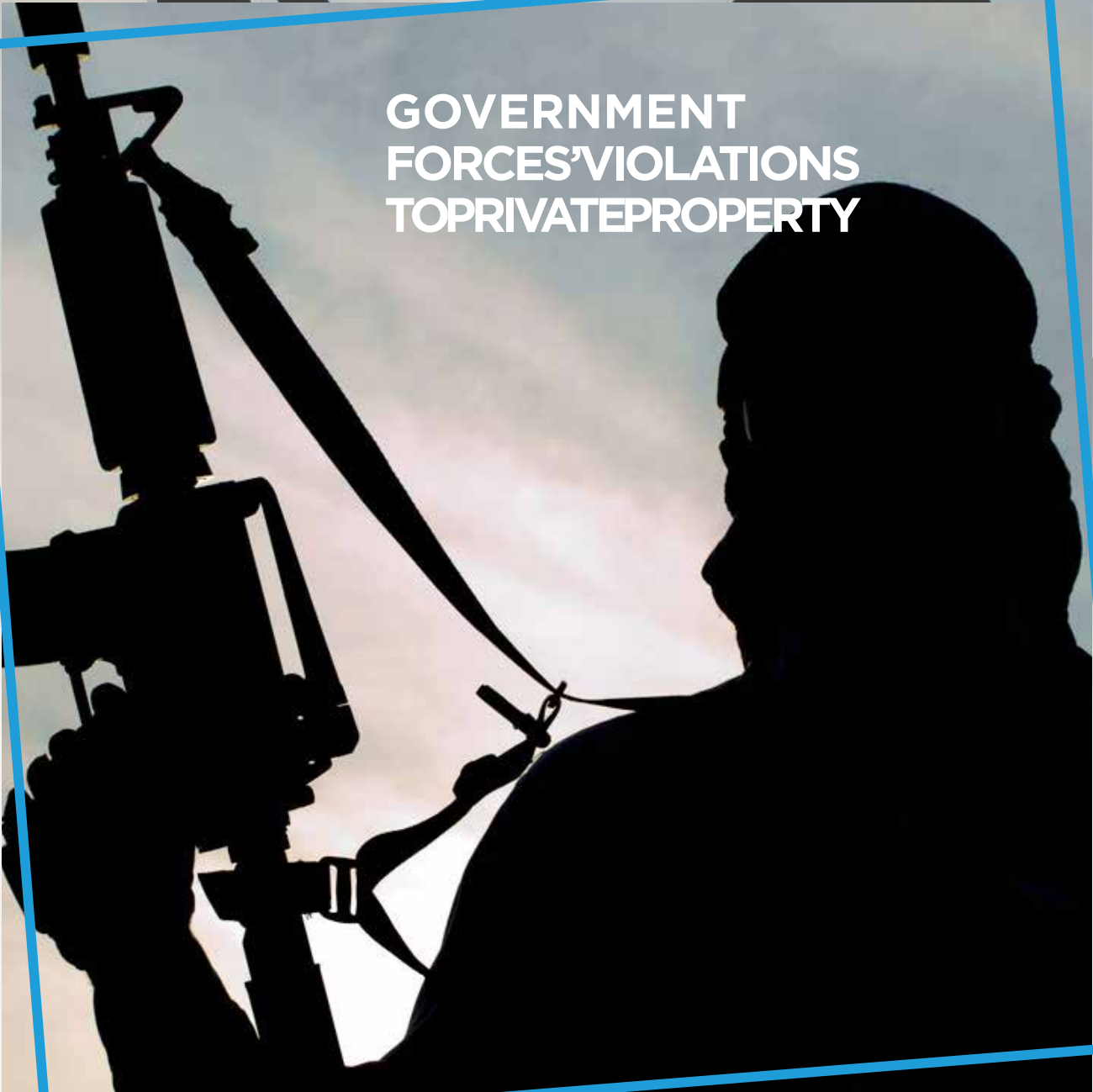


Looting of and seizing private property

152

Unknown Gunmen's Violations of Private Property





GOVERNMENT FORCES' VIOLATIONS TO PRIVATE PROPERTY

The Rights Radar team documented 125 violations committed by forces affiliated with the legitimate government. These violations included destroying and burning private property. The number of this type of violations reached 58 cases, including 42 cases of home destruction due to artillery shelling. These 42 included 13 cases of homes' total destruction, 28 cases of partial destruction and one case of burning homes with all its contents in Qataba District, Al-Dhale Governorate.

The number of cases of destroying shops and commercial facilities reached eight, including two cases of total destruction and six cases of partial destruction.

As for the cases of vehicle destruction, those reached seven cases, including three cases of total destruction and four cases of partial destruction. There was also one case of the death of a livestock group due to a mortar shell in Mustabaa District, Hajjah Governorate.

As for the cases of breaking into homes and shops, they reached 53 cases, including 47 cases of breaking into homes. Thirty-seven of those were cases of breaking into and searching homes and tampering with their contents and 10 cases of occupying homes after breaking into and searching

them. The cases of breaking into shops and commercial facilities reached six cases, including five cases of breaking into them and they were forced to close, plus one case of just breaking into a shop/commercial facility.

The cases of looting money and private property reached 14 cases, including cases of looting homes' contents, three cases of looting vehicles, two cases of looting shops and commercial facilities, two cases of looting citizens' lands and one case of looting personal possessions.

58



Destruction of and damage to private property

53



Attacking and breaking into private property

14



Looting of and seizing private property

125

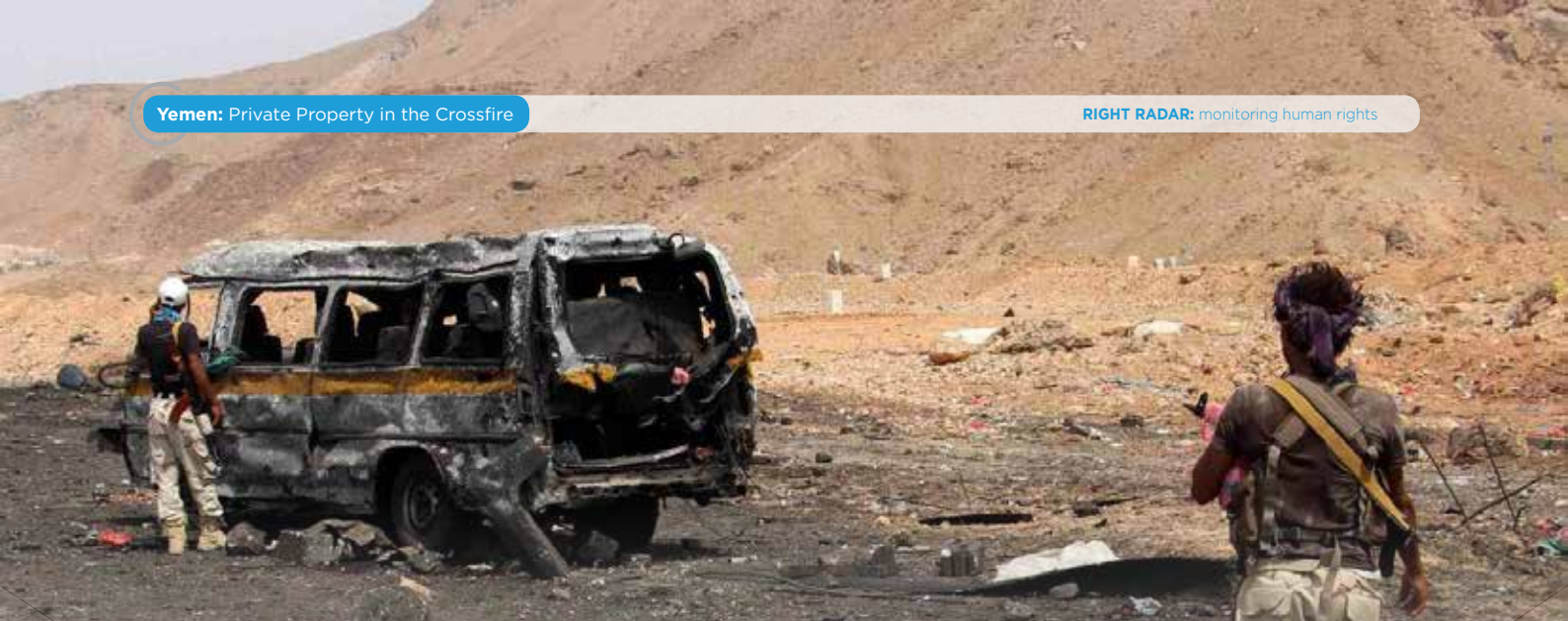
Legitimate Government's Violations of Private Property



QAEDA'S VIOLATIONS AGAINST PRIVATE PROPERTY:



Qaeda is a multinational terrorist network that was formed in the period from August 1988 to late 1989. It calls for the international jihad and aims at ending the foreign influence in the Islamic countries. It also believes that there is a Christian-Jewish alliance in place to destroy Islam. Qaeda has attacked civilian and military targets in various countries of the world, most notably the attacks of September 2001 in New York and the destruction of the American military battleship U.S.S. Cole on October 12, 2000, in the Gulf of Aden. After these terrorist attacks, the U.S. government launched its "War on Terror".



37



Destruction of and damage to private property

02



Looting of and seizing private property

39

AQAP's Violations of Private Property

There is a branch Qaeda in some tribal districts in Yemen that also uses the name Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP). This other terrorist organization carried out several armed operations in Yemen.

The report is limited to the operations that AQAP carried out during the monitoring period from 2014 to 2019. These cases were monitored, recorded and documented by Rights Radar's team.

These operations, which were carried out by AQAP in Yemen, resulted in the violations of private property and their total number reached 39. They included one case of blowing up and totally destroying a home in the Al-Hodeidah Governorate. As for the partial destruction of homes, they reached 17 cases, and all of them were committed in the Al-Bayda Governorate.

As for the damage of private homes due to the detonation of car bombs, there were eight cases, and all of them were committed in the Aden Governorate. There was also one case of a home getting damaged due to shooting in the Ibb Governorate and one case of a shop explosion in the Al-Bayda Governorate.

As for the blow-up and explosion of motor vehicles and their total destruction, the number of cases reached six, including three in the Abyan Governorate, and the other three cases were in the governorates of Al-Dhale, Al-Bayda and Shabwa, with one case in each of those places. There were also three cases of partial destruction of vehicles, and all of them were in the Abyan Governorate. In addition, there was one case of looting a vehicle in the Al-Bayda Governorate and one case of looting a bank in the Hadhramaut Governorate.



U.S. FORCES' VIOLATIONS OF PRIVATE PROPERTY:

world. The U.S. government used the terrorist operations committed by Qaeda as a pretext for carrying out various illegal violations in several countries, including Yemen, through airstrikes, using U.S. drones and other piloted aircraft in several Yemeni governorates, including Shabwa, Al-Bayda and Abyan. The total number of violations committed by the American forces against private property during the reporting period reached 14 cases, including two cases of private homes belonging to Yemeni citizens getting totally destroyed in the Al-Bayda Governorate.

02



Total destruction of homes



Partial destruction of homes

01



Destruction of vehicles

14

U.S. Forces' Violations of Private Property



As for the cases of partial destruction of homes due to shelling, those reached 11 cases, including five cases in the Shabwa Governorate, five cases in the Al-Bayda Governorate and one case in the Abyan Governorate.

There was also one case of vehicle destruction in the Al-Bayda Governorate.



EXAMPLES OF CASES OF VIOLATIONS OF PRIVATE PROPERTY



Radfan Abdu Mohammed's home in Al-Rahma Village, Atma District, Dhamar Governorate, was blown up.

At about 10 a.m. on Friday, August 14, 2015, the Houthi militia (Ansar Allah) entered Al-Rahma Village, after its citizens had escaped to the mountains due to the confrontations between the Houthi militia and the tribes of the Atma District. The Houthi militia entered the villages of Atma, including Al-Rahma Village where they carried out some explosions. They blew up Radfan Abdu Mohammed's home, which consisted of one floor with two apartments built of stones in an area of 78.7 ft. x 78.7 ft. (24m x 24m). The home, along with all the owner's furniture and possessions, was destroyed.

A car carrying Mohammed Moussa Al-Zainai's family was damaged by a land mine in Al-Souma Village, Al-Bayda Governorate.

At 1:30 p.m. on Sunday, October 18, 2015, Mohammed Moussa Al-Zainai's family, including his wife, Fatima, and his children, Bushra and Nada, were in a red double-cab (Hilux) car driven by Mohammed who was one of the family's relatives. They were traveling to Al-Nahr Valley for their farm there. At the entrance to the valley, a group belonging to the Houthi militia was stationed on the mountain overlooking the valley, and they had laid anti-vehicle and anti-personnel mines for preventing the advance of the forces loyal to the legitimate government. While the (Hilux) car carrying Mohammed Moussa Al-Zainai's family was going through the entrance to the valley, a mine exploded and led to the death of the two children, Bushra and Nada, and the driver, Mohammed. In addition, Fatima, the children's mother, was injured, and the car was destroyed.

Ali Yahya Ali Al-Masoudi's car was the subject of indiscriminate shelling in Nihm District, Sana'a Governorate.

On January 12, 2016, the citizen Ali Yahya Ali Al-Masoudi was driving his car from the Sana'a Governorate to the Al-Jawf Governorate. After his arrival to Fardat Nihm District, his car was subjected to indiscriminate shelling. The car was completely destroyed, but Ali Al-Masoudi, the car's owner, narrowly escaped death.



Eida Sabih Eida's car was blown up, leading to his death in Zawkab Lane, Mukalla, Hadhramaut.

At 6 p.m. on Saturday, May 21, 2016, during combing Zawkab Lane in Mukalla by soldiers of the army affiliated with the legitimate government searching for elements of Al-Qaeda, there were confrontations and exchange of fire between the two parties. Al-Qaeda members fired at Eida Sabih Eida's car. This led to its explosion and the death of its owner.

Saleh Ahmed Hadi's home, in Bakil Razih, Saada Governorate, was shelled.

On June 13, 2015, the citizen Saleh Ahmed Hadi's family hosted one of the neighboring families, as a custom known in the district, because they had a wedding party. At 1 p.m., the Coalition's warplanes launched two missiles at their home, and one of them hit the home on the kitchen side. This resulted in the death of six women. They were Khadija, the homeowner's daughter, Alia Salem Nasher, the wife of the homeowner's son; as well as her two sons (the elder was 5 years old and the younger was three months old); Intissar Jaber Jubran, the eight-month pregnant wife of the homeowner's youngest son called Ahmed Saleh, in addition to the homeowner's sister called Hamesa Yahya Ali; and two other women belonged to the hosting family. His grandchildren and the rest of his family were pulled out from the home rubble with some injuries. The home was completely destroyed and it was not suitable for living. The rest of the family's members had to stay in a cave near from the village. Because the elder son, Bakr Saleh Ahmed Hadi, informed the Coalition that the Houthis had shelled their home, on March 11, 2016, the Houthi gunmen took him to an unknown place, and the family hasn't seen Ahmed Hadi since then.

The headquarters of the student sector of the Al-Rashad Party, in Sana'a, was broken into, its contents looted and resulted in the building closing.

When Houthi militia controlled the capital Sana'a on September 21, 2014, some gunmen, accompanied by forces loyal to the former president, broke into the headquarters of the student sector of Al-Rashad Party, which is located in the Madhbah neighborhood, capital Sana'a. Immediately after breaking into the headquarters, the gunmen threatened the unarmed guard with their guns. They searched the headquarters, tampered with its contents, damaged its doors and windows and looted the contents. Then, they closed the headquarters and arrested its guard.



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Due to indiscriminate shelling, Yousef Musleh Naji's home in Ramah Village, Maris District, Al-Dhale Governorate, was destroyed.

At 7 a.m. on Friday, October 7, 2016, gunmen affiliated with the Houthi militia and Saleh's forces were firing intensively and indiscriminately before breaking into Ramah Village, Maris District, Al-Dhale Governorate. The indiscriminate firing resulted in the damage of several homes, including making cracks and gaps in the walls of Yousef Musleh Naji's home and destroying its windows. After the Houthi militia and Saleh Forces had entered the village, they broke into the home and looted its contents.



The Al-Furawi building, in the middle of Dhi Na'im Market in Al-Bayda Governorate, was blown up.

At about 11 a.m. on Saturday, June 13, 2015, the Houthi militia blew up the Al-Furawi Building in the middle of Dhi Na'im Market, Al-Bayda Governorate. In this building was a sweet shop belonging to citizen Fahmi Farouq Ahmed. When the building was blown up, they did not give the shop owner an opportunity to take anything from his shop, which included the machines necessary for preparing and making sweets amounting to 600 thousand riyals, as well as the materials used for making sweets, and any sweets he had in his display cases. All the shop contents became rubble after the building was blown up.

The Houthi militia and Saleh Forces, as well as the army of the legitimate government, broke into, damaged and looted the Al-Karsah Hotel in Al-Dhabab District, Taiz.

Al-Karsah Hotel, located in Al-Dhabab District in Taiz, was looted and destroyed by the two conflicting parties, the Houthi militia and the Saleh Forces on the one hand, and the army of the legitimate government on the other hand. According to a witness, Ahmed Mohammed Hassan Ahmed, who was the hotel owner, "On Sunday August 23, 2015, the National Army broke into my hotel and broke the internal doors of all the rooms and stayed in the hotel for some time. The Houthis and Saleh Forces targeted the building with various types of shells and machine guns, and this resulted in severe damage to the building and all its floors. In addition, all the external windows were broken. Then, the National Army withdrew, and the Houthis took control of the building and tampered with its contents. After all the furniture had been looted, the Houthis left the hotel and the National Army returned and entered the building and used it as their headquarters."



The Houthi militia blew up Amin Ahmed Saeed Al-Maqrami's home in Al-Komb Neighborhood, Taiz.

Amin Ahmed Saeed Al-Maqrami was one of those whose homes were blown up by the Houthi militia. Al-Maqrami said, "My home is located in Al-Komb neighborhood, directly below Bazraah neighborhood. It was one of the homes that were under the control of the Houthi militia that broke in on November 17, 2016. It consists of two concrete floors. At first, they set fire to the home, and this resulted in the complete burning of the furniture. Then, they put explosive devices inside the home and detonated [them] for no reason. From the military point of view, my home did not cause any danger to them because it was under their control, and they were stationed in tall buildings above my home, which was located in a low-lying area. The home was completely destroyed."

The Houthi militia damaged citizen Mohammed Ahmed Moqbel Al-Maqtari's car, in the Al-Shamasy neighborhood, Taiz.

Witness Walid Mohammed Al-Maqtari said: "On Friday, May 15, 2015, the Houthi militia launched a mortar shell that fell on the street in which we lived in Al-Shamasy neighborhood. The shrapnel flew onto my father, Mohammed Ahmad Moqbel Al-Maqtari's, car as it was parked in the street in front of Adel Shamsan Al-Debai's home. As a result, the car's front and back windows were shattered, and our home was also exposed to the shrapnel of mortar shells, which fell on the lane constantly. As a result, the skylights fell down, the windows were broken, and the water tanks on the home's roof were subjected to gunshots by the Houthi gunmen."

Citizen Abdullah Al-Sa'ar's home in Qaban Market District, Amran Governorate was seized after being broken into and its contents looted.

On July 17, 2015, the Houthi militia broke into citizen Abdullah Ahmad Al-Sa'ar's home and looted its contents while the residents were screaming. The home consisted of two floors, and it was located behind the Qaban Market in the Amran Governorate. Then they seized it and used it as a detention center and a prison for their opponents, as well as a headquarters for the militia's members to date.



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Citizen Qaid Mohammed Ali Al-Zaimi's car showroom and shops in Al-Hasab District, Taiz, were broken into and shelled.

At the beginning of the war in Taiz, gunmen affiliated with the Houthi militia broke into a car showroom and shops belonging to Hajj Qaid Mohammed Ali Al-Zaimi.

As his witness to Rights Radar, Sadiq Amin Qaid, Hajj Qaid Mohammed Al-Zaimi's grandson, said that the Houthi militia used the shops as their residence and the adjacent car showroom as a warehouse for their weapons.

On the dawn of Wednesday, September 16, 2015, an Arab coalition aircraft shelled the car showroom with a missile that completely destroyed 10 shops and some of the buildings near the showroom. The shelling also caused cracks in the rest of the buildings, due to the pressure resulting from the exploding missile. The 30 inhabited residential homes were vulnerable to collapse at any moment.

Mohammed Al-Qahwi's home, near the Education Office in Amran, was shelled and the blasts killed all of his family members.

At 11 a.m. on Saturday, April 11, 2015, the Arab Coalition warplanes shelled and destroyed Mohammed Al-Qahwi's home, which consisted of two floors, and it was adjacent to the Education Office in Amran Governorate. The shelling resulted in killing the entire family, including mother, father and two children.



Citizen Ahmed Maasar's home, in Faj Attan in the capital Sana'a, was shelled and destroyed, which killed all of the home's residents.

On Friday, August 5, 2017, at 5 a.m., the Arab Coalition warplanes shelled Ahmed Maasar's home that was located in Faj Attan near the Military Communications Center. The shelling resulted in the destruction of the home and the killing of its inhabitants. Some of the neighbors searched for the bodies of the victims under the rubble and stones and exhumed them, including the body of the child, Buthaina.

A home in the Al-Qatn District, Hadhramaut Governorate, was blown up.

On Sunday, May 5, 2016, at 10 a.m., a group of the army elements of the First Military Region blew up a home in the Al-Qatn District, Hadramawt Governorate, after combing the area with allegations that it was a shelter of Al-Qaeda members.

Some Southern Resistance gunmen broke into department stores, in Aden Governorate, and imposed financial royalties.

On January 23, 2016, at 11 a.m., some gunmen of the Southern Resistance in Aden Governorate, led by Walid Al-Dhali, broke into department stores in Aden and forced the storeowners to raise the southern flag or they would pay a fine of 20,000 riyals.

The contents of the headquarters of the Al-Islah Party, in Crater District, Aden Governorate, were damaged, and the building was destroyed by fire.

On Saturday evening, May 16, 2017, gunmen affiliated with the Security Belt fired live bullets at the gate of Al-Islah Party headquarters, located in Crater District and opposite Al-Hubaishi Stadium in Aden Governorate. The gunmen also went up to the headquarters and set fire to it, and this led to the burning of its contents. Then they ran away through Aqaba Road, Crater.



Mohammed Ahmed Al-Ansi's home, in Jabal Bashaib, Al-Tawahi District, Aden Governorate, was seized.

Gunmen affiliated with the Directorate of Security of Al-Tawahi District, and led by Nabil Amer, the Director of the Directorate of Security, broke into Mohammed Ahmed Al-Ansi's home, located in Jabal Bashaib, Al-Tawahi District. He was the owner of this home for more than 20 years.

The security members determined that the homeowner had just 10 days to evacuate his home for Obaid Ahmed Muthanna. They threatened the homeowner that they would take action if he did not evacuate it.

On May 15, 2017, the Director of the Directorate of Security, accompanied by a group of gunmen, broke into the home and beat the women and children. They forced the residents to evacuate, even though it was a civil case, and Al-Tawahi Security was not concerned with it. There were no judicial orders or decisions issued in favor of Obaid Ahmed Muthanna, who was unknown to the residents of Al-Tawahi neighborhood and had no right to own the home.

Citizen Nasr Abdu's home in Jabal Ras, Al-Hodeidah Governorate, was broken into and terrorized the women and children.

On November 28, 2016, gunmen affiliated with the Houthi militia broke into citizen Nasr Abdu Radman's home in Jabal Ras District, Al-Hodeidah Governorate.

The gunmen group had six vehicles, and they attacked and broke into the home in a brutal manner under the pretext of searching for weapons. This terrorized and terrified the women and children and also caused the homeowner's mother to have a stroke, which made her disabled and bedridden.

The Branch of Social Reform Charitable Society's building in Rada'a City was broken into, looted and destroyed.

On April 4, 2017, a group of the Houthi militia, accompanied by Hussein Yahya, member of the local council in Rada'a City, Al-Bayda Governorate, broke into the building of the Branch of Social Reform Charitable Society in Rada'a.

They also pulled out the door of the society's building, broke its windows, cupboards and furniture, destroyed papers and looted two computers and the cash money in the society's safe, which belonged to the orphans in the district.

**A home in Capital Sana'a, was broken into and its contents were looted.**

Sabah Ali Hussein said, "In mid-June 2015, gunmen affiliated with the Houthi militia attacked our home in Sawan District, capital Sana'a, on the pretext that we had weapons inside the home."

She added, "Before breaking into the home, the militia's gunmen closed all the entrances leading to our home, and when they tried to enter the home by force, I tried to prevent them by putting my leg on the stairs for stopping them to go up. One of the gunmen hit my leg with the butt of his gun and another one pushed me. The other gunmen climbed to the home, and while they were going up, they beat and kicked me with their shoes and guns. I was screaming in pain, but they kept scrambling over my body strongly, and they were cursing me with vulgar words. They also beat and arrested my son, Mohammed, after they searched the home, tampered with the contents and took the computers, certificates and my children's personal cards."

She explained that she had suffered from illness for a long time as a result of her getting beaten, and said that she also suffered from being psychologically ill due to fear and terror that she had after the gunmen had broken into the home. She also added that her children were pursued and forcibly displaced.

In Hajjah, Moein Yahya Al-Awami's home's contents were looted.

After the Houthi militia (Ansar Allah) attacked Hajjah, they continued to pursue citizens who opposed them and supported the legitimate authority.

One of these citizens was Moein Yahya Al-Awami, who disappeared for some time in his relative's home, and then he moved secretly to Ma'rib with his family. He closed his home and did not take any of the furniture.

Eyewitness Hamoud Abdullah Ali informed Rights Radar that, on Tuesday evening, March 7, 2017, Houthi gunmen in three vehicles attacked Moein Yahya Al-Awami's home. They broke the locks of the home and looted all its contents and all the personal possessions, including the women's jewelry. They also damaged the books that were in the home.



During citizen Radwan Hamoud Qasim Abu Hadaash's arrest, in the Capital Sana'a, his personal possessions were looted.

After being released in a prisoner exchange deal between the legitimate government and the Houthi militia on Wednesday, December 6, 2017, Radwan Hamoud Qasim Abu Hadaash said that he was imprisoned in the Central Prison in Sana'a. He added that he was arrested on June 8, 2016, corresponding to Ramadan 3, 1437 AH, when a military force, affiliated with the Houthi militia, surrounded his car showroom, called Al-Khalil Showroom located at Al-Nasr Street, Sawan District, Amanat Al-Asimah, Sana'a, with three vehicles and a bus, from all directions and blocked the main street. This led to them terrorizing the residents on the street. During the arrest in his car showroom, they looted his car, found janbiya, a Makarov pistol and 250,000 Yemeni Riyals, and then they took him to the militia's National Security Agency building in Saraf District, Sana'a.

He added that he stayed in the National Security Prison for three months, during which he was subjected to the most severe forms of torture. On the second day of Eid Al-Adha, the Arab Coalition Forces warplanes launched an air strike on the National Security Prison. As a result, the doors of the prison were opened, so he tried to escape with other prisoners, but the Houthi militia surrounded the building with a group of the snipers who fired tear gas at them. A sniper bullet killed one of the prisoners, 13 detainees were wounded, and the remaining prisoners were besieged for two full days without food, drink or medicine. Then, he was transferred to the Political Security prison where he was again subjected to the most severe forms of torture.

He stayed in prison for 10 months during which he was subjected to torture, oppression and enforced disappearance. After that, he was transferred to the Central Prison in Sana'a where he could communicate with his family.



Citizen Bakil Abdullah Moawadah's farm, home and car, in Utmah District, Dhamar Governorate, were all damaged and their contents were looted.

In his witness to Rights Radar, Bakil Abdullah Saad Moawadah said, "After the Houthi gunmen had entered my village, Al-Qadam Village, Utmah District, Dhamar Governorate, a group of them uprooted the khat trees on my farm, tampered with them and broke into my home at noon on March 6, 2017. They broke the doors and windows of the home and looted its contents. They also looted my 2001 Vitara car and two motorcycles, and they searched for me to arrest me. I was forced to escape to Ma'rib Governorate."

Citizen Abdullah Ayed Al-Tamimi's home, in Al-Hazm City, Al-Jawf Governorate, was looted, along with his person possessions.

Abdullah Ayed Al-Tamimi said, "After the Houthi militia and Saleh's forces took control of the center of Al-Jawf Governorate in July 2015, many people, including me, were displaced, and homes and shops remained empty, except for the presence of the Houthi militants."

He added that the residents abandoned most of the homes and escaped from the brutality of the Houthi militia and Saleh's forces. This included Abdullah Ayed Al-Tamimi leaving his home and all of its contents were looted, including his personal possessions and electrical devices, as well as his.

Social Reform Charitable Society was subjected to several violations.

Dr. Abdulwasea Ahmad Al-Wasei, the Secretary-General of the Social Reform Charitable Society, said that the society was subjected to several violations committed by the Houthi militia, which was the de facto authority in Sana'a. They broke into the society's headquarters in Sana'a on Thursday, April 2, 2015. They also broke into its main center, the women's sector and the youth and childhood sector, and they were seized by force. After negotiation and discussion, we restored the administrative building for practicing our work, but the buildings of the women and childhood sectors were still under their control and they were occupied by the Houthi militants who put the things they looted inside them. They also brought some displaced people in one of the buildings."



He added, “This was the first violation and on June 4, 2015, we restored the administrative building. On October 21, 2017, the so-called president of the Houthis Political Council, Saleh Al-Samad, issued a resolution for forming a special committee called the Judicial Custody and Precautionary Seizure for their political and social opponents. According to this resolution, the society’s bank accounts were frozen in all banks on August 1, 2018. After filing a lawsuit against this resolution, this freezing was canceled, and things went better for some time, although there were harassments. The two buildings of the women and childhood sectors were still under their control. The branches of Amanat Al-Asimah and the governorates of Sana’a and Rayma, located in Amanat Al-Asimah, were forcibly closed, and their furniture was also seized.”

He said that on August 20, 2019, the Judicial Guard Committee, headed by the so-called Judicial Guard, Major General Saleh Al-Shaer, forced the Ministry of Social Affairs to change the administrative staff, and the ministry appointed new administrative staff on September 17, 2019. Abdulaziz Al-Hajj was head of the staff, the secretary general was Abdullah Jamil, and the vice president was Abdel Fattah Al-Haddad. The Judicial Guard Committee appointed them. They were not elected. They controlled the administrative building and communicated with the donors, claiming that they represented the society. They also controlled the branches of the governorates under and communicated with them for the same purpose.

He also confirmed that the Houthis militia took control of the society’s shares in some charitable and investment projects. They also controlled the society’s lands and changed their ownership documents.



Violations to the Science and Technology University

There was a resolution issued by Saleh Al-Samad, the chairman of the Political Council, on October 21, 2017, to form a special committee called (the Committee for Inventory and Receipt of Traitors' Property). The traitors were those who politically opposed the movement of Ansar Allah (the Houthi militia) politically. Saleh Misfer Al-Shaer was appointed as a Judicial Guard in September 2018. He sent a letter that included an order to appoint Mohammed Yahya Al-Hiyasi as his representative at the Science and Technology University and he granted him powers that exceeded the powers of the university president.

On March 17, 2019, Saleh Al-Shaer appointed someone else, called Abdel Fattah Ismail Al-Haddad, to be his representative, to replace the former representative Mohammed Yahya Al-Hiyasi. Al-Shaer froze the university's bank accounts and added the signatures of his brother Abdullah Al-Shaer and his representative, Abdel Fattah Al-Haddad, to the accounts of the units of the company that owned the University, and this was a violation of the laws. Al-Shaer's representative committed several violations of work regulations, rules and laws in force, including violation of the approved organizational structures by appointing representatives in the various departments of the University for controlling all the activities as a de facto authority. They practiced tasks and had powers that exceeded the powers of the Executive Management. Al-Shaer's representative also limited the approval of all operational payments and expenses to him and his assistants. He threatened the administrative leaders who objected to or did not implement his transgressions and violations and also who criticized the obstacles that he caused, with either imprisonment or disappearance. Because of the university president's objection to the transgressions of the representative and his assistants, and his insistence on changing him, the representative took revenge on the university president and plotted against him. On January 25, 2020, the Houthi Security and Intelligence Service arrested Dr. Hamid Mohammed Aqlan, the university president, while he was returning from his workplace to his home at 2:30 p.m. and he disappeared for nine days. On February 2, 2020, he was released, but he was soon rearrested and forcibly made to disappear on February 12, 2020. They



fabricated the accusation of cooperating with the countries of aggression (the Arab Coalition countries) for him. The university president is still detained at the time of issuing this report.

On February 16, 2020, Ahmed Abdullah Al-Warqi, the university's legal counsel, was arrested by the Security and Intelligence Service of the Houthis, and they asked him to stop following up on the case of the university and its president. They also threatened other lawyers for the same reason. On February 28, 2020, Raed Al-Shaer, accompanied by Adel Ahmed Al-Mutawakel, broke into the office of Dr. Hamid Mohammed Aqlan, the university's president, and they summoned the deans of colleges, the general secretariat and directors of departments for forcing them to agree on appointing Adel Al-Mutawakel as a president of the university instead of Dr. Hamid Aqlan. After that, Al-Mutawakel formed committees from the members of Ansar Allah (the Houthi militia) who had no relationship with the university. The names of some of them were just nicknames, such as (father of so-and-so), and this did not tell their real identities, which enabled them to evade legal accountability for any violations. They collected the students' personal data from various scientific, administrative and financial colleges and departments, and this had no relation with academic work. They also put spyware on the Internet networks and telephone switches in all colleges, including the Internet and the telephone switch of the Female Student Branch. They broke into the camera departments in all the university's colleges and the Female Student Branch. In addition, they appointed Houthi supervisors for the cameras, and they had only nicknames and titles and received sums of money from students, according to manual bonds that did not guarantee their right or exclude these sums from their debts. This made the students' rights exposed to being lost. These illegal actions destabilized the position of the university, locally and internationally, and put the recognition of its certificates into question by various countries of the world, as well as the recognition of the academic bodies and councils and the international classifications.



Violations to the Hospital of Science and Technology University

On September 21, 2014, Ansar Allah (the Houthi militia) controlled the Capital, Sana'a, and they became the de facto authority. Therefore, they used the Hospital of Science and Technology University for treating the Houthis for free. This exposed the hospital to bear hundreds of millions of losses. They also collected amounts of money from patients in exchange for putting pressure on the administration to provide large discounts. The Houthi militia formed a committee for seizing their opponents' money, according to a resolution issued by Saleh Al-Samad, the president of the Supreme Houthi Political Council, on October 21, 2017. They appointed Misfer Al-Shaer as a judicial guard. In September 2018, Saleh Al-Misfer appointed Mohammed Yahya Al-Hiyasi as his representative and gave him powers that exceeded the powers of the hospital director. Al-Shaer froze the bank accounts of the hospital and added the signatures of his brother Abdullah Al-Shaer and his representative to the hospital accounts, which was a violation of the laws. Al-Shaer's representative also appointed his representatives in the various departments of the hospital and gave them powers that exceeded the powers of the directors of the departments. In addition, the administrative and technical leaders who objected to or did not implement their orders their transgressions were threatened with being arrested. These persons had the authority to approve the financial expenses, and they withheld the dues of the suppliers of medicines, medical and non-medical supplies, equipment and services, and they only released them after getting bribes and royalties.

The representative of the judicial guard and his assistants committed violations that included their attempts to collect the patient data from the medical files on the hospital's automated system. This deed threatened the privacy and confidentiality of the patients' disease data, which represented a clear violation of the professional standards, laws, legislation and ethics. They also broke into the hospital's camera department and appointed Houthi supervisors for cameras. Some of the hospital's employees face some violations. For example, in October 2019, the representative of the judicial guard, with the help of the Houthi Security and Intelligence Service, detained Fahmi Al-Hakimi, the general director of the hospital, Abbas Al-Banna, the director of the human resources



department, and Khaled Al-Sultan, the legal counsel of the university. They released them after they had forced them to sign the minutes of a meeting in which they were committed to achieving a number of illegal requests, and they had no power to do that. In the same month, the criminal prosecution summoned the general director of the hospital, the financial director, the director of purchases and the director of warehouses to investigate them about malicious charges claimed by the representative of the judicial guard at the hospital. On November 19, 2019, the University of Science Hospital's financial director, the director of purchases and the director of warehouses were summoned by the Houthi Specialized Criminal Prosecution, and the directors were detained for a week with the charge of supporting the aggression and affecting the national economy for forcing them to carry out the representative's directives. On January 25, 2020, Raed Al-Shaer, a relative of the judicial guard, Saleh Al-Shaer, came to the hospital accompanied by a group of not less than 30 soldiers. Upon his arrival, he summoned the general director of the hospital and the directors of departments and ordered them to hand over the tasks of the middle departments to persons appointed by him.

Homes were blown up in Al-Dahimiyyah Village, Al-Udayn District, Ibb Governorate.

On the evening of Thursday, January 26, 2017, members of the armed Houthi militia blew up six homes in the Al-Dahimiyyah Village located in Al-Aboun, Al-Aslum Uzlah, Hazm Al-Udayn District, west of the Ibb Governorate.

Eyewitnesses and local residents said that some of the armed Houthi militia blew up homes belonging to citizens Abdullah Saeed Ghanem Al-Hatemi, sons of Abdu Murshid Ali Al-Salami; sons of Abdullah Ali Al-Salami; Fawaz Abdu Murshid; Abdu Abdullah Saeed; Radfan Mohammed Abdu Murshid; Mohammed Bin Mohammed Abdullah Ali and Mukhtar Sadiq Murshid. In addition, they expelled the village residents from their homes, displaced them from the village and looted the contents of their homes.



Journalist Al-Shalif's home in Al-Hol Village, Nihm District, Sana'a Governorate, was blown up,

On Thursday, November 16, 2017, the Houthi militia blew up the home of journalist Abdullah Al-Shalif in Nihm District.

A citizen's home in Al-Olaya, Beihan District, Shabwa Governorate, was blown up.

On June 15, 2017, the Houthi militia blew up citizen Mohammed Nasir Qiblah's home in the Al-Olaya City Beihan District, Shabwa Governorate, East of Yemen.

The Houthi militia blew up seven homes in the Tebshia Village, Jabal Habashi District, Taiz Governorate.

On Saturday, February 19, 2017, the Houthi militia blew up seven homes in the Tebshia Village, Bilad Al-Wafi Uzlah, Jabal Habashi District, Taiz Governorate. Eyewitnesses said that the Houthi and Saleh gunmen blew up the homes of Ghaleb Ahmad Al-Tha'er, Mohammed Ahmad Al-Hamoudi Al-Ajdal, Raouf Ghalib Muqbel Al-Hamoudi, Mohammed Ghaleb Muqbel Al-Hamoudi, Mohammed Abdullah Al-Qahtani Al-Qatma, Hassan Mohammed Saif Al-Hamoudi and Fuad Ghaleb Al-Tha'er. Many homes were damaged, and the Houthi militia displaced the residents of the village by force, causing panic and fear for the women and children while they were forced to leave their homes under oppression and threat of gunfire.

A citizen's home in the Al-Hawban District, Taiz Governorate, was blown up.

On Monday, September 5, 2017, the Houthi militia blew up a citizen's home, and this led to the death of two children and their father in the Al-Hawban District, Taiz Governorate, southwest of Yemen.

Local residents in Al-Hawban District, which is under the control of the Houthi militia, reported that the Houthi gunmen broke into citizen Ahmed Abdul Rahim's home to search for his relative, Khalil Al-Tamimi, a leader of the Popular Resistance group in Taiz. Then, the gunmen blew up the home while all its residents were inside. Eyewitnesses confirmed the death of all those inside the home, namely Ahmed Abdul Rahim; his five-year-old daughter Suad Ahmed Abdul Rahim; and an 11-year-old child, Abdul Rahim Ahmed Abdul Rahim.



Thirteen homes and civilian buildings in the Al-Haymah District, Taiz Governorate were blown up.

On Thursday, September 28, 2017, the Houthi militia blew up the Health Unit building, as well as Dar Al-Sharaf, which was considered the archaeological landmark in the Al-Haymah Al-Olya, At-Ta'iziyah District, northeast of Taiz. Eyewitnesses reported that, "After the Houthi militia took control of Al-Haymah Al-Olya District in the east of Taiz, they blew up 13 homes in addition to the Health Unit and Dar Al-Sharaf.

Houthi militia blew up a tribal sheikh's home in the Tayyab Village, Al-Bayda Governorate.

On Sunday, August 13, 2017, the Houthi militia blew up Sheikh Ali Salem Al-Tayyabi's home in the Al-Tayyab Village, Dhi Na'im District, Al-Bayda Governorate, under the pretext that his brother belonged to the National Army. They had previously blown up Al-Tayyabi's brother's home, as well.

The militia blew up eight civilian objects in the Al-Zob District, Al-Bayda Governorate.

On Tuesday, March 13, 2018, the Houthi militia blew up five water wells and three agricultural homes belonged to the guardianship of Khat farms, near the Al-Zob, Al-Quraishyah District, Qifah, Al-Bayda Governorate (central Yemen).

Residential homes in the Maris Town, Qa'atabah District, were blown up.

On Friday, October 7, 2016, members of the Houthi militia and forces of the Republican Guard, affiliated with late President Ali Abdullah Saleh, blew up homes belonging to Yusef Musleh Naji Munif, aged 24; Nasser Mohsen Ali Al-Dahiani, aged 37; and Qaid Abdullah Al-Dahiani, aged 44, in the Ramah Village, Maris Town, Qa'atabah District, Al-Dhale Governorate.

Raad Musleh Ali Munif, aged 28, said that while the Houthi militia and the Republican Guard forces were attacking the Ramah Village on Friday, October 7, 2016, they broke into and looted his uncle Musleh Munif's home, and then blew up it with dynamite. They also broke into Nasser Mohsen Ali Al-Dahiani's home and looted all of its contents. They also blew up that home with dynamite and it was completely destroyed. In addition, they blew up Qaid Abdullah Al-Dahiani's home, which was next to Nasser Mohsen's home.



The office of the Islah Party, in the Al-Sunainah neighborhood, Sana'a, was broken into and looted.

On September 21, 2014, armed people affiliated with Ansar Allah militia (Houthis) broke into the building of the executive office of the Al-Islah Party located in the Al-Sunainah neighborhood, Maeen District, Sana'a. This building consists of five floors, a basement and a shelter. Houthi gunmen searched the entire building, broke some of the building's doors and windows and looted all of its contents, including computers, generators, furniture, educational tools and security cameras. They arrested the employees who were in the building at the time of the break-in and were taken to an unknown location. These gunmen occupied the building and used it as their headquarters for several months.

Citizen Mohammed Abdullah Al-Kohlani's home, in capital Sana'a, was broken into, and his personal possessions were looted.

Witness (A.Y.), who was there when the break-in happened, said, "On Friday, on September 4, 2015, at 07 p.m., Houthi militia and Saleh forces broke into our neighbor Mohammed Abdullah Al-Kohlani's home, which was located in Al-Zera'ah Street in capital Sana'a. They broke into [his] home for abducting Abdul Salam Al-Kohlani, the homeowner who worked as a colonel in Air Forces, but they did not find him. So, they asked men to leave home and brought three women police to search home. Vehicles belonged to Houthi militia and Saleh forces surrounded home and searched every corner in it, including bathrooms, storeroom and bedrooms. They also tampered with home furniture and contents. One of policewomen summoned an officer to threaten women and children who remained inside home. This officer arrogantly used his gun for threatening women and children who were terrified and frightened. They took the homeowner's possessions. A policewoman collected and looted 11 mobile phones, which contained private photos. When they refused to give her their mobile phones, she used her personal pistol to threaten women who quarreled with policewomen until they restored their mobile phones. The search lasted for about three hours."



The Yemen Today TV channel's headquarters, in Sana'a, was broken into and its crew arrested.

On Saturday evening, December 20, 2017, Houthi militants broke into the building of Yemen Today TV channel of the General People's Congress Party, which belonged to former President Ali Abdullah Saleh in the Bayt Baws neighborhood, south of the capital, Sana'a. They arrested the channel's crew because they broadcasted Saleh's speech in which he called for the Yemeni people to rise up against the Houthi militia in all governorates. Houthi gunmen broke into the channel after confrontations with guards of the Republican Guard, who were loyal to Saleh, and they used machine guns while attacking and breaking into the studio. There were several journalists and employees inside, and the gun-toting members of the Republican Guard caused them panic.

The Al-Masdar newspaper headquarters, in capital Sana'a, was broken into and its contents looted.

On Thursday evening, March 26, 2015, Houthi gunmen and forces loyal to the former president (Saleh) broke into the headquarters of the Al-Masdar newspaper in the Al-Rabat Neighborhood, Maeen District, capital Sana'a. They expelled all the employees who were there at the time and looted all the newspaper equipment. Then, they closed the newspaper headquarters and used it as military barracks.

The Suhail TV channel headquarters, in Sana'a, were broken into and its equipment looted.

One day after Houthi militia controlled the capital, Sana'a, specifically on Monday evening, September 22, 2015, Houthi gunmen, with three vehicles, broke into the headquarters of the Suhail TV channel in Maeen District in capital Sana'a. They forced some employees to leave and arrested others, then looted the channel's equipment.



Abdullah Al-Kheyari's home, in Sana'a, was broken into and his personal possessions looted.

At 9 a.m. on August 30, 2015, more than 30 Houthi militants, accompanied by 10 women, known as Zainabiyat (women's security apparatus of Houthi militia), broke into Abdullah Mohammed Ahmad Al-Kheyari's home. He was one of the prominent reform figures in Sakanah District, western Sixtieth Street, capital Sana'a. Gunmen searched the home and tampered with all its furniture. The search continued from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. This led to terrorizing women and children and looting the following personal possessions: two laptops, a watch, a machine gun, bullets, a Janbiya (a traditional type of Yemeni dagger), three mobile phones, cards, passports, personal documents, car documents and sums of money.

The Al-Wefaq Social Charitable Society's headquarters building, in Sana'a, was broken into and seized.

On April 1, 2015, Tawfiq Mohammed Hammoud Al-Matri, leader of Houthi Popular Committees in the Musab bin Omair Neighborhood, Al-Wahdah District, capital Sana'a, accompanied by several Houthi gunmen, broke into the headquarters of the Al-Wefaq Social Charitable Society, which was located in the same neighborhood. They seized the headquarters and looted sewing machines and assets amounting to 500,000 riyals.

The Central Committee of Socialist Party, in Sana'a, was broken into, searched and their possessions damaged.

Witness (T.G.), a member of the Yemeni Socialist Party, said, "In the morning of September 22, 2014, Houthi gunmen and Saleh forces surrounded the headquarters of Central Committee of Socialist Party in Al-Wahdah District, capital Sana'a, with several military vehicles. Then, they broke into headquarters of this civilian party and searched every corner of the headquarters and tampered with its contents in a brutal and provocative manner. This led to damaging some of the party's stationary."

RECOMMENDATIONS

FIRST: THE HOUTHI MILITANT GROUP (ANSAR ALLAH):

- Ceasing the war and returning to a dialog and negotiation.
- Stopping the violations of human rights, providing the necessary protection for private property and getting the militia's members and leaders to respect and protect private property and to not target it during the armed conflicts.
- Respecting the national and international laws, the international charters and treaties and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as respecting and protecting the citizens and their private property and not targeting them during armed conflicts.
- Providing fair compensation for everyone whose private property is damaged or destroyed.

SECOND: THE LEGITIMATE GOVERNMENT:

- Ceasing the war and returning to a dialog and negotiation.
- Stopping all violations of human rights and providing the necessary protection for private property and not targeting them during armed conflicts.
- Activating the national laws to reduce the human rights violations in Yemen, especially the violations of private property, to investigate their perpetrators and refer them to trial.
- Providing fair compensation for everyone whose private property is damaged or destroyed.

THIRD: ILLEGAL ARMED FORMATIONS:

Southern Transitional Forces, Giants Forces, Republic Guard and Abu Al-Abbas Brigades:

- Stopping the internal fighting and returning to a dialog and negotiation.
- Respecting the national and international laws, the international charters and treaties and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as respecting and protecting the citizens and their private property and not targeting them during the armed conflicts.

FOURTH: SAUDI-LED COALITION FORCES IN YEMEN:

- Stopping targeting civilians and private property and compensating everyone whose private property is damaged due to the indiscriminate shelling.
- Respecting the national and international laws, the international charters and treaties and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as respecting and protecting the citizens and their private property and not targeting them during the armed conflicts.

FIFTH: U.S. GOVERNMENT:

- Stopping all the airstrikes targeting the civilians' lives and private property.
- Respecting the international laws, treaties, charters, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights concerning the protection of civilians and their private property.

SIXTH: UNITED NATIONS:

- Obliging the parties in the conflict to stop the war immediately and return to a dialog and negotiation.
- Forcing the conflicting parties to implement international resolutions issued by the Security Council for Yemen.
- Obliging the conflicting parties in Yemen to respect the international laws, charters and treaties and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, especially with regard to respecting and protecting private property and that everyone has the right to own property alone or in association with others, and none shall be arbitrarily or illegally deprived of his property.
- Condemning all the violations committed against civilians and their private property mentioned in this report and the other violations committed by the conflicting parties in Yemen. Plus, condemning and obligating the conflicting parties to refer the perpetrators of these violations to the judiciary to be tried and punished according to the law.



YEMEN: PRIVATE PROPERTY IN

**A HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT ON VIOLATIONS OF
PRIVATE PROPERTY IN YEMEN**

NOVEMBER 2020



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.



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

RightsRadar |      