



ACJ AMERICAN
CENTER FOR
JUSTICE

TEARS ON RUBBLE

A REPORT MONITORING AND DOCUMENTING THE BOMBING OF HOMES IN YEMEN
DURING THE PERIOD FROM MARCH 2011 TO SEPTEMBER 2023

JUNE 2023

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INTRODUCTION

In mid-March 2011, the Houthi group took control of Saada governorate by armed force and began adopting a new method of taking revenge on its political and sectarian opponents. The group blew up dozens of homes of the opponents, which deeply shocked the community since the violation of house bombing is unfamiliar and unknown ever before in history.

Upon taking control of Amran governorate at the beginning of 2014, the Houthis began to detonate dozens of houses belonging to their opponents. Until the fall of Sana'a by the Houthi armed forces at the end of September 2014 and its expansion in several governorates in the center and south of the country, the group practiced widespread house bombing violations systematically against anyone who disagreed with them politically or ideologically. The Houthi group hardly controls a city or a village without erasing any signs of the opponent, as the Houthi group detonated hundreds of houses in 15 Yemeni governorates, mainly Saada, Amran, Sana'a, Dhamar, Ibb, Al-Baydha, Taiz, Marib, Al-Jawf, Lahj, Aden, Al-Dhalea, Abyan, Shabwa, Hajjah and Hodeida. Moreover, other armed groups also committed individual cases of house bombings, including the Popular Resistance in Taiz governorate in mid-2015, ISIS in Al-Baydha governorate, and the Shabwani Elite in Shabwa governorate.

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The violation of house bombings does not only harm the victims and their families but also affects the entire society as it is considered a crime of public danger. It is accompanied by numerous serious human rights violations. The American Center for Justice (ACJ) aims through this report to monitor and document these violations and inform the international community about the danger of these violations and their immediate and future impact on the social and security fabric of the country. The report calls for an immediate cessation of all violations, the achievement of fair compensation for the victims, and holding the perpetrators accountable. Our report will be divided into two chapters.

Chapter (I): Incidents of House Bombings in Yemen

Chapter (II): House Bombings Associated Violations

METHODOLOGY

In the context of documenting human rights violations, the American Center for Justice (ACJ) has adopted clear methodologies to access information, including objectivity, impartiality, transparency, and integrity. The ACJ also relied on the methodology of the fact-finding investigation into the violations that it monitored and documented in this report. When determining to document the violations of the house bombings, the preparation of this report went through three phases:

Phase One: Monitoring and conducting field trips to collect information by the ACJ monitoring team who are available in most of the governorates of Yemen. The team made field trips to the sites of violations and met with the victims, their relatives, and eyewitnesses, using individual interviews, photography, video, and up-to-date techniques to collect information.

Phase Two: Documenting the violations that were collected by the monitoring team, sorting them, and then classifying them in terms of the geographical scope by specialized human rights activists.

Phase Three: Developing the initial structure of the topics of the report, linking these violations to their topics, and editing them according to the classification of this report.

CONTEXT

Eight years ago, Yemen witnessed a bloody conflict that left thousands dead and wounded from all segments of society, while private property was exposed to a large share of multiple violations, in particular, house bombings of the opponents on a large scale and systematically in (15) Yemeni governorates by the Houthi group, and in some cases by other armed groups. During the war period and until the date of writing this report, these conflicts produced a number of entities and groups besides the legitimate authority in the country.

Sana'a and the neighboring northern governorates, such as Saada, Hajjah, Amran, Al-Mahweet, Dhamar, Ibb, Al-Bayda, Raymah, and parts of the governorates of Ma'rib, Al-Jawf, Taiz, Hodeida and Al-Dhalea, are under the authority of the Ansar Allah group (the Houthis).⁽¹⁾

The internationally recognized legitimate government led by the Presidential Council and affiliated forces control the governorates of Hadramout, Al-Mahrah, and parts of the governorates of Marib, Al-Jawf, Taiz, Hajjah, and Shabwa, with a semi-presence in the southern governorates of Aden, Lahj, Al-Dhalea, Abyan, Shabwa, and Socotra Island while they are actually under the control of the Southern Transitional Council.

As for the West Coast districts, the Bab Al-Mandab Strait, and the Yemeni islands of Kamyoun and Honaish, they are controlled by the joint forces.

(1) *The Houthis announced their commitment to all agreements ratified by Yemen through their response to the report of the UN team published at the end of 2019, but on the ground, the situation is completely different.*

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

International covenants and conventions emphasized the protection of the right to housing and shelter and respect for private property. Article (17/para. 2) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights stipulated that “No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property”. Article (11) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights confirms that the States parties to the Convention recognize the right of every person to housing. Also, Article (5) of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination stipulates the need to protect private property and the enjoyment of every person without discrimination on grounds of race, color, or national or ethnic origin, the right to own property, alone or jointly with others the right to housing.

Moreover, houses enjoy sanctity in the Yemeni constitution. Article (7, para. C) provides for the protection and respect of private property, so it is not affected except for necessity and for the public interest, and with fair compensation in accordance with the law. The Yemeni Penal Code No. (12) of 1994 in Article (137) criminalized any violation or assault on homes, saying, “Anyone who causes a fire or an explosion in fixed or movable assets shall be punished with imprisonment for ten years”. If the crime results in the death of a person, the penalty shall be execution. Article (306) of the aforementioned law considers whoever subjects people to any form of force, whatsoever, scares them and frightens them for their lives or property, shall be construed as shall be considered as being hostile, and its penalty reaches death.

International humanitarian law prohibits the destruction or appropriation of an adversary’s property other than imperative military necessity. According to the Statute of the International Criminal Court, such violation constitutes a war crime in non-international armed conflicts,⁽¹⁾ due to the negative psychological repercussions that the crime carries on the victims, their children and women, and the dispersion of the family, forced displacement and displacement without guilt.

The ACJ believes that the act of the Ansar Allah group in terms of bombing and houses and looting property is a war crime according to the rules of international humanitarian law and it mounts to the crime of Hirabah in Yemeni legislation. The Center also believes that these violations were committed without any military necessity, and are subject to a means of revenge against the opponents, especially those who were forced to flee to safer places.

(1) *Yemen has ratified the Second Additional Protocol to the four Geneva Conventions related to victims of non-international armed conflicts. Moreover, the customary rules of humanitarian law are the subject of the obligation of all states and it is forbidden to violate them, and their practice is established by states as one of the rules of customary law applicable in non-international armed conflicts.*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE REPORT

This report is the conclusion of the hard work that continued for nearly two years by the field research team of the American Center for Justice (ACJ) by monitoring and documenting many violations that affected private property (house bombings) during the period between March 2014 and September 2023. The researchers' names are anonymous for security reasons. The ACJ is very grateful to these researchers for their courageous and tireless work carried out in the most difficult circumstances, and this report would not have seen the light without them.

This report aims to shed light on the crime of bombing houses and its serious effects on the society and security fabric in the country. It also calls to stop and put an end to those violations, which were committed by the Houthi group in a systematic and widespread manner in (15) Yemeni governorates, with (703) incidents, while the Popular Resistance in Taiz in the middle of 2015 committed (7) incidents, and ISIS in Al-Bayda Governorate at the end of the year 2018 committed (5) incidents, and the Shabwani Elite Forces (1) incident. We based our report on accurate data collected during a scientific and systematic monitoring and documentation process by a group of qualified and trained monitors who conducted a series of field trips, inspections, and interviews with victims, their relatives, eyewitnesses, human rights institutions specialized in this regard,⁽¹⁾ and activists from local communities accessed by the field monitors in most of the governorates of Yemen during the reporting period.

Chapter (I) of the Report includes statistics on the incidents of house bombings in Yemen, and an identification of the parties responsible for the violations, and models of collective and individual incidents of (29) house bombings. For example, but not limited to, (15) collective cases, which included (144) victims and (14) individual incidents that included (51) victims in the governorates of (Al-Bayda, Taiz, Al-Jawf, Saada, Ibb, Sana'a, Marib, Dhamar, Hajjah, Al-Dhalea, Lahj, Amran, Al-Hodeida, Shabwa and Abyan). The report dealt with the arrangement of the governorates according to the highest percentage in terms of the number of bombed-out houses. Al-Bayda governorate was the highest with (118) houses, and Taiz governorate came second with (110) houses. In third place was Al-Jawf governorate with (76) houses, Saada governorate came fourth with (73) houses, and Sana'a governorate ranked fifth with (57). In the sixth rank is Marib governorate with (53) houses, and Dhamar governorate in the seventh rank with (37) houses, while the Hajjah governorate came in the eighth rank with (31) houses, and Al-Dhalea governorate ranked ninth with (23) houses, and Lahj ranked tenth with (22) houses. Then comes Amran governorate with (21) houses, followed by Al-Hodeida governorate with (14) houses, Shabwa governorate with (10) houses, Abyan governorate with (5) houses, and finally Aden Governorate with (1) house.

Chapter (II) of the report deals with the violations associated with the bombing of houses in five parts:

Part 1: Death and Injury to Civilians During House Bombing

House bombing violations cause deaths and injuries to civilians, whether the owners of the houses and their families, or the neighbors of the houses that are being bombed, as a result of the demolition of the houses, or injury from the shrapnel of the materials used for detonation, or from the scattered stones and rubble of the bombed houses. During the reporting period.

(1) The American Center for Justice (ACJ) conducted a meeting with the Civil Commission for Victims of House Bombings, which is based in the Yemeni governorate of Marib, and is making commendable efforts in monitoring the victims of house bombings in Yemen. It has previously issued a report entitled (Debris and Pain)

we were able to document (25) dead victims, including (11) children and (5) females (9) males died under the rubble of their bombed houses, while (24) victims, including (9) children and (7) females and (8) males were wounded. The Houthi group solely was accountable for them all.

Part 2: The Forced Displacement of the Victims and their Families and the Deprivation of the Right to Housing

During the reporting period, it was proven to us that 89% of the victims of house bombings were subjected to forced displacement from their original homes to safer governorates or abroad, while 65% took refuge in displacement camps in the governorates of Marib, Taiz, Al-Dhalea, and Hajjah, or to abandoned houses.

Part 3: Looting of Movable Property Prior to House Bombings and Loss of Victim's Official Documents

The field monitoring team of the American Center for Justice (ACJ) verified (513) incidents of looting of houses before they were blown up, representing 71.64% of the total incidents of bombed houses. The looted funds were huge and so could not be identified by the ACJ. Also, the majority of the victims have lost their official documents, including title deeds, ID documents, and school and university certificates, and they have suffered difficulties in enrolling their children in schools in the areas to which they were forcibly displaced after their houses were blown up. The center team monitored the number of (239) child victims of house bombings who were unable to continue their education due to the loss of their education certificates and their forced displacement to displacement camps.

Part 4: Creating Terror among Civilians

The damage of house bombings is not limited to the victims and their families only, but rather it affects the entire society, especially groups of children and women because of the violence used during storming houses mostly at late night times, and the use of high explosive materials with high destructive power reaching a wide perimeter and causing severe, medium and light damage to all nearby buildings. In addition, the force of the explosion caused severe shock and panic, especially for children, women, and the elderly. The (ACJ) team conducted a number of field interviews with the victims of house bombings and their neighbors, all of which mentioned children's exposure to extreme fear and panic, especially during sleep, and (27) miscarriages in different provinces.

Part 5: The Psychological and Health Damages to the Victims and their Families, in Particular Women and Children

Under this category of violation, the American Center for Justice (ACJ) field researchers conducted a study on (30) victim families who were heard in the displacement camps in the governorates of Marib, Taiz, and Al-Dhalea whose houses were blown up by the Houthi group and the psychological effects left mainly on children. The suffering and pain were one and common among all the victims, the most important of which was (feelings of fear, anxiety and anger, inability to sleep at night and bedwetting, introversion and isolation of the child, behavioral disorders such as nail biting and lying, the decline in educational level and insensitivity, committing acts of violence and bullying within the family, desire to Joining the fighting fronts. The findings of the study are further detailed in the body of this report.

**The report concluded with a number of findings and made important recommendations to the international community, the Yemeni government, and the Houthi group.*

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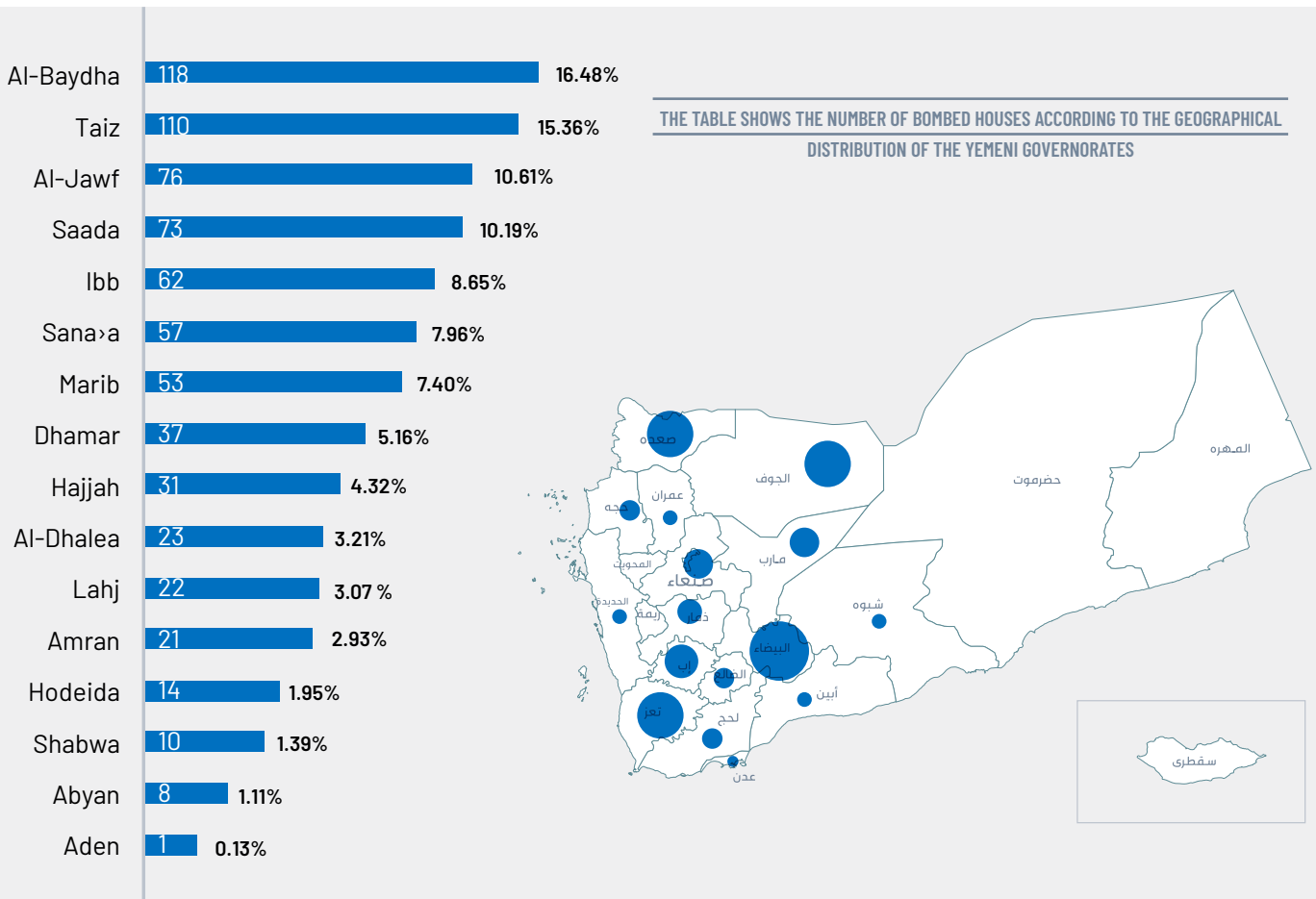
**CHAPTER (I):
INCIDENTS OF HOUSE
BOMBINGS IN YEMEN**

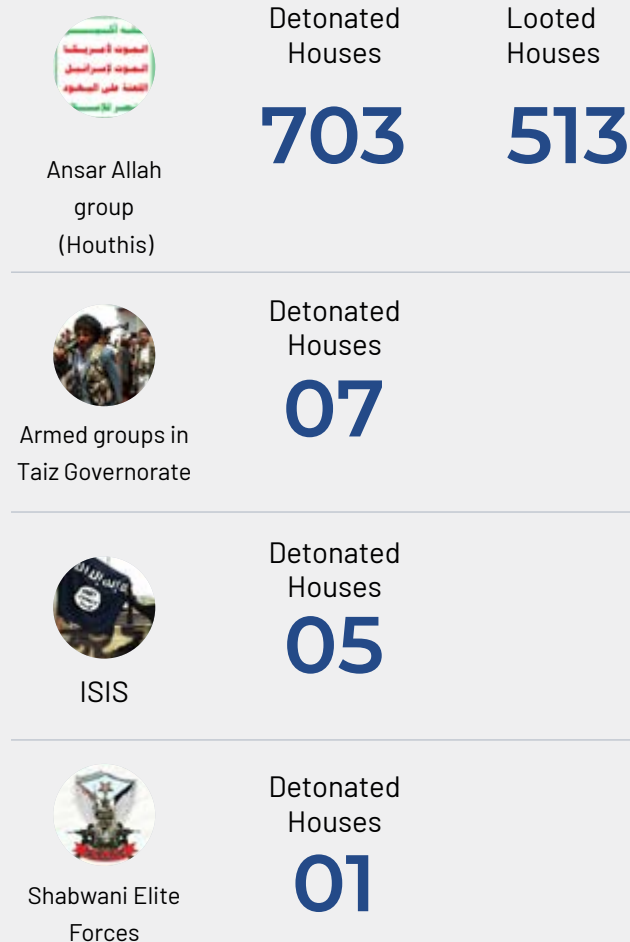
A: THE STATISTICS RESULTING FROM THE FIELD VISITS TO THE SITES OF VIOLATIONS

During the reporting period, the ACJ team carried out a number of field visits to the sites of violations in (16) Yemeni governorates.

The team monitored and documented the bombing of (716) houses. The Houthi group was accountable for the bombing of (703) houses while armed groups in Taiz were accountable for bombing (7) houses, ISIS for bombing (5) houses, and the Shabwani Elite Forces for (1) house. Al-Baydha governorate had the highest number of bombed houses with (118), followed by Taiz governorate with (110) bombed houses. In the third place was Al-Jawf governorate with (76) bombed houses, and Saada governorate came in fourth place with (73) bombed houses. Ibb governorate ranked fifth with (62) bombed houses, and

Sana'a governorate ranked sixth with (57) bombed houses. Marib governorate ranked seventh with (53) bombed houses, Dhamar governorate ranked eighth with (37) bombed houses, Hajjah governorate ranked ninth with (31) bombed houses, Al-Dhalea ranked tenth with (23) bombed houses, followed by Lahj governorate with (22) houses, then Amran governorate with (21) bombed houses, Hodeida governorate with (14) bombed houses, Shabwa (10) bombed houses, and finally Aden governorate with (1) bombed house, as shown in the following table:





B: IDENTIFYING PARTIES RESPONSIBLE FOR HOUSE BOMBINGS

The Houthi group comes first in terms of responsibility for house bombings and is almost the only party that systematically and extensively carries out this violation against its opponents, including politicians, military personnel, tribal leaders, and even human rights activists and anyone who rejects its project and domination by force. The Houthi group has detonated a total of (703) houses in (15) governorates in Yemen, representing 98.18% of the total number of houses bombed in Yemen during the war. Out of these, (612) houses were completely destroyed, and (91) houses were partially destroyed. In addition to that, the Popular Resistance in Taiz detonated (7) houses in the Al-Jahmaliya neighborhood in the middle of the year 2015, ISIS detonated (5) houses in Al-Baydha governorate, and the Shabwani Elite Forces detonated (1) house.

THE TABLE SHOWS THE LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE HOUSE BOMBINGS AND PROPERTY LOOTING

No.	The party responsible for the violation	Number of Bombed Houses	%	The number of looted homes before the bombing	%
1	Ansar Allah group (Houthis)	703	98.18%	513	71.64%
2	Armed groups in Taiz governorate	7	0.97%	-	-
3	ISIS	5	0.69%	-	-
4	Shabwani Elite Forces	1	0.13%	-	-
	Total	716		513	71.64%

C: EXAMPLES OF COLLECTIVE AND INDIVIDUAL INCIDENTS OF HOUSE BOMBINGS

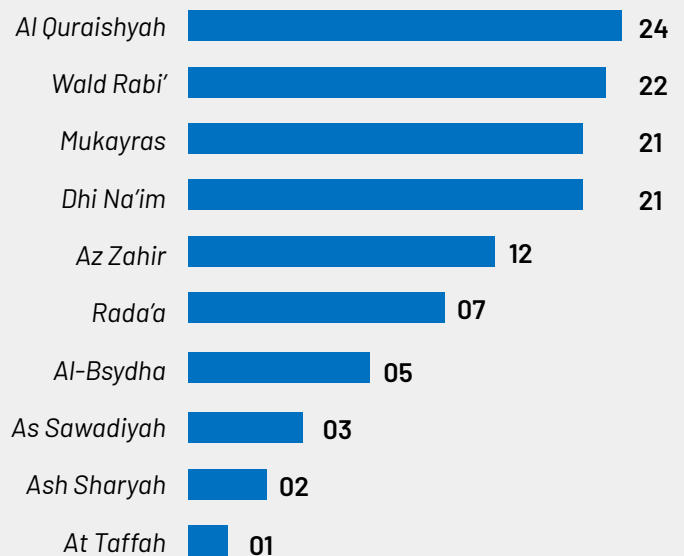
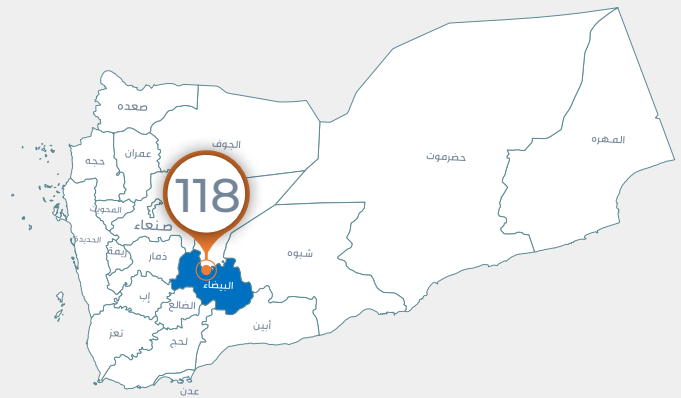
INCIDENT 1: BLOWING UP (4) HOUSES OF THE VICTIM QASSEM HUSSEIN AL-MASHDALI AND HIS CHILDREN IN THE AL-BAYDHA DISTRICT

On August 20, 2015, armed groups affiliated with the Houthi group stormed Wadi Al-Halq Aal Mashdal of Al-Baydha district. After clashes between the residents of the region and the group’s gunmen, the Houthis managed to take control of Wadi Al-Halq where the victim has farms and three houses. First, the content of the houses was looted.⁽¹⁾ Once the looting was completed, they moved to detonate the three houses along with their annexes, which were built on a wide area, using highly explosive materials that led to their complete destruction and leveling them to dust. On October 25, 2015, an armed group of Houthis stormed the village of Al-Ayouf in Al-Baydha district, and broke into the fourth house of the victim, which consisted of three floors and an annex, and looted all its contents, then they booby-trapped the house with explosives and leveled it to the ground.

(1) The looted items included weapons, jewelry, various furniture, a modern Bulldozer, a car, and livestock (100 sheep - 30 goats - 22 camels - 7 Arabian horses - and beehives). They destroyed fruit farms that contained different types of fruit trees, vandalized horse stables, sheep and camels dwellings, and fodder warehouses, and blew up water wells and a modern swimming pool.

AL-BAYDHA GOVERNORATE

The (ACJ) team in Al-Baydha governorate monitored the bombing of (118) houses, (103) of which were totally blown up and (15) were partially blown up. The Houthi group was responsible for the bombing of (113) houses in (10) districts in the governorate, while (5) houses were blown up by ISIS.



INCIDENT 2: BLOWING UP (5) HOUSES OF AAL SOLOUH FAMILY IN WALAD RABI' DISTRICT

The Solouh family belongs to the Aal Shater tribe, which is tribally affiliated with the Qayfah tribes in Wald Rabi' district. The family was subjected to grave violations committed by ISIS elements⁽²⁾ because Aal Salouh family rejected the presence of these elements in their village of Humaidhah Shater, whose population does not exceed (350) people. The ISIS and the Houthis together imposed a tight siege on the village and launched attacks and shelling with light and medium weapons for over a year with the aim of taking revenge on the Al-Solouh family. In the middle of 2018, they managed to storm the village killing (4) men and a seven-year-old girl, wounding (6) others, including a woman, bombing (5) houses, and destroying (8) farms and a well for drinking water. In terms of private property, they looted two cars, three motorcycles, jewelry, weapons, and (160) heads of livestock and sheep. This stricken family, which includes (60) members, mostly women and children, found themselves living in the open, displaced to Wadi Ubaidah in Marib governorate to begin a chapter of suffering in searching for living and housing after losing everything it owned.

The names of house bombings victims	dead Names	Age	Wounded Names	Age	private property
1- Sadiq Dhaif Allah Shater	1- Sadiq Dhaif Allah Shater	44	1-Ahmed Abdullah Shater	25	Two Cars
2- Ali Dhaif Allah Shater	2- Ali Dhaif Allah Shater	41	2- Sari Dhaif Allah Ali	35	Three Motorcycles
3- Obad Ahmed Solouh Shater	3- Obad Ahmed Solouh	71	3- Abdullah Obad Ahmed	25	Eight destroyed farms
4- Sari Dhaif Allah Shater	4- Saddam Dhaif Allah Shater	30	4- Zayed Dhaif Allah Ali	30	One destroyed water well
5- Abdullah Ahmed Solouh Shater	5- Dhekra Sadiq Dhaif Allah	7	5- Nasser Obad Ahmed	20	(160) Cattle and Sheep
			6- Fatima Amer Ali	45	Weapons and jewelry

(2) At the beginning of the year 2015, the Houthi group, led by the tribal Sheikh Ahmed Al-Dahab, launched an attack on the village of Humaidhah Shater, but they failed to control it due to the strong resistance of the Solouh family. After the emergence of ISIS in some districts of Al-Baydha and controlling several areas, the Solouh family resisted the organization and prevented it from setting up checkpoints at the entrances to the village. This reaction established an undeclared alliance between ISIS and the Houthi group to take revenge on the Solouh family and they waged a war against them and built a siege that lasted for nearly a year, ended with storming the village, blowing up houses, looting property, and displacing dozens of families to the open.

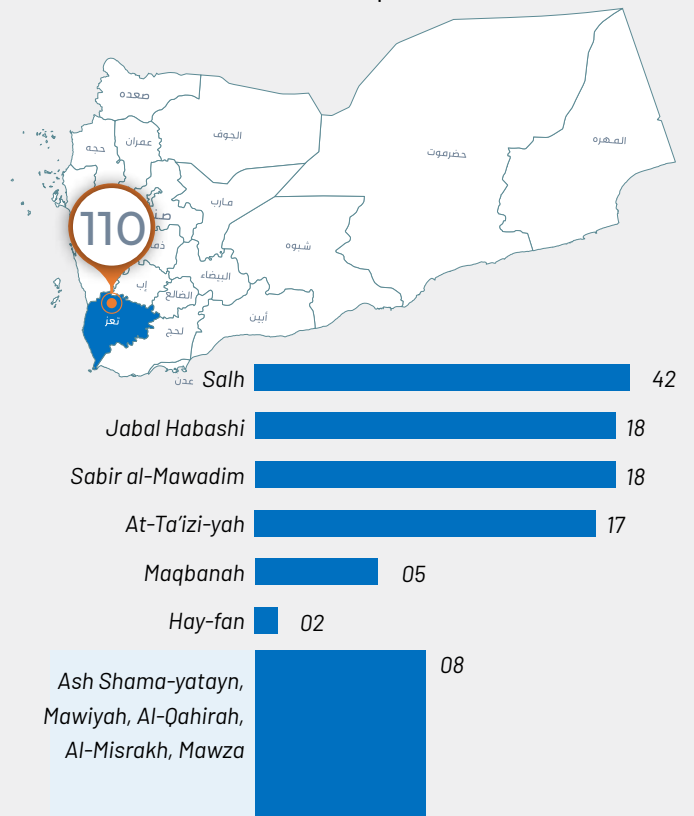
INCIDENT 1: BOMBING (18) HOUSES IN AL-SHAQAB AREA IN SABR AL-MAWADIM DISTRICT

Ash-Shaqab area is located on the southern side at the foot of Jabal Saber in the city of Taiz. It is inhabited by over (10,000) people, in (1,402) families, most of whom depend on agriculture as their source of income. Al-Shaqab is considered the southern gate of Taiz. It enjoys an important strategic location, as it overlooks the Al-Misrakh district and its proximity to the strategic location of Al-Arous, which overlooks the city of Taiz. The Houthi group totally blew up (18) houses in Al-Shaqab alone during the period from September 9, 2015, to December 2022. The ACJ team in Taiz governorate visited Al-Shaqab area during the reporting period and met with (10) victims of the bombed houses, all of whom were civilians. The team could not interview more victims because of their displacement to different IDPs camps. The following table includes the victims' data and descriptions of their homes before the bombing.



TAIZ GOVERNORATE

The ACJ team in Taiz governorate monitored the bombing of (110) houses. The Houthi group was responsible for the bombing of (103) houses in (14) districts while armed groups affiliated with the Popular Resistance in Taiz blew up (7) houses of people loyal to the Houthi group in Al-Jahmaliya neighborhood in the city center in mid-2015. Salh district ranked first with the bombing of (42) houses. The second rank was for the two districts of Jabal Habashi and Saber Al-Mawadim with (18) bombed houses in each district. The Al-Ta'aziah district came the third with (17) bombed houses. The fourth place was for the district of Maqbanah with (5) bombed houses while the fifth rank was for Haifan district with (2) bombed houses, and in the last place, it came the districts of (Mawza', Al-Shamatayn, Al-Misrakh, Mashra'ah, Hadnan, Mawiyah, Al-Mokha, Al-Qahirah) with one bombed house in each district. In this report, we mention two incidents as an example, as follows:



THE TABLE SHOWS THE NAMES OF SOME OF THE VICTIMS OF THE HOUSES THAT WERE BOMBED IN AL-SHAQAB, TAIZ

No.	Victim's Name	Profession	Damage Type	House Description	Violation Date
1	Sadiq Mohammed Ali Ahmed	Farmer	Completely blowing up the house	Two-floor House	March 13, 2017
2	Sharaf Ahmed Mohammed Ghaleb	Educator	Completely blowing up the house	Two-floor House	January 13, 2018
3	Ahmed Abdo Moqbel Al-Shoraihi	Farmer	Completely blowing up the house	One-floor House	March 20, 2018
4	Ahmed Abdo Al-Haj Ibrahim	Worker	Completely blowing up the house	One-floor House	February 12, 2018
5	Aref Ali Abdou Saeed	Farmer	Completely blowing up the house	One-floor House	February 12, 2018
6	Abdel Rahman Ahmed Mohammed Mahyoub	Farmer	Completely blowing up the house	One-floor House	February 2, 2020
7	Abdullah Ali Mohammed Ghaleb	Farmer	Completely blowing up the house	One-floor House	April 28, 2021
8	Sadiq Ali Mohammed Abdullah Ghaleb	Worker	Completely blowing up the house	One-floor House	April 24, 2021
9	Mohammed Abdullah Ahmed Mahyoub	Farmer	Completely blowing up the house	One-floor House	April 28, 2021
10	Majid Ali Mohammed Abdullah Ghaleb	Farmer	Completely blowing up the house	One-floor House	April 24, 2021

INCIDENT 2: BLOWING UP (7) HOUSES IN THE VILLAGE OF TASHI'A IN JABAL HABASHI DISTRICT

On February 19, 2017, the forces affiliated with the Houthi group blew up (4) houses in the village of Tabshī'a in the Bilad Al-Wafi area of Jabal Habashi district, west of Taiz governorate, using explosive devices because the residents refused to let the Houthis station on the roofs of their houses. While (3) other nearby houses were damaged by the explosion. On November 12, 2021, the group blew up (3) other houses in the village. The bombing of the houses caused a state of panic and fear among civilians. The Houthi group displaced over (115) families of the village's residents by armed force to the neighboring villages and turned the village into barracks and a rear camp to attack other villages, while (10) other houses were damaged as a result of the explosions.

THE TABLE SHOWS THE NAMES OF THE VICTIMS OF THE BOMBED HOUSES

No.	Victim's name	History of the violation	House Description	Other violations
1	Ghaleb Ahmed Mohammed Al-Hamoudi	19/2/2017	Three-floor House	looting property + family displacement
2	Mohammed Ahmad Mohammed Al-Hamoudi	19/2/2017	Two-floor House	looting property + family displacement
3	Hassan Mohammed Saif Al-Hamoudi	19/2/2017	One-floor House	looting property + family displacement
4	Ahmed Ghaleb Moqbel Saif	19/2/2017	One-floor House	looting property + family displacement
5	Mohammed Ghaleb Abdo Al-Qahtani	12/11/2021	Two-floor House	looting property + family displacement
6	Ghaleb Abdo Hassan Al-Qahtani	12/11/2021	Two-floor House	looting property + family displacement
7	Abdullah Hizam Moqbel Al-Aqili	12/11/2021	Two-floor House	looting property + family displacement

INCIDENT 1: BOMBING (2) HOUSES OF SALEH ALI AL-RAWSA IN AL-HAZM DISTRICT

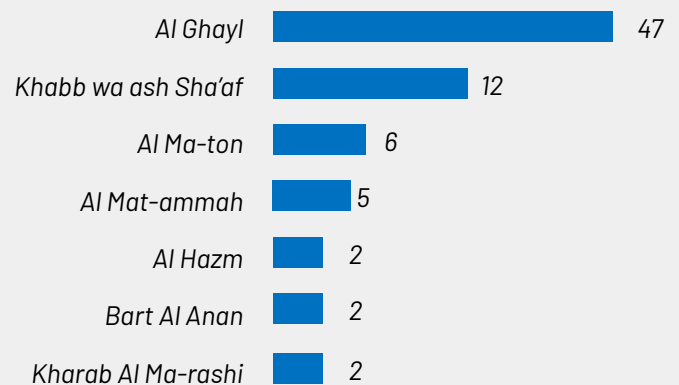
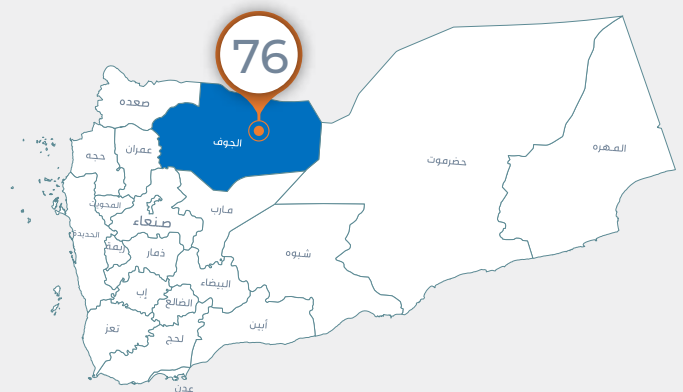
In mid-July 2014, after the Houthi group took control of the village of Umm Al-Satnan in Al-Hazm district, many families fled for fear of the Houthi group's revenge against the victim and his family. After the group took control, it blew up the houses of Sheikh Saleh Ali Al-Rawsa and his son Abdul-Wahhab using dynamite until they both were leveled to the ground. The two houses were built of bricks on a large area of 350 square meters.

INCIDENT 2: BLOWING UP (3) HOUSES IN THE VILLAGE OF MAZWIYA IN AL-MATOUN DISTRICT

At 7:00 am, on Monday, June 18, 2018, while the victim, Yahya Mahdi Muhshem, was having breakfast with his wife and children, the Houthi group bombed the house with a mortar, causing shrapnel in Yahya's abdomen. He was immediately taken to Al-Hazm Hospital, while his family left the house and moved to a neighbor's house for fear of the bombing happening again. Only a few hours passed until the Houthis raided the village, stormed the victim's house, looted its contents, and booby-trapped it with explosives, which completely destroyed it. Then The Houthi group moved to the neighboring houses of his brothers Muhshem Mahdi Muhshem and Shaker Mahdi Muhshem, and looted them and then blew them up in the same way as before, claiming that the victim and his brothers were collaborators with the forces of the legitimate government.

AL-JAWF GOVERNORATE

Al-Jawf governorate ranked third among the governorates in terms of the number of bombed-out houses, with (76) houses in (7) districts. Al-Ghayl district had the highest percentage of bombed houses with (47), followed by Khabb wa ash Sha'af district with (12) houses, then Al-Maton district with (6) houses, and Al-Matammah district with (5) houses. In the districts of Al-Hazm, Bart Al-Anan and Bart Al-Marash, two houses were bombed in each district. Responsibility for all these violations rests with the Houthi group committed during the reporting period. We present two cases as examples for these incidents in the districts of Al-Hazm and Al-Maton.



INCIDENT 1: THE KILLING AND HOUSE BOMBING OF THE VICTIM ABDUL GHANI SALEH HASSAN

On March 22, 2012, an armed group affiliated with the Houthi group raided the victim's house in the city of Fakhrah, Saada governorate, arrested the victim and one of his relatives, took them outside the house, and shot them dead in front of children and women. After that, the group proceeded to loot the house, planted explosives, blew it up and flattened it to the ground. The Houthi group justified their actions that it was a punishment for the victim for his previous cooperation with the legitimate government during the six wars against them.

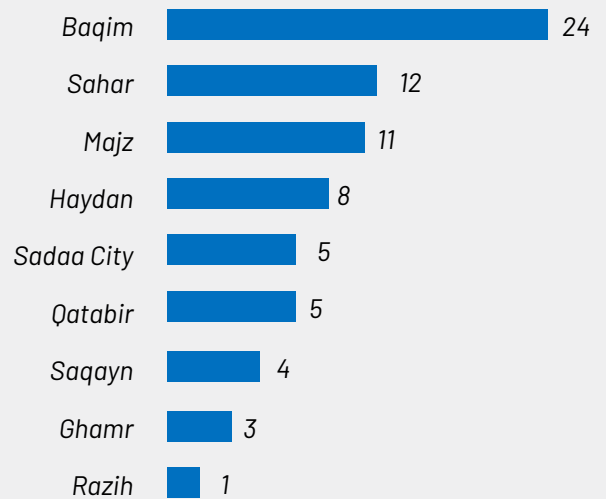
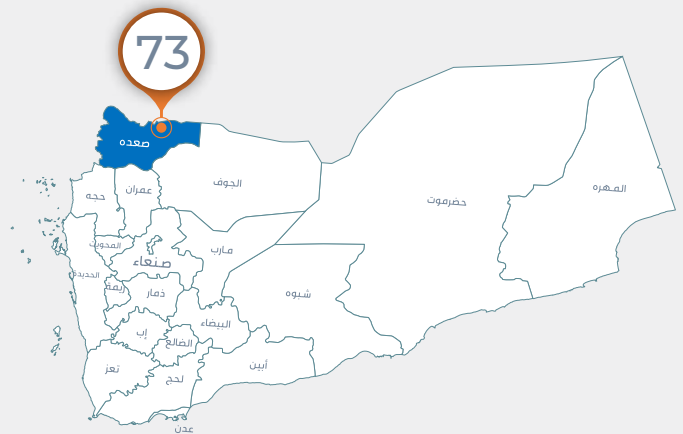
INCIDENT 2: BOMBING THE HOUSE OF ABDULLAH AL-TALIBI IN SAADA CITY

The victim is from Baqim district. He was displaced from there during the war years to the Al-Hamzat area near the city of Saada, where he bought land and built a house for himself and his family. The area where he lived was closed to families loyal to the Houthi group who harassed him for three months with a request to leave the house, but he refused to do so. The leader of the group named Hadi Al-Hamzi issued an order to blow up the house on January 7, 2022 and the victim and his family, who numbered (10) members, became homeless in the open.



SAADA GOVERNORATE

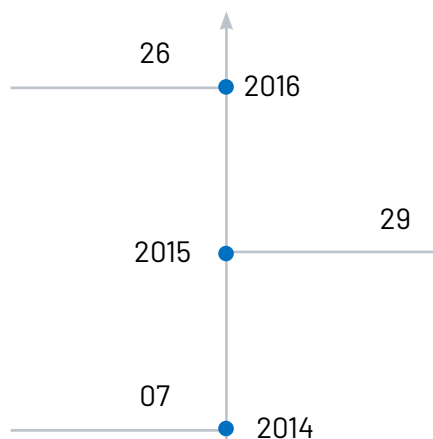
Saada governorate is the first governorate in the country that witnessed a violation of house bombings since the time of the six wars that the Houthi group fought with the Yemeni government during the period (2004-2010). The ACJ team monitored the bombing of (73) houses in Sadaa by the Houthi group. The district of Baqim was the highest with (24) bombed houses, followed by Sahar district with (12) houses. Third came Majz district with (11) houses, followed by Haydan district with (8) bombed houses. The districts of Qatabir and Sadaa City came fifth with (5) bombed houses each. In the sixth rank, the district of Saqayn came with (4) bombed houses, and finally, Razih district with (1) bombed house.



each). In the third place, the district of Yareem came with (6) bombed houses. In the fourth place, the districts of Al-Radhmah and Dhi Al-Sufal came with (10) houses in both of them. The district of Al-Makhader came fifth with (4) bombed houses. Sixth, the districts of Al-Odain and Jableh came with (3) bombed houses each, and the Al-Dhahar district ranked seventh with (2) bombed houses. Finally, the districts of Al-Qafr and Al-Nadrah came with (1) bombed house each. We mention two incidents as an example.

THE TABLE SHOWS THE NUMBER OF HOUSES BOMBED ACCORDING TO THE DISTRICTS

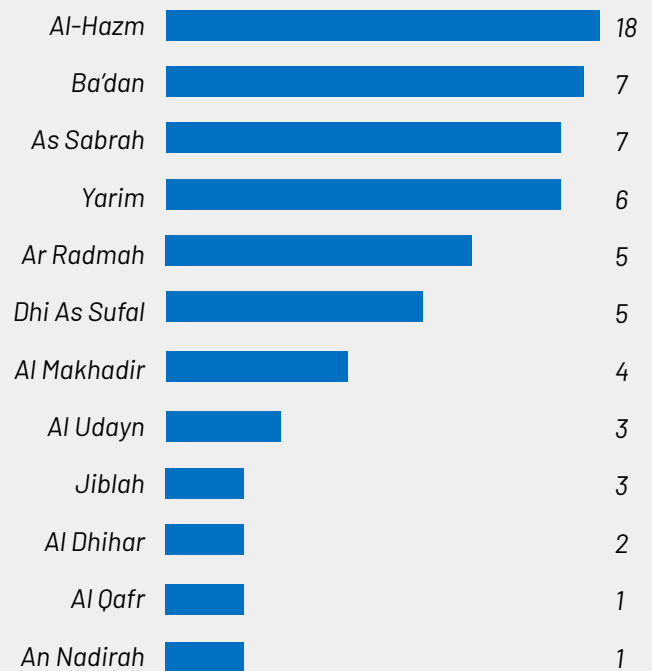
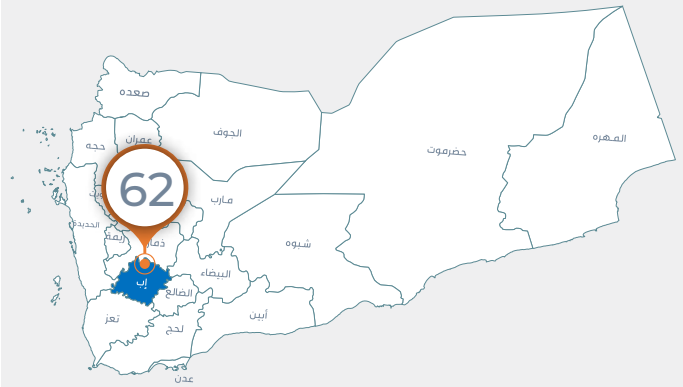
District	No. of Bombed Houses	Completely Destroyed	Partially Destroyed
Al-Hazm	18	16	2
Ba'dan	7	6	1
As Sabrah	7	7	0
Yarim	6	5	1
Ar Radmah	5	4	1
Dhi As Sufal	5	5	0
Al Makhadir	4	4	5
Al Udayn	3	3	0
Jiblah	3	3	0
Al Dhihar	2	1	1
Al Qafr	1	1	0
An Nadirah	1	1	0
Al Mashannah	0	0	0
Total	62	56	6



THE TABLE SHOWS THE INCIDENTS OF HOUSE BOMBINGS ACCORDING TO YEAR IN IBB GOVERNORATE

IBB GOVERNORATE

The Houthi group took control of Ibb governorate at the end of October 2014 without any armed resistance, except for the Al-Hazm district. Despite that, it blew up (62) houses in (13) districts, (56) of which were completely destroyed while (6) houses were partially destroyed. In 2014, (7) houses were blown up. In 2015, (29) houses were blown up, and in 2016, (26) houses were blown up. Al-Hazm district had the highest number of bombed houses where (18) houses were blown up. In the second place, the districts of Baadan and Al-Sabra came with (14) bombed houses (7 houses



INCIDENT 1: BLOWING UP (18) HOUSES IN AL-HAZM DISTRICT IN IBB GOVERNORATE

Al-Hazm district witnessed armed clashes between the Houthi group and the popular resistance lasting for about a year, during which the Houthi group used various types of weapons until it ended up with full control of the district at the end of January 2017. After its control, it blew up (18) houses, (16) of which were completely blown up and (2) houses were partially blown up. Also, before the bombing, the entire contents of the houses were looted, including furniture and movables which cannot be estimated. The victims and their families were forcibly abandoned after losing their homes and properties, while (15) houses were severely and moderately damaged.

THE TABLE SHOWS THE NAMES OF THE VICTIMS OF THE BOMBED HOUSES IN AL-HAZM DISTRICT

No.	Victim's Name	Incident Date	No.	Victim's Name	Incident Date
1	Ali Abdullah Al-Salami	11/11/2014	10	Saif Abdu Ali	28/1/2017
2	Abdul Wahab Hamid Al-Waeli	11/9/2015	11	Muqbil Abdullah Ali Al-Sulami	3/8/2016
3	Faisal Ali Ahmed Al-Shaari	24/7/2016	12	Mohammed Ali Abdullah	3/8/2016
4	Hizam Saleh Ali Hamli	24/7/2016	13	Mohammed Mohammed Abdullah Ali	27/1/2017
5	Rashad Mohammed Abdullah Saeed	24/7/2016	14	Mohammed Abdo Murshid Al-Sulami	26/1/2017
6	Abdul Ghani Hamid Ali Abdo	3/8/2016	15	Mukhtar Sadiq Murshid	28/1/2017
7	Abdo Abdullah Saeed	26/1/2017	16	Abdo Abdullah Saeed Al-Sulami	26/1/2017
8	Radfan Mohammed Abdo Murshid	27/1/2017	17	Fawaz Abdo Murshid Al-Sulami	26/1/2017
9	Ali Abdullah Ahmed	26/1/2017	18	Abdullah Saeed Ghanem Al Hatami	26/1/2017

INCIDENT 2: BOMBING SHEIKH ALI MUSAAD'S BADER HOUSE IN YARIM DISTRICT

On October 19, 2014, the Houthi group attacked the house of Sheikh Bader, who is considered one of the prominent sheikhs in the central regions, member of the Shura Council of the Islah Party in the governorate, and head of the Orphan Sponsorship Association in Yarim district. The house consists of three stone floors on an area of (25 * 30) meters. It was detonated by the Houthi group after its contents were looted. The 12-year-old son of the victim, Osama Mohammed Abdullah Bader, was killed while they blew up the house,⁽¹⁾ and (5) people from the victim's family were killed during the armed attack of the Houthi group on the house.



(1) After the killing of the child Osama, the Houthis planted an explosive device under him to blow him up the moment his body was approached by anybody. Mediation intervened to persuade the Houthis to take away the explosive and hand over the child's body. Then, they did not allow anyone except his mother and aunt to take it.

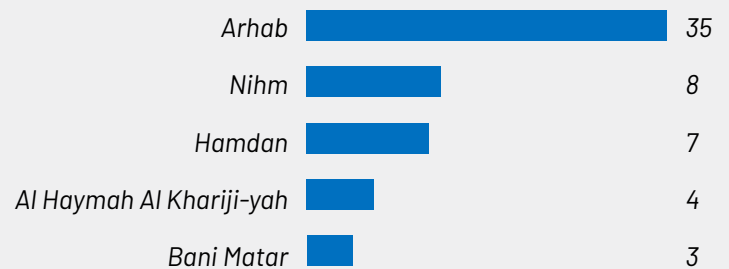
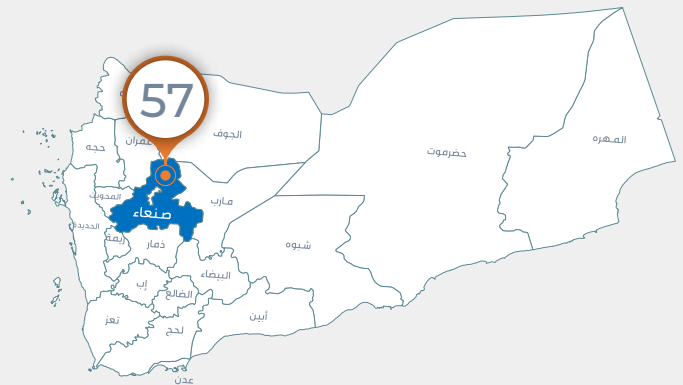
INCIDENT 1: BLOWING UP (18) HOUSES IN THE VILLAGE OF AL-JANADEBAH IN ARHAB DISTRICT

On August 13, 2015, the Houthi group caused a dispute with the residents of the village of Al-Janadebah in Arhab district, north of Sana'a. As a result, armed clashes broke out between the Houthi group and some of the villagers, which lasted for three days, during which the group used medium and heavy weapons. The events ended with storming and taking full control of village by the Houthis. Then, during two consecutive days, a total of (18) houses were completely bombed. The bombings were accompanied by extensive looting of properties, with the team documenting the theft of (4) cars and (4) trucks. The bombings caused significant and moderate damage to (11) houses, resulting in (18) families losing their homes and being displaced to displacement camps outside the governorate. (Attached is a photo of the incident, Annex no. 2)



SANA'A GOVERNORATE

Sana'a governorate witnessed the bombing of (57) houses completely in (5) districts, all of which fall under the responsibility of the Houthi group. Arhab district had the highest percentage with (35) bombed houses, followed by Nihm district with (8) bombed houses, then Hamedan district with (7). The Al-Haimah Al- Kharijiyah district came fourth with (4) bombed houses, and finally Bani Matar district with (3) houses. Two incidents will be detailed as examples.



THE TABLE SHOWS THE VICTIMS' NAMES OF THE HOUSES BOMBED BY THE HOUTHİ GROUP IN THE VILLAGE OF AL-JANADEBAH - SANA'A

No.	Victims' Name	Bombed House Description	No.	Victims' Name	Bombed House Description	Looted Private Property
1	Mohammed Mohammed Hezam Al-Dabba	Stone floor, 220 m	10	Abdullah Musleh Saleh	Two floors of stone 270 m	Two cars + two trucks
2	Fahd Ali Saleh Al- Jondubi	One floor, block /120 m	11	Abdul Hamid Saleh Al- Sheikh	Two floors of stone, 250 m	Stone and dirt transport truck
3	Samir Ahmed Yahya Luqman	One floor, block /120 m	12	Dabaa Mohammed Ahmed Al-Dabaa	One floor of Stone, 220 m	Mini bus 2013 model
4	Ali Abdullah Faraj	Two floors of stone, 355 m	13	Khaled Mohsen Musleh	One floor of block, 144 m	Stone and dirt transport truck
5	Ibrahim Ali Saleh	Doreen Blake /145m	14	Abdullah Yahya publisher Jondubi	Two floors of block, 144 m	Mini bus 2009 model
6	Ghanem Mohsen Ahmed	One floor, block /110 m	15	Mohsin Mahdi Ali	One floor of stone, 200 m	Looting and destroying qat farms
7	Saleh Mohammed Ahmed Hizam	Two floors, 130m	16	Abdul Hamid Ali Saleh	Two floors of stone 240 m	Looting and destroying qat farms
8	Yahya Abdullah Ali	Great Hall /750 m	17	Hammoud Al-Sayed Abdo Abdullah	One floor of block, 90 m	Looting and destroying qat farms
9	Saleh Mahdi Faraj	One floor, block /115m	18	Mohammed Hizam Ali Mohsen	One floor of block, 120 m	Looting and destroying qat farms

INCIDENT 2: BOMBING THE HOUSE OF THE VICTIM'S FAMILY SALEH AWAD AL-BISHRI IN AL-HAYMAH AL-KHARIJIYAH

On Wednesday, April 15, 2015, an armed group affiliated with the Houthi group blew up a house located in the village of Bani Ghabis, the district of Bani Mahdi, in the Al-Haymah Al-Kharijiyah district. The house consists of one floor on an area of (20 x 16) m. The house was raided and the children and women were taken out at gunpoint. Then, the Houthis planted explosives and blew the house up to the ground. The victim's friend told the ACJ monitors that Saleh Al-Bishri was killed under torture in the prisons of the Houthi group on Mar. 14, 2015 after he was kidnapped from a peaceful march against the group in Sana'a and was hidden in prisons for three days during which he was subjected to severe torture. Only a few hours until he died as a result of the torture he received. He adds by saying, "The Houthi group was not satisfied with killing the victim in its prisons in Sana'a. Rather they deprived, his family, consisting of seven children and their mother, of their homes and displaced them into the open."

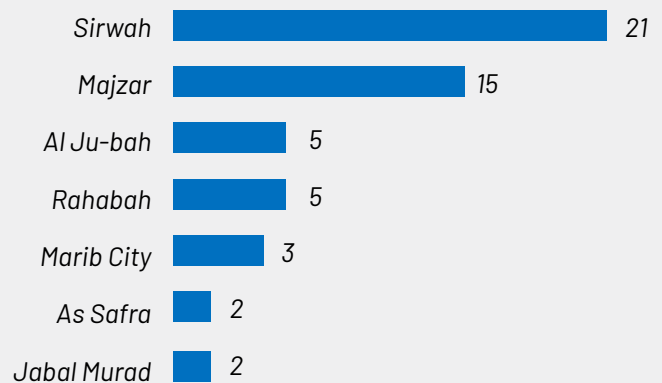
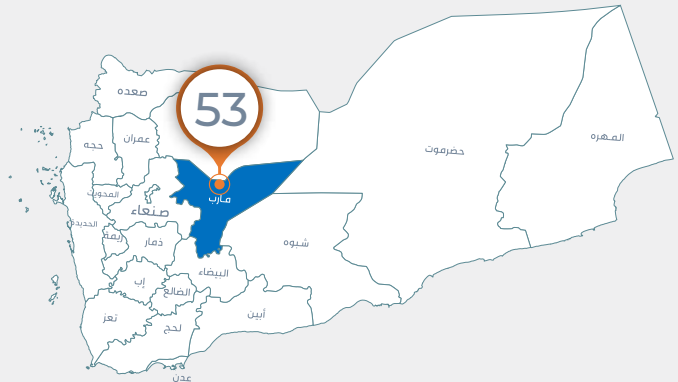
INCIDENT 1: BLOWING UP (3) CIVILIAN HOUSES IN AL-ZOUR VILLAGE IN SIRWAH DISTRICT

On February 12, 2023, during the final preparation stage of this report, we were surprised by the news of the Houthi group's bombing of three civilian houses in the village of Al-Zour in Sirwah district. At a time when the country is witnessing an international armistice between the parties to the conflict in Yemen, the ACJ field researcher in Marib governorate moved to the village of Al-Zour and examined the incident and listened to the witnesses. The findings of the field visit were that the militants of the Houthi group blew up the houses of the victims (Ahmed Nasser Al-Jahmi, Abdulaziz Al-Jahmi, Ahmed Jarwan) using the highly explosive substance (TNT) until they were leveled to the ground. Witnesses also told ACJ researchers that the victims' only fault is that they are opponents of the Houthi project.

1. On March 18, 2023, the Houthi group blew up the house of the citizen Abdulaziz Ahmed Al-Dawlah in Al-Zour district, in Sirwah district, west of Marib governorate. The house is built of stone, consisting of one floor, on an area of (15 x 12) meters. Explosive devices were used to detonate the house until it was leveled to the ground.
2. On April 22, 2023, elements affiliated with the Houthi group blew up (3) houses for citizens in the village of Al-Zour in Sirwah district, west of Marib governorate. The victims are Saleh bin Saleh Al-Dawlah, Abdullah Saleh Al-Dawlah, and Saleh Nasser Al-Dawlah. This incident coincided with the first day of Eid Al-Fitr, which is sacred to all Yemenis and Muslims.
3. On July 29, 2021, the Houthi group blew up the house of Colonel in the National Army, Talib Darkum, in the Buqtha Al-Olayya area of Jabal Murad district a few days after the house of his brother, Brigadier General Ahmed Darkum, was blown up in the same area. The two bombing incidents come after the Houthi group took control of the region as a policy it pursues against its political and military opponents in all areas it controls.

MARIB GOVERNORATE

The number of bombed-out houses in Marib governorate reached (53). Serwah district ranked first with (21) bombed houses, followed by Majzar district with (15) houses. In the third place came the districts of Al-Juba and Rahaba, with (5) houses in each district. The district of Al-Madinah came fourth with (3) bombed houses. Finally, the districts of Al-Safra and Jabal Murad came last with (2) bombed houses each. The responsibility for detonating all these houses lies with the Houthi group. We show three incidents as follows:



INCIDENT 1: BOMBING (18) HOUSES IN UTMAH DISTRICT

Utmah district, located west of Dhamar governorate, witnessed armed confrontations between the Houthi group and the tribes of the district. These confrontations were in two stages, the first on August 12, 2015 and lasted for about a year, and the second on February 11, 2017, which ended with the Houthis taking control of the entire district and villages after two months of intense confrontations with the tribes led by Sheikh Abdul Wahab Maowadah, a member of Parliament for the General People’s Congress Party. After the Houthi group took control, its members stormed, looted extensively, and then blew up houses. The group blew up (6) houses belonging to Sheikh Maowadah.⁽¹⁾ The group also blew up (12) houses in the district belonging to civilians, merchants, and people close to the sheikh.⁽²⁾ ACJ’s field researcher met with all the victims who were forcibly displaced with their families to Marib governorate after losing their homes and all their possessions. They left with their clothes they were wearing to rescue their lives. (Attached are the photos of the incident, Annex No. 3)

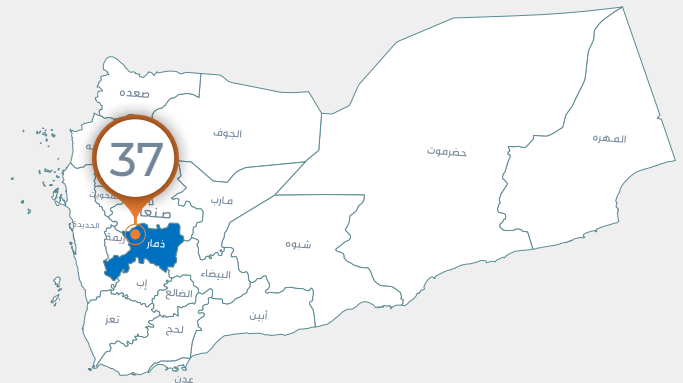
(1) One of the bombed houses was a house located in the village of Al-Shaqra in Utmah District. It is an ancient archaeological fortress according to a special architectural art that dates back hundreds of years. All its contents were looted, including home furniture, jewelry, weapons, and precious historical and heritage collectibles whose moral value is much greater than their material value.

(2) The Houthi group blew up (6) houses of Member of Parliament Abdul Wahab Moawadah, in addition to looting all of their properties before the bombing. The group also took control of large farms of coffee, qat, and mango. The judicial guard affiliated with the Houthi group also confiscated the victim’s house in the city of Sana’a and shops.

DHAMAR GOVERNORATE

In early October 2014, the Houthi group took control of Dhamar governorate. During three years of taking control of the governorate, the Houthis bombed (37) houses in (7) districts.⁽¹⁾ Utmah district had the highest number of bombed houses with (26), (4) houses in Dhamar City, (4) houses in the two districts of Jahran and Dawran, and (1) house in each of the Mayfa’at Anss, Al-Hada, and Anss districts, as shown in the following table:

(1) The American Center for Justice team was able to monitor and document all the incidents of house bombings in Dhamar Governorate.



Utmah	26
Dhamar City	4
Jahran	2
Dawran	2
Mayfa’at Anss	1
Al Hada	1
Anss	1

THE TABLE SHOWS THE VICTIMS OF HOUSE BOMBINGS AND PROPERTY LOOTING IN UTMAH-DHAMAR DISTRICT

No.	Victim's Name	Incident Date	Incident Place	House Description	Looted property before blowing up the house
1	Abdel Wahab Mahmoud Maowadah	3/3/2017	Ash Sharam sub-district, Utmah District	Bombing (6) houses	jewelry, weapons, home furniture, and other items
2	Mulataf Abdo Ali Maowadah	1/3/2017	Al-Thalouth sub-district, Utmah District	3 floors, 552 m	jewelry, weapons, home furniture, and other items
3	Abdullah Mohammed Sinan Ali	14/8/2015	Rakhmah sub-district, Utmah District	3 floors, 150 m	jewelry, weapons, home furniture, and other items
4	Qahtan Mohammed Mohammed Saeed	14/8/2015	Rakhmah sub-district, Utmah District	2 floors, 180 m	jewelry, weapons, home furniture, and other items
5	Radfan Abdo Mohammed Saeed	14/8/2015	Rakhmah sub-district, Utmah District	1 floor, 160 m	jewelry, weapons, home furniture, and other items
6	Sadiq Abdo Ali Maowadah	27/2/2017	Al-Qadam Sub-district, Utmah District	3 floors, 250 m	jewelry, weapons, home furniture, and other items
7	Abdul Rahman Thabet Maowadah	20/2/2017	Al-Thalouth sub-district, Utmah District	3 floors, 260 m	jewelry, weapons, home furniture, and other items
8	Shayea Abdel Hamid Qaied Maowadah	20/2/2017	Al-Thalouth sub-district, Utmah District	1 floor, 144 m	jewelry, weapons, home furniture, and other items
9	Abdullah Amer Shawala	26/2/2017	Al-Hawadeth, Utmah District	4 floors, 280 m	jewelry, weapons, home furniture, and other items
10	Historic Lakam Fort	3/3/2017	Lukam Ash Sharq sub-district, Utmah District	4 floors, 270 m	jewelry, weapons, home furniture, and other items
11	Mansour Mohammed Hussein Shawala	21/2/2017	Al-Hawadeth, Utmah District	1 floor, 110m	jewelry, weapons, home furniture, and other items
12	Bassam Shayea Abdel Hamid Maowadah	20/2/2017	Al-Hawadeth, Utmah District	1 floor, 130m	jewelry, weapons, home furniture, and other items
13	Fawazshaya Abdel Hamid Maowadah	20/2/2017	Al-Hawadeth, Utmah District	1 floor, 170m	jewelry, weapons, home furniture, and other items

INCIDENT 2: BOMBING OF ABDULAZIZ JUBBARI'S HOUSE

On June 17, 2015, Houthi militants stormed the house of the Deputy Speaker of the House of Representatives, Abdulaziz Jubbari, in the city of Dhamar, Al-Salahi neighborhood. They expelled his family to the street and looted all the contents of the house. The house consists of two stone floors on an area of (25 x 25) meters. Then they blew it up with high explosives until it was leveled to the ground. As a result of the power of the explosion, the house of his brother Jamal Jubbari, who had been stormed by elements of the Houthi group, who expelled the victim's family, and looted everything inside the house, including jewelry, money, weapons, furniture, and two cars. Even the windows and doors of the house were ripped out and looted.



INCIDENT 1: THE BOMBING OF (23) HOUSES IN THE AREAS OF HAJUR, KUSHAR DISTRICT

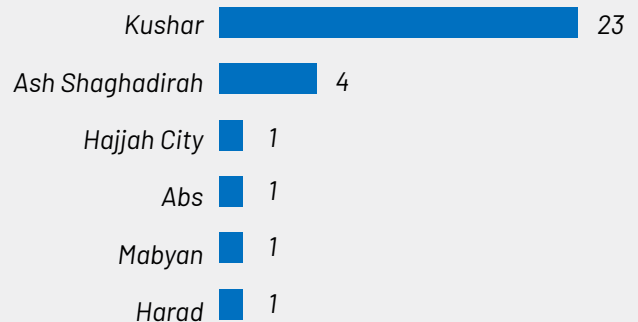
On January 20, 2019, the Houthi group launched an attack on the Hajour tribes, which consist of nine sub-districts and affiliated to Kushar district, which is 165 km away from the center of the governorate, with the aim of controlling them. The tribes’ resistance continued for (51) days, until the Houthi forces were able to invade the area and control it on March 11, 2019.⁽¹⁾ The team documented that (23) houses were looted and bombed in different areas of the district, while the families of the victims were forcibly expelled to displacement camps in Marib and Hajjah governorates. (Photos of the incident are attached, Annex No. 4)



(1) After the Houthi group took control of the villages and sub-districts of Hajour districts, several violations were committed against the residents of Hajour, including killings, arrests, forced disappearances, looting of property, bombings of homes, etc., out of revenge and without any military necessity. In August of last year, ACJ produced a report entitled (Hajjah Governorate: Confiscated Rights and Violated Freedoms) which included a great deal of different types of violations for seven years in the governorate.

HAJJAH GOVERNORATE

The field monitoring team of the American Center for Justice (ACJ) in Hajjah governorate documented the direct bombing of (31) houses using highly explosive dynamite, depriving (53) families of the right to housing and displacing them out into the open. The Kushar district had the highest number of affected houses with (23), followed by Ash-Shaghadirah district with (4) houses, then Hajjah city, Abs, Mabyan and Haradh districts with one house each. we mention here two incidents as examples.



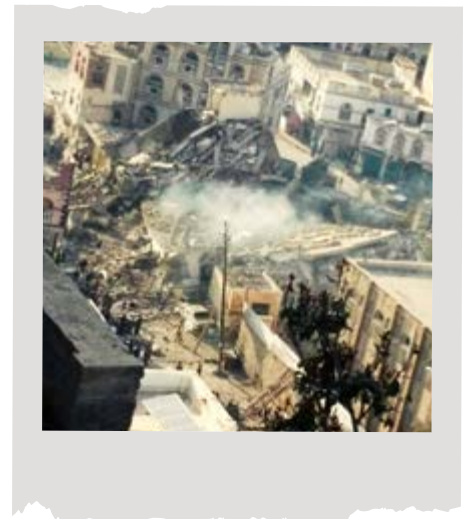
THE TABLE SHOWS THE HOUSES WERE BOMBED BY THE HOUTHY GROUP IN KUSHAR DISTRICT

No.	Victim's Name (House Owner)	Incident Date	No.	Victim's Name (House Owner)	Incident Date
1	Ahmed Mohammed Al-Zakari	11/3/2019	13	Abdullah Ali Murshiyah	20/2/2019
2	Ahmed Abdullah Al-Zakari	11/3/2019	14	Majid Abdullah Ali Murshid Sheriyah	20/2/2019
3	Hussein Yahya Al-Zakari	11/3/2019	15	Mansour Abdullah Murshed Shariah	20/2/2019
4	Mohammed Mishael Al-Zakari	11/3/2019	16	Ali Abdullah Ali Shariah	20/2/2019
5	Ali Ahmed Ali flat belt	12/3/2019	17	Mohammed Ali Ali Salem Jabhan	29/2/2019
6	Hezam Ahmed Ali Hezam Flat	12/3/2019	18	Hussein Ali Ali Salem Jabhan	29/2/2019
7	Abdul Wahab Ali Ahmed Flat	12/3/2019	19	Zaid Ali Saleh Omair	6/3/2019
8	Ismail Ahmed Ali Hezam Flat	12/3/2019	20	Fahd Ahmed Ahmed Al-Namsha	6/3/2019
9	Mohammed Ahmed Ali Hezam Flat	12/3/2019	21	Ahmed Ahmed Ahmed Al-Namsha	6/3/2019
10	Abdo Ahmed Ali Hezam Flat	12/3/2019	22	Ismail Ahmed Ahmed Al-Namsha	6/3/2019
11	Mohammed Ali Abdullah Al-Hadi	12/3/2019	23	Khaled Ahmed Ahmed Al-Namsha	6/3/2019
12	Ali Abdullah Al-Hadi	12/3/2019	24	The total number of completely bombed houses in Kushar district	ouses

INCIDENT 2: BOMBING THE HOUSE OF SHEIKH AKRAM ABDULLAH AL-ZARQA IN HAJJAH CITY

"I beg you to spare the house to live in." With these words and other pleas, his wife continued to plead with the supervisors of the Houthi group in Hajjah governorate, hoping to find someone who would listen to her humanitarian appeals. Meanwhile, members of the group continued to plant explosives in all corners of the house, preparing to detonate it. Despite her begging and attempts to appeal to their mercy, the wife of Sheikh Akram Abdullah Al-Zarqa was not able to protect her house from the explosion, which was ordered by the group's leadership after they had already killed her husband and son hours earlier.

In a moment of silence, the explosion of Sheikh Al-Zarqa's house, in the center of the city of Hajjah (Jawlat Al-Adhrah), specifically on the afternoon of Sunday, December 3, 2017, shook the city and was like a thunderbolt on his wife and the rest of his family. The house consists of two floors, built of stone, on an area of approximately (20 x 30) meters. It became rubble and the its residents were displaced because of the victim's opposition to the group and his support for former President Saleh in the events of December 2017.



INCIDENT 1: BOMBING THE HOUSE OF ABDUL-HAKIM QASIM MUNSER AL-OMARI

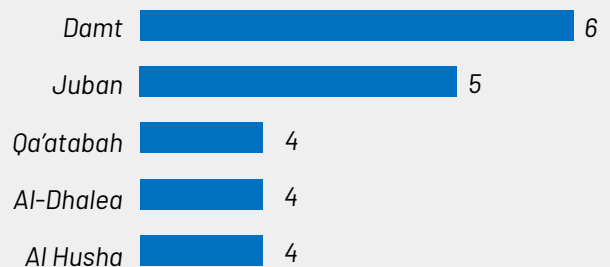
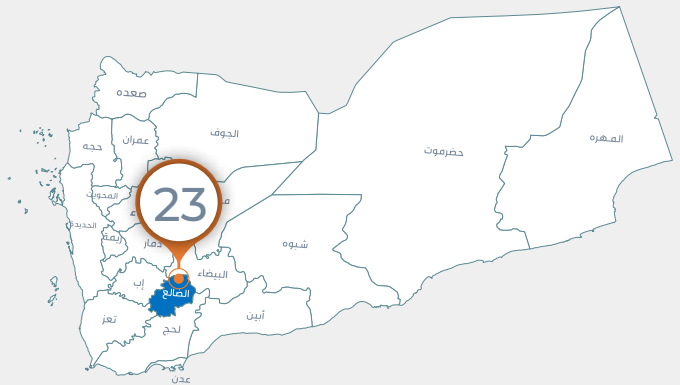
On May 15, 2015, the Houthi group stormed the village of Al-Raybatain, in the Juban district, north of Al-Dhalea governorate, using armed force reinforced with security and armored vehicles and spreading terror and fear among civilians in the village. At exactly five o'clock in the evening on the same day, Houthi elements raided the victim's house, which consisted of two stone floors and annexes over a large area estimated at (30 x 40) meters, took the children and women out into the open, and looted all the house's property.⁽¹⁾ Then, these elements planted explosives inside and next to the house and blew it up completely. The neighboring house, owned by Mukhtar Saleh Al-Omari, was also damaged and part of it was demolished due to the power of the explosion. The ACJ monitors in the governorate were able to reach the village and inspect the location of the incident and the effects of destruction. The village is crowded with the homes of civilian residents and there are no military sites in it.

(1) Money, jewelry, and all furniture, 3 cars were looted from the victim (minibus Model 84, Nissan Model 2005, and Suzuki Model 96).

AL-DHALEA GOVERNORATE

Al-Dhalea governorate ranked tenth in terms of the number of houses bombed by the Houthi group, with (23) houses. Damt district had the highest bombed houses with (6),⁽¹⁾ followed by Juban district with (5) houses. The districts of Qa'atabah, Al-Dhalea, and Al-Husha equally came in the third place with a number of (4) houses in each district. We mention two incidents as examples.

(1) On January 20, 2016, the Houthi group took control of Damt District, and as usual in taking revenge on its political opponents, it mined the house of Sheikh Jamal Barman with explosive devices to blow it up. Before authorizing the bombing, the group leader asked about the ownership of the neighboring house, and he was informed that it belongs to the human rights activist Abdul-Rahman Barman (currently the executive director of the American Center for Justice). He said, "This activist criticizes us in the media." Then, he immediately directed that the two houses be planted with bombs and they were blown up after all their property, including furniture, jewelry, and money, was looted.





INCIDENT 2: BOMBING THE HOUSE OF NASR SALEH AL-RABIYA

At ten o'clock in the morning on Tuesday, January 19, 2016, armed members of the Houthi group completely blew up the victim's house. The house consisted of two floors of stone with its facilities on an area of (20 x 20) square meters and was located in the village of Al-Mazoub in the Damt district, north of Al-Dhalea governorate. According to an eyewitness to (ACJ), the explosion was carried out by an armed group wearing masks on their faces and carrying weapons with the emblem of the Houthi group. They were chanting the group's slogan while the house was blown up. He added that the bombing was preceded by widespread looting of all the property of the house, and the group used a highly effective substance (TNT), which caused great damage to (6) neighboring houses. Attached are the pictures of the incident, Annex No. (5).

No.	Victim's Name	Type of damage	Other violations
1	Nasr Saleh Al- Rabiya	Total bombing of the house	Looting the contents of the house + forced displacement of the family
2	Mana Ahmed Ali Al-Aqr	Destroying parts of the house's walls	Damaging private property + terrorizing civilians
3	Mohsen Muthanna Al-Rabiya	Destroying parts of the house's walls	Damaging private property + terrorizing civilians
4	Mohammed Ahmed Al-Tiri	Destroying parts of the house's walls	Damaging private property + terrorizing civilians
5	Yahya Ahmed Al-Tiri	Windows shattered and walls cracked	Damaging private property + terrorizing civilians
6	Abdul Bari Mohammed Al-Aqr	Windows shattered and walls cracked	Damaging private property + terrorizing civilians
7	Mohsen Mohammed Al-Aqr	Windows shattered and walls cracked	Damaging private property + terrorizing civilians

INCIDENT 1: BLOWING UP (2) HOUSES IN AL-QABBAYTAH DISTRICT

The Houthi group took control of Al-Qabbaytah district, northern Lahj governorate in mid-June 2016, and proceeded to detonate the house of Abdulaziz Al-Eizari, a leader in the Popular Resistance, and the house of tribal Sheikh Adel Mohammed Al-Amel in the village of Al- Kaabin, in Al-Yousfin sub-district. Eyewitnesses confirmed to the ACJ researcher that the bombing was preceded by widespread looting of all the properties of the two houses by Houthi militants.

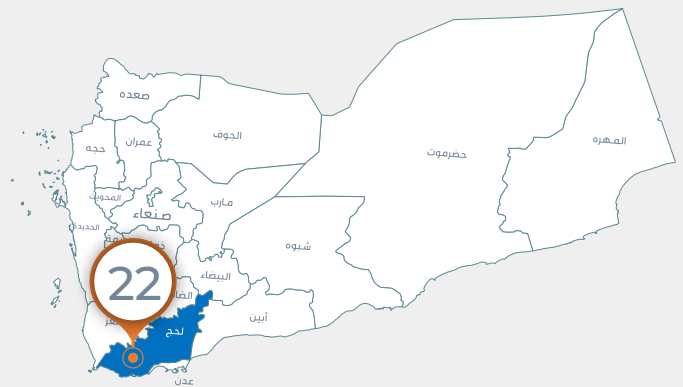
INCIDENT 2: BOMBING THE HOUSE OF ABDUL HAMID AHMED AL-ABADI

With the onset of darkness in the village of Al-Musaymir in Lahj governorate on April 21, 2015, and after the Houthi group took control of the district center, (20) gunmen affiliated with the group came in two vehicles to the victim's house and forced his family to vacant the house within half an hour, unless they would blow up the house on the heads of its residents. After the family left, the members of the group booby-trapped the house and blew it up completely, with all furniture and movables, while chanting the group's slogan. After the bombing of his house, the victim and his family became homeless.



LAHJ GOVERNORATE

The governorate witnessed the bombing of (22) houses, all of which fell on the responsibility of the Houthi group. (7) bombed houses in Al- Musaymir district, (6) house in Al-Qabbaytah district, (5) houses in Tuban district, and finally, (4) houses in Karsh district. Two incidents are present as follows:



INCIDENT 1: BOMBING OF ANTAR NAJI AL-DHAYFANI'S HOUSE

On May 23, 2014, the Houthi group took control of Dhayfan sub-district of Raydah district, Amran governorate, by armed force and blew up Mr. Dhayfani's house because he works as an officer in the army of the legitimate government. The House consisted of three stone floors on an area of (20 x 30) meters. The victim and his family, consisting of (10) members, were displaced to Marib governorate after their house became a ruin.

INCIDENT 2: BOMBING OF MABKHOUT AL-MASHRIQI'S HOUSE

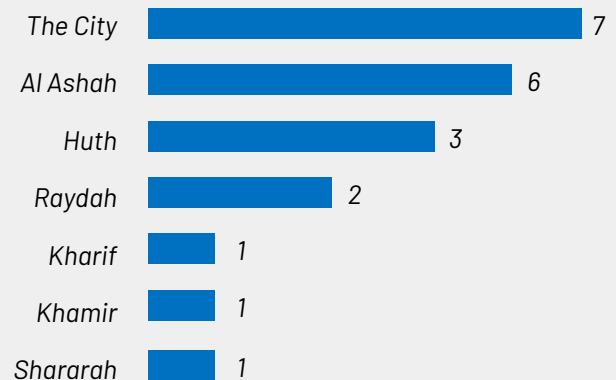
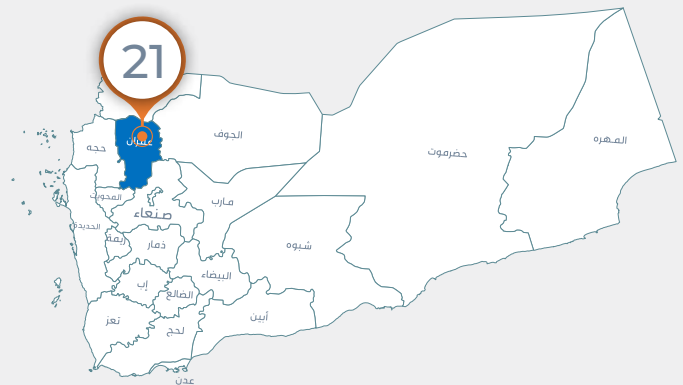
On Dec. 3, 2017, the Houthi group arrested the victim from his home in Khamer district, Amran governorate, north of Sana'a. Then, they completely looted the contents of the house. After that, they planted explosives inside and next to the house and detonating it until it was leveled to the ground.⁽¹⁾ The bombing of Mr. Al-Mashriqi's house also caused varying damage to the neighboring houses, including shattered windows and cracks in the walls.



(1) One of the human rights activists in the governorate told the ACJ monitors that Sheikh Al-Mashriqi was one of the sheikhs who helped the Houthis control Amran governorate in early 2014. However, because of a dispute between him and the Houthis, they arrested him and looted and blew up his house.

AMRAN GOVERNORATE

The American Center for Justice (ACJ) team documented the Houthi group's bombing of (21) houses in Amran governorate. The Amran city district had the highest number of houses destroyed, with (7) houses, followed by Al-Ashah district with (6) houses, and the Huth district with (3) houses. Raydah district had (2) bombed houses, and there was one house each in Kharif, Khamir, and Shararah districts. We present here two incidents as follows:



INCIDENT 1: BOMBING THE HOUSE OF SULEIMAN AYYASH NOUR IN AL-TUHAYTA DISTRICT

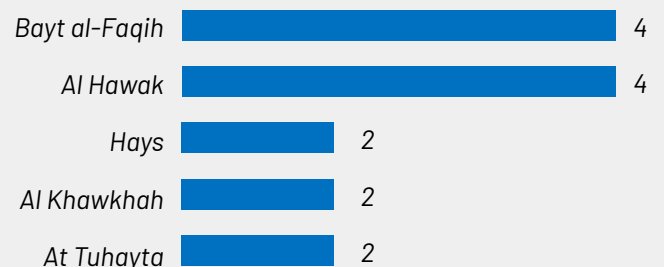
At one o'clock in the evening on Tuesday, July 28, 2022, the victim informed the ACJ researcher in the governorate that while he was with his family in their simple house consisting of two rooms and a large yard on an agricultural land owned by him on an area of (300) square meters in the village of Akiya at Tuhayta district, he was surprised by an armed group of Houthis led by Supervisor Abu Tomer and Supervisor Abu Al-Hussein asking them to leave the house immediately. However, the victim and his family refused to leave because they had no shelter other than that house and no source of livelihood from which to feed except their farm. The Houthis had nothing but to expel them by force of arms, plant the house with explosive devices, and detonate it with its contents. The victim says that the leaders of the Houthi group blew up his house to erase any signs of his ownership and to take control of the agricultural land owned by him by force. Now, the victim and his family of (11) members are displaced to the open, and he lost his source of income and housing without any fair justification.

INCIDENT 2: BOMBING OF THE HOUSE OF TAWFIQ SHANINI MOHAMMED BUGASH

On November 5, 2019, at 4:00 pm, an armed group of Houthis, led by Supervisor Abu Mohammed and Supervisor Abu Ahmed, bombed the house of the victim, Tawfiq Bugash, in Al-Tuhayta District, Al-Bugash village. The house consists of three rooms on an agricultural land with an area of (450) square meters. The victim told the ACJ researcher that the Houthi militants asked him to leave the house and the land owned by him, but he refused. Then, they expelled them at gunpoint, blew up his house and seized the land. The victim became homeless with his family of (8) members with no income or shelter.

HODEIDA GOVERNORATE

it ranks (13) in terms of house bombings, with a total of 14 houses destroyed. The ACJ team documented (4) houses being blown up in both the Al-Hawk and Beit Al-Faqih districts, and two houses in each of the Hays, Al-Khawkhah, and Al-Tuhayta districts. Responsibility for all of these incidents lies with the Houthi group.



INCIDENT 1: BOMBING THE HOUSE OF SHEIKH AWADH BIN USHAIM AL-AWLAQI

On May 8, 2015, after fierce battles in the Al-Masna'a area in Ataq city, between the Houthi group and the popular resistance, ended with the Houthis taking control of the area, they looted extensively all the property of Sheikh Al-Awlaki's house, then planted it with explosives and flattened it to the ground, claiming that Sheikh Awadh supported the popular resistance to confront the expansion of the Houthi group in Shabwa governorate.

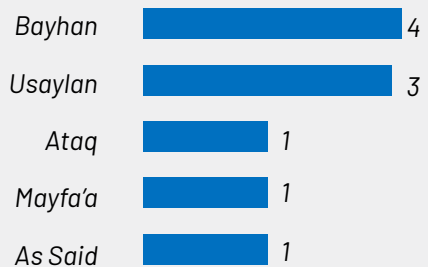
INCIDENT 2: BOMBING THE HOUSE OF SHEIKH MOHAMMED ABU DAHES IN MAYFA'A DISTRICT

On Sunday, November 26, 2017, the UAE-backed Shabwani Elite Forces blew up the victim's house in the city of Al-Houta, Mayfa'a District, southeast of Shabwa governorate, with explosive devices planted in all corners of the house. The bombing was preceded by looting all the house's contents.⁽¹⁾ The four-story house, built of stone and brick, is the family's only residence.

(1) Following the incident, the Elite Forces published news through their moral guidance stating that the house was a storehouse for weapons and explosives belonging to Al-Qaeda. However, the (ACJ) monitor in Shabwa Governorate communicated with eyewitnesses from the residents of the area who confirmed that the house was a residence for children and women, and there is no truth to what the elite forces claimed.

SHABWA GOVERNORATE

The ACJ team monitored and documented the bombing of (10) houses in Shabwa governorate, including (4) houses in Bayhan district, (3) houses in As Said district, and one house in each of Mayfa'a, Ataq, and As Said districts. The Houthi group was responsible for (9) incidents while the Shabwani Elite Forces supported by the UAE were responsible for one incident. We present two incidents as follows:



ABYAN GOVERNORATE

INCIDENT 1: BLOWING UP (8) HOUSES IN LAWDAR DISTRICT

On April 15, 2015, Lawdar district in Abyan governorate witnessed violent armed confrontations between the popular resistance and the Houthi group backed by Saleh's forces, in which various types of weapons were used, and many civilians and both sides of the conflict were killed and injured. The city witnessed a mass displacement of residents to other areas, and the events ended with the Houthis taking control of the city. It blew up (8) houses by planting them with highly explosive dynamite until they were leveled to the ground. Not only this, bombing up these houses damaged a large number of neighboring houses, including (6) houses that were completely destroyed, and the bombing also caused a state of terror among civilians in the city.



NAMES OF THE VICTIMS OF THE HOMES THAT WERE BOMBED

No.	Victim's Name	Damage type	No.	Victim's Name	Damage type
1	Saleh Aidrous Al-Jifry	Total bombing of the house	8	Abdullah Salem Ahmed Sbeit	Total bombing of the house
2	Hussain Alawi Gharamah	Total bombing of the house	9	Mustafa Mohamed Salem	The house was completely destroyed as a result of the bombing
3	Maddah Mohamed Ahmed Awad	Total bombing of the house	10	Muhammad Salem Ahmed Al-Muallem	The house was completely destroyed as a result of the bombing
4	Abdul Fattah Alawi Gharamah	Total bombing of the house	11	Salem Mohammed Salem Ahmed	The house was completely destroyed as a result of the bombing
5	Tawfiq Muhammad Al-Bilali	Total bombing of the house	12	Khaled Mohammed Salem Al-Muallem	The house was completely destroyed as a result of the bombing
6	Muhammad Ahmed Awad	Total bombing of the house	13	Taher Al-Khidr Al-Nakhai	The house was completely destroyed as a result of the bombing
7	Ali Ahmed Ali Abdo	Total bombing of the house	14	Abd Rabbuh Al-Khader Al-Nakhai	The house was completely destroyed as a result of the bombing



CHAPTER (II): HOUSE BOMBINGS ASSOCIATED VIOLATIONS

The victims of the house bombing violation were subjected to a series of complex violations, starting with the loss of housing and shelter, and then forced displacement from their original home to the displacement camps in which the displaced suffer from many difficulties in obtaining food, medicine, adequate safety, and education for their children. In many cases, families lost their loved ones under the rubble of the bombed-out houses, dead or injured, detained, or displaced from the homelands and homes that they

used to be familiar with and were part of their lives. The victims were also looted of all their private property, and the majority of the victims suffer psychological and health effects (particularly children and women) and they did not receive any material or psychological support from the legitimate government or international organizations operating in Yemen. In this chapter, we will mention some of these violations, along with examples for each one.

PART 1: DEATH AND INJURY TO CIVILIANS DURING HOUSE BOMBINGS

House bombing violations sometimes cause deaths and injuries to civilians, whether the owners of the houses and their families, or the neighbors of the houses that are being bombed, as a result of the demolition of the houses on them, or as a result of injury from shrapnel of materials used by the Houthi group in detonation, or by scattered stones and rubble of houses. During the reporting period, we were able to document (27) dead victims, including (11) children, (5) females, and (11) males who died under the rubble of their bombed-out homes, while (24) victims, including (9) children, (7) females, and (8) males, were wounded. We mention here the tragedy of the Al-Hubaishi family in Saada governorate.

THE INCIDENT OF THE HOUSE BOMBING OF MOHAMMED AL-HUBAISHI AND THE KILLING AND INJURING OF (20) VICTIMS, MOSTLY CHILDREN AND WOMEN.

Mohammed Al-Hubaishi, from Ibb governorate, left it to settle in Saada governorate thirty years ago and became more attached to Saada than his hometown of Ibb. He settled in Bab Al-Yemen neighborhood, Darb Al-Mam, in the old city of Saada, in his two-story house. Each floor consists of two apartments, covering an area of (20x15) square meters. It never occurred to him that the lives of his family, consisting of (18) members, would end in the blink of an eye. The beginning of the incident, as told by the victim to the ACJ researchers, is that, " On March 19, 2011, at 5:30 pm, the Houthi group attacked my house by firing heavy gunfire at the windows and doors of the house.⁽¹⁾ At the same time, while two people were passing by to perform the Maghrib prayer in the mosque,

(1) The victim adds by saying that the crime of killing his family by blowing up their house was unprecedented in the history of ancient and modern Yemen and that his opposition to the ideology and doctrine of the Houthi group cannot in any way be a justification for killing (13) victims with such brutality.

Osama Al-Ezzi and Ahmed Al-Sharabi, they sought shelter in our house due to the intensity of the gunfire. My brother Abdullah opened the door of my house and led them inside behind the main door. Only a few minutes passed before the Houthi group planted mines in the corners of the house and detonated it on the heads of everyone inside, civilians totaling (20) people, mostly children and women. Thirteen of them were killed under the rubble and seven others were injured. This happened at a time when the city was not witnessing any war. Civilians rushed to provide aid and rescue those who could be saved, but the Houthi fighters prevented them from doing so until they confirmed the death of everyone. After six hours of committing the crime, they allowed citizens to retrieve the bodies and transport them to the hospital, which was indescribable due to the intensity of the explosion. Then, armed members of the group arrived at the hospital and abducted the victims' bodies, burying them in a hidden place that the victim's family still knows nothing about."⁽¹⁾ (Attached are the photos of the incident, Annex No. 6)

THE TABLE SHOWS THE NAMES OF THE DEAD AND WOUNDED FROM THE AL-HUBAISHI FAMILY WHOSE HOUSE WAS BLOWN UP OVER THEIR HEADS

No.	Victims' Name	Gender	Age	the condition	No.	Victims' Name	Gender	Age	the condition
1	Malak Hamid Ali Mahdi	Female	3 months	Dead	11	Samah Mohammed Salih Al-Hubaishi	Female	26 years	Dead
2	Muhannad Hamid Ali Mahdi Al-Hubaishi	Male	2 Years	Dead	12	Kefa Ali Mohammed Al-Hubaishi	Female	25 years	Dead
3	Taha Abdul Rahman Ali Al-Hubaishi	Male	2Years	Dead	13	Abdul Jabbar Ali Mohammed	Male	17 years	injured
4	Youssef Jaber Mohammed Saleh	Male	3 Years	Dead	14	Mona Ali Mohammed Ghatan	Female	25 years	injured
5	Ramzi Jaber Mohammed Saleh	Male	5 Years	Dead	15	Abdullah Ali Mohammed Al-Hubaishi	Male	26 years	injured
6	Raja Ali Mohammed Mohammed	Male	5 Years	Dead	16	Jihad Ali Mohammed Al-Hubaishi	Male	11 years	injured
7	Awsaf of Jaber Mohammed Saleh	Female	4 Years	Dead	17	Baligh Ali Mohammed Al-Hubaishi	Male	16 years	injured
8	Rawdha Ali Mohammed Al-Hubaishi	Female	31 Years	Dead	18	Abdul-Adhim Ali Mohammed	Male	17 years	injured
9	Insaf Ali Mohammed Al-Hubaishi	Female	27 Years	Dead	19	Mohammed Ali Mohammed Al-Hubaishi	Male	25 years	injured
10	Kefaa Ali Mohammed Al-Hubaishi	Female	25 Years	Dead	20	Abdul Jabbar Ali Mohammed	Male	17 years	injured

(1) The mother of the victims appealed to the international community and international organizations to pressure the Houthi group to reveal the fate of her children and their burial places, and to bring the perpetrators to justice.

PART 2: FORCED DISPLACEMENT OF THE VICTIMS AND THEIR FAMILIES AND THE DEPRIVATION OF THE RIGHT TO HOUSING

The victims of house bombings pay a heavy price, starting with losing their homes and shelters, and then being forced to relocate in search of new housing or settle in displacement camps. There are hundreds of families who have lost their homes after they were blown up by the Houthi group, and they are now homeless, experiencing the pain of losing their homes and being displaced from their lands, as their homes have become ruins and rubble, with only their buried memories remaining under those remains. They also experienced economic crisis after displacement and the loss of their sources of income. The third suffering is the difficulty of integrating into the new environment in the displacement camps after they have been accustomed to their homeland from which they were displaced, especially since the majority of displacement camps are established in deserted and desert areas and lack the basic necessities of life and services. ACJ monitors conducted several field interviews with victims who have moved to displacement camps after their homes were blown up. We mention one incident where multiple violations occurred:

HOUSE BOMBING, FORCED DISPLACEMENT, AND DEATH BY LANDMINE

It was a dark day in Salwa's life when the Houthi group took control of the villages of Harib Nehm. On December 21, 2016, they expelled many families and displaced them by force of arms. Salwa, who is (43) years old, is a mother of five children whose father was killed by the Houthi group, and she became the only breadwinner for the children. She was threatened with weapons if they did not leave their home and would be killed or arrested. The widow went out with her five children on a dark bumpy road, carrying their important things and some of her sheep, until they reached Marib on the second day while they were in a deplorable state of hunger, thirst, and road fatigue. For years, she and her children remained in As-Sweida camp, in very difficult conditions. The Houthis occupied her house for a long time and turned it into a military barracks, and after they left the village, they blew up the house and planted mines on the roads, leaving the village devoid of life and sown with death.

After the Houthi group withdrew from her village, she returned to the village, and it was a tragedy when she saw her house blown up by the group and large parts of it were demolished. Since there was no shelter for her and her children, she fixed what was left of the house and was able to build a small room without a door or windows. One day, she went out to graze her sheep, and a mine exploded scattered her into pieces.

PART 3: LOOTING MOVABLE PROPERTY PRIOR TO HOUSE BOMBINGS AND THE LOSS OF VICTIM'S OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

The house is the safe place for keeping the property of individuals, especially during armed conflicts because it is the fortress for all the family's possessions, such as jewelry, money and other movables. Usually, the bombing of houses by the Houthi group precedes the looting of all its property, including household furniture, cars, and everything that is expensive and valuable considering the looted property in the eyes of the group are the spoils of war, part of it goes to the war effort and the largest part goes for the benefit of the military leaders of the group. The ACJ field monitoring team verified (611) incidents of looting of houses before they were blown up, representing 70.39% of the total incidents of bombed-out houses. Also, a large part of the victims has lost their official documents, including title deeds, ID documents, and school and university certificates, and they have experienced difficulties in enrolling their children in education in the areas to which they were forcibly displaced after their homes were bombed. Below, we mention one incident as an example.

THE DREAM OF RETURNING TO SCHOOL

Three years ago, Abdulrahman, who is now 13 years old, says that an armed group stormed their house in search of his father to arrest him at a time when he was not at home. "They forcefully expelled us from the house and looted everything before detonating it. I only remember my mother's tears and screams on that day, so I cried along with her, not fully understanding the meaning of our house being blown up until we left Al-Jawf governorate and headed towards Marib. There, I understood the meaning of being without a home or shelter other than those dilapidated tents that couldn't protect us from the cold of winter or the heat of summer. I realized what it meant for children to wake up and go to school while we couldn't go. Our school documents were buried under the rubble of our destroyed house, and we couldn't get another document. We couldn't return to school to continue our education. Instead, I started wandering the city streets, carrying a bunch of tissues to sell, hoping to earn enough to support my family after my father suffered a heart attack and lost his life."⁽¹⁾

(1) Documented by the human rights journalist Ms. Bushra Al-Humaidi.



PART 4: CREATING TERROR AMONG CIVILIANS

The damage caused by house explosions is not limited to the victim and their family, but it also affects the entire community, especially children and women, due to the violence used during the house invasion and in late hours of the night. The explosive materials used are highly destructive, causing extensive damage to surrounding buildings, ranging from severe to moderate to light. In addition, the force of the explosion causes severe shock and panic, especially among children, women, and the elderly. The ACJ team conducted several field interviews with victims of house explosions and their neighbors, all of which mentioned children experiencing extreme fear and panic, especially during sleep. Additionally, 27 miscarriages were reported, including the following incident.

On the night of March 10, 2014, while Mohammed's family was asleep in their house in Hamdan district, they were frightened by the sounds of violent knocking, bullets, and smashing windows and doors. Mohammed's children were screaming and trembling like leaves. The gunmen pulled Mohammed from his bed while he was in his underwear in a humiliating manner in front of his children, wife, mother, and sisters. His children clung to him, and his five-year-old child Mufeed was holding his father's neck, but the gunman threw the child on the ground until he almost passed out. They came out dragging him, covering his eyes, handcuffing him, throwing him into the police vehicle, and went away amidst everyone's astonishment. His family did not sleep that night, his children did not stop crying, they did not forget that dark night, they screamed at night wetting their bed. As for Mufeed, he remained for a long time without saying a word and refusing to leave the lap of his mother, who miscarried her pregnancy on the second day because of the trauma she was subjected to.

Six months after the incident, a Houthi supervisor came knocking on the door, asking to vacate the house within three days. After the end of the deadline, they came with explosives and surrounded the house with their heavy weapons. At a distance of several meters, the family saw their house scattered like grains of sand before their eyes. Their dreams and hopes flew away, and the family headed towards the unknown. The powerful explosion also caused severe and moderate damage to the neighboring houses resulting in collapsing and cracking their walls, and shattering windows and doors, and sparking a state of terror among the residents at a wide distance in the village.⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Documented by human rights journalist, Ms. Dhikra Ahmed.

PART 5: THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND HEALTH DAMAGES OF THE VICTIMS AND THEIR FAMILIES, IN PARTICULAR, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

The violation of house bombings was not only destructive to infrastructure and civilian objects, but also destructive to souls of individuals. A painful truth that sums up the bitter reality experienced by hundreds of families who lost their homes as a result of being bombed by the Houthi group, which left catastrophic effects on their lives and psyche, especially children and women who do not know hatred, and do not know the reasons for blowing up their houses and displaced to the open. The effects of blood, body parts, destruction and devastation that they experienced had a severe impact on their psyche that will affect them for long time even after the end of the war and will have serious repercussions for Yemen's present and future generations. The American Center for Justice (ACJ) researchers in the field conducted a study of a sample of victims for (30) families who were heard in the displacement camps in the governorates of Marib, Taiz, and Al-Dhalea. All the sample families had lost their homes as a result of their bombing by the Houthi group to measure the psychological effects that these crimes left on children mainly. The suffering and pain were one and common effect among all the victims, the most important of which were (a sense of fear, anxiety and anger, the inability to sleep at night with bedwetting, introversion and isolation of the child, behavioral disorders such as nail biting and lying, decline in educational level, indolence, tendency to violence and bullying within the family, and the desire to join the fighting fronts. The findings of the study on the (143) children living in displacement camps showed that 65% had cases of fear and anxiety, 54% had a decline in their educational level, 33% had become more inclined to violence, and 5.6% suffered from introversion and isolation, as shown in the table below.

Camp's Name	The families included in the study and the number of children in the age group (5-15) years	The psychological effects that children suffered as a result of house bombings			
		Fear and anxiety	Decline in educational level	Tendency to violence	Child isolation
As-Suwayda-Marib	(13) families with (53) children	78%	54%	33%	7%
Al-Bireen - Taiz	(12) families with (61) children	71%	59%	29%	9%
Sanah - Al-Dhalea	(5) Families of (29) children	53%	67%	39%	4%
Total	(30) families with (143) children	65%	61%	33%	5.6%

FINDINGS

Firstly, during the reporting period, the American Center for Justice (ACJ) monitored and documented (716) incidents of house bombings in (15) Yemeni governorates. The Houthi group was found accountable for (703) incidents, accounting for (98.18%) of the total number while the Popular Resistance in Taiz was accountable for (7) incidents, ISIS for (5) incidents, and the Shabwani Elite for (1) incident.

Secondly, the Houthi group systematically and extensively practiced the violation of house bombings against their political, military, tribal opponents, and even human rights activists, without any military necessity but rather out of revenge.

Thirdly, the American Center for Justice (ACJ) has confirmed the killing of (25) victims, including (11) children, (5) females, and (9) males who died under the rubble of their bombed houses. Additionally, (24) victims, including (9) children and (7) females, and (8) Males were injured. The responsibility for these acts falls entirely on the Houthi group.

Fourthly, a total of 513 houses were looted of all their contents before being detonated by the Houthi group, representing a percentage of 71.64% of the total number of exploded houses.

Fifthly, Al-Bayda governorate ranks first in terms of the number of bombed-out houses with a total of (118) houses, followed by Taiz governorate with (110) bombed houses, and in third place is Al-Jawf governorate with (76) houses.

Sixthly, the total number of victims of the bombed-out houses reached (1,123) families. 89% of them have been forcibly displaced from their original homes, and 61% of them are living in displacement camps.

Seventhly, the victims of house bombings have suffered several collective violations, the victims of house explosions have suffered several collective violations, including deprivation of the right to housing, forced displacement from their place of residence, looting of their movable and immovable property, psychological and health damages they have been enduring for nine years, their continuous need for assistance in displacement camps, and despite the severity of the damages, they have not received any compensation from any governmental or international entity.

Eighthly, ACJ has documented that 25 women have experienced miscarriages as a result of the fear accompanying house explosions, while children have been subjected to various violations and at different rates.

RECOMMENDATIONS

FIRST: RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE LEGITIMATE GOVERNMENT

1. Urgently provide adequate shelter for the victims of house bombings and secure emergency relief for the families, and include them on the list of fair compensation and full reparation in any upcoming political settlement.
2. Provide full psychological support to the victims, especially children and women.
3. Intensify the criminal penalties for attacking private property in Yemeni law.
4. Initiate criminal lawsuits for house bombing victims before the national judiciary.

SECOND: RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE HOUTH GROUP

1. Ensure that the right to housing is guaranteed for all citizens under its control and not to be violated in any way, and adhere to the provisions and principles of international human rights law, international conventions and covenants, and national laws.
2. Completely abandon the behavior of bombing houses and respect and protect the private property of all citizens.
3. Recognize the crime of bombing houses against its opponents and pay full compensation to the victims resulting from the crime and its consequences.
4. Stop the war and recourse to peace and dialogue.

THIRD: RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

1. Serious and urgent action to stop the war in Yemen, and restore the political balance between all components in a way that guarantees the restoration of a civil state that guarantees the rights and freedoms of all citizens.
2. Give the victims of house bombings adequate attention and work with the legitimate government to provide the necessary assistance to overcome the shock and effects of such violations.
3. Compel the Houthi group to respect the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international covenants and treaties, especially with regard to the respect and protection of private property, and the implementation of international resolutions issued by the Security Council on Yemen.

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