



HAJJAH GOVERNORATE: RIGHTS VIOLATED AND FREEDOMS CONFISCATED

A HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT, PRODUCED BY THE AMERICAN CENTER FOR JUSTICE (ACJ)

*which monitors and documents human rights violations in Hajjah
from January 2015 to December 2021*

A photograph of a person in military attire, seen from behind, looking out over a destroyed city built on a hillside. The city's buildings are heavily damaged and partially obscured by smoke. In the foreground, there is a sign with Arabic text. The background shows a valley and mountains under a cloudy sky.

AUGUST 2022

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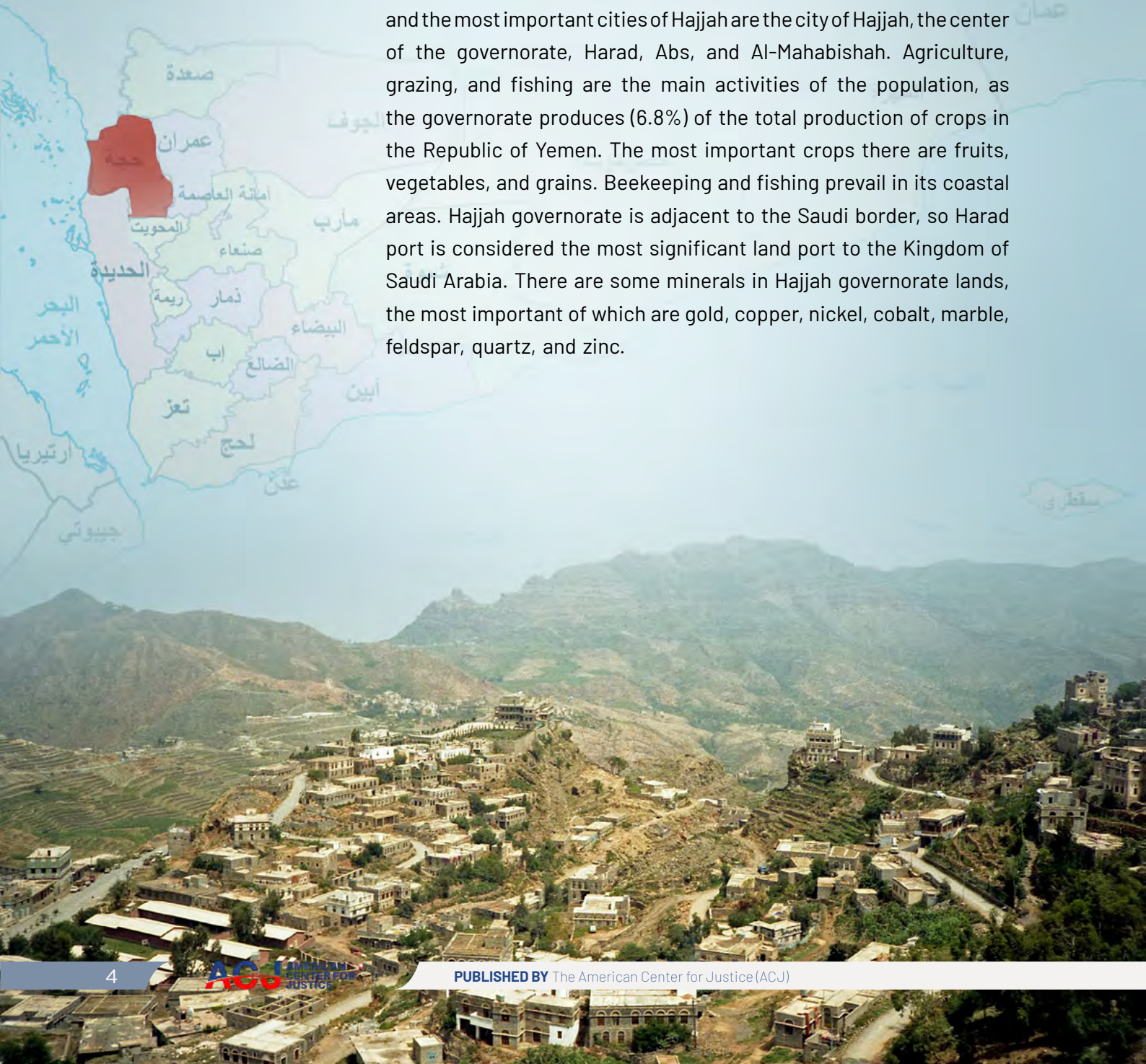
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INTRODUCTION

Hajjah governorate is located (127) kilometers northwest of Sana'a, Yemen's capital. It is linked to the Sa'ada governorate and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the north, Amran governorate to the east, Al Mahwit and Hodeidah governorates to the south, and the Red Sea and part of Al-Hodeida governorate (8227 km²) to the west. It has a population of over (2,000,000) million, which constitutes (7.5%) of the total population of the Republic of Yemen. It ranks fifth among the governorates of the Republic in terms of population. It has (31) districts and the most important cities of Hajjah are the city of Hajjah, the center of the governorate, Harad, Abs, and Al-Mahabishah. Agriculture, grazing, and fishing are the main activities of the population, as the governorate produces (6.8%) of the total production of crops in the Republic of Yemen. The most important crops there are fruits, vegetables, and grains. Beekeeping and fishing prevail in its coastal areas. Hajjah governorate is adjacent to the Saudi border, so Harad port is considered the most significant land port to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. There are some minerals in Hajjah governorate lands, the most important of which are gold, copper, nickel, cobalt, marble, feldspar, quartz, and zinc.



After Ansar Allah group (The Houthis) took control of the capital Sana'a by force of arms and overthrew the legitimate government at the end of December 2014, it extended its control over the northern governorates, including Hajjah governorate, except for the Hajour tribes in Kushar district. These tribes engaged in an armed conflict with the Houthi group in May 2011 that lasted for a whole year, in which many fell dead and were wounded on both sides. At that time, the Hajour tribes managed to repel the Houthi group. The war ended with a reconciliation between the two parties, and the tribes reserved the entire district of Kushar until January 20, 2019, when the Houthi group launched a violent attack on the Hajour tribes, in which all kinds of medium and heavy weapons were used. The war lasted for (51) days and ended with the Houthis taking complete control of the district. Therefore, Ansar Allah ended up controlling all districts of the governorate, except for the districts of Midi and Hayran which are controlled by the legitimate government.

The Houthi group committed a wide range of violations against civilians in all districts of the governorate, ranging from (killing, injury, recruitment of children, looting and destruction of public and private property, arrests, enforced disappearance, torture, planting mines, banning freedom of opinion

and expression and other violations that affected different categories of society, including women, children, and activists, and politicians). In addition, the Arab coalition committed a number of violations, especially in the border districts (such as Harad, Abs and Midi), which varied between killing, wounding and destroying public and private property.

The American Center for Justice (ACJ), through the field monitoring team in the governorate, monitored and documented a large number of violations during the period from January 2015 to December 2021. Through this report, the Center aims to shed light on the scale of violations committed against the civilians of Hajjah, inform the international and national public on the human rights situation in the governorate during the reporting period,⁽¹⁾ and limit violations and call for accountability for violators of human rights and achieve fair redress for victims.

(1) This report is specific to the violations in Hajjah governorate only, but it gives a picture and example for the rest of the northern governorates where the same violations are committed.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is the result of hard work carried out by the field research team of the American Center for Justice (ACJ), which was able to monitor and document many violations of international human rights law in Hajjah governorate, which affected large groups of civilians. The most prominent of these violations are: violations against the right to life and physical integrity and the right to Freedom, the destruction and looting of private and public property, violations of the right of childhood and women, violations of the right to education, committed by Ansar Allah (the Houthis), during the period between January 2015 and December 2021. In addition, the report includes violations of international humanitarian law committed by the Arab coalition forces during the same period, represented by killing, injury and destruction of public and private property. (ACJ) is very grateful to these researchers, for their brave and tireless work, which was carried out in the most difficult circumstances, and this report was not to see the light without their effort. We cannot mention their names in this report for security reasons.

Through this report, the American Center for Justice (ACJ) aims to shed light on the extent of violations committed against civilians in Hajjah and inform the local and international public about the human rights situation in the governorate during the reporting period. This is as an example for the rest of the governorates. The report also aims to limit violations, call for accountability for human rights violators, and claim fair redress for the victims.

This report relies on accurate data collected by a group of qualified and trained monitors during a scientific and methodological monitoring and documentation process. The monitors conducted a series of field visits, inspections and meetings and listened to many victims, their relatives, and witnesses. We were able to monitor and document many violations that we were able to access in (31) districts in the governorate.

THE REPORT IS DIVIDED INTO FIVE SECTIONS.

Section (I): The Violations of International Humanitarian Law by the Arab Coalition Forces

During the reporting period, the Center's team monitored more than (24) coalition airstrikes that did not take into account the rules of international humanitarian law of proportionality, military and humanitarian necessity, and discrimination. These raids caused the death and injury of dozens of civilians and the destruction of private and public property. This report include (3) of these cases as an example, in which (42) were killed, including (6) children, and (63) were injured, including (19) children.

Section (II): Violations of International Human Rights Law Committed by the Houthi Group

We demonstrate these violations in (11) items, as follows:

First: Extrajudicial killings: The report documented the direct killing of (164) civilians, including (15) women and (18) children. The report also documented the killing of (131) civilians due to the indiscriminate bombing of villages and cities, including (29) women and (25) children.

As for the injuries, the report documented (768) victims, including (462) injuries from indiscriminate shelling, (263) injuries from gunshot wounds, including (26) women and (58) children.

Second: Arbitrary Arrest and Enforced Disappearance: The report documented (2507) kidnapping cases in all governorate districts, including (1167) workers, (267) educators, (570) students, (236) military, (49) merchants, (76) employees, (56) notables, (7) Women, (57) children. With regard to violations related to enforced disappearance, the report documented (605) cases of enforced disappearance in different periods, (8) of whom are still kidnapped and forcibly disappeared since March 2019 until now.

Third: Torture and ill-treatment: The report documented (1352) violations of physical and psychological torture during detention and interrogation in several prisons in and outside the governorate.

Fourth: Detonation of Houses: The monitoring team documented (1804) houses that were targeted, (31) of which were blown up, (185) were looted and seized, (373) houses were broken into, searched and looted, (594) houses were bombed, (167) of which were completely destroyed and (426) were partially destroyed. In addition, (75) houses were looted, (26) houses were burned as a result of the bombing, and (2) houses were directly burned with gasoline.

Fifth: Planting Anti-Personnel Mines: The Center's team documented the killing of (34) civilians due to the planting of mines and explosive devices, including (4) women and (6) children, and (26) victims were injured in the districts of Harad, Midi, Abs, Hayran and Kushar.

Sixth: Assault on Public Property: The monitoring team documented (34) government facilities and headquarters that were seized by the Houthi group and turned into their own headquarters to carry out their various activities, and (15) government headquarters were completely destroyed and (19) were partially destroyed. With regard to religious, cultural and historical objects, the Monitoring Team documented (21) cases of violation, including (2) bombing, (6) converted to military sites, (12) cases that were seized for the activities of the Houthi group, and (1) case that was burned.

Seventh: Assault on Private Property: The field monitoring team documented (6,635) cases of looting, including (845) home furniture, (75) cars of various types and models. There were (45) looting and smashing trucks, (18) motorcycles, and (37) shops (13) dispensaries, clinics and pharmacies, (2) gas agencies, (72) electric generators of various sizes, (23) water generators, (2250) destroyed and controlled farms, (34) water pumps, (200) beehives, (25) solar panels, (12) water tanks.

Eighth: Forced Displacement: The monitoring team documented (3,118) families who were forcibly displaced out of Hajjah for fear of the Houthi authorities' oppression, with a total of (6,967) males (6,847) females, from the various districts of the governorate. In terms of internal displacement, the field monitoring team documented the displacement of (40,823) families, with the total of (28,4303) individuals from the districts of Kushar, Harad, Hayran, Midi, Abs, and Bakil Al-Mir, due to the military operations between the legitimate government and the Arab coalition on the one hand, and Ansar Allah (the Houthis) on the other hand.

Ninth: Preventing and Obstructing the Delivery of Humanitarian Aid: With regard to obstructing the delivery of humanitarian aid, seizing the aid and tampering with its distribution, the American Center for Justice (ACJ) team monitored (7,424) violations where the Houthi group distributed humanitarian aid among their fighters on the fronts, supervisors and all social figures provide service to them. In addition, the aid was reduced and fees were imposed on the beneficiaries of the under the name of supporting the war efforts by food convoys to the battlefronts on an ongoing basis.

Tenth: Attacking the Freedom of Opinion and Expression: (23) violations against media activists and (15) violations against artists and chanters were monitored, including kidnapping, imprisonment, breaking and confiscation of their musical instruments in several districts in the governorate.

Eleventh: Imposing Illegal Royalties and Levies on Citizens: The Monitoring team documented (327) campaign carried out by the Houthi group to collect money under different names. They have collected (857) different livestock. The monitoring team also documented that the group disposed of the funds collected in the name of zakat in their military operations. The funds amounted to one billion and 955 million and 135 thousand in (8) months from January until the end of August 2021.

Section (III): Violations against Children in Hajjah Governorate:

The (ACJ) team documented the recruitment of (5,974) children under the age of (15) by the Houthi group and then be pushed into the fighting fronts. (674) children were killed. With regard to the recruitment of children in sectarian summer centers, in 2021, (708) summer centers was opened for (42,200) students to be mobilized to the battlefronts. With regard to depriving children of education, the monitoring team documented the deprivation of (37,623) students from education at different levels of education in all districts of Hajjah.

Section (IV): Violations against Women

The field monitoring team documented (15) cases of killing of women by the Houthi group. Injuries amounted to (26), including (20) wounds by indiscriminate shelling, (4) wounds by gunshots, (2) wounds by a mine explosion. Moreover, the team documented (7) cases of kidnapping (6) abortions, (3) unsafe childbirths (in the open), (4) cases of beatings with the butts of guns and sticks, (96) cases of looting of private savings.

Section (V): Violations Related to the Educational Process

The field monitoring team documented (54) educational facilities in which students were denied to learn, including (5) schools were blown up, (39) schools were completely destroyed, (9) schools were partially destroyed, (36) schools were converted into weapons depots and Houthi headquarters.

The Houthi group has also contributed to suspending the salaries of (17,000) educators and teachers since the end of 2016 until now, forcing (2045) teachers and educators to attend their sectarian cultural courses, collecting tuition fees from (2,334) from students. The Houthi group has also changed the names of (31) schools in the governorate to the names of leaders glorified by the group. (1,123) school assemblies were used to mobilize children to the battlefronts, exposing them to killing and injury. Moreover, students were obligated to chant the slogan "Al-Sarkha", which is a sectarian slogan that is not compatible with the national culture of the community.

The report concluded with the findings and recommendations to the Houthi group, the legitimate government, the Arab coalition and the international community.

THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The Republic of Yemen has ratified the Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War issued in 1949. It is also a party to (53) international conventions, charters and global declarations, and (5) additional protocols attached, including (20) conventions, declarations and protocols related to international humanitarian law. Yemen is also bound by the rules of customary international humanitarian law without the need for formal accession to those rules set by the International Committee of the Red Cross. Because the Republic of Yemen has ratified these conventions, it is obligated to provide protection for the civilian population and the obligation to respect the principles of human rights and international humanitarian law, and the Convention on the Protection of All Persons from enforced disappearance. Therefore, all parties to the conflict in Yemen, including irregular armed groups, must abide by the principles stated in the agreements ratified by the state, and apply them in behavior to all principles and rules of international humanitarian law, including the principle of distinction and proportionality, military necessity, and the protection of civilians and civilian objects from any assault.

The war in Yemen is described as a non-international conflict, and the resolutions issued by the United Nations Security Council, including Resolution (2216) refer to that description. Among the treaties and agreements governing the issue of non-international armed conflict, and the applicable international rules, the Houthi group, as an armed group, has seized control of the authority in Yemen illegally, and it controls Yemeni governorates, including the capital, Sana'a, and Hajjah. Therefore, the Houthi group has become bound by all agreements ratified by Yemen, and legally responsible for all human rights violations in its areas of control.

METHODOLOGY

The American Center for Justice (ACJ) affirms its full commitment to the applicable methodology as international standards, the most important of which are transparency, independence, impartiality, objectivity, professionalism and confidentiality, and in accordance with the basic principles for which the center was established. In this qualitative report, ACJ was keen to monitor and clarify the violations committed against civilians in Hajjah governorate as they were subjected to massive human rights violations during the period of Houthi control of the governorate from the beginning of 2015 until the end of December 2021. Such violations were accessed by the monitoring team in (31) districts. The Center monitors in all districts conducted field visits, interviews with victims and their families,⁽¹⁾ listened to direct whistleblowers and testimonies of witnesses, and conducted field inspections in some cases.⁽²⁾

(1) (26) documents were obtained including medical reports, death certificates, administrative decisions and personal documents of the victims.

(2) The Center recorded hearings for (235) victims and a victim's relative.

SECTION (I): VIOLATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW BY THE ARAB COALITION FORCES

Since the intervention of the Arab coalition in Yemen at the end of March 2015, along with the legitimate government, Hajarah governorate has witnessed several incidents of bombing by the Arab coalition aircraft. Dozens of civilians were killed and wounded and great damage was caused to private and public properties. The American Center for Justice (ACJ) monitored (20) incidents, (3) of which is mentioned in our report, in which the rules of international humanitarian law were violated, as a result of which (42) were killed, including (6) children, and (63) were injured, including (19) children.

Incident 1: Abs Hospital, Abs District

At 3:45 pm, on Monday, August 15, 2016, the Arab coalition aircraft bombed the rural hospital in Abs district, which was operated by Doctors Without Borders. The airstrike resulted in the killing of (10) civilians and wounding of (16), including (2) children.

Table (1) shows the names of the victims of the airstrike on Doctors Without Borders hospital in Abs district

No.	Name	Sex	Age	The reason for being in the hospital at the moment of the incident	Victim's Condition
1	Abdullah Shouei Mostabani	Male	37	Receiving treatment in the hospital	deceased
2	Ali Hilal	Male	55	Receiving treatment in the hospital	deceased
3	Ismail Ahmed Zayed	Male	25	Receiving treatment in the hospital	deceased
4	Ahmed Mohamed Hirani	Male	28	Receiving treatment in the hospital	deceased
5	Ayman Issa Bakri	Male	20	Receiving treatment in the hospital	deceased
6	Ali Mohamed Mohtari	Male	32	Receiving treatment in the hospital	deceased
7	Ali Mohamed Adabi	Male	20	Receiving treatment in the hospital	deceased
8	Abdul Karim Al-Hakimi	Male	35	employee at Doctors Without Borders	deceased
9	Marcel Yahya Hindi	Female	18	Receiving treatment in the hospital	deceased
10	Muhammad Ali Hilal	Male	30	Receiving treatment in the hospital	deceased
11	Khaled Al-Sharabi	Male	32	Receiving treatment in the hospital	Injured
12	Mohammed Abdo Ahmed Naqa	Male	22	Receiving treatment in the hospital	Injured
13	Muhammad Ali Muhammad Darm	Male	38	Receiving treatment in the hospital	Injured
14	Ali Ibrahim Dawali	Male	30	Receiving treatment in the hospital	Injured
15	Moaz Mohamed Ali Darm	Child	14	Receiving treatment in the hospital	Injured
16	Adel Mohamed Mohtari	Child	12	Receiving treatment in the hospital	Injured
17	Wael Al Samei	Male	30	employee at Doctors Without Borders	Injured
18	Mahmoud Al-Samei	Male	35	employee at Doctors Without Borders	Injured
19	Ammar Al-Ghuwaidi	Male	35	Receiving treatment in the hospital	Injured
20	Walid Al Alimi	Male	38	Receiving treatment in the hospital	Injured
21	Ibrahim Mohammed Petri	Male	37	Receiving treatment in the hospital	Injured
22	Mzallan Mohammed Khawamel	Male	40	Receiving treatment in the hospital	Injured
23	Abdo Muhammad is famous	Male	30	Receiving treatment in the hospital	Injured
24	Mohammed Abdullah Jaidi	Male	38	Receiving treatment in the hospital	Injured
25	Zahra Ahmed Mohamed Amer	Female	25	Receiving treatment in the hospital	Injured
26	Zahr Muhammad Ali Hindi	Male	25	Receiving treatment in the hospital	Injured

Incident 2: the wedding of Al-Masabi Family... Bani Qais District

At 9:40 pm, on Sunday evening, on April 22, 2018, the coalition aircraft bombed a wedding ceremony tent in the village of Al-Raqi, Roub' Masoud sub-district, Bani Qais district. After completing the wedding ceremony of the groom, Jaafar Yahya Al-Masabi, and the guests moved to the tent, everyone was surprised by the low-flying sound of the aircraft, followed by a direct missile strike that landed directly in the middle of the tent. The strike caused the death of (18) people, including (6) children, and the injury of (35) people, including (17) children. (2) Children were permanently disabled due to the amputation of their limbs. The rest of the injuries varied from first and second-degree burns.

Table (2) shows the names of the dead from the airstrike on the wedding of Al-Masabi Family

No.	Name	Sex	Age	No.	Name	Sex	Age
1	Ali Shoui Refaei	Male	50	10	Khalil Refaei	Male	18
2	Dahbash Refaei	Male	18	11	Ibrahim Refaei	Child	15
3	Hashem Refaei	Child	10	12	Hamidi Shoei Refaei	Male	30
4	Saleh Yahya Refaei	Male	50	13	Yahya Saleh Refaei	Male	22
5	Khaled Refaei	Child	12	14	Mohamed Refaei	Male	20
6	Akram Hamdi Refaei	Child	13	15	Majed Madbai Al-Masabi	Male	25
7	Mohammed Hassan Al-Masabi	Male	30	16	Sakhr Saleh Al-Musabi	Child	10
8	Hamdi Aitan Sweed	Child	12	17	Ammar Ragab Yahya	Male	33
9	Two charred corpse		50	18	Two charred corpse		18

Incident 3: the bombing of the Al-Sham Water Factory in Hajjah by the Coalition Aircraft

The incident is summed up as follows: at 4:00 am, on August 30, 2015 the coalition aircraft bombed the Al-Sham Mineral Water Factory in Hajjah, which caused the death of (14) workers in the factory, the injury of (12) others, and the total destruction of the factory owned by Ibrahim Mohammed Al-Zoum.

Table (3) shows the names of those killed in the air raid on the Sham Water Factory in Hajjah City

No.	Name	Sex	Age	No.	Name	Sex	Age
1	Abdullah Hadi Al-Zum	Male	30	8	Hassan Mohamed Shabeen	Male	25
2	Omar Muhammed Labina	Male	25	9	Hashed Ali Hashed	Child	13
3	Mohamed Ibrahim Labineh	Male	24	10	Ahmed Hassan Gelhouf	Male	37
4	Abdo Mohamed Hassan	Male	24	11	Mohammed Hamad Al-Rasai	Male	35
5	Ahmed Ibrahim Hashed	Child	13	12	Hisham Ali Makin	Male	28
6	Ali Shami Hashid	Male	42	13	Walid Mohamed Ibrahim	Male	20
7	Ali Mohamed Debish	Child	17	14	Ahmed Ali Shabeen	Child	15

02

SECTION (II):

*Violations of the International
Human Rights Law by the Houthi
Group*

FIRST: EXTRAJUDICIAL KILLINGS

The third paragraph of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights stipulates the right to life, liberty, dignity and security of the person, as well as the rules of international humanitarian law as an inalienable right under any circumstance. The international charter on civil and political human rights affirms the right to life. Yemeni laws also prohibit all extrajudicial, arbitrary, and summary executions. Exceptional cases, including a state of war or threat of war, political instability or the declaration of a state of emergency, may not be invoked.

These crimes are subject to the provisions of the Yemeni Crimes and Penalties Law No. 12 of 1994, as intentional killings are criminalized according to the text of Article (243) of the law. Since the armed Houthi movement extended its authority over Hajjah Governorate in 2015, the governorate's districts have witnessed a large number of extrajudicial killings summarized as follows:

The field monitoring team investigated a number of direct killings, whether by direct gunfire or by snipers, and according to the databases that the Center relied on based on field documentation, the number of victims who were killed is (164) civilians, including (15) women, (18) children.

The Distribution of Direct Killing Victims by Year

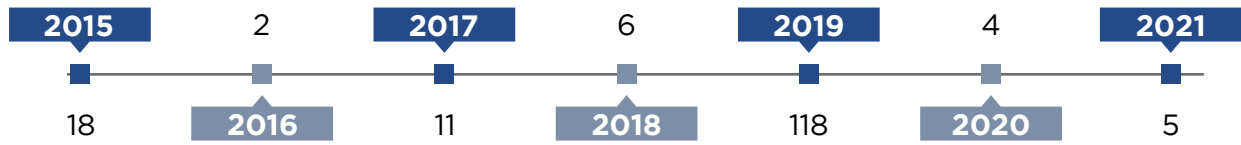
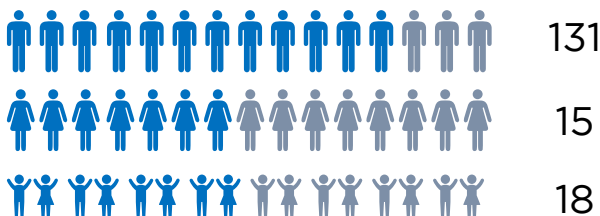


Table shows the direct killing of victims by district, gender and categories

District	Men	Women	Children	Total
Kushar	92	12	14	118
Qarah	2			2
Ash Shahil	2			2
Hajjah City	10		2	12
Abs	3	1	1	5
Sharas	4			4
Ash Shaghadirah	3		1	4
Bani Qa'is	2			2
Ku'aydinah	2			2
Mustaba	2			2
Harad	3			3
Mabyan	2	2		4
Al Jamimah	1			1
Hayran	3			3
Total	131	15	18	164



THE DIRECT KILLING OF VICTIMS BY DISTRICT, GENDER AND CATEGORIES

EXAMPLES AND INCIDENTS OF DIRECT KILLING CASES:

1- The killing of Adel Saleh Hammoud Abu Hayja and His Father.... Sharas District

On Tuesday, May 5, 2015, Adel Saleh Hamoud Abu Haija, 22, like other residents of Shars district, staged a peaceful protest to demand the improvement of public services after the deteriorating conditions and the lack of services in the district following the Houthi group's control of the district. During the protest, a security campaign arrived from the provincial capital, led by the Houthi leader, Mohammed Saghir Selba, and fired live and direct bullets at the peaceful demonstrators. A bullet hit the victim, Adel in the thigh and he fell to the ground, while his father was in the market. After hearing the shooting of live bullets, his father went to the scene of the peaceful protest in Shars market searching of his son. As he arrived at the scene of the incident, he saw his son lying on the ground covered in his blood. When he wanted to hug him, the Houthi gunmen did not give him a chance and shot him with a number of gunshots. The father fell unconscious on the ground next to his son. They both were taken to the Republican Hospital in Hajjah city to die together after three days of incident.

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As he arrived at the scene of the incident, he saw his son lying on the ground covered in his blood. When he wanted to hug him, the Houthi gunmen did not give him a chance and shot him with a number of gunshots



2- The incident of the killing of Mohammed Abdo Ali Wabel.... Mubin District

On Friday, August 7, 2015, armed elements affiliated with the Houthi group in the district of Kahlan Afar killed the 42-year-old educator, Mohammed Abdo Wabil, in Wadi Khaifa, in the entrance to his village, Beit Wabil, Mabyan district, while he was returning with his motorcycle from Al-Aman market. They hit him in the head with a rifle, and then started shooting him with live bullets from their rifles until he died, and they fled towards Al-Aman market and left the car at the crime scene. Then a police vehicle, affiliated with Abu Ahmed Muziger, the supervisor of the Houthis, in the Najrah district, approached them and drove them off to the city of Hajjah.



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They hit him in the head with a rifle, and then started shooting him with live bullets from their rifles until he died

3- The Killing of Mohammed Nasir Mohsen Mosawi, 46, Hajjah City District

On Wednesday, December 13, 2017, the victim went out at 12:00 pm looking for his son, who was late for home. As he arrived at the paved road in Al-Hilla neighborhood in Hajjah, near his home, the city was crowded with military vehicles led by the Houthi leader Ammar Al-Qadami in what was known as the December 2017 uprising.⁽¹⁾ A military vehicle armed with weapons and fighters approached the victim. The Houthi leader, Gibran Mahmoud Wahban, shouted, “This is a mercenary of the aggression, shoot him”. They fired several bullets at him that penetrated his body. Then they tied his feet to the vehicle and dragged him about (300) meters to the vicinity of Luqman Mosque and left his body on the asphalt road and prevented people from approaching him or taking his corpse. People were told to “leave his corpse to be eaten by dogs as he is a mercenary of the aggression”. His corpse was left there until the middle of the second day. After mediation, his corpse was taken to the hospital where they refused to issue a death certificate. Then, they ordered his burial and be limited to his relatives only.



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The Houthi leader, Gibran Mahmoud Wahban, shouted, “This is a mercenary of the aggression, shoot him”. They fired several bullets at him that penetrated his body

(1) The December uprising led by former President Saleh in Sana'a in early December 2017 against the Houthi group and ended with his death at the hands of the group, and the group has abused his followers in many governorates and arrested many of them.

B. Murder under Torture

The center's field monitoring team documented (11) deaths of civilians who were kidnapped by the Houthi group from the governorate and subjected to various types of torture until death.

Table shows victims of torture until death

No.	Name	District	Date of Kidnapping	Date of Death	Death Place
1	Yasser Issa Al-Nashiri	Ku'aydinah	15/12/2015	17/8/2016	Habra Prison
2	Jamil Hassan Ahmed Al-Omeisy	Wadhrah	19/9/2016	18/12/2016	political security in Hajjah
3	Masoud Yahya Masoud Al Bukaili	Bakil Al Mir	23/9/2016	24/7/2017	Political Security in Sana'a
4	Ahmed Mohamed Hassan Allan	Ku'aydinah	1/2/2018	4/3/2018	Political Security in Abs
5	Yahya Hussein Moadab	Mustaba	12/1/2017	11/3/2018	Political Security Prison in Hajjah
6	Mohammed Mahmoud Mosaad Al-Emad	Al Jamimah	6/4/2018	28/4/2018	Political Security Prison in Hajjah
7	Mutarad Mohammed Abu Salem	Hajjah	5/5/2018	5/9/2018	Political Security Prison in Hodeidah
8	Zaid Ahmed Nasser Al-Namsha	Kushar	6/3/2019	3/5/2019	Al-Thawra Reserve Prison
9	Yahya Hadi Saleh Al-Namsha	Kushar	14/3/2019	5/5/2019	political security prison in Amran
10	Hamas Rajeh Ali Siraj	Al Jamimah	1/1/2019	27/4/2019	Political Security in Sana'a
11	Mohammed Abdullah Mohsen Salba	Bani Al Awam	27/8/2020		A private prison in Hajjah



Examples of Cases of Torture to Death:

1- Yasser Issa Ahmed Al-Nashiri, Ku'aydinah District

The incident is summarized as follows: according to a report submitted by (S.A. A.), a relative of the victim, that 22-year-old Issa Ahmed Al-Nashiri, a student at Hadhramaut University majoring in petroleum engineering, was kidnapped from Al-Hatrash security checkpoint of the Houthis, located in the north of Sana'a governorate while returning from Hadramout. He was charged with his affiliation with the popular resistance. The victim remained disappeared for (4) months and his family did not know anything about him. After searching for him in most prisons in Sana'a, he was found in Habra Reserve Prison. His family was able to visit him and he was in good health and did not complain to them of any pain or illness he suffered during the period of his detention. However, in the second visit after (5) months of their first visit at the same prison, his family found him in a state of complete paralysis, unable to move. They were severely shocked of his very critical health condition. Then, the prison administration transferred him to Al-Quds Hospital, where he remained for 3 months and his condition did not improve, but rather worsened day after day. The Houthi group was forced to communicate with his family and request them to bring a commercial guarantee for his release. However, his family could not provide them with that guarantee, so the group was satisfied with the guarantee for attendance to release him. On the 9th of Ramadan 1436 AH, he was received by his family and transferred to the University of Science and Technology Hospital. The victim remained in the hospital for a whole month, and he underwent several examinations and x-rays. These medical reports indicated that he did not suffer from cancerous tumors. Rather, they confirmed that the tumors appearing on his body were caused by blows and electric shocks to his head resulting in suppurations in the brain, and he died immediately.

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after (5) months of their first visit at the same prison, his family found him in a state of complete paralysis, unable to move. They were severely shocked of his very critical health condition



2- Mohammed Abdullah Mohsen Salba, 40, Bani Al-Awam District

Armed elements of the Houthi group, led by Ismail Fadhel, kidnapped the victim on Thursday, August 27, 2020, at 7:00 pm while returning to his home in Hajjah, west of the Hoora neighborhood. An armed group, led by Ismail Fadil and five others, including Abdul Qadir Al-Naimi, intercepted him in front of the Hoora Sports Stadium. He was caught, blindfolded, and transferred in a Hilux car to the Political Security building, where he remained for three days, subjected to various types of torture. On the third day, they transferred him to a private house, which the Houthi group turned into a prison and torture center for its opponents. As soon as the victim arrived at the place of detention, he was tortured and prevented from eating, drinking and sleeping for two days, until he was close to death. Then they cut the veins of his hands, feet and neck and left him to bleed until he died.

The Center’s field monitoring team obtained a copy of the forensic doctor’s report, in which it confirmed that the victim had suffered several injuries, including various cut wounds in his hands and feet, which led to his death.

3- Mohammed Mahmoud Musa’ad Al-Imad, 34, Al-Jumaymah District

A relative of the victim (M.M.N.A.) told the ACJ team that on Friday, April 6, 2018, the victim refused to chant the Houthis’ slogan in the Al-Qalaa Mosque. Therefore, the preacher of the mosque, the leader of the Houthi movement, Khaled Al-Nuaimi, responded by saying, “The respond will come to you today”, which has already happened. The victim’s family was surprised by the presence of armed men at the door of his house asking him to come to the Political Security. They



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As soon as the victim arrived at the place of detention, he was tortured and prevented from eating, drinking and sleeping for two days, until he was close to death



arrested him and put him in the Political Security prison. He was deprived of visitation and subjected to the most severe forms of torture. On Friday, April 28, 2018, three weeks after his arrest, his family was surprised when they received a call by the Houthis telling them to come to receive the body of their son and that he had died by hanging. When examining his body, several fractures were found in one of his hands and ribs. His family was threatened not to escalate the situation and to bury the victim.

The organization's field monitoring team obtained a death certificate from the Republican Hospital in the governorate stating that the victim had died in the Political Security building.

Motarad Mohammed Abu Salem, 26, Hajjah District

On Saturday, May 5, 2018, the victim was kidnapped from a hotel in Hodeidah. He was taken to an unknown destination and was prevented from communicating with his family. Despite the search for him by his family, no information was obtained regarding the location, circumstances, reason for his arrest and his health condition. On September 5, 2018, his family received a call from the Houthi group informing them of his death. After following up and knowing the details of the incident, it was found out that he was subjected to physical torture as seen on his body. His family refused to receive his body since then. On December 2021, the family received the body and carried out the burial but refused to hold any funeral ceremonies for their son.



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April 28, 2018, three weeks after his arrest, his family was surprised when they received a call by the Houthis telling them to come to receive the body of their son and that he had died by hanging.



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After following up and knowing the details of the incident, it was found out that he was subjected to physical torture as seen on his body. His family refused to receive his body since then.

C: Killing as a result of indiscriminate bombing

The field monitoring team verified the killing of (131) civilians in Hajjah, including (29) women and (25) children as a result of the indiscriminate bombing of the Houthi group on villages populated by civilians, or because of the placement of missile platforms, the storage of weapons and the creation of camps in those villages.

info shows killings as a result of the indiscriminate bombing of villages and districts during the past years

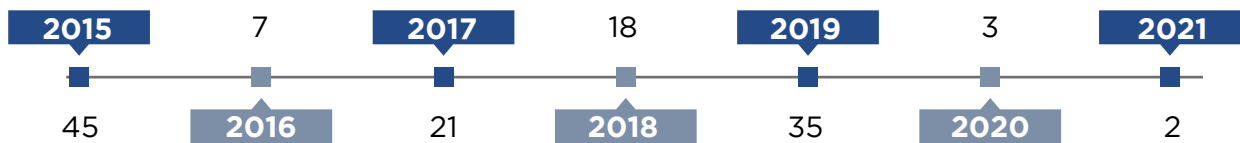
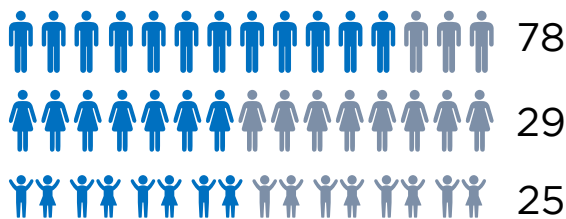


Table (8) shows killings as a result of indiscriminate shelling and human shields by district and gender

District	Men	Women	Children	Total
Kushar	12	12	12	36
Hayran	25	5	4	34
Harad	15	5	4	23
Midi	13	3	2	18
Abs	14	4	3	20
Total	78	29	25	131



SECOND: ARBITRARY ARRESTS AND ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE

A: Kidnapping and Arbitrary Detention

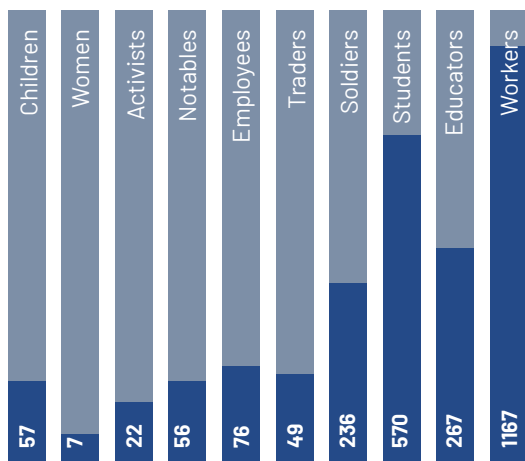
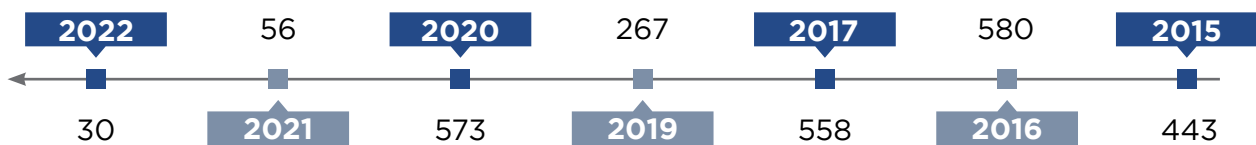
Protecting people from kidnapping, detention and arrest is a natural right required by all local and international conventions and norms. Arresting people without a concrete charge is a violation of all norms, laws and rules of international humanitarian law. Article (9) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights stipulates that no one may be arbitrarily arrested, detained or exiled, which was also confirmed by Article (9) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The field monitoring team documented (2507) cases of kidnapping and arbitrary arrest during the period from January 2015 to December 2021, including various groups and segments of society distributed among all the governorate's (31) districts in varying numbers. (189) individuals are still abducted in the prisons of the Houthi group so far.

Table shows the kidnapping victims by district

No.	District	Number of Abductees	No.	District	Number of Abductees	No.	District	Number of Abductees
1	Aslem	45	12	Bani Al Awam	68	23	Kuhlan Affar	140
2	Aflah Ash-Sham	52	13	Bani Qa'is	56	24	Kushar	234
3	Aflah Al Yaman	49	14	Hajjah	103	25	Ku'aydinah	140
4	Al Jamimah	112	15	Harad	43	26	Mabyan	159
5	Ash Shahil	44	16	Hayran	23	27	Mustaba	59
6	Ash Shaghadirah	63	17	Khayran	112	28	Midi	23
7	Al Mahabishah	51	18	Sharas	44	29	Najrah	23
8	Hajjah City	160	19	Abs	98	30	Washhah	102
9	Al Maghrabah	105	20	Qarah	34	31	Wadhras	58
10	Al Miftah	37	21	Qafil Shamer	86			
11	Bakil Al Mir	98	22	Kuhlan Ash Sharaf	86			
Total		2507						

Infograph shows of kidnapping victims by year



2,507
 TABLE SHOWS KIDNAPPING
 VICTIMS BY CATEGORIES



EXAMPLES OF KIDNAPPING AND ARBITRARY ARRESTS:

Mohammed Abdullah Radwa, Ku'aydinah District

Mr. Mohammed tells the story of his kidnapping and his suffering in the Houthi prison:

"On Sunday, October 25, 2015, my phone rang, and the caller was a person named (Abu Hashem), the security official of Ku'aydinah district. He asked me to meet him at the village mosque. Upon my arrival, I was taken in a Hilux car to Abs district. They took me to the headquarters of the Yamani Charitable Foundation, which they had robbed and turned into a place of detention for their opponents. I stayed there until after the evening prayer. Then I was taken with others to Hajjah, the governorate center. They took us to a detention room in a prison near midnight, and it was a narrow room with no windows at all. They took us to that place, and we were surprised that there were people inside it, who were like ours. The next day, after the evening prayer, we were handcuffed and taken in another car to (Sana'a), to the notorious detention center (Habra). I was interrogated for about seventy hours in eight nights. I was taken from the ward after the afternoon prayer and brought back before dawn in a situation that is difficult for me to explain. I stayed in (Habra) prison for three years and eight months, during which I witnessed various kinds of torture, and suffered from torture, diseases and enforced disappearance. I was transferred to the central prison, and on Thursday, November 21, 2019, I was released through a single exchange deal, which was a bleak stage in which I was subjected to the most severe cases of abuse and torture. I got out of the prison after spending four years, two months and ten days there. Do not ask me about the difficulty and cruelty of that period, because once you are detained by the Houthi group, that means all kinds of scourge, destruction and abuse."



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Do not ask me about the difficulty and cruelty of that period, because once you are detained by the Houthi group, that means all kinds of scourge, destruction and abuse.”

Victim / Abdullah Ahmed Ahmed Al-Shanafi, 43, Kushar Districta

Abdullah is a student in the Department of Business Administration. He is married and has five children. On November 27, 2017, while the victim was in a hotel in Dhamar, accompanied by his wife and children, an armed group affiliated with the Houthi group stormed the hotel and arrested him by force, indifferent to the intimidation and screaming of his children and the pleas of his wife, and took him to an unknown destination.

Abdullah remained in Houthi prisons for two years, where he was subjected to various types of physical and psychological torture, which caused him quadriplegia.

On Thursday, September 28, 2019, Abdullah arrived in the city of Marib from the Houthi prison in Sana'a, unable to move and speak, artificially breathing, being fed through tubes, and in a clinical death condition except for his eyes, due to the nature of the brutal Houthi torture he was subjected to. Abdullah continued to receive treatment in the Republic of Egypt for two years from Nov. 14, 2019 to Nov. 4, 2021, and his health condition did not improve except for sitting in a wheelchair to return to the city of Marib.

The Kidnapping of Hafez and Ali Mohammed Al-Junaid, Abs District

Mohammed Al-Junaid reported to the Center's team that his two brothers (Hafez, 25 years old and Ali 20 years old) had been kidnapped on March 26, 2019 from the security checkpoint of the Houthi group in the city of Radaa, known as (Abu Hashem point). They both were taken to a detention camp in the same city, where they remained for two months. Their family knew nothing about them, and they were not allowed to communicate with the family. They were subjected to various types of physical torture, including beating, punching, pulling the hair of the head, beating with wooden and iron sticks, as well as psychological torture, such as cursing and shouting with obscene words. After that, they

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Abdullah remained in Houthi prisons for two years, where he was subjected to various types of physical and psychological torture, which caused him quadriplegia.



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They both were taken to a detention camp in the same city, where they remained for two months. Their family knew nothing about them, and they were not allowed to communicate with the family.

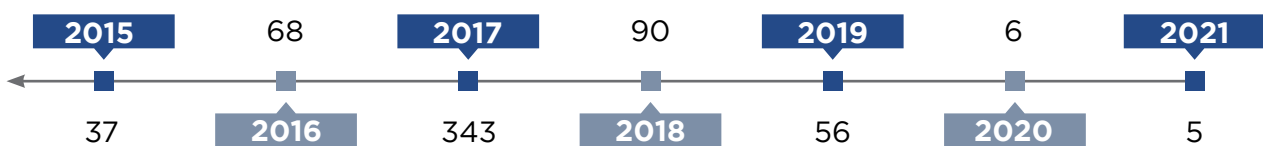
were transferred to another prison in Amran governorate, while continuing the physical and psychological torture. Then they were transferred to the central prison in Hajjah governorate. They remained in prison for three months, and then a local mediation from the district intervened to release them on November 28, 2019 in exchange for a ransom of two million Yemeni riyals.⁽¹⁾

B. Enforced Disappearance

Enforced disappearance is defined in Article (2) of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED) as “the arrest, detention, abduction or any other form of deprivation of liberty by agents of the State or by persons or groups of persons acting with the authorization, support or acquiescence of the State, followed by a refusal to acknowledge the deprivation of liberty or by concealment of the fate or whereabouts of the disappeared person, which place such a person outside the protection of the law.”

The Houthi group was not satisfied with kidnapping and arbitrary arrest, but the matter went beyond the issue of enforced disappearance. The report documents (605) victims subjected to enforced disappearance for different periods. The victims’ families live in a state of severe and continuous psychological pain, especially with the absence of any trace of the fate of their relatives, which opened the door for the families to pay sums of money to Houthi leaders to give them information about their relatives. There are (8) detainees whose fates are still unknown since their kidnapping in 2019 until this writing.

Infograph shows victims of enforced disappearance by year



(1) Leaders of the Houthi group have been making financial gains from the detainees in their prisons, as a certain amount of money is determined in exchange for the release of any detainee based on their financial and social status.

Table shows victims of enforced disappearance by type and categories

District	Workers	Educators	Soldiers	Students	Activists	Total
Kushar	12	18	5	8	0	43
Hajjah City	8	9	6	9	3	35
Mabyan	6	9	3	6	0	24
Abs	8	15	6	12	3	44
Al Mahabishah	4	5	3	4	2	18
QafI Shamer	7	6	3	6	1	23
Ash Shail	3	5	2	3	1	14
Washhah	6	7	4	5	1	23
Kuhlan Affar	7	12	5	5	2	31
Sharas	4	5	4	2	1	15
Ash Shaghadirah	5	6	4	3	0	18
Kuhlan Ash Sharaf	5	6	4	5	2	22
Aflah Ash-Sham	8	9	5	8	1	31
Aflah Al Yaman	2	3	2	2	1	10
Bakil Al Mir	3	4	3	4	0	14
Wadhrah	3	5	3	3	0	14
Al Jamimah	8	7	8	5	0	28
Al Maghrabah	7	9	9	7	0	32
Khayran	7	8	5	5	0	25
Harad	3	4	2	3	0	11
Hajjah	6	7	6	6	2	27
Bani Qa'is	3	4	3	3	0	13
Qarah	2	3	2	2	0	11
Aslem	3	4	2	3	0	12
Harad	3	3	2	3	0	11
Ku'aydinah	6	10	5	7	2	30
Mustaba	3	3	3	4	0	14
Najrah	3	4	2	3	0	12
Total	145	190	111	136	22	605

EXAMPLES OF ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE

1- Yahya Qassem Rayban, 41, Koshar District

Hafez Rayban, the victim's brother, stated that his brother works as an educator and was kidnapped by one of the Houthi armed group's checkpoints established after the group invaded Koshar district in March 2019. He was taken while he was trying to leave the district to escape the group's oppression. He was among those who left the district on Monday, March 11, 2019, until he reached one of the Houthi security checkpoints in the district and was kidnapped and taken to an unknown destination. Since then until now, his fate is still unknown (nearly three years). " This made our family live in a state of severe psychological pain which is met by the Houthis' refusal and insistence not to disclose the location of his abduction and to give information about his health condition or to allow him to communicate with us, or allow us to visit him and check on his health", said the brother.



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He was taken while he was trying to leave the district to escape the group's oppression. He was among those who left the district on Monday, March 11, 2019, until he reached one of the Houthi security checkpoints in the district and was kidnapped and taken to an unknown destination.

2- Ali Hizam Fallat, 47, Kushar District

Abdo Hizam Fallat, brother of the victim, stated that after the Houthi group was able to extend its control over the district of Kushar (Hajour) on March 7, 2019, it kidnapped his brother from the district and hid him since then. His family does not know anything about his fate until now.



”

For more than three years, his father has been kidnapped and forcibly disappeared, and they do not know his fate, whether he is alive or dead,

3- Mohammed Ali Abdullah Al-Hadi, 47, Kushar District

Hamza Al-Hadi, son of the victim, stated that the Houthi group kidnapped his father on March 7, 2019 from the district of Kushar after they managed to invade and take control of the district. For more than three years, his father has been kidnapped and forcibly disappeared, and they do not know his fate, whether he is alive or dead, in flagrant violation of the most basic human rights of the detainee guaranteed in the constitution, Yemeni law and international treaties.



4- Ahmed Mohammed Al-Zakari (Abu Muslim), 51, Kushar District

A relative of the victim (Y. Q. M.) reported that the victim was kidnapped from his home on March 10, 2019 by the armed Houthi movement during its control of the district of Kushar (Hajour) in March 2019. Since then until now, his fate is unknown.

THIRD: TORTURE AND ILL-TREATMENT

Article (48/b) of the Yemeni constitution stipulates that physical or psychological torture or coercion of confession is prohibited during investigations. Article (5) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article (1) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights stipulate “the prevention of torture and other forms of abuse.”⁽¹⁾

(1) Paragraph (b) of Article 1 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment states, “No exceptional circumstances whatsoever may be invoked, whether such circumstances are a state of war or a threat of war or internal political instability or any other public emergency as a justification for torture.”

also a crime against humanity, as stipulated in Article (7) of the Statute of the International Criminal Court.⁽¹⁾ The field team of the American Center for Justice (ACJ) monitored (1,352) cases of physical and psychological torture to which detainees and abductees from the governorate were subjected to in the Houthi prisons during the reporting period. The team met with (123) who were released from prisons affiliated with the Houthi group, and held several hearings for the victims who mentioned that they were subjected to various methods of physical and psychological torture, including the following:

1. Beating with different tools such as wooden and iron sticks, rifle butts and wires.
2. Electrocuting, mock executions, and illusion that the air forces bombed the detention centers.
3. Punching the eyes, slapping the face and ears, and spraying with cold water.
4. Covering the eyes and pulling them hard and taking fingerprint by force on blank paper.
5. Kicking on all parts of the body, hitting the head against the wall, and pulling the hair hard.
6. Financial extortion of the families of the victims in exchange for their release.
7. Putting out cigarette butts in the nose and in some sensitive parts of the body.
8. Setting fire to bottles of mineral water and melting them on the bodies of the victims.
9. Continuing the investigation for long periods and deprivation of sleep, food and toilets.
10. Changing the position of the body (hanging the legs up and the head down) and leaving it hanging for long hours.
11. Conceiving the victims that their families are with the investigators to increase the psychological torture of the prisoners.
12. Denial of contact with the families and health care.
13. Insulting and cursing in obscene and bad words and affixing accusations of treason and conspiracy against the regime in the country.

(1) It states: "Torture is a crime against humanity when it is committed as part of a widespread attack against any civilians population with the prior knowledge of the attack."

Infograph shows cases of Torture of Abductees in Houthi Prisons

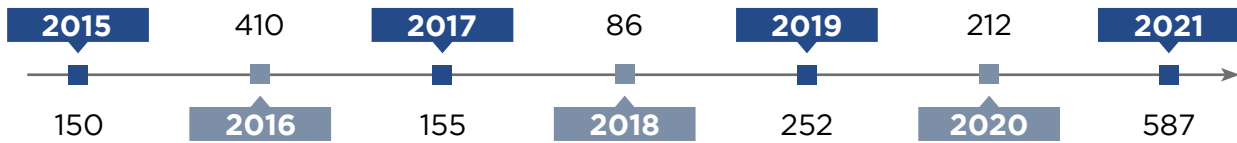
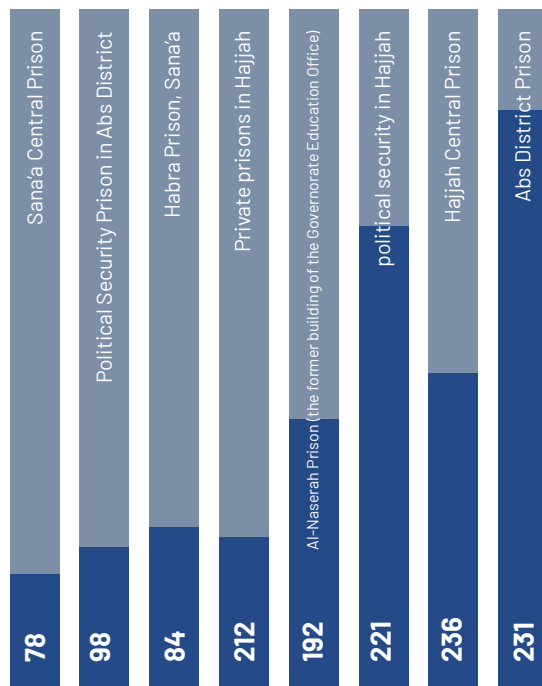


Table shows the torture cases by the geographical location of prisons

The Prison	Number of Cases
Abs District Prison	231
Hajjah Central Prison	236
political security in Hajjah	221
Al-Naserah Prison (the former building of the Governorate Education Office)	192
Private prisons in Hajjah	212
Habra Prison, Sana'a	84
Political Security Prison in Abs District	98
Sana'a Central Prison	78
Total	1352



1,352

THE TORTURE CASES BY THE GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF PRISONS

EXAMPLES OF TORTURE AND ILL-TREATMENT

Omar Mohammed Al-Junaid, 33, Abs district

Muhammad Al-Junaid, brother of the victim, stated that his brother Omar was kidnapped on March 26, 2019 at the notorious Radaa checkpoint known as (Abu Hashem) and was taken to a prison in Al-Bayda governorate, Radaa city, for two months. There, he was subjected to various types of physical and psychological torture. After that, he was transferred to a prison in Amran governorate where he remained for three months, then was transferred to the Political Security Prison in Hajjah governorate. He was subjected to the most horrific forms of physical and psychological torture and was placed in a solitary cell where he used to pee and poop in his cell for a week. Moreover, he was beaten with wooden and iron sticks, electrocuted, punched in the face, and was beaten in most of his body.

He remained in prison for a year and two months. After local mediation, he was released on November 1, 2020, arriving in the Ma'rib governorate bedridden, unable to move his lower limbs (legs), and his health condition was presented to the Marib General Hospital Authority and several hospitals in Mukalla. His health condition was diagnosed as he suffers from a tumor pressing on the spinal cord, which led to paralysis in the lower limbs (legs), where three vertebrae began to erode. After that, he underwent a surgery at the Marib General Hospital Authority. He is still in a state of paralysis of the lower extremities and is unable to standing or moving until this writing.

The Center's team obtained a copy of the medical report issued by the Marib General Hospital Authority, diagnosing his health condition and proving that the victim was exposed to pressure on the spinal cord.



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he was beaten with wooden and iron sticks, electrocuted, punched in the face, and was beaten in most of his body.



2- Majed Hassan Abdullah Sinan, 22, Mabyan District

The victim tells the story of his kidnapping and torture to the Center’s team by saying, “In March 2016, while I was on my travels to Seiyun, I was kidnapped at Radaa checkPoint, then transferred to Radaa Castle Prison and remained in prison for a month during which I was subjected to various types of physical and psychological torture. Then I was transferred to Sana’a where the interrogation continued with me and the torture of beating, punching and electrocuting, as well as being abused with obscene words. After three months of imprisonment in Sana’a they summoned me for interrogation and covered my eyes. During the interrogation, they poured acid on my body and I screamed and cried a lot from the severity of the pain. I kept screaming and crying until they transferred me to the Republican Hospital in Sana’a. They were planning to ask the doctor to do a surgical procedure for me only and then take me back to prison. However, the doctor refused that, and then they left me for treatment in the hospital.”

The victim was interviewed by the organization’s field monitoring team and examined the effects of the fire on his body. The team also obtained a report issued by the Commission’s Hospital in Marib stating that the victim had suffered first and second degree burns, including the side of the chest, abdomen, and left shoulder resulting from exposure to an acid-alkaline substance, and the presence of complications in the left shoulder.



the Commission’s Hospital in Marib stating that the victim had suffered first and second degree burns, including the side of the chest, abdomen, and left shoulder resulting from exposure to an acid-alkaline substance



FOURTH: DETONATION OF HOUSES

The Houthi group is the only party to the conflict in Yemen who committed such violation, as dynamiting houses mostly became a typical behavior practiced by the group in more than one governorate in the face of its opponents and all those who disagreed with its political or sectarian opinion. The group aims behind this behavior to terrorize civilians by saying that anyone who stands in the way of its project will face the same fate.

The field monitoring team documented the direct and deliberate detonation of (31) houses using high explosive dynamite, depriving (53) families of the right to housing and displacing them into the open.⁽²⁾

(2) The field monitoring team obtained two videos, one of which was of the bombing of the house of citizen Mohammed Ali Abdullah Al-Hadi in the Kushar district in March 2019, and the second of the house of tribal Sheikh Akram Khaled Abdullah Al-Zarqa in Hajjah 2017.



Table shows the houses that were blown up by the Houthi group

No.	House's Owner Name	The District	Date of Violation
1	Ali Muhammad Shabeen	Abs	2015
2	Abdul Rahim Seif	Harad	2015
3	Akram Khaled Abdullah Mohammed Al-Zarqa	Hajjah City	2017
4	Nabil Rajeh	Mabyan	2017
5	Mohammed Saleh Ali Al-Omeisy	Ash Shaghadirah	2017
6	Hassan Ahmed Yahya Sraa	Ash Shaghadirah	2017
7	Hussein Hassan Ahmed Sraa	Ash Shaghadirah	2017
8	Shoui Ahmed Qaid Sraa	Ash Shaghadirah	2017
9	Ahmed Muhammad Al-Zakari, the nickname (Abu Muslim)	Kushar	2019
10	Ahmed Abdullah Al-Zakari	Kushar	2019
11	Hussein Yahya Al-Zakari	Kushar	2019
12	Muhammad Mishaal Al-Zakari	Kushar	2019
13	Ali Ahmed Ali Hizam Flat	Kushar	2019
14	Ahmed Ali belt flat belt	Kushar	2019
15	Abdelwahab Ali Ahmed Flatt	Kushar	2019
16	Ismail Ahmed Ali Hizam Flat	Kushar	2019
17	Mohamed Ahmed Ali Hizam Flat	Kushar	2019
18	Abdo Ahmed Ali Hizam Flat	Kushar	2019
19	Muhammad Ali Abdullah Al-Hadi	Kushar	2019
20	Ali Abdullah Al-Hadi	Kushar	2019
21	Abdullah Ali Murshid Shariya	Kushar	2019
22	Majed Abdullah Ali Murshid Shariya	Kushar	2019
23	Mansour Abdullah Murshid Sharieh	Kushar	2019
24	Ali Abdullah Ali Sharee	Kushar	2019
25	Muhammad Ali Ali Salem Jabhan	Kushar	2019
26	Hussein Ali Ali Salem Jabhan	Kushar	2019
27	Zaid Ali Saleh Omair	Kushar	2019
28	Fahad Ahmed Ahmed Al-Namsha	Kushar	2019
29	Ahmed Ahmed Ahmed Al-Namsha	Kushar	2019
30	Ismail Ahmed Ahmed Al-Namsha	Kushar	2019
31	Khaled Ahmed Ahmed Al-Namsha	Kushar	2019

EXAMPLES OF DETONATED HOUSES

1- The Detonating of Mohammed Salem Jabhan's House, Kushar Hajour District

The victim told the Center's team that on Tuesday, February 26, 2019, after the Houthi group was able to storm his village, they planted explosives in different parts of his house and then detonated it. The house consists of two stone floors on an area of (533, 28) square meters. They bombed his house because he did not agree with the political and sectarian opinion of the Houthi group.



2- The Detonating of the House of Mohammed Saleh Ali Al-Omeisy and his Sons, ASH-Shaghadirah District

On Tuesday, December 4, 2017, in the village of Bani Sara', Al-Hazza village, Ash-Shaghadirah district, elements of the Houthi group fired live bullets at the victim's house and the children and women were inside the house. They forced them to go out with the clothes they had on them without taking anything in their hands. After the children and women left, they looted the contents of the house, which consisted of a bus Model 84, Hulux double cab 2009 model, the household furniture, kitchen utensils, and agricultural tools, (200) beehives, agricultural crops, (2) generators and (3) solar panels. Then they planted the explosives in the four corners of the house. They used most powerful explosives connected to special batteries and detonated the house until it was leveled to the ground. The house consists of one floor on an area of (888.8) square meters.



3- The Detonating of Hassan Ahmed Yahya Sara'a's House

The victim reported to the Center's team that on Wednesday, December 5, 2017, in the Ash-Shaghadirah district, Bani Sara'a village, Al-Ma'tan, armed elements belonging to the Houthi group stormed the house and looted its property, which was a motorcycle, a car, the whole house furniture, kitchen utensils, (3) water tanks, (2) electricity generators, (3) solar panels, tools, and crops. After that, they planted explosives in the house and blew it up until it was leveled to the ground.



4- The Detonating of Mohammed Ali Abdullah Al-Hadi's House

Hamzah, the victim's son, stated that after the armed invasion by the Houthis of Kushar district, they mined their house with high explosive dynamite in the various corners of the house and then carried out the explosion that frightened the residents of the village as shown in the picture.

The field monitoring team obtained a video clip documenting the moment the house was blown up.



they mined their house with high explosive dynamite in the various corners of the house

5- The Detonating of Tribal Sheikh Akram Khaled Al-Zarqa's House, Hajjah City

One of the victim's relatives (M.A.Z.) stated that after the Houthi group stormed the house in December 2017 and killed the tribal Sheikh Akram Khaled Al-Zarqa, his son child Amjad, and his companions, the group blew up the house of the late Sheikh Abdullah Mohammed Al-Zarqa with explosive belts of high-explosive dynamite. The bombing caused panic and fear among the residents. ⁽³⁾



the group blew up the house of the late Sheikh Abdullah Mohammed Al-Zarqa with explosive belts of high-explosive dynamite

(3) The field monitoring team obtained a video documenting the severe explosion of the house.

FIFTH: PLANTING ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES

Ansar Allah (the Houthis) is the only party to the conflict who planted mines in Yemen. They use these weapons (anti-personnel or anti-vehicle mines) in a systematic manner without military necessity in most cases. They were planted in valleys, roads and farms.⁽⁴⁾ In Hajjah governorate, (5) districts (Harad, Midi, Kushar, Abs, Hayran) suffered from planting thousands of mines and explosive devices that claimed the lives of dozens of civilians.⁽⁵⁾ The field monitoring team of the American Center for Justice (ACJ) monitored and verified the killing of (34) civilians, including (6) children and (4) women.

Infograph shows Victims of Landmines and IEDs by Year

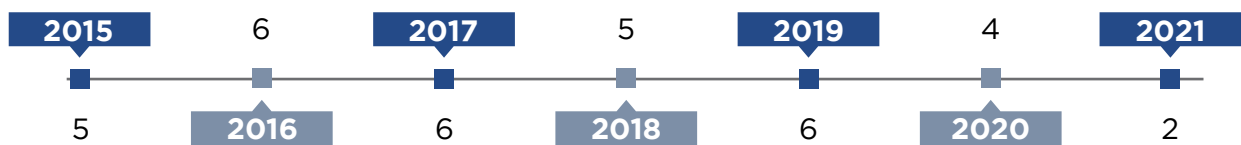
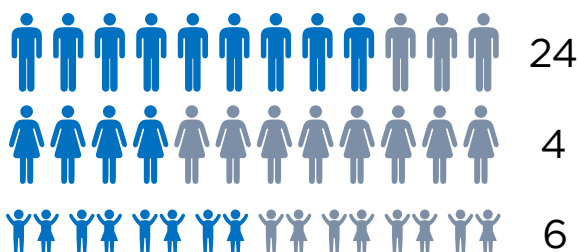


Table shows Victims of Landmines and IEDs by district, Type and Categories

The District	Men	Women	Children	Total
Kushar	4			4
Hayran	7	4	4	15
Midi	4			4
Harad	6		2	8
Abs	3			3
Total	24	4	6	34



VICTIMS OF LANDMINES AND IEDS BY DISTRICT, TYPE AND CATEGORIES

(4) Yemeni law criminalizes the use of anti-personnel mines. Moreover, Yemen is a party to the international treaty banning mines of 1997, which criminalizes the use of anti-personnel mines and even their stockpiling, and prohibits their production, trade and circulation. Yemen joined that treaty on September 1, 1998.

(5) The civilian population will continue to pay a heavy price as a result of planting landmines, especially when they were planted extensively and in random ways, which requires the Houthi group to hand over mine maps so that the engineering teams can deal with them.

EXAMPLES OF VICTIMS OF MINES AND EXPLOSIVE DEVICES

1- Abdul Karim Hadi Ali Noah, 32, Abs District

One of the victim's relatives (A.H.N) told the Center's monitoring team that on Sunday, May 3, 2015, Abdul Karim was killed by an explosive device planted by elements of the Houthi group at the external gate of the headquarters of the Islah party in Abs district. The victim was working there as a guard. As Abdul Karim arrived on his motorcycle, the bomb exploded and the victim's body was blown to pieces.



2- Ali Ahmad Maqbool Halili Harmali, 41, Hayran District

On Tuesday, March 9, 2021, at exactly eight o'clock in the morning, while the victim was riding his motorcycle, heading to his farm where there are beehives, a mine exploded, which led to his death instantly. It is worth to know that this area was under the control of the Houthi group before the legitimate government forces regained it.

3- Malik Mohammed Saleh Bishi, 38, Hayran District

One of the relatives of the victim (M.M.S.) and a witness (F.A.H) stated that the victim was exposed to a mine explosion on Tuesday, October 5, 2021 in Bani Al-Mish area in the Hayran district. The victim's body was blown to pieces⁽⁶⁾ as a result of the Houthi group planting mines in that area before being restored by legitimate government forces.

”

Mines represent a real danger to the lives of civilians and prevent them from reaching their farms, grazing areas and drinking water

(6) The American Center for Justice apologizes for the readers for not attaching a picture of the victim because of the horrific picture.

MINE INJURIES

The ACJ field monitoring team documented the injury of (768) civilians, including (58) children and (26) women, because of the indiscriminate bombing of the Houthi group on civilian residential gatherings in (7) districts of Hajjah governorate.

Infograph shows Mine Injuries by year

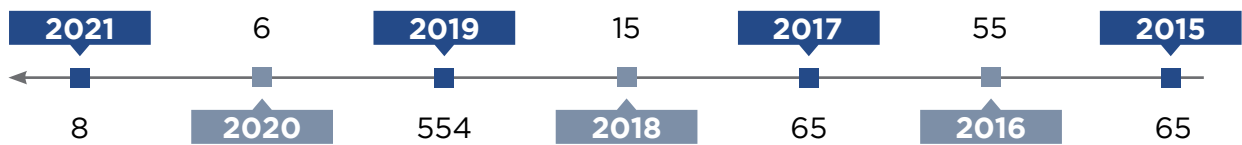
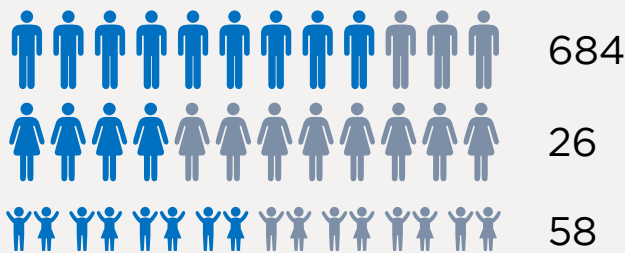


Table shows wounds by geographical location and type

The District	Injuries by bombing	Injuries by gunshot	Injuries by Mine Explosions	Total
Sharas	0	12		12
Ash-Shaghadirah	23	4		27
Kushar	320	217		537
Abs	42	8	5	55
Harad	35	6	9	50
Hayran	31	12	12	55
Midi	24	8		32
Totals	462	263	26	768



768

INJURIES ACCORDING TO GENDER

SIXTH: ASSAULT ON PUBLIC PROPERTY

The Houthi group's control of the governorate in early 2015 transformed some government facilities from the public interest to the private interest for the group to carry out its various activities and deprive citizens of the services of those facilities.

The field monitoring team documented (34) cases of violation of government headquarters by the Houthi group by using these government facilities for their own purposes and depriving citizens of public service.

(23) government buildings were bombed by coalition aircraft for being military headquarters of the Houthi group. Some of them were used as weapons depots and the group's headquarters, and some were used for military mobilization and recruitment. The group also bombed (11) government headquarters in several districts in the governorate.



Table shows the government facilities that the group turned into its own headquarters

No.	The name of the public Facility	The District	Usage by Houthis
1	A Hangar (vegetable market)	Gafl Shamer	Houthi Banquet Hall
2	The local council building		Supervisor's residence
3	The Education hall		Headquarters for mobilization
4	The local council building	Wadhrah	Houthis housing
5	The District Security Administration		Prison for opponents
6	Agriculture office building	Ku'aydinah	Houthis headquarters
7	Vocational Institute	Kushar	Houthi housing
8	Court of First Instance		Supervisor's residence
9	The security center in Ahem		mobilization center
10	Al-Abaysa School	Kushar	kitchen
11	local council building	Ash Shaghadiran	Houthi housing
12	local council building	Al Mahabishah	Housing for the Houthi leadership in the district
13	local council hall	Mabyan	Mobilization center
14	Education Office Building	Kuhlan Ash Sharaf	Houthi housing
15	Water Corporation Building	Kuhlan Affar	Supervisor's residence
16	Al-Methaq School	Abs	Cultural center
17	Former Education Office Building in No'man	Hajjah City	Imprisonment and torture of opponents
18	Harun Al-Rashid School		A health center for Houthis fighters
19	Government Complex Building		A hospital to treat Houthis fighters
20	Educational assembly	Al Shahil	Housing for Houthi leaders
21	water project facility		Headquarters for Houthi activities
22	security administration	Al Maghrabah	Houthi headquarters
23	local council building	Al Maghrabah	Supervisor's residence
24	Agriculture Building	Sharas	Houthi housing
25	Government Complex Building	Mustaba	Armory
26	Al Jama Market Health Center	Bakil Al Mir	Armory
27	Azman health center	Bakil Al Mir	Armory
28	Agriculture office in Al-Sarahat Market	Bakil Al Mir	Armory
29	Education office building	Khayran Al Muharraq	headquarters for activities
30	security administration	Khayran Al Muharraq	headquarters for activities
31	The rural hospital	Khayran Al Muharraq	For the injured of the group only

Attacks on Religious, Cultural and Historical Objects

Religious, cultural and historical objects enjoy special protection under the provisions of international humanitarian law and international human rights law. Attacking or damaging such objects is a violation of the two laws. It is also considered a crime according to Article (34) of the Yemeni constitution.⁽⁷⁾ Moreover, it is a grave violation of international conventions, including the Hague Convention ratified by the Republic of Yemen.

The field monitoring team documented (21) incidents of assault on religious, cultural and historical objects in the governorate by the Houthi group, including (2) objects were bombed (6) were turned into military sites, (12) were looted, seized and turned into special places to carry out activities, while (1) object was burned.

Table shows the religious, cultural and historical objects that were attacked

No.	Name of religious, cultural and historical objects	The District	Type of Violation
1	Historic Al-Qahera Castle	Hajjah City	Turned into a military site
2	Al-Namhga Fortress	Kushar	Bombed
3	Al-Mansoura fortress	Kushar	Turned into a military site
4	Historic Armored Castle	Kushar	Turned into a military site
5	Al-Qar Fortress Castle	Kushar	Turned into a military site
6	Al-Magdha Fortress	Kushar	Turned into a military site
7	Al-Hatafa Castle	Kushar	Turned into a military site
8	Al-Qawba Castle Fortress	Al-Jamimah	Bombed
9	Dar Al-Iman Center for Sharia Sciences	Hajjah City	Housing for the Houthis and a kitchen for the security authorities
10	Holy Quran Society	Hajjah City	A headquarters for Houthi activities
11	Sharia Science Center	Hajjah City	A headquarters for Houthi activities
12	Cultural Library at the Center for Sharia Sciences	Hajjah City	Burned
13	Dar Hira Center for Sharia Sciences	Mabyan	Center for cultural courses
14	Dar Shafer Center	Abs	Headquarters for Houthi activities
15	Ahem Center for Sharia Sciences	Kushar	Turned into a military site
16	Al-Abaysa Center for Forensic Sciences	Kushar	Turned into a military site
17	House of Sharia Sciences	Ash Shahil	Housing for Houthi leaders
18	House of Sharia Sciences in Madikha	Ash Shahil	A residence for the Houthi supervisor
19	House of Sharia Sciences	GafI Shamer	Houthi housing
20	Sawakh Center for Sharia Sciences	Ku'aydinah	Headquarters for Houthi activities
21	Public Cultural Library in Al-Ayzz	Aflah Ash Sham	confiscated

(7) The Constitution of the Republic of Yemen says, "The state and all members of society must protect and preserve antiquities and historical facilities, and any tampering with or aggression against them is considered sabotage and aggression against society, and whoever violates or sells them is punished according to the law".

SEVENTH: ASSAULT ON PRIVATE PROPERTY

The rules of international humanitarian law criminalize attacks on civilian property, including homes, as it is forbidden to launch indiscriminate or directed missiles in populated areas such as cities and villages. The Yemeni constitution also stipulates that residences have a sanctity that may not be violated. Moreover, the Yemeni Code of Criminal Procedure stipulates that it is not permissible to break into and search them except in accordance with the law and in specific cases and with prior permission from the Public Prosecution. However, the Houthi group has committed many violations of the private property of civilians, which varied between (destruction of property by explosive bombing or shelling, storming and looting, control and seizure) in different districts of Hajjah governorate.

The field monitoring team of the American Center for Justice (ACJ) documented a number of (1804) houses that were violated, (31) houses of which were blown up (185) were looted and seized (373) houses were broken into, searched and looted (594) houses were bombed, (167) of which were completely destroyed (426) partially destroyed. Moreover, (75) houses were looted (26) houses were burned as a result of the bombing, and (2) houses were directly burned with gasoline. We will mention some of those violations as follows:

American Center for Justice
(ACJ) documented

1,804

houses that were violated

185 were looted and seized

373 houses were broken into

594 houses were bombed

31 houses of which were blown up

75 houses were looted

26 houses were burned as a result of the bombing

02 houses were directly burned with gasoline

A: House Looting and Seizure:

The field monitoring team documented (185) houses that the Houthi group raided, looted their various contents, and then took control of and turned into private housing for its leaders or prisons where the opponent abductees are tortured, including (5) houses in Hajjah, (6) in Abs city, (174) houses in the district of Kushar.

EXAMPLES OF SEIZED AND OCCUPIED HOUSES

1- The House of Mahdi Al-Tafeel, Hajjah City

Sohaib, the victim's son, stated that the Houthi group had stormed his father's house in Al-Jada'a neighborhood in Hajjah city, in mid 2015 and completely looted the contents of the house. After that, they turned the house into a detention and torture facility for the kidnapped and arrested residents until now. It is worth to know that the victim is a member of the Shura Council and a former member of the Parliament for the Reform Party.

2- The House of Dhaif Allah Ali Omar Al-Hamlani, Hajjah City

The victim reported that an armed group affiliated with the Houthis, led by Abdullah Saghir Al-Qadami, stormed his house in the city of Hajjah, in Al-Mahjour area, and completely looted the contents of the house, including modern furniture and others. They took the house as the headquarters of their activities since 2016 until now.

4- The Houses of the Businessman Ahmed Al-Jabali, Abs district

A relative of the victim (F.A.H.) stated that the Houthi group stormed the three houses of the businessman Ahmed Al-Jabali in the city of Abs and looted their contents, then transferred them to prisons to torture the kidnapped and detained residents of the governorate.

5- Controlling the House of Abdul Rahman Muosa Khabash, Abs District

The victim reported that on Wednesday, November 10, 2021, the Houthi group raided his house in the city of Abs, the village of Al-Habil. The house consists of two floors. The group was led by Abu al-Hasan al-Matari, nicknamed Abu Turab, accompanied by Abu Mohammed al-Hilani and Abu Khaldun al-Jarb. They terrified his disabled son Anas, who suffers from hemiplegia, and his wife who is sick and had just delivered a baby one week ago, who were in the house. They were given two hours to vacate the house. Then, they occupied the house and stationed in it and the family became homeless in the open.



B: Breaking into, Searching and Looting Houses

The Center's field monitoring team documented (373) houses that were stormed, searched and looted by the Houthi group. There were (47) houses in Hajjah City district, (18) houses in Mabyan district, (16) houses in Ku'aydinah district, (12) houses in Abs district, (6) houses in Ash-Shaghadirah district, (5) houses in the district of Bakil Al-Mir, while in the district of Kushar, there were (67) houses raided and searched, and (202) houses raided and looted.

C: The Destruction of Houses by Heavy and Medium Weapons and Fire:

The field monitoring team of (ACJ) documented (594) houses that were bombed and destroyed with the use of medium and heavy weapons and direct fire by the Houthi group on civilian homes. In the district of Kushar, there were (167) houses bombed, resulting in the total destruction of (14) houses and (153) partial damages of varying degrees. In Hayran district, (56) houses were bombed and partially destroyed and (34) houses were completely destroyed. In Midi district, (89) houses were bombed and partially destroyed, while (44) houses were completely destroyed. In addition, (73) houses were damaged in the district of Kushar, including (45) houses that were bombed and looted, (26) houses were burned as a result of the bombing, and (2) houses were looted, burned with gasoline.



D: Looting the Private Property of Civilians

The field monitoring team documented (6,635) cases of violation committed by the Houthi group regarding looting of citizens' private properties. They are (845) furniture of homes, (75) cars of different types and models, (45) looting and smashing of trucks and (18) motorcycles, (37) shops, (13) dispensaries, clinics and pharmacies, (2) gas agencies, (72) electric generators of various sizes, (23) water pumps, (2,225) destroyed and controlled farms, (34) water pumps, (200) beehives, (25) solar panels, and (12) water tanks.

EXAMPLES OF LOOTING PRIVATE PROPERTY OF CITIZENS

1- Looting the property of Hussein Qaid Tala, Hayran District

The victim reported that armed Houthi elements looted the contents of his house and mined the rest of the house's rooms and the yard with mines and explosive devices. As for his farm, they looted a French pump with its accessories, filling in the artesian well (160) meters deep, (Al-Fath), and looting (81) meters of wood he was working with in contracting.

(Y.A.N), one of the relatives of the victims, told the Center's field monitoring team that the Houthi group carried out a security campaign to the Al-Gharbi sub-district in Ku'aydinah district and looted the homes of (5) citizens. The house of citizen (M, N., A) was looted where his house tools, (12) mattresses, blankets, and a water tank, (3) doors to the right of the house, (3) windows were looted. A saloon car model 87, for the citizen (A. A. M. B) was looted. The house of citizen (P. N. G.), including a scientific library, a new compressor, (6) iron wheels, a washing machine, (8) iron water tanks, a water pump, an electric motor, (8) plastic pipes, (37) iron windows, and the ceilings of (13) rooms. A Vitara car for the citizen (E. M. S. T.) was looted too.

2- Looting the Sheep of an Old Widow, Bakil Al-Mir District

One of the victim's relatives (H. Q. T.) stated that the Houthi leader, nicknamed Abu Adel, on Monday 1 July 2019 looted an old widow sheep, whose husband was killed with the Houthis. (2) Rams were taken while she was out to graze. Abu Adel sold one ram in Khaddad market with 60,000 YER, and he bought Qat for his group. The other ram was slaughtered northwest of Azman in Wadi Tashar.

EIGHTH: FORCED DISPLACEMENT

With the outbreak of war at the end of March 2015 between the legitimate government supported by the Arab coalition and Ansar Allah (the Houthis), the supporters of the government in the areas controlled by the Houthi group were subjected to a wide wave of arrests and persecution in prisons because of their political beliefs. Such harassment prompted hundreds of people to forcibly migrate to the areas controlled by the government. Hajjah governorate witnessed a wave of internal displacement from the districts next to Saudi Arabia, because of the military operations between the two parties, to safer districts within the same governorate

A- Forced Displacement Outside the governorate

The Center's field monitoring team verified the forced displacement of (3,118) families, with a total of (6,967) males and (6,847) females, from all (31) districts of Hajjah governorate because they have become a target of the armed Houthi group. They are vulnerable to kidnapping and arrest at any time, which made them prefer forcible displacement in order to preserve their lives and dignity.

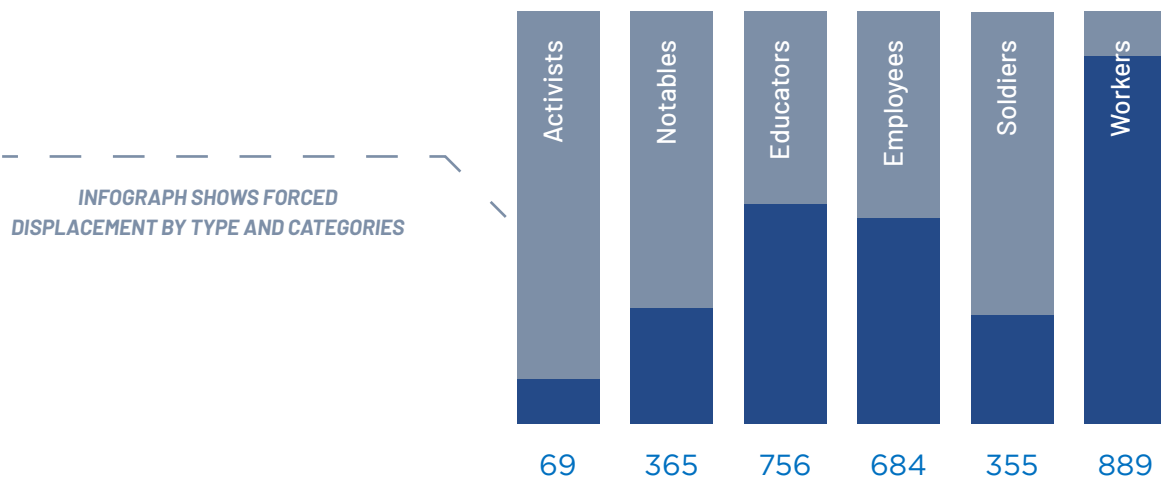




3118
FAMILIES WERE FORCED
DISPLACEMENT

Table shows Forced Displacement by District

No.	The District	Number of Families	Number of Males	Number of Females	No.	The District	Number of Families	Number of Males	Number of Females
1	Aslem	32	76	65	17	Khayran	76	154	153
2	Aflah Ash-Sham	88	198	210	18	Sharas	112	217	202
3	Aflah Al-Yaman	35	70	74	19	Abs	87	224	191
4	Al-Jamimah	160	480	421	20	Qarah	26	69	78
5	Ash Shahil	76	145	151	21	Qafil Shamer	112	177	187
6	Ash Shaghadirah	85	207	206	22	Kuhlan Ash Sharaf	87	121	119
7	Al-Mahabishah	80	124	126	23	Kuhlan Affar	153	321	347
8	Hajjah City	110	199	319	24	Kusher	360	980	894
9	Al-Maghrabah	170	403	354	25	Ku'aydinah	213	529	545
10	Al-Miftah	51	89	78	26	Mabyan	246	602	584
11	Bakil Mir	33	43	48	27	Mustaba	45	67	86
12	Bani Al-Awam	112	287	289	28	midi	13	78	48
13	Bani Qa'is	35	79	68	29	Najarh	58	89	76
14	Hajjah	170	394	398	30	Washha	102	229	191
15	Harad	37	79	66	31	Wadhrah	120	189	186
Total							3118	6967	6847



INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

The armed conflict witnessed by Hajjah districts that have borders with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, such as (Harad, Midi, Hayran, Bakil Al-Mir, Abs), along with the accompanying military operations, had a direct impact on the civilian population, causing the displacement of thousands of them due to the war in their areas. The Houthi group made their areas a theater for its military operations to attack the Saudi lands, which made their areas vulnerable to various military operations by the coalition. Moreover, the Houthi group transformed their areas into military barracks. In this situation, the means of protection for the civilian population diminished and so they preferred to flee from their places of residence, fearing for their lives on an arduous journey filled with suffering and deprivation of all rights.

Taking into account this difficult situation, the monitoring team searched, investigated and scrutinized the main cause of that displacement. By interviewing the victims, the displaced people held both sides of the conflict responsible for the displacement of the residents of those districts by making their areas a war zone. The total number of displaced people from those districts is estimated at (42,073) families, and the total number of individuals is (295,165).

Table shows displacement cases by districts

No.	The District	Number of Families	Total of Individuals
1	Harad	11890	83230
2	Midi	4583	32081
3	Abs	17795	124313
4	Hayran	6321	44247
5	Bakil Al Mir	234	432
6	Kushar	1250	10862
Total		42073	295165



NINTH: PREVENTING AND OBSTRUCTING THE DELIVERY OF HUMANITARIAN AID

The report of the Panel of Experts, submitted to the Security Council on January 22, 2022m confirmed that there are many obstacles to the effective delivery of humanitarian aid in Houthi-controlled areas. The obstacles included delays in approving sub-agreements, requests to exchange detailed information on the lists of beneficiaries, and pressure to influence the selection of the implementing partners or the design of programs.

In this regard, the Houthi group has committed several violations, including its control over the selection of the beneficiaries of the aid to be granted to individuals and families the group mobilized to the battlefronts or the influential personalities in order to ensure their loyalty or their contribution to mobilization for the battlefronts.

The Center's team monitored (7,424) violations of distributing humanitarian aid to the Houthis' fighters on the fronts, their supervisors and everyone who provides service to this group such as social figures and others. Moreover, this aid is being deducted and sums of money for those who received the aid were imposed under the name of the war effort, such as supporting the convoys of food to the battlefronts.



EXAMPLES OF MANIPULATION AND APPROPRIATION OF HUMANITARIAN AID

1- Looting a Loaded Truck Passing through the City of Hajjah

A witness (A, N, Q) reported that the two Houthi leaders, Mohammed Saghir Salba and Ahmed Al-Qaadi, looted a truck of dates coming from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on May 22, 2019 and owned by one of the expatriates from the Hajjah district to be distributed among the poor families in the district. The dates was confiscated on the pretext that they came from the countries of aggression.

Discounting Half a Bag of Flour Provided by the World Food Program in Aflah Al-Sham District

One of the beneficiaries of the food program (A, H, M) reported that the Houthi supervisor in the district deducted half a bag of flour from the rations of the World Food Program on June 13, 2019 from each beneficiary in the district. The whole quantity was bought by a merchant loyal to the Houthi group and great sums were collected from such deduction.

Seizing UNICEF Games in Aflah Al-Sham District

A witness (A. B. J.) reported that Abu Hashem Al-Moayad (the district supervisor) took over the games of UNICEF operating in the district and is based in the health unit. Al-Moayad seized some games designated for children as a friendly space aimed at combating child smuggling and rehabilitating Children beggars. They were seized on the pretext that this organization and these games prevent students from attending the summer centers held by the group.



Obligating Teachers to Pay Part of the Incentives Provided by UNICEF in the District of Qafl Shamer

One of the teachers (A.M.N.) who received the incentive reported that the Houthi group deducted sums of money from the United Nations cash assistance provided to teachers from UNICEF as financial incentives after the interruption of their government salaries. However, the administration of the Education Office in the district of Qafl Shamer issued their orders to all school directors to take an amount of (5,000) YER from each teacher and (10,000) YER from each volunteer teacher under the pretext of supporting the food convoy and the war effort of the fighting fronts of the group.

4. Favoritism in the Selection of the Humanitarian Aid Beneficiaries

The Houthi group has practiced the method of selectivity and discrimination in choosing who deserves humanitarian aid, depriving deserving citizens who live in poverty and hunger, and restricting most of the aid to everyone who belongs to the group politically and militarily. Citizen Shari Ali Shari, a government employee and his position as Deputy Director of the Culture Office in the governorate, wrote on his page more than once that he is going through difficult living conditions in light of the interruption of salaries. He added that the Houthi group did not include his name among the groups targeted for humanitarian aid, and he experienced difficult circumstances, as his wife died in 2021. He was unable to cover her medical care expenses. His financial condition worsened because he has a large family to support while he does not have a job. One of his neighbors gives charity to him every three days a bag of the tree (Al-Halss trees) to be the only meal for this family. He has published his condition on his Facebook page and complained that his name was not included among the list of eligible people for this humanitarian aid

TENTH: ATTACKING THE FREEDOM OF OPINION AND EXPRESSION

The violations of the Houthi group affected all groups and segments of society, as many activists and artists were harassed, threatened, kidnapped and arrested.

The Monitoring Team documented (23) violations against activists in social networking sites that the Houthi group believes that they pose a threat to them. So they were threatened, kidnapped, imprisoned, received various types of physical and psychological torture, and were not released until after guarantees were given that they would not criticize the violations committed by the group in the various institutions it controls.

The group, through its supervisors in the governorate's districts, also adopted a campaign to prevent artists, singers and artistic groups from participating in the celebrations of wedding parties and graduation ceremonies for university students, colleges and institutes.



The monitoring team documented (39) violations, including (15) violations against artists and singers. The violations included the campaign of raiding the wedding halls, spoiling the joy of the wedding, taking audio, breaking musical instruments, kidnapping singers from wedding halls and security points and placing them in prison, and threatening campaigns. There are also (24) raids on weddings in the governorate and the kidnapping of one of the grooms and fined sums of money.

In a letter obtained by the center’s monitoring team, (7) Houthi leaders in Kahlan Afar district in Hajjah governorate addressed to the director of the district asking him to take firm measures against the citizens in the region who invite singers to sing in weddings. They further stressed to replace singers with organ instruments. The practical implementation of this message was carried out through raids and kidnappings of singers in (3) of the weddings of that district.

1- The Victim Singer (Y. R.)

A relative of the victim stated that on Wednesday, September 1, 2021, armed Houthis stormed the house where a wedding party was being held for one of the sons of the Kuhlan Affar district. The singer was interrupted and the devices were turned off. The singer was then kidnapped and his audio devices were confiscated because he used organ in the wedding. This incident spoiled the joy of the groom and the wedding ceremony were stopped. Then the singer was kidnapped and put in prison. He was not released until two weeks of his kidnapping and after writing a pledge not to sing in weddings with organ in the district.



شرف القاضي
 ٥ أغسطس ٢٠٢١
 نحن الفنانون .. لسنا أعداء للوطن

في اول موقف تعرضت له في نقطة أمنية في عمران عام ٢٠١٥م وكنت وقتها في طريقي لمحافظة حجة وكان معي عود كنت قد نشرت في الفيس بوك وقتها أنه تم منعي بالمرور من النقطة كون العود معي لولا أحد المتفهمين ويرر لي أن ذلك التصرف فردي واعتذري في فعديت الموضوع وقلت تصرف فردي.

وقبلها احتجاز الفنان نبيل العموش في عمران . قلنا تصرف فردي والفنان عبدالله الصعدي لاكثر من مرة في نقطة حياة يتعرض للتوقيف والمنع من المرور والاحتجاز قلنا تصرف فردي والفنان محمد النعامي تعرض في إحدى المديريات لنفس الموقف مع فارق أنه التزم لهم بعدم العودة إلى تلك المديرية وبرروا تصرفهم بأن الفن والفنانون من يؤخر النصر في الجبهات؟! قلنا تصرف فردي.

وقبل فترة في عمران عندما انتشر مقطع اقتحام قاعة أفراح في زفاف أخو الفنان أيوب السعودي واقتادوا الفنانين الذين حضروا لمشاركة أيوب فرحة أخيه اقتادوهم إلى الحجز مع العريس . قلنا تصرف فردي.

وفنانون ومنشدون وفرق فنية كثر قلنا تعرضنا لمواقف أخرى متشابهة يعاقب فيها الفعل بالمنع أو التوقيف في النقاط لساعات أو الاحتجاز . قلنا تصرف فردي

وما حصل للفنان القدير فؤاد الكبسي في مديرية القناوص وما حصل له من مواقف مشابهة له في مناطق كثيرة في محافظات مختلفة في الفترات السابقة كان يعدها الاستاذ فؤاد سواءا في



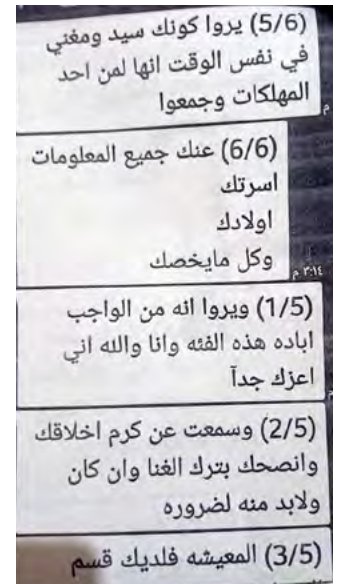
2. The Victim singer Sharaf Yahya Al-Qaedi

The singer Sharaf Yahya Al-Qaedi from the Al-Shahel district talks on his Facebook page about the harassment he was subjected to in 2015 on his way to Hajjah governorate. He was prevented from passing through a security checkpoint in Amran governorate because he carried an oud instrument; however, someone who was there intervened and allowed him to pass. Then, he explained the harassment that singers and vocalists were exposed to in the various governorates of the republic under the control of the Houthi group, and then he explains his exposure to several threats calls and messages (sms) to leave the art profession.

The field monitoring team obtained a report from the victim to the Houthi-appointed Minister of Culture stating that he was under threat from the number (774543250), as well as a report to the Public Prosecutor in Sana'a.

3- Burning a Wedding Tent in Hajjah City

The (A. N. H.) reported that the Houthi leader, Sadiq Al-Najjar, set fire to a wedding camp in Ash-Shohada neighborhood, Hura in Hajjah, for (A.H. A.) on Monday, April 8, 2019, on the pretext that the wedding owners listened to songs but not Zawamel.



Eleventh: Imposing Illegal Royalties and Levies on Citizens

Since the Houthi group took control of the governorate, it has resorted to using various methods to collect money and restrict people by imposing sums of money and in kind that have burdened the citizen who suffers from the suffocating economic hardship they are experiencing. These sums are collected to celebrate occasions imposed by the Houthi group on society, including: the Prophet's birthday, the martyr's day, the memory of As-Sarkha, the new Hijri year, the Ashura commemoration, the International Quds Day, the anniversary of September 21, the Martyr's week, the Birth of Zahra, the killing of Zaid, the Day of Ghadeer, the national day of steadfastness, and other different occasions. Special envelopes are prepared for each occasion and distributed at the level of shops and government offices and across the neighborhoods' heads. The name of each targeted person is written on the envelope to be collected later. Moreover, money was also collected through security campaigns and raids of shops and from the owners of capital constantly. Those who refuse to pay are forced to pay or be arrested.

The field monitoring team documented (327) campaigns at the level of (29) districts under many and varied banners and names, including (7) campaigns in the name of the Prophet's birthday, (7) campaigns in the name of the Ghadeer Day, and (7) campaigns in the name of Martyr's Day. (7) the Ashura, (7) on the occasion of the anniversary of September 21, (7) campaigns for the International Quds Day, (6) campaigns on the occasion of the memory of steadfastness at the level of all districts of the governorate.

The field monitoring team also monitored (857) of livestock, including cows, sheep and goats, taken by the Houthi group from citizens at the level of the governorate's districts. The group also disposed of the citizens' money collected in the name of zakat for its own interests through its office called (the governorate's General Authority for Zakat).



EXAMPLES OF CASES OF ILLEGAL LEVIES:

- One of the merchants in the city (A.M.G.) reported that on March 7, 2018 leaders of the Houthi group in Hajjah city, led by Mohammed Saghir Al-Kahlani, Sharaf Al-Wazzan and others, passed by shops, exchange companies, and the city's neighborhoods and collected money under the name of a food convoy provided by the people of Hajjah governorate to the Houthi fighters on the battlefronts. Whoever refuses to pay are taken to prison. The money is collected to the house of the Houthi leader, Mohammed Saghir Al-Kahlani, in Hilla, their headquarters.
- One of the citizens of the district (A.K. S.) stated that the Houthi group in Aflah Al-Yaman district took advantage of the occasion of the Prophet's birthday on October 22, 2020 and imposed sums of money on citizens and merchants. The Houthi group forced all shops to decorate with green lamps. They handed over an envelope with a number for each citizen who signed on a paper for receiving the envelope to support the convoy of the Great Prophet. They blackmailed and forced everyone to pay a minimum of 2000 YER, and these sums of money increase with the increase in the income of the citizen. Whoever refuses to pay is classified as hostile and hater of the Great Messenger.
- One of the traders in the district (F. A. Kh.) reported that, on Tuesday, October 13, 2020, a group of Houthi field leaders in Abs district passed by the shops, exchange agencies, groceries, restaurants and stalls in the city of Abs and imposed sums of money, even the shoemaker. They took 2500 YER from the shoemaker to support the celebration of the Prophet's birthday.

SECTION (III): VIOLATIONS AGAINST CHILDREN IN HAJJAH GOVERNORATE

Children are among the most violated groups of their rights due to their weakness and lack of experience in life. Therefore, international laws provided them with special protection in addition to general protection for civilians. Children have been subjected to six grave violations (murder, mutilation, assault, recruitment, deprivation of education, and deprivation of humanitarian aid). We will address in our chapter here some of those violations as follows:

Children in Hajjah Governorate are subjected to a number of violations, including the following:

FIRST: COMPULSORY RECRUITMENT OF CHILDREN AND PUTTING THEM ON THE BATTLEFRONTS:

International law has considered the recruitment of children under the age of (15) a war crime, and those who commit it must be held accountable. The recruitment and use of children to work as soldiers is prohibited under international humanitarian law, and was included on July 17, 1998 in the list of war crimes that fall under the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court.⁽¹⁾ The Optional Protocol of 2000 added to the Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989 set the age of compulsory recruitment to (18) years and prohibits any regular army or armed groups from using children under this age in any case.

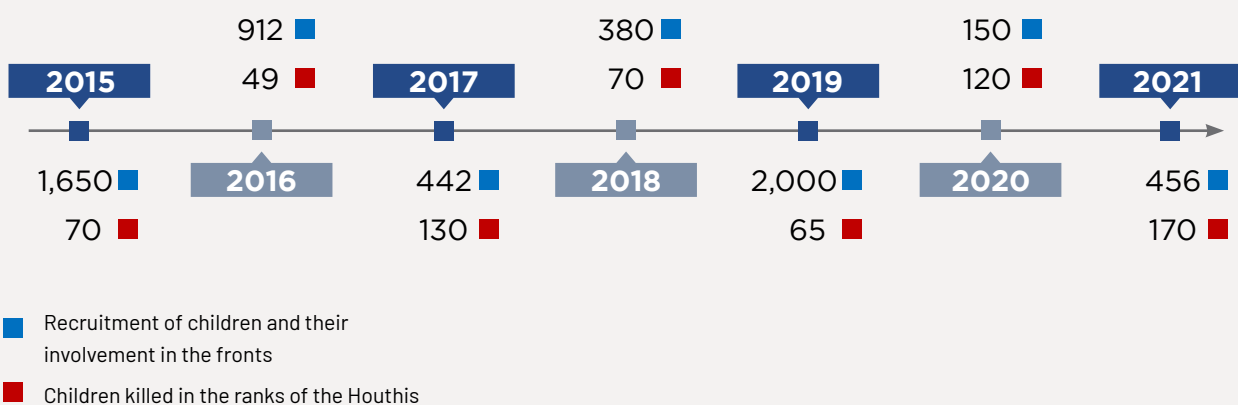
(1) Paragraph 2 of Article 8 of the Rome Statute states that the active participation of children under the age of fifteen in hostilities or their recruitment into national armed forces during an armed conflict of an international character.

The human rights law has also declared the age of (18) as the minimum age for recruitment and use of children in hostilities, and parties to the conflict that recruit and use children are added to the list of shame issued annually by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.⁽¹⁾

Hajjah is one of the governorates that witnessed the most violations of the rights of children by the armed Houthi movement. The group practiced various methods to attract and recruit children, then send them to its combat operations. The monitoring team documented (5,974) children recruited by the Houthi group and pushed to the battlefronts in all districts of the governorate, (674) of whom were killed while directly participating in the battles.

Infograph shows the children who have been recruited and thrown into the fighting fronts

Type of Violation	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Recruitment of children and their involvement in the fronts	1650	912	422	380	2000	150	456	5970
Children killed in the ranks of the Houthis	70	49	130	70	65	120	170	674



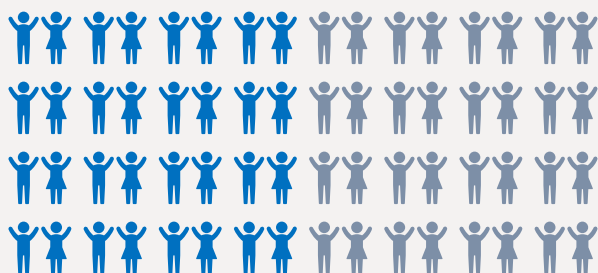
(1) Article (38) of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child states, "A child must enjoy protection from all forms of neglect, cruelty and exploitation. A child may not be employed before reaching the age of majority. In all cases, it is prohibited to force a child to work or leave a child to work in any profession or industry that harms their health or their education or impede their physical, mental or moral development."

Table shows children killed on the Houthi fronts by district

No.	The District	Number of Children Killed	No.	The District	Number of Children Killed
1	Al Miftah	86	16	Ash Shaghadirah	6
2	Kuhlan Ash Sharaf	85	17	Hajjah	11
3	Al-Mahabishah	84	18	Bani Al-Awam	4
4	Washha	31	19	Khayran	9
5	Ash Shahil	65	20	Harad	13
6	Kushar	21	21	Ku'aydinah	8
7	Hajjah City	23	22	Aslem	9
8	Qafil Shamer	15	23	Bani Qa'is	9
9	Abs	23	24	Qarah	12
10	Mustaba	23	25	Najrah	3
11	Bakil Mir	21	26	Wadhrah	8
12	Mabyan	17	27	Aflah Al-Shaam	13
13	Sharas	9	28	Aflah Al Yaman	15
14	Kuhlan Affar	16	29	Al Jamimah	23
15	Al-Magharibah	12			
Total					674

The field monitoring team of (ACJ) received (46) reports from the families and relatives of the victims stating that their sons were taken by force and thrown into the battlefronts without their prior knowledge.

The team also relied on verified tangible evidence, including field visits to hospitals where children receive treatment from injuries sustained on the battlefronts. Photographs of children victims, which the Houthi group published and distributed during funerals of the child victims on the satellite channels controlled by the group or the photographs of the children victims during the activities of the so-called Martyr's Day festival, were also collected. Moreover, broadcasting videos of the dead children that are recorded before their death as a kind of propaganda for the group to attract more children.



CHILDREN KILLED ON THE HOUTH
FRONTS BY DISTRICT

EXAMPLES OF CHILDREN KILLED IN THE RANKS OF THE HOUTHI GROUP

The killing of the child Imad Amin Al-Zubayri, 11, Bani Al-Awam

The child was recruited in early 2017, by his father, who works as a collector of taxes and royalties in the Qat market in the city. His father has also recruited and mobilized of fighters and casting them to fight in the ranks of the Houthi group. A few months later, Imad returned home a dead body.

The killing of the child Abd al-Malik Saad al-Din, 12 years old, al-Muftah District

A relative of the victim (A. H. H.) stated that the Houthi group had recruited the child Abdul Malik from his school in Al-Wa'aliyah area and attached him to the Houthi camps. After that, he threw the child into one of the fighting fronts and brought him back to his family as a dead body on January 28, 2018, placed in a coffin (box). In one of the box corners, a picture of the innocent child was hanged.

The killing of the child Bassam Ali Al-Omeisi, 15, Wadhrah District

A relative of the victim (A.A.A.) stated that the group supervisor in the district had recruited the child Bassam without his parents' permission, and enlisted him in a training camp. After that, he threw the child into the battlefronts in Marib governorate and returned him to his family on Nov. 4, 2021 as a lifeless body in a box bearing his picture.

The Killing of (9) Children from Bani Hiba in Al-Mahabishah District in the Jawf Front

A relative of the victims (A.M.R.) stated that the Houthi group sent (9) children from their family (Bani Heba) in Al-Mahabishah district to the battlefront. They were all killed on Monday June 7, 2021. The nine children are: Zain Ali Mohammed Heba (15), Bashar Hafez Maatari Heba (13), Saif Mohammed Qaid Heba (14), Uday Mohammed Hussein Heba (15), Abdul Bari Abdulaziz Ghorabi Heba (14), Taha Abdullah Yahya Qalaqil Heba (15), Alaa Hamid Lutfallah Heba, (13), Ali Abdulelah Shamri, (14), and Abdulaziz Mohammed Nasir Alhan (15).

No	Victim Name	Age	Violation Type
1	Zain Ali Mohammed Heba	15	Child recruitment and killing
2	Bashar Hafez Maatari Heba	13	Child recruitment and killing
3	Saif Mohammed Qaid Heba	14	Child recruitment and killing
4	Uday Mohammed Hussein Heba	15	Child recruitment and killing
5	Abdul Bari Abdulaziz Ghorabi Heba	14	Child recruitment and killing
6	Taha Abdullah Yahya Qalaqil Heba	15	Child recruitment and killing
7	Alaa Hamid Lutfallah Heba	13	Child recruitment and killing
8	Ali Abdulelah Shamri	14	Child recruitment and killing
9	Abdulaziz Mohammed Nasir Alhan	15	Child recruitment and killing



SECOND: CHILDREN ARE KILLED AND INJURED

The field monitoring team documented (18) cases of direct death by gunfire, (6) mine explosions, and (58) injuries, including (43) injuries by shelling, (7) injuries by gunshot wounds, and (8) injuries by anti-personnel mine explosions.

EXAMPLES OF CASES OF MURDER AND INJURIES

Mukhtar Ahmed Abdullah Sera'a, 14, Ash-Shaghadirah District⁽¹⁾

One of the victims' relatives (Sh. A. A. S.) reported, "The child was tending camels with his sister in one of the areas near our house in Al-Ma'atn Bani Sara' on December 30, 2017 when there was a gathering of armed Houthis, As soon as they saw him, they shot him and killed him on the spot. When we and some of the residents gathered and went to a Houthi official in the area and asked him about the reason for killing the child, we were told that the Houthis thought he was one of the wanted. No action was taken to achieve justice to the victim and his family. His sister, who was next to him, became hysterical and had seizures. She still suffers from that condition until now."

The Death of Rahel Najj Lutf Helis and Mohammed Khalil Mohammed Al-Qadi, Kushar District:

(Y. Q. S.) and (M. A. Q.), relatives of the two victims, reported to the ACJ monitors that Ansar Allah launched a heavy bombardment on Kushar district on Feb. 28, 2019, which caused the death of the 4-year-old girl Rahel after she was exposed to shrapnel in the chest. During the control of Kushar by the Houthi group, the 12-year-old boy, Mohammed, was shot in the head that led to his immediate death.

The Injury of Bandar Mohammed Baz and Ahmad Husayn Baz, Harad District

One of the two children's relatives stated that Bandar, 11, and Ahmed 14, were injured because of a bomb explosion in the village of Al-Qurash in Al-Sha'ab area on June 11, 2021. The area was then controlled by the Houthi group and were later restored by forces affiliated with the legitimate government.

(1) The American Center for Justice does not publish the victim's photo because of the heinousness of the crime committed against the victim.

THIRD: CHILDREN ARE KIDNAPPED

The field monitoring team documented (57) cases of kidnapping of children in the governorate by the Houthi group. When searching for the reasons and motives behind the kidnapping, we found that the first reason was for recruiting the kidnapped children into the ranks of the group after they were subjected to ideological and military courses. while the second reason is for using children as a means of pressure on their relatives whom the Houthi group sees that they are its political or ideological opponents, without taking into account the psychological or health consequences of that for children and their families.

Infograph shows child kidnapping by year

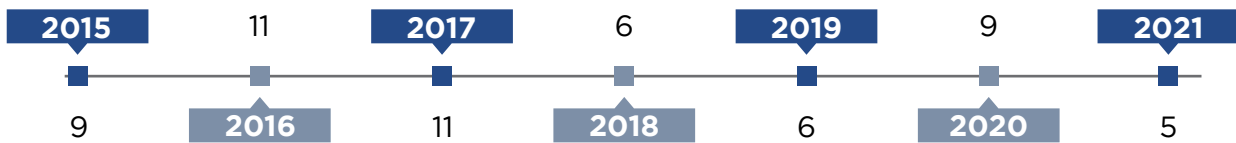


Table shows child kidnapping by district

The District	Number of Kidnapping Cases
Abs	11
Kushar	7
Mabyan	3
Hajjah City	15
Mustaba	6
Ash Shaghadirah	3
Hayran	4
Sharas	3
Harad	5
Total	57

EXAMPLES OF KIDNAPPING CASES

Child / Khaled Harb Mirdaf, 13, Abs District

A relative of the victim (H. M. C.) reported that the child Khaled was kidnapped by members of the Houthi group in Abs district on the evening of Wednesday, July 6, 2016 for the purpose of recruiting him to fight in the ranks of the Houthi group.

The Kidnap of Children (Rabee, Salah, and Mohammed) Al-Namshah, Kushar District

A relative of the victims reported that on March 16, 2019, Houthi gunmen kidnapped three children from Koshar district when the group took control of the district in March 2019. The three children are Mohammed Abdul Rahman Al-Namshah, 15, Rabee Yousef Al-Namshah, 13, and Salah Yahya Al-Namshah, 14. They were kidnapped to pressure their relatives to surrender themselves to the authorities of the group following the events of the war that the district witnessed between the Hajour tribes and the Houthi group. The children were released after a week of arrest.

FOURTH: CHILDREN RECRUITMENT IN SECTARIAN CULTURAL COURSES

In its letter dated January 25, 2022, to the President of the UN Security Council, the UN Panel of Experts on Yemen confirmed that the Houthis continue their systematic campaign to ensure that the population adheres to their ideology, and to secure popular support for their cause and for the conflict, which included organizing summer camps for children.

In this regard, the Houthi group announced in Al-Masirah TV channel during the closing event of the summer centers in the governorate in the summer vacation of 2021, they had opened (700) summer centers and closed (8) summer centers in different district of Hajjah governorate. The field monitoring team verified that the number of students in these centers is not less than (42,000)students.⁽¹⁾



FIFTH: DEPRIVING CHILDREN OF EDUCATION

Due to the policies applied by the Houthi group with regard to the education. They turned some schools into military barracks and weapons depots, which made them a target for the coalition aircraft. Moreover, teachers' salaries were interrupted and students were seduced and mobilized to the fronts in various ways. These issues together led to the deprivation of over (37,623) students from enrolling in schools or Completing their study.

(1) The Houthi group considers these summer centers and camps as a way to attract children under different banners and names, including learning, education and awareness. Through these summer centers, they instill their ideological ideas and political goals in the minds of children, taking advantage of the events of the war and what it calls aggression against the country. They push many children to feed the fighting fronts with recruits, even if They were under the age of (15)years. In the short term, these centers contribute to instilling a spirit of hatred in children and pushing them to violence, and in the end, it will contribute to tear up the societal fabric in the country and feed sectarian and regional conflicts.

04

SECTION (IV): VIOLATIONS AGAINST WOMEN

Although heavenly regulations, national and international laws provide women with the right to live and live with dignity, and the prevailing values and norms in Yemeni society give women special attention and care, the Houthi group did not take into account any of that. Women in Hajjah were subjected to several violations, including (murder, injury, kidnapping, abortion, beatings, looting of savings, preventing freedom of movement). We will address part of these violations below:

A: DIRECT KILLING AND INJURIES

The field monitoring team documented (15) cases of killing women by the Houthi group, while the cases of injury amounted to (26), including (20) women injured by indiscriminate shelling, (4) women injured by gunfire and (2) women injured by a mine explosion. shelling, (4) women injured by gunfire and (2) women injured by a mine explosion.

EXAMPLES OF MURDERED AND INJURED WOMEN

1. The Killing of Maryam Mohammed Abdullah Seddiq and her Daughter Hajar, Hayran District:

One of the relatives of the two victims (A, A, A, H) reported that on September 22, 2018, the Houthis bombed the house of Ali Mohammed Khamisi in the Hiran District, Bani Fadel village, with mortars. Those projectiles landed on the house, which led to the death of his wife, Maryam Mohammed Abdullah Seddiq, and her daughter, Hajar Ali Mohammed Khamisi, on the spot, while the rest of the family sustained various injuries.

2. (N. A. H.) was Beaten with Rifle Butts, Ash-Shahil District

The victim reported that on November 15, 2015, the two Houthi leaders in the district, Mohammed Yahya Al-Sharafi and Nabil Al-Jarb, stormed the house of her deceased father, looking for her brother, who was not at home. When she stood in their face and objected to the house raid and the terrorizing of women and children, one of them hit her with his hand until she fell to the ground. After that, he raised the rifle and hit her with its butts, then threatened her with kidnapping and imprisonment. Later, she managed to escape from the district and forcibly displace to an area outside the control of the Houthi group.

B: KIDNAPPING, ARREST, ABORTION, UNSAFE CHILDBIRTH, BEATINGS AND LOOTING OF SAVINGS:

The field monitoring team documented cases of women in the governorate subjected to several violations, including (7) cases of kidnapping, (6) abortions, (3) unsafe childbirth (in the open), (4) beatings with the butts of guns and sticks, and (96) cases of looting of savings.

EXAMPLES OF ABDUCTION OF WOMEN:

1- The Kidnapping and Detention of the Elderly Woman (M.S.A.), Hajjah City District

A relative of the victim (M.M.H.) stated that an armed group affiliated with the Houthis, led by Mohammed Saghir Salba, appointed as the director of city security by the Houthis, stormed the house of the 55-year-old woman (M.Q.A.) in Hajjah, Al-Hasawi neighborhood. On January 4, 2018, she was then transferred to Hodeidah governorate without taking into account her age and her crying and screaming. She was not released until after four days, when mediators intervened to release her. Her money (one hundred and fifty thousand riyals) and jewels were taken away. This kidnapping was in order to put pressure on her son (A.A.Q.H), who was kidnapped and imprisoned by the Houthi group for a year and was released and they wanted to kidnap him again.

2- The Kidnapping of the Girl (H. A. A.) and the Annulment of her Engagement, Kuhlan Ash-Sharaf District

One of the victim's relatives (F, A, N,) reported that the Houthi group had kidnapped the groom's wife (A, M, A) along with the women who were with her and the victim's father at the Nusairiya checkpoint in Hajjah while they were on their way to Ma'rib governorate on April 23, 2018. They were detained in one of the houses for four days and were prevented from traveling until the engagement was annulled and the bride and her family were returned to her district (Kahlan Al-Sharaf).

3- The Kidnapping of the Family of (M. P.) and the Violation of Freedom of Movement, Abs District

A relative of the victim (F.A.H) stated that the Houthi group kidnapped the family of M.A., consisting of (5) women and (4) children, in Al-Kadan area in Hodeidah governorate on July 18, 2021 while the family was traveling to the Ma'rib governorate. The detention lasted for three days, and they were not released from prison until after a guarantee was given that they would be returned to Abs district.

SECTION (V):

VIOLATIONS RELATED TO THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

Education is of great importance in the lives of states, societies and individuals alike. It is also considered an indicator of the progress and advancement of nations. It trains the mind in the skills of sound thinking in various aspects of life and distinguishing between right and wrong and benefits and harms for a man. It also guarantees a decent life for individuals, families and societies and contributes to openness to the world and good dealing.

A number of international conventions affirmed the human right to education. This right enjoys comprehensive coverage in the UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in the Field of Education issued in 1960 and in Articles (13) and (14) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966, as well as national legislation.

In this regard, the Houthi group has practiced a number of violations in the field of education, which can be addressed as follows:

A: Detonation of Schools and Using them as Headquarters, Weapons Depots and Detention Centers and Exposing them to Danger

The field monitoring team documented (54) violations on educational institutions, including (5) schools were blown up by the Houthi group in Hiran district, (1) school were blown up in Mustaba district, (5) schools were converted into weapons depots and a training center in the same district and were bombed (Partially destroyed). (24) Schools in Harad district were turned into a headquarters and weapons stores by the Houthi group and later were targets for coalition aircraft, and

all of them were bombed (total destruction). In the district of Bakil Al-Mir, the Houthi group transformed (8) schools into weapons depots and a headquarters for them, which made these schools a target for the coalition aircraft, and they were all bombed (total destruction). In the Midi district, (6) schools were completely destroyed, (4) schools were partially destroyed. While in the Keshar district, the Bani Sheryan School was bombed by the Houthi group during their storming of the Koshar district in the year 2019.



Table shows the names of the schools blown up and turned into weapons depots and headquarters by the Houthi group

No.	School Name	The District	Type of Violation
1	Al-Noor in Al-Khafr	Harad	Turned into a headquarters and weapons stores
2	Al-Wehdah in Umm Al-Hassam	Harad	Turned into a headquarters and weapons stores
3	Omar Bin Abdulaziz in Sharifiya	Harad	Turned into a headquarters and weapons stores
4	Al-Aqsa in Maajer	Harad	Turned into a headquarters and weapons stores
5	Al-Khodor in Al-Hudod	Harad	Turned into a headquarters and weapons stores
6	Al-Ghorzah	Harad	Turned into a headquarters and weapons stores
7	Al Fath in Zahr Hajar	Harad	Turned into a headquarters and weapons stores
8	Khalid bin Al-Walid in Bani Hilal	Harad	Turned into a headquarters and weapons stores
9	School in the triangle of Ahem market	Harad	Turned into a headquarters and weapons stores
10	Al-Hajawerah	Harad	Turned into a headquarters and weapons stores
11	Al-Mahjabyah	Harad	Turned into a headquarters and weapons stores
12	Sa'fan	Harad	Turned into a headquarters and weapons stores
13	Al-Wehda in Al-Ma'asem	Harad	Turned into a headquarters and weapons stores
14	Marsa'	Harad	Turned into a headquarters and weapons stores
15	Muthalath Al-Majbar	Harad	Turned into a headquarters and weapons stores
16	Ash Sharefyah Al-Youmna	Harad	Turned into a headquarters and weapons stores
17	Al-Baram	Harad	Turned into a headquarters and weapons stores
18	Hawthalah	Harad	Turned into a headquarters and weapons stores
19	Al-Tenbakah	Harad	Turned into a headquarters and weapons stores
20	Al-Dhabratin	Harad	Turned into a headquarters and weapons stores
21	Al-Madaheshah	Harad	Turned into a headquarters and weapons stores
22	Madenat Al-Khaymah	Harad	Turned into a headquarters and weapons stores
23	Al-Qass	Harad	Turned into a headquarters and weapons stores
24	Al-Khadhra	Harad	Turned into a headquarters and weapons stores
25	Raqae	Mustaba	catering stores
26	Al-Mawzat School	Mustaba	Gathering center for fighters
27	Al-Wehda in Abu Dawar	Mustaba	Prison and weapons stores
28	22 May in Al-Hayjah	Mustaba	prison
29	Al-Aer in Al-Halah	Mustaba	Detonated by the Houthis
30	Al-Galab	Mustaba	Training center
31	Omer Bin Abdulaziz	Bakil Al Mir	Housing and storage of weapons and food
32	Al-Showayhah	Bakil Al Mir	Housing and storage of weapons and food
33	Al-Wehda in Al-Mazraq	Bakil Al Mir	weapons storage
34	Khaled Bin Al Walid in Hajlah	Bakil Al Mir	Stationed and weapon storage
35	Al-Jehad Le Azman	Bakil Al Mir	weapons storage
36	22 May in Al-Habed	Bakil Al Mir	housing and store
37	Al-Banat in Al Sarahat Market	Bakil Al Mir	weapons storage
38	Nowah Market	Bakil Al Mir	weapons storage
39	Al-Nour	Hayran	Detonated by the Houthi group
40	Al-Wehda	Hayran	Detonated by the Houthi group
41	Bani Khamaj	Hayran	Detonated by the Houthi group
42	Hayran Market	Hayran	Detonated by the Houthi group
43	Al-Awjaa	Hayran	Detonated by the Houthi group
44	Bani Shareh	Kushar	Armed bombardment with heavy weapons

B: The Interruption of the Salaries of Educators and Teachers and the Difficulty of their Living Conditions

The Houthi group has deprived about (17,000) educational leaders and teachers of their salaries since the end of 2016 until now. As a result, many teachers have severe mental illnesses, and some of them have committed suicide, in addition to some family problems, including separation and homelessness of children. Moreover, teachers were forced to sell all their possessions to maintain the minimum requirements for living. Some

teachers sold their home furniture. Many teachers left the public education sector for lack of salaries and joined the private education sector, while others were forced to earn from some modest works such as selling Qat and carrying stones and the like, which really makes the level of education in the governorate in particular and in Yemen in general declined.⁽¹⁾

C: Forcing Teachers to Attend in Sectarian Cultural Courses

Ansar Allah (the Houthis) target educational cadres and practice all kinds of encouragement and intimidation to attend its cultural and sectarian courses. The field monitoring team documented forcing (2,045) teachers and educators in the governorate to attend cultural courses that are mandatory.⁽²⁾ The group aims from these courses to instill their ideological beliefs in the minds of teachers and asks them to pass it on to students in schools and their

political orientations to serve their goals. This is targeting the education sector and diverting it from its path in teaching young people the principles of tolerance, love, peace and coexistence among all components of Yemeni society.

(1) The Houthis and the legitimate government in Yemen exchange the reason for the interruption of salaries, and each side holds the other responsible for it. The teachers become the victim and the one who pays the price first. The American Center for Justice and in its first report (The Forgotten Crime), which talks about education in Yemen and the violations during the war period, conducted a research study on the reason for the interruption of teachers' salaries and who bears the legal and moral responsibility for it.

(2) In its letter dated January 25, 2022, addressed to the President of the UN Security Council, the report of the Panel of Experts on the situation in Yemen confirmed that the Houthis continued their systematic campaign to ensure that the population adhered to their ideology and popular support is secured for their cause and the conflict. The campaign included educational courses for adults.

D: Imposing Compulsory Fees on Students

Despite the difficult financial conditions experienced by the citizens of Hajjah governorate, the Education Office in the governorate and the Education Department in the districts are imposing compulsory tuition fees on parents (under the name of community participation) under the pretext of covering teachers' salaries. These amounts have become mandatory and students are denied entry to school if they do not pay the fees at the end of each month. This behavior by itself is a violation of the right to education because education used to be free according to the Yemeni constitution. It causes thousands of students to be deprived of enrolling in education due to the inability of their parents to pay those binding fees. The monitoring team documented (2,334) cases of collecting fees from students in several schools in the governorates.

Among these cases, the educational leaders of the Houthi group in the Aflah al-Sham district, in cooperation with school principals, collected money from school students on Tuesday, Nov. 12, 2019 and transferred a sum of (500) five hundred thousand riyals to the director of the Education Office in the district, Mabkhout Qarm Al-Yusi, instead of paying it to teachers.

F: Changing the names of the Schools to the Names of the Group's Leaders and Dead Fighters

The field monitoring team documented (31) primary and secondary schools whose names have been changed. The previous names of these schools have been approved by the Ministry of Education since their establishment and recognized in the documents and records of its graduates for decades. The schools' names were replaced by another names of their symbols, leaders and fighters with the aim of obliterating the national identity and glorifying their leaders in the hearts of students.

Ali Al-Qutayb, appointed by the Houthis as director of the Education Office in Hajjah governorate, issued administrative decisions to change the names of schools. The first decision was issued on October 10, 2020, which included changing the names of (7) schools in the city of Hajjah. The second decision on May 29, 2021, included changing the names of (12) schools in Al-Shahil District. The previous names of these schools were approved by the Ministry since their establishment and recognized in documents and records for their graduates decades ago. They are changed now to names of religious leaders glorified by the group and the group's dead fighters at the level of the Republic of Yemen and Hajjah districts.

Table shows the schools whose names are changed by the Houthi group

No.	The District	Name of the Schools since their Establishment	Replaced Names by the Houthi Group
1	Hajjah City	Al Noor for Primary School	Al-Sammad Primary and Secondary School
2		Al-Falah for Primary School	Imam Hassan Bin Ali Elementary School
3		7 July in Hamlan	Imam Ali bin Abi Talib Primary School
4		The martyr Al-Khadem Al-Wajeeh	Imam Hussein bin Ali Primary School
5		Al-Wehda in Al-Ghorabi	Abu Ammar Al-Qadami
6		Al-Wehda in the east of Abs	Abu Harb Al-Malsi
7		Al Noor Basic Supplement	Al-Nassr Primary School
8	Mabyan	Al-Noor in Al-Jaheli	Abu Sharaf Al-A'war
9		Al-Amal in Ma'dhan	Al- Malsi
10		Hael Saeed in Al-Ma'sarah	Mansour Al-Soudi
11		Al-Jeel Al-Jadeed in Shamah	Al-Sammad
12	Al-Miftah	Al-Najah for Basic Education	The martyr leader
13	Aflah Ash Sham	Al-Farouq	Imam Al-Hadi
14		Abdullah Azam in Bani Barman	Martyr Sheikh Nasser Barman
15	Wadhrah	Al-Fath in Ghareb Aezi	Al-Sammad
16	Ash Shahil	Al-Nasr Basic School in Bani Badr	Abu Turab al-Abed Bani Badr
17		Al-Fath Basic School in Jabal Haram	Zaid Bani Ali
18		Al-Khaer in Al-Madakhes	September 21 in Madkhais
19		Al-Mansourah Basic and Secondary School in Al-Marwaghah	The martyr leader
20		Al-zubairy Basic School in Al-Jarir	Imam Al-Hadi
21		Al-Farouq in Sayat Fadael	Malik Al-Ashter
22		Omar Al-Mukhtar in Bait Al-Jabal	The martyr Judge Ahmed Al-Jarb
23		Al-Nedhal Secondary School	Al-Sammad
24		Umm Hakim Elementary Secondary School for Girls	Amenah Bint Wahb
25		Jabal Al-Shaiekh	Bilal bin Rabah
26		7 July Basic School in Bani Badr	Mrs. Zainab Ali
27	Al-Methaq in Al-Gareh	Al-Hassan bin Ali	
28	Al-Jamimah	Al-Farouq	Al-Dhuhrah
29		Abu Bakr Al-Sedeq	The Western Cow
30	Sharas	Al-Najah Basic and Secondary School	Abu Ammar
31		Halhal Basic School	Abu Ahmad

E: Turning School Morning Assembly from a Platform for Enlightenment into a Platform for Inciting Violence and Hatred

The school morning assembly used to be an enlightening platform from which students were provided with useful information and learning good morals, spreading the values of love, peace and tolerance among members of society, and promoting national identity. However, the Houthi group, since its control over the governorate, has been focusing on the education sector by transforming school assembly into sectarian occasions. The group used school assemblies to promote their ideas and slogans with the aim of mobilizing students to the battlefronts and instilling their ideas and beliefs in the minds of students, especially the young.

The field monitoring team documented (1123) primary and secondary schools in different districts of Hajjah chanting the slogan "The Scream" in the morning assembly, in addition to the school assembly programs of a sectarian nature.⁽³⁾

(3) The same is true in all the governorates controlled by the Houthi group



THE FINDINGS

1. Hajjah Governorate witnessed widespread violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law committed by Ansar Allah (The Houthis) for seven years. These violations varied between extrajudicial killings, injuries, planting mines, arrests, kidnappings, torture, and attacks on public and private property.
2. It has been proven to the American Center for Justice (ACJ) that the Houthi group directly killed (164) civilians, including (18) children and (15) women, while (34) civilians were killed by anti-personnel mines, including (6) children and (4) women, and (131) civilians were killed due to the indiscriminate bombing of villages, including (29) women and (25) children.
3. The report documented the injury of (768) victims, including (462) injuries by indiscriminate shelling, (263) injuries by gunshots, and (26) injuries due to the explosion of mines, including (26) women and (58) children, for which the responsibility lies on the Houthi group.
4. (2,507) civilians have been subjected to unlawful detention, (605) of whom have been forcibly disappeared for varying periods, while (8) people are still forcibly disappeared in the prisons of the Houthi group since March 2019, and (1,352) civilians have been subjected to psychological and physical torture.
5. (3,118) families were forcibly displaced outside Hajjah for fear of the Houthi authorities' oppression, and a number of (40,823) families were forced to flee within the governorate due to the military operations between the parties to the conflict.
6. Ansar Allah (The Houthis) has recruited (5,974) children under the age of 15 from all districts of the governorate to fight in the groups favor, (674) of whom were killed on the fighting fronts.
7. The Houthi group blew up (31) houses in Hajjah governorate, (185) houses were looted and controlled, (594) houses were bombed, (167) houses were completely destroyed, (426) houses were partially destroyed, and (373) houses were broken into, searched and looted.
8. The monitoring team documented (6635) cases of looting of private property, including (845) home furniture, (75) different cars, (45) trucks, (18) motorcycles, (37) shops, (13) health centers, and (2) Farm.

9. (17,000) teachers have been deprived of their salaries six years ago, while the Houthi group forced (2,045) teachers and educators to attend cultural and sectarian courses.
10. The Houthi group has changed the names of (31) schools in the governorate to the names of leaders and fighters glorified by the group, while school assemblies are used to incite violence, hatred, and mobilization for the battle fronts.
11. The Houthi group has transformed (34) government facilities into private headquarters to carry out their various activities, while (15) government headquarters were completely destroyed and (19) headquarters were partially destroyed.
12. Religious and cultural objects were subjected to a number of (21) violations, including (2) bombings, (6) objects transformed into military sites and (12) objects converted by the Houthi group for their own activities.
13. The Houthi group obstructed the delivery of humanitarian aid to the deserving groups and worked to distribute it to their fighters on the fronts in number of (17,424) violations in most of the governorate's districts.
14. Media activists, artists and vocalists were arrested; their musical instruments were broken and confiscated for number of (38) cases in the governorate.
15. The Arab coalition forces committed violations of international humanitarian law in Hajjah governorate, which resulted in the death and injury of dozens of civilians and the destruction of private and public properties.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

To the international community:

1. Pressuring the Houthi group to abide by all international conventions and agreements that guarantee basic human rights in the right to life, dignity and freedom, and to stop all violations against civilians based on discrimination based on political opinion, belief, and gender.
2. Obligating the parties to the conflict in Yemen to abide by the principles of international humanitarian law and international human rights law related to protected groups and places during military operations, in particular civilian objects.
3. Undertaking serious and urgent work to stop the war in Yemen, restoring political balance between all components, and reaching a political settlement in accordance with the outcomes of the national dialogue agreed by Yemenis, while ensuring that human rights violators in the country do not have impunity.
4. Exerting more efforts with the parties to the conflict to resume the peace process, stop the war, and to ensure the return of the state in a manner that ensures accountability for the perpetrators and fair redress for the victims.

To Ansar Allah (The Houthi Group)

1. Applying full commitment to all international conventions and treaties, including those signed by the Republic of Yemen, as a practical reality, and immediately ceasing all human rights violations.
2. Allowing organizations working in the humanitarian field to carry out their tasks and facilitating the access of humanitarian aid to actual needy people in the various regions of the governorate.
3. Immediate releasing the (152) individuals detained from the governorate's residents, revealing the fate of the (9) individuals forcibly disappeared, and enabling their families to visit them.
4. Immediately stopping the use of anti-personnel mine weapons of all kinds, imported or locally manufactured, destroying the entire stockpile of these weapons, and being committed legally and morally not to re-manufacture or import them again, under any justification.

5. Providing maps of cities, villages, roads and all places planted with mines, of any kind for the government and the parties working to clear mines in Yemen, and contributing seriously to clearing mines in the villages and cities they control and on the confrontation lines.
6. Stopping the process of recruiting children, demobilizing recruits in their ranks, and rehabilitating them and reintegrating them into society.
7. Ceasing the policies of silencing mouths and respecting the right to freedom of opinion, expression and belief.
8. Neutralizing education and keeping it away from the existing conflict by refraining from targeting educational facilities, evacuating schools that have been converted into military barracks or prisons, restoring schools to ensure the normal return of education, and paying teachers' salaries in the governorate.
9. Refraining from the inflammatory, sectarian and hate speeches that are broadcast on school assemblies and replace them with phrases of peace and harmony and renouncing violence in order to preserve what remains of the bonds of peace and coexistence among all the people of the country.
10. Evacuating civil and historical objects and government headquarters that have been converted into barracks, prisons and headquarters for the group's private activities.
11. Stopping the grave violations of the rights of children and women.

To the legitimate government

1. Committing to respect the principles of international humanitarian law and human rights law related to protecting the right to life and bodily integrity, guaranteeing the right to private property for all its citizens and the right to freedom, and opinion and expression, taking all necessary legal measures to hold violators, individuals or groups accountable to those rights before the national or international judiciary, and emphasizing that these crimes do not have a statute of limitations.
2. Providing the necessary assistance to the victims and their families from the governorate who were physically and psychologically affected by the war

To the Arab Coalition:

1. Adhering to the rules of international humanitarian law, in particular necessity, humanity, proportionality and discrimination when carrying out military operations, with a comprehensive review of the rules of engagement and means of guidance and targeting.
2. Providing urgent compensation to the victims and their families who died in the wrong air raids, as well as to those who were affected by the destruction of their private property, and conducting a serious investigation and holding those who caused those operations to be held accountable.
3. Neutralizing civilian objects and keeping them away from any targeting, even if military necessity so requires

To the National Commission for Investigation of Alleged Violations of Human Rights:

1. Investigating all violations committed in the governorate and addressing them in accordance with the decision to its establishment in order to ensure accountability for violators and achieve fair redress for the victims.



HAJJAH GOVERNORATE:
RIGHTS VIOLATED AND FREEDOMS
CONFISCATED

AUGUST 2022



WHY?

While violations of international human rights and humanitarian law are widespread, and at a time when extremist groups, armed violence groups and government authorities continue to commit violations and war in more than one country, the suffering of civilians has increased, the most heinous crimes against humanity have been committed, and numerous disasters have led to a rise in the prevalence of crime and the absence of the rule of law, accountability and punishment. The American Center for Justice (ACJ) has therefore come to defend human rights, stand by the victims without discrimination, champion their causes, reduce further violations, promote the values of democracy and freedom, and consolidate the norms of peace.

The war in Yemen and the humanitarian catastrophe that has claimed the lives of tens of thousands, most of them women and children, is among the reasons for establishing ACJ to be among the most important institutions that adopt the protection and defense of human rights in this country that has been intensified by wars for several years.

WHERE?

The United States of America is considered the most influential actor in global decision-making, as well as the most important office of the United Nations services, bodies and programs. Many international organizations and human rights institutions with great reach and influence are based in the U.S. and ACJ has also chosen this country to be the base of its activities.

HOW ?

The American Center for Justice (ACJ) monitors, investigates and documents human rights violations, issues reports and provides legal support to victims to ensure that perpetrators do not enjoy impunity. Moving rights issues in international forums and seeking decisions and positions that support and champion the victims of human rights violations in the international community and United Nations decisionmakers will be a strong foundation and the basis for addressing all violations and breaches of domestic laws, international conventions and treaties.

The Center will also work on numerous programs and offer a range of activities, including conferences and symposiums, as well as producing human rights reports that reflect and coordinate the real picture of human rights, while working in coordination with the centers, organizations and personalities that influence international decision-making..

WHO?

American Center for Justice (ACJ) Team is a group of experts, specialists and prominent human rights advocates and victims of violations. The team has many capacities and relationships that enable it to perform its functions appropriately in accordance with international standards. The Center has a number of consultants, researchers and field investigators in its target areas and within its scope of work.



✉ acjusa2019@gmail.com

✉ info@acjus.org

🌐 www.acjus.org