



SAM
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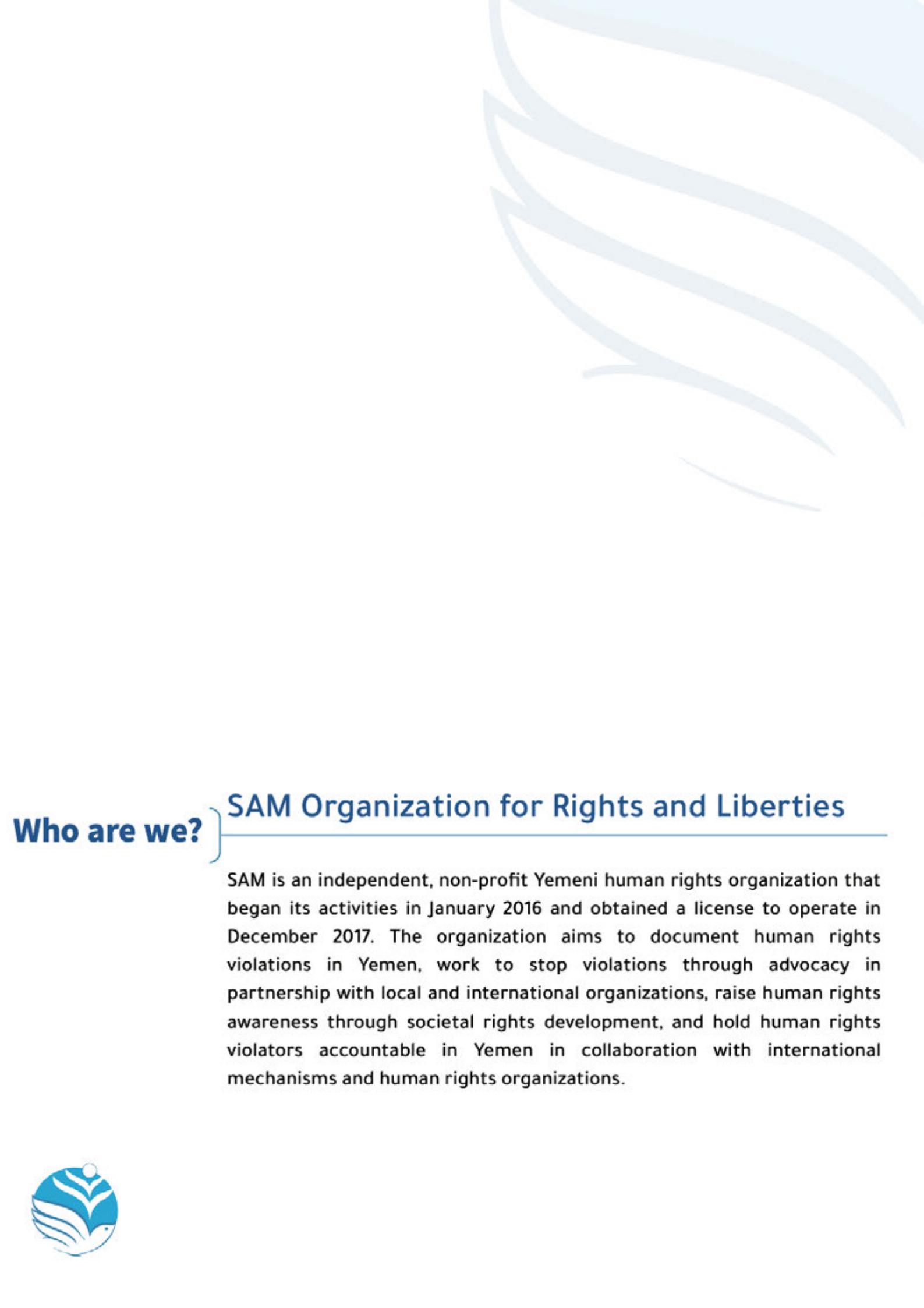
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**When homes are forcibly taken and
displacement begins:**

Testimonies of civilians who fled from Seiyun



Who are we? } SAM Organization for Rights and Liberties

SAM is an independent, non-profit Yemeni human rights organization that began its activities in January 2016 and obtained a license to operate in December 2017. The organization aims to document human rights violations in Yemen, work to stop violations through advocacy in partnership with local and international organizations, raise human rights awareness through societal rights development, and hold human rights violators accountable in Yemen in collaboration with international mechanisms and human rights organizations.





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Introduction

These tragic accounts are based on direct testimonies and statements provided by victims to the documentation team at SAM Organization, supported by corroborating information from local sources and eyewitnesses, to depict a grim picture of grave violations that occurred in December 2025. These testimonies recount how armed men, believed to be affiliated with the Southern Transitional Council, stormed civilians' homes using armored vehicles and military pickups. The incidents began with direct threats and the forcible expulsion of families under the fear of lethal force. According to victims' accounts, women and children were subjected to severe intimidation and profound psychological trauma while being driven out of their homes and were prevented from taking even their personal belongings or official documents.

The violations did not stop at forced displacement; they were followed by widespread and systematic looting of household contents. Furniture, electrical appliances, gold jewelry, vehicles, and even livestock were stolen, leaving homes completely empty. The testimonies also documented other atrocities, including violent physical assaults with rifle butts, direct gunfire against persons in civilian status, as well as arbitrary arrests and enforced disappearances whose victims' fate remains unknown to date. Sources indicate that these practices, which forced many families to flee toward the city of Marib under fragile humanitarian conditions, constitute flagrant violations of international humanitarian law and human rights, including the right to housing, property, and personal security, thereby necessitating an independent investigation to ensure accountability and redress for victims.



Executive Summary

This report documents nine (9) cases of grave violations of human rights and international humanitarian law that occurred between 3 and 15 December 2025 in the city of Seiyun and Wadi Hadramawt, following military movements by armed forces believed to be affiliated with the Southern Transitional Council, operating outside the framework of the internationally recognized Yemeni state institutions. The violations included the storming of civilian homes, forced evictions under threat, widespread looting of private property, the use of homes for military purposes, as well as cases of arbitrary arrest, enforced disappearance, and injuries resulting from direct gunfire against persons in civilian status. These acts led to widespread internal displacement, particularly toward the city of Marib, with deep humanitarian and psychological impacts on women and children.

The report is based on direct field documentation, including face-to-face interviews with victims and their families in displacement locations and safe areas, with testimonies cross-checked against eyewitness accounts and independent local sources, alongside systematic monitoring of events through open-source information. Given the conflicting narratives and disinformation during the documentation period, priority was given to evidence based on direct observation and corroborated testimonies. The documented facts reveal a systematic pattern of violations carried out in the context of exercising de facto control on the ground, accompanied by an effective absence of protection and accountability mechanisms.

From a legal perspective, the documented acts may amount to war crimes, including the crime of pillage, and serious violations of the prohibitions on forced displacement, arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance, and ill-treatment, in accordance with the Geneva Conventions, the two International Covenants, and the Rome Statute. The report affirms that the entity exercising de facto control bears direct legal responsibility for protecting civilians, in addition to command responsibility for the acts of forces under its authority. The report calls for an immediate cessation of violations, the opening of independent and effective investigations, ensuring accountability of those responsible, and providing redress to victims as a fundamental requirement for protecting civilians and preventing the recurrence of such violations.



General Context

The incidents documented in this report occur within the context of escalating political and military movements by the Southern Transitional Council outside the framework of the internationally recognized Yemeni state. Since its establishment, the Council has adopted a political discourse hostile to the central authority and has sought in practice to impose a parallel security and administrative reality through the formation of armed forces not subordinate to the Ministries of Defense or Interior, exercising de facto influence in several southern and eastern governorates. This trajectory has been accompanied by repeated confrontations with government forces, the disruption of state institutions, and the undermining of the state's legitimate monopoly over the use of force.

In early December 2025, the city of Seiyun in Wadi Hadramawt witnessed sudden military movements by forces believed to be affiliated with the Southern Transitional Council, as part of expanding its military influence beyond the southern coastal areas. These movements occurred in a fragile security environment characterized by the absence of an effective judicial authority and weak oversight and accountability mechanisms, allowing those forces to exercise de facto control on the ground without a governing legal framework. In this context, residential neighborhoods became arenas for grave violations against civilians, including forced eviction, looting of property, arbitrary arrest, and enforced disappearance, reflecting the use of armed force as a tool to impose political and military control rather than as a legitimate security measure.

These incidents reveal a dangerous overlap between the political project of the Southern Transitional Council and military practices on the ground, where the effects of these movements were not limited to reshaping power balances, but extended to undermining the protection owed to civilians under international humanitarian law and human rights law. In this situation, residents found themselves trapped in a power struggle in which no party provided effective guarantees of security or access to remedies, exacerbating their vulnerability and driving increasing numbers into internal displacement in search of a minimum level of safety.



Methodology

This report was based on direct field deployment carried out by the documentation team at SAM Organization, which included conducting individual, face-to-face interviews with victims of violations and members of their families in displacement sites and safe locations outside areas of direct danger. Testimonies were collected during December 2025 using semi-structured questions, with precise documentation of dates, locations, sequence of events, and patterns of violations. For verification purposes, statements were compared and cross-checked with eyewitness testimonies and multiple local sources, in addition to reviewing available supporting information, including photographs, ownership documents, and loss estimates where possible, while adhering to principles of confidentiality, informed consent, and avoiding exposing victims to additional risks—necessitating the withholding of some names and identifying data.

The documentation team faced a number of methodological and practical challenges, foremost among them the rapid security deterioration and the changing map of field control over a short period of time, which restricted safe access to certain areas and hindered direct verification of all incidents at the time. A wide discrepancy in figures and narratives circulating through media outlets and social media platforms was also observed, accompanied by disinformation and denial of violations, and the promotion of contradictory narratives regarding the nature of events and the identity of perpetrators, which limited the reliability of exclusive reliance on secondary sources.

In this context, the documentation team monitored developments through open sources, including public statements and circulated visual content, subjecting them to temporal and spatial analysis and comparison, without treating them as evidence in and of themselves unless supported by additional indications. Given the environment of informational disinformation and the politicization of figures, the organization prioritized direct documentation and field deployment as the most reliable means of verification, and relied on corroborated live testimonies as the basis for the conclusions contained in the report. The report does not claim comprehensive coverage of all violations; however, the recurrence of patterns and the similarity of methods of abuse across independent testimonies and in multiple locations strengthens the credibility of the findings and confirms that the documented incidents represent a systematic trend rather than individual or isolated occurrences.

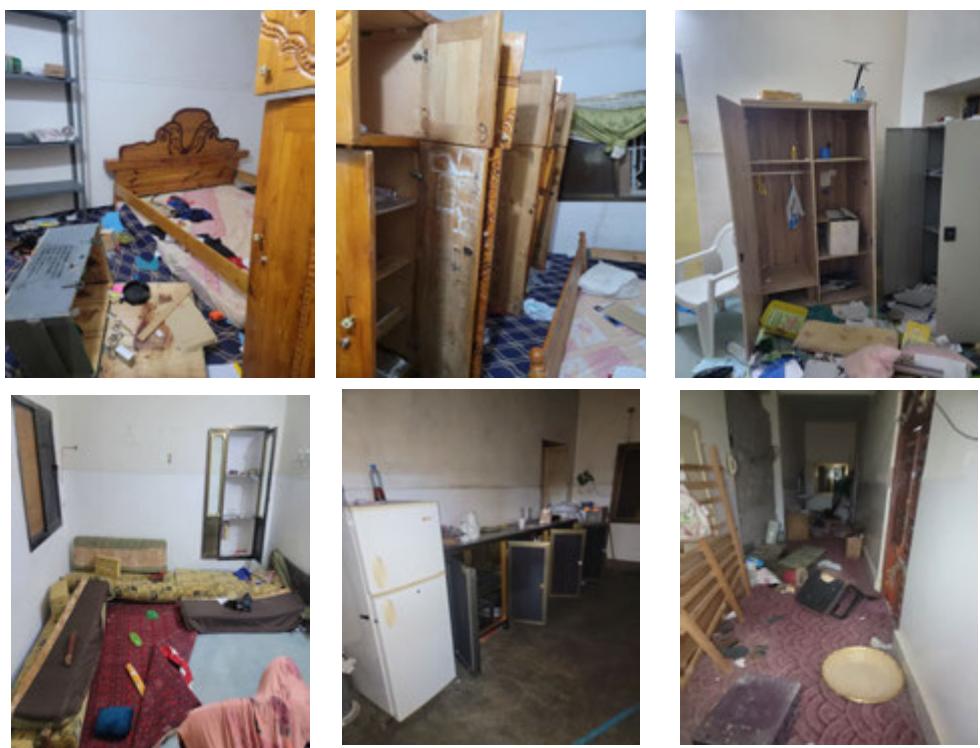


The Great Night of Looting in the “Al-Qan” Neighborhood

In the stillness of the night that descended over the “Al-Qan” neighborhood behind the “Samah” Hotel, the night of 15 December 2025 was not an ordinary night in the life of citizen (A. A. S. A) (ع. س. أ.) and his family. Before the clock struck two in the morning, fear had taken hold in the corners of his home due to direct threats addressed to him by armed men, placing him before a bitter choice: to leave his sanctuary and the apple of his eye by force in order to save his family, leaving behind everything he owned.

At two o'clock a.m., the silence was pierced by the sound of Emirati armored vehicles and military pickups, believed to be affiliated with the Southern Transitional Council, as they surrounded the civilian home. With no regard for the sanctity of homes, the armed men broke doors and stormed the house by force. That operation was not merely a military raid; it turned into a comprehensive looting operation that stripped the victim of the fruits of years of work and effort. The armed men began stealing all the contents of the fully furnished house, starting with electrical appliances and air conditioners, all the way to the fully equipped kitchen with all its cabinets and supplies.

Even the spaces of rest and gathering were not spared: two large sitting rooms with their new furnishings were looted, along with three complete bedrooms, bringing the estimated value of these losses to about 85,000 Saudi riyals. With the first light of dawn, and before leaving the site, the armed men committed an act that further deepened the tragedy: they incited some local residents to enter the house, which led to the completion of the looting of what remained of simple possessions such as clothing and personal items. In the end, the house was left completely empty of everything—mere silent walls bearing witness to the loss of a lifetime's toil in a single night.



Women and Children Facing Armored Vehicles

On the morning of Wednesday, 3 December 2025, at approximately ten o'clock, tranquility in the Al-Qarn neighborhood turned into a horrific nightmare for the family of (M. N. A. A) (ع .م .ن .أ .أ). The tragedy began when three Emirati armored vehicles and two military pickups surrounded the perimeter of the house, as elements believed to be affiliated with the Southern Transitional Council demanded that the family leave immediately.

In those difficult moments, the head of the household was absent, making the raid even more terrifying. Force was used to expel the women and children forcibly, amid an atmosphere of severe intimidation that left profound psychological shock and a complete loss of safety among the young and the women, who were compelled to leave the walls that protected them to face the unknown without personal belongings.

The matter did not stop at expulsion; the house became the scene of large-scale looting. The following were seized:

- A valuable jambiya belonging to the head of the household, worth more than three million Yemeni riyals.
- Gold jewelry belonging to the victim's wife, estimated at about 15,000 Saudi riyals; and the painful detail is the participation of female police elements who searched the women thoroughly to prevent them from taking out any piece of gold during the evacuation of the home.
- A Fortuner vehicle (2013 model) that was parked in front of the house; its keys were taken from inside and it was looted.
- The victim's personal weapon (a rifle and an American "Kalk" pistol) and the household furniture and belongings, estimated at 30,000 Saudi riyals.

As a result of this sudden violence, the family found itself forced into displacement toward the city of Marib, moving from a life of stability to a life of homelessness and displacement, having lost all its property and sources of livelihood. Today, this family lives in an extremely fragile humanitarian situation, burdened by psychological and social impacts after being cut off from its surroundings, with fear and shock remaining the only residue of the memories of their looted home.



Terror of Weapons and the Displacement of a Family

On a calm morning in the city of Seiyun, specifically at six-thirty a.m., the family of citizen (F. M. A. W) (ف. م. أ. و) in the Mareema neighborhood awoke to a nightmarish reality they had not anticipated. Instead of sunlight, their home was surrounded by a group of armed men believed to be affiliated with the Southern Transitional Council, carrying loudspeakers that shattered the neighborhood's silence. The announcements were nothing but harsh orders demanding their immediate exit from the house, with strict instructions forbidding them from taking any personal belongings, allowing only the clothes they were wearing.

Amid terror and shock, the head of the household received a direct threat of death should he refuse to comply, leaving him powerless to protect his children and wife. All were forced to leave their home under extreme fear and in the absence of any means of protection. This house was not merely walls; it was the product of hardship, built by the victim on privately owned land previously purchased for fifteen thousand (15,000) Saudi riyals, with an area of approximately 15 x 15 meters.

Once the family exited, the house was turned into a looting site. Armed men stole all contents, including household furniture, electrical appliances, and even the victim's personal weapon. The value of the looted furniture alone was estimated at approximately ten thousand (10,000) Saudi riyals, though the true loss lay in the destruction of stability and security.

The suffering did not end at the threshold of the looted house, but extended into a forced and arduous displacement journey to the city of Marib. There, the family found itself without shelter or possessions, relying on scarce resources in an unstable environment. Today, (ف. م. أ. و) (A. W. F. M) and his family endure severe humanitarian and living hardships, deprived of adequate housing, while the trauma of displacement and fear continues to haunt the hearts of children who lost their sense of safety in a moment of betrayal.

Enforced Disappearance and the Plundering of Property

At dawn on 3 December 2025, as news of the approach of forces affiliated with the Southern Transitional Council toward the city of Seiyun spread fear, citizen (M. Y. W) (م. ي. و) decided to distance himself from the spark of conflict. He left his military post, removed his uniform, and wore civilian clothes, seeking safety on his way to the city of Marib in his private vehicle, a Toyota Corolla (2007 model). At that moment, the man was stripped of any combatant status—a civilian seeking survival away from battlefields.

However, the search for safety collapsed at a checkpoint in the Al-Khash'ah area, where elements believed to be affiliated with the Southern Transitional Council stopped him. Although a thorough search revealed no weapons in his possession, his former military ID was enough to change the course of his life. The situation suddenly turned into a brutal assault: he was pulled from his car and severely beaten with rifle butts.

The assault did not stop at physical violence. He was forcibly taken in a military vehicle to an unknown destination, without any legal justification or judicial order, and without being allowed to contact his family or a lawyer—entering, from that moment, the dark tunnel of

enforced disappearance. While his family awaited a reassuring call, his property was being looted: his car was stolen, and fifteen thousand Saudi riyals were confiscated, a sum that was not his personal property alone, but a trust belonging to a savings group of his colleagues.

The tragedy did not end with his disappearance and the theft of his money on the road. The following day, armed men extended their actions to the family's sole source of livelihood. In the Mareema neighborhood of Seiyun, they broke the locks of the grocery store he owned and looted its entire contents, including refrigerators and food supplies. The store was left completely empty, leaving the victim's family without a breadwinner and without income, struggling with the bitterness of loss and the harshness of need, awaiting news that might end the abyss of the unknown that swallowed their father.

The Price of Survival: Fleeing Treacherous Gunfire and the Bitterness of Extortion

The chapters of this humanitarian tragedy begin on 3 December 2025, when armed men believed to be affiliated with the Southern Transitional Council took control of the city of Seiyun. At that critical moment, the victim (R. M. G. A) (í .غ .ر .ج) made a decisive choice to completely withdraw from any combat role. He left his camp, abandoned his weapon, and replaced his military uniform with civilian clothes, hoping this step would be his passage to safety in the city of Marib.

Yet the journey toward salvation collided with a harsh reality at a checkpoint in the Al-Khashah area. There, armed men believed to belong to the same group stopped him. They did not merely subject him to a humiliating search that degraded human dignity; the situation escalated into excessive violence as soon as they found his military ID hidden inside his clothes. They beat him severely with rifle butts until he collapsed, unable to resist, then shot him directly. A bullet lodged in his left thigh, and he was left bleeding alone, without aid or mercy.

Amid this darkness, a glimmer of hope appeared through a local resident who risked rescuing him and transporting him to a local clinic. Although medical staff confirmed the need for him to return to Seiyun for urgent surgery to extract the bullet, fear of death outweighed pain. (R. M. G. A) (í .غ .ر .ج) refused to return, fearing he would be targeted again. He spent four agonizing days in that resident's home, suffering from a critical health condition and severe pain without specialized medical care.

The suffering did not end with the injury. One of the armed men exploited his humanitarian vulnerability and, through the mediation of the resident sheltering him, demanded two thousand (2,000) Saudi riyals in exchange for allowing him to pass. The victim was forced to contact his distressed family, who sent the money. He was finally smuggled out and arrived in Marib on the evening of 9 December 2025.

Although he later underwent successful surgery at Marib General Hospital to remove the bullet, the story did not close. The victim remains displaced today, bearing deep physical and psychological scars that stand as testimony to a harsh journey marked by pain, extortion, and the struggle to survive.

A Journey of Concealment and the Seizure of the “Means of Survival”

The takeover of the city of Seiyun by armed men believed to be affiliated with the Southern Transitional Council on 3 December 2025 was not merely a political event, but a moment in which all public guarantees collapsed for the victim (M. N. A. A) (م. ن. أ. أ). Faced with this rapidly deteriorating security situation, the victim made an exceptional decision: he left the military camp to which he belonged, completely abandoned his weapon, and replaced his military uniform with civilian clothes. This decision was not routine, but rather a response to a tangible fear of pursuit and targeting, which forced him to hide in the home of a friend until the following day, seeking a chance to save himself amid the absence of any official protection for individuals.

The victim decided to leave Seiyun heading toward the city of Marib, using his private bus, a “Noah” model 2011, which represented his sole means of survival. Upon reaching a checkpoint in the Al-Khash’ah area, he was stopped by armed men believed to be affiliated with the Southern Transitional Council. He was subjected to a thorough search, and as soon as the armed men found his military identification card, the situation changed completely. His eyes were immediately blindfolded, and the armed men began violently assaulting him with rifle butts before forcibly taking him to an unknown location.

From that moment until the date this testimony was documented, the victim remains forcibly disappeared, with all news of him completely cut off. His family was left in a state of helplessness and uncertainty, without any information about his place of detention or legal status, and without being granted the right to communicate with him or even know the reasons for his arrest. His case was not presented to any judicial authority, rendering him absent without a name in records and without a voice in the public sphere.

The abduction was accompanied by a pattern of systematic looting. Armed men seized the victim’s private bus and looted a mobile phone and a sum of money he had in his possession. The painful aspect of this incident came afterward: about a week later, a friend of the victim reported seeing the bus (Noah 2011) being used by Southern Transitional Council fighters to transport combatants to the frontlines. The vehicle with which the victim had built his life and placed his hope of escape was transformed into a tool within a military effort, deepening the tragedy of a family that continues to await news of their forcibly disappeared breadwinner.



Under the Shadows of Armored Vehicles... 300 Seconds Were Enough to Erase Years of Toil

In the silence of the morning of Wednesday, 3 December 2025, specifically at seven o'clock, the family of the victim (A. A. N. A.A) (أ. أ. ن. أ. أ) in the Mareema neighborhood awoke to an unforeseen nightmare. Their home was surrounded by an armed force believed to be linked to the Southern Transitional Council, consisting of dozens of individuals supported by heavy vehicles, including four Emirati armored vehicles and three military pickup trucks of the "Shas" four-wheel-drive type.

The tragedy began when the sound of loudspeakers tore through the neighborhood's calm, ordering the family to leave their home within a deadline of no more than five minutes, with an explicit threat to open fire on anyone who failed to comply. This situation caused extreme panic and terror, particularly among women and children, who found themselves under direct threat of death.

When the victim attempted to open the door, the armed force did not wait. They kicked the door in and stormed the house by force, expelling the family into the open. They were not allowed to take anything—no identification documents, no essential belongings, not even savings. They left wearing only the clothes on their bodies, in a scene the victim described as humiliating and brutal, where personal security was ripped away in fleeting moments.

The expulsion was followed by systematic and complete looting of everything inside the house. The armed force stole air conditioners, a refrigerator, a washing machine, television screens, and all household furniture and furnishings, with a total estimated value of approximately six thousand (6,000) Saudi riyals. Even their modest livelihood was not spared, as the force seized ten heads of sheep owned by the family.

The bitterness of this story lies in the fact that the house was the product of the victim's toil. He had purchased the land for ten thousand (10,000) Saudi riyals, and the construction cost exceeded nine thousand (9,000) Saudi riyals, on a modest area measuring 8 x 8 meters. With pain and sorrow, the victim noted that he had lived in the house for only eleven months before losing, in a single moment, the stability he had built through effort. His home—meant to be a refuge—was transformed into a site of looting and terror.



Cries of Lost Safety: The Tragedy of a Family Stripped of Its Home and Savings at Gunpoint

On the morning of 3 December 2025, precisely at seven-thirty a.m., the calm of the home of the victim (M. A. N. W) (م. أ. ن. و) was shattered when armed men believed to be affiliated with the Southern Transitional Council violated the sanctity of the place. The incursion was not merely violent entry, but the beginning of a journey of forced loss. The armed men issued strict orders for the family to leave the house immediately, stripping them of the right to take any personal belongings.

As the family exited with heavy hearts, its members were subjected to close monitoring and meticulous searches to ensure they left with nothing but the clothes they were wearing. In those tense moments, the victim's wife attempted to hold on to a small handbag containing what remained of her savings—gold weighing approximately 25 grams—but the armed men forcibly snatched the bag from her. The abuse did not end there; the couple faced direct threats of death, plunging women and children into a state of terror and extreme panic. Cries of fear became deep psychological wounds and a total loss of any sense of safety.

Behind the closed doors they were forced to abandon, further chapters of violation unfolded. Armed men looted the home entirely, taking furniture and all personal belongings, leaving nothing of value behind. This house was not a temporary structure, but a lifetime investment. The victim had purchased it for ten million Yemeni riyals, and its construction cost twenty million Yemeni riyals, on an area measuring 12 x 16 meters.

The family's story concluded with their private home being transformed into a barracks or shelter for armed men affiliated with the Southern Transitional Council from Yafa'. This effective seizure for military purposes rendered the family's return to their home practically impossible, leaving the house as a witness to forced deprivation and a flagrant violation of all meanings of stability.



Looting of Shelter and the Assassination of Family Tranquility

On the morning of 3 December 2025, specifically at eight o'clock a.m., the chapters of a humanitarian tragedy experienced by the family of the victim (W.Q. Q. W) (و .ق .ق .و) began. In a sudden moment, armed men believed to be affiliated with the Southern Transitional Council stormed the family's home, unleashing a wave of intimidation and fear that settled in the hearts of women and children. The armed force did not stop at the raid, but forcibly expelled the family from their home and even prevented them from taking the simplest personal belongings or basic necessities to shield them from the hardship of displacement.

Once the family left their home broken and defeated, the armed men looted the house completely, leaving no furniture or appliances untouched. Even modest savings were not spared: they seized the victim's wife's gold, weighing approximately 40 grams of 21-karat gold, disregarding her pleas. This plunged her into severe psychological distress and deep sorrow over the loss of her security and possessions.

The humanitarian bleeding did not stop at the walls of the house. It extended to their means of livelihood represented by their livestock. Armed men looted ten sheep and ten goats. This loss was not merely material; it represented the total collapse of the family's economic security, leaving them without any immediate resources to survive.

This home, turned into a site of looting, represented everything the victim owned in life. It was his private property, and he had spent 25,000 Saudi riyals to purchase the land measuring 15 x 15 meters and build his shelter upon it. With the loss of this home, the family lost its fundamental means of living, and with it vanished any sense of safety and stability. The family was left facing exposure and displacement without any housing alternatives or support sources, in a painful incident that gravely undermined their human dignity.



Legal and Human Rights Classification

The documented incidents recorded by SAM Organization team in Seiyun constitute an integrated system of grave violations that strike at the core of international law, summarized as follows:

1. **Forced Displacement and Arbitrary Deprivation of Housing:** Evictions carried out under threat of lethal force constitute a flagrant violation of Article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, both of which prohibit arbitrary interference with the home. These acts also violate the right to adequate housing enshrined in Article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and directly contradict the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, which obligate controlling authorities to prevent displacement resulting from coercive practices and to provide protection to the displaced.
2. **The Crime of Pillage and Seizure of Private Property:** The looting of furniture, gold, vehicles, and livestock is legally classified as “pillage,” an act strictly prohibited under Article 33 of the Fourth Geneva Convention and customary international humanitarian law. Such acts constitute war crimes under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Article 8), whether committed in an international or non-international armed conflict. The conversion of civilian homes into barracks or shelters for armed men also constitutes an assault on the right to property guaranteed under Article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
3. **Enforced Disappearance and Arbitrary Detention:** Depriving victims of their liberty without judicial orders or notifying their families violates Article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The continued concealment of victims’ fate (as in the cases of (M. Y. W) and (M. N. A. A) places them outside the protection of the law and constitutes the crime of enforced disappearance under the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, denying families the right to know and exposing detainees to the risk of torture.
4. **Torture and Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment:** Beatings with rifle butts, blindfolding, humiliating searches of women, deliberate gunfire targeting limbs, and extortion of wounded individuals in exchange for passage amount to torture, which is absolutely prohibited under Article 7 of the International Covenant and the Convention against Torture. These acts represent grave violations of human dignity and the right to life and bodily integrity.
5. **Violation of the Protection of Civilians and Vulnerable Groups:** Under Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions, persons not taking part in hostilities are entitled to absolute protection from violence to life and physical integrity. Targeting former

combatants who laid down their arms and wore civilian clothing violates this protection. The terrorization of women and children also breaches special protection obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Articles 19 and 37) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

6. **Criminal Responsibility and the Obligation to Provide Redress:** These crimes require independent and effective investigations to determine individual criminal responsibility and command responsibility. Authorities exercising control bear a legal obligation to provide redress to victims, including restitution (return of homes and property), fair financial compensation, medical and psychological rehabilitation, and guarantees of non-repetition through accountability and the prevention of impunity.



Responsibility

To the Southern Transitional Council

- Immediately cease all practices of forced displacement, looting of private property, arbitrary detention, and enforced disappearance, and ensure respect for the protection owed to civilians under international humanitarian law and human rights law.
- Immediately and unconditionally release all arbitrarily detained persons, or promptly disclose the fate and whereabouts of those forcibly disappeared, and guarantee their right to communicate with their families and lawyers.
- Issue clear and public orders to its armed forces prohibiting attacks against civilians and their property, and take disciplinary and judicial measures against those responsible for violations.
- Refrain from using civilian homes for military purposes, and ensure the return of looted homes and property to their owners or provide fair and effective compensation.

To the Internationally Recognized Yemeni Government

- Take all necessary legal and administrative measures to protect civilians in conflict areas, enforce the rule of law, and ensure the state's monopoly over the use of armed force.
- Open independent and transparent investigations into all documented violations and hold those responsible accountable regardless of their status or position.
- Provide effective remedies for victims, including restitution, compensation, psychological and social rehabilitation, and ensure the right of safe return to homes.
- Enable the Public Prosecution and judicial authorities to perform their duties without political or military interference or pressure.

To the Arab Coalition and States Supporting Armed Parties

- Refrain from providing any military, security, or logistical support that may directly or indirectly contribute to the commission of human rights or international humanitarian law violations.
- Use political and military influence to pressure controlling parties to respect civilian protection and end impunity.
- Support national and international accountability mechanisms, including full cooperation with independent investigations.

To the United Nations and the Human Rights Council

- Intensify monitoring and documentation of grave violations committed in Wadi Hadramawt and include them in relevant UN reports and accountability mechanisms.
- Call upon Special Procedures concerned with enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention, and adequate housing to conduct country visits and gather independent field information.
- Ensure sustained international attention to the protection of civilians in Yemen and prevent the normalization of violations under any political or security pretexts.

To the International Community and Donors

- Link any political, financial, or security support to tangible progress in respecting human rights and accountability.
- Support humanitarian response programs for internally displaced persons, including shelter, protection, psychological support, and legal assistance for victims.



Conclusion

In conclusion, these accounts are not merely documentation of material violations; they are a human outcry reflecting the collapse of the concept of "safety" in the most sacred of human sanctuaries—the home. Behind every testimony lie families displaced in the darkness of dawn or in broad daylight, children in whose minds the echo of weapon threats still resounds, and women stripped of even their most basic personal savings under intimidation. The bitterness of forced displacement and living in a state of uncertainty after losing everything—from the roof overhead to the means of livelihood—turns victims into strangers in their own homeland, burdened with psychological trauma that time does not erase. Therefore, justice in its human dimension cannot begin without putting an end to this systematic abuse and ensuring that the terrorization of civilians does not pass without accountability, so that the home may regain its sanctity and human dignity its non-negotiable worth.





When homes are forcibly taken and displacement begins:

Testimonies of civilians who fled from Seiyun