

WOMEN IN YEMEN:

PROLONGED SUFFERING AND HORRIFIC ABUSES

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS THE REALITY OF YEMENI WOMEN
COINCIDING WITH INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY



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INTRODUCTION

Parties to the conflict in Yemen are suppressing and wasting the dignity of Yemeni women and depriving them of the most basic rights, as well as committing serious violations against women, such as murder, injury, violence, arrest, sexual harassment and the displacement of thousands of women.

During the war in Yemen, Yemeni women were directly and indirectly targeted, due to the weakness of state institutions and the lack of security control. Cases of violations against women in Yemen during the current war period included cases of violence, verbal and sexual

harassment, physical abuse that amounted to rape and murder, cases of minor marriages, as well as cases of injuries and illegal detentions, denial of demonstrations and vigils, and the obstruction of women's access to their rights to education and health care.

In addition to depriving women of their leadership role in official and governmental institutions, at a time where Yemeni women have proved their leadership in many international forums until they won the Nobel Prize, these violations have affected women's right to work and imposing severe restrictions on their right to

open and manage shops, as well as to impose a specific pattern of dress on women in universities and institutions under the management of those forces. The Houthi militants imposed a state of house arrest on dozens of activists and women leaders where prevented them from practicing any activity in Sana'a and a number of governorates they control, and they were threatened with physical elimination if they violated this, which forced many of them to flee to places far from the control of the Houthi militants.

All these practices are part of the clear violation of many conventions that have ensured and provided special protection for women, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic and Social Rights, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination against Women and others, which have guaranteed many fundamental rights of women and even criminalized any assault or even

curtailment of those rights.

In its current report, which coincides with International Women's Day, Sam seeks to highlight the most prominent and important violations the woman faces through the testimonies and practices that the ORGANIZATION's Monitoring Group has been able to document and record, which reflected disturbing results that showed that those parties' encroachment on the fundamental rights and special immunity guaranteed by international women's law.

Through its report, Sam directs an urgent appeal to all international bodies, including the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations, to intervene and stop the ongoing conflict in Yemen and its serious effects on the group of fundamental rights, and to work to bring violators from all sides to a fair trial as a result of their repressive actions.



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THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE REPORT

The significance of this report lies in the fact that it provides a close view of the status of women in Yemen during the past years, on multiple levels, especially personal freedoms, personal achievements, and community activities. It also monitors many of the different violations that affected women due to the fighting in Yemen, and includes complete analysis on the violations of abduction and torture of women, the report focused on the detention and torture of women in three governorates, namely, Sanaa, the capital, Hodiedah and Amran, as these are the governorates in which the organization has documented the existence of female detainees who have been subjected to detention, enforced disappearance and torture, through testimonies and testimonies obtained by SAM Organization.

METHODOLOGY

“Women in Yemen: Extended Suffering and Horrific Violations” A human rights report in a series of reports and statements issued by Sam on the human rights situation in Yemen, a result of a three-year effort and work, and in order to get to the closest picture of the truth, the Team examined and investigated a number of facts, heard (75) victims and witnesses, and followed important leads to the media, including those of the Houthis, and the decisions issued by the Houthis concerning women, and obtained an important testimony regarding the conditions of their detention, and the violations that happen inside prisons.

A specialized and professional team works with Sam, in extremely harsh and complex circumstances where they were able to network with a number of civil society organizations, contact editing parties and parties related to the armed conflict, and were able to find out some of the secrets of what is happening in the prisons of the parties to the conflict.

Through this report, we have tried to highlight the violations that have affected women during the armed conflict in Yemen, and the report is based on the objective aspect of telling the facts and tracking events, and has focused in large part on uncovering and highlighting the crimes that are taking place in detention facilities and the uncertainty surrounding it.

Sam has been keen to find out how many female prisoners have been arbitrarily detained and forcibly concealed in Houthi militia prisons since the end of 2017, but have not been able to know the exact number, as this prison has a high level of security precautions.

Sam listened to former female detainees and prison officials, and obtained approximate figures for the number of female prisoners. The figures cited in the report are small compared to those held in prison for the duration of its use until the writing of the report.



LEGAL BACKGROUND

First: extrajudicial executions

“Extrajudicial” executions refer to killings committed by state authorities outside the judicial or legal process. “Summary” execution means the rapid deprivation of life under a sentence imposed following a summary trial, which does not respect the guarantees of a fair trial. “Arbitrary” execution is the deliberate killing by order of the Government or through complicity, leniency or acquiescence without any judicial or legal proceedings.

The right to life is guaranteed under Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Exceptional circumstances, including state of war, threat of war, internal political instability, or any other state of emergency, may not be invoked to justify extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions.

Such practices also constitute war crimes and crimes against humanity in accordance with the Rome Charter, which emphasized that intentional killings and repeated extrajudicial executions were crimes that required international criminal accountability.

Second: Enforced disappearance

Enforced disappearance is defined as the detention or abduction of a person, followed by the refusal to acknowledge the deprivation of liberty or the concealment of the fate and whereabouts of the disappeared person, thus depriving them of the protection of the law, as defined by the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

The UN Declaration to protect people from enforced disappearances refuses to invoke any exceptional circumstances, such as wars or political instability, to justify enforced disappearances. Which was included in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court in 1998.

The International Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances, adopted by the UN General Assembly on 20 December 2006, states that the practice of enforced disappearance sought widespread or systematic violations as a crime against humanity and gives the families

of victims the right to claim compensation.

The Convention also provides for the right not to be subjected to enforced disappearance, as well as the right of relatives of the disappeared person to know the truth. It includes several provisions related to preventing, investigating and punishing this crime, as well as the rights of victims and their relatives, and the unlawful deportation of children born in captivity.

The convention also stipulates the obligation of international cooperation, both in suppressing this practice and in dealing with the humanitarian aspects of the crime. The Convention establishes a committee on enforced disappearances, which is tasked with important and innovative tasks for monitoring and protection at the international level. At present, the International Coalition against Enforced Disappearances international campaign is working to globally ratify the Convention.

Third: Torture

International humanitarian law prohibits torture and other ill-treatment at all times, and requires the treatment of detainees in accordance with the provisions and principles of international humanitarian law and other international standards.

The same approach also provided

for article 7 of the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which stated: "No one may be subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and in particular no medical or practical experience may be conducted on anyone without their free consent."

Under Resolution 663C (D-24) of 31 July 1957, the Economic and Social Council approved the minimum model rules for the treatment of criminals in the form adopted by the First United Nations Conference for the Prevention of Crime and The Treatment of Offenders. One of the most prominent points on which these rules have focused is the prohibition of corporal punishment and any cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment and prohibited as a disciplinary punishment. It has also been prohibited to impose any other punishment that has adverse effect on the prisoner's health, even if possible.

On 10 December 1984, the Convention against Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment was adopted, which came into force on 26 June 1987. According to the provisions of the last article of the "Convention against Torture", which is the cornerstone of the international legal system concerned with the criminalization of torture, what is meant by torture is: "Any act that results in severe pain or torture,

physically or mentally, intentionally inflicts on a person with the intention of obtaining information or confession, or punishing him for an act committed or suspected to have been committed by him or a third person, or intimidating or forcing him or any third person, or when such pain or suffering is inflicted on any reason based on discrimination of any kind, instigated or agreed to or keeping silent an official employee or any other person acting in his official capacity. This does not include pain or agony resulting solely from legal sanctions or inherent to or as an incidental consequence."

The Convention against Torture was strengthened by the adoption of the Optional Protocol by the United Nations General Assembly on 18 December 2002, which, in accordance with the requirements of articles 1.2-3, aims to authorize independent international and national bodies to carry out regular inspections of places where people are deprived of their liberty, in order to prevent torture and all cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

WOMEN IN YEMEN ... SHOCKING STATISTICS

Since their active participation in the February 11th revolution, Yemeni women have established a new phase of societal struggle for their rights, and to prove themselves in the political scene, and for that, they have made many gains in the way of achieving full equality, eliminating negative discrimination against women, and the right of equal opportunities, and other legal and constitutional rights, to create an advanced state of awareness and a unique model in the region that can be a source of inspiration for all women who yearn for freedom and struggle to achieve their legitimate rights.

However, unfortunately, since the fall of the capital, Sana'a, at the hands of the "Houthi militia", there has been a frightening decline in the level of respect for human rights in Yemen in general, and women's rights in particular. The policies of the parties to the war, represented by the "Houthi militia" and the Saudi Arabia and the Emirates, have combined to create a complex situation for Yemeni women, as millions of women have been forced to live a bitter reality and harsh conditions. Women in most regions of Yemen live without services and suffer in order to obtain basic needs of food, clothing and medicine. In addition to this suffering, thousands of women are going through the ordeal of losing their breadwinners, among men who were imprisoned and forcibly disappeared in the prisons of the "Houthi Militia" in the north, and the militia backed by Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates in the south.

SAM Organization documented shocking figures about the extent of violations that Yemeni women were subjected to during the six years of war, as it documented more than 4000 cases of violations until the end of 2020, including murder, physical injury, arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance, torture, and a ban on movement, In addition to the more than 900,000 displaced women in Marib camps, committed by the parties to the conflict in Yemen, where Houthis militia is at the forefront of parties responsible for violating women's rights by 70%, followed by the forces loyal to legitimacy 18%, then the Southern Transitional Council by 5%, other parties 7%, including deliberately killing and severely injuring of civilians and activists, which amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity.

The figures, revealed that the number of women killed during this period was 962, majority of them in Taiz city with 410 women, followed by Hodiedah (115), Aden (37), Lahj (40)

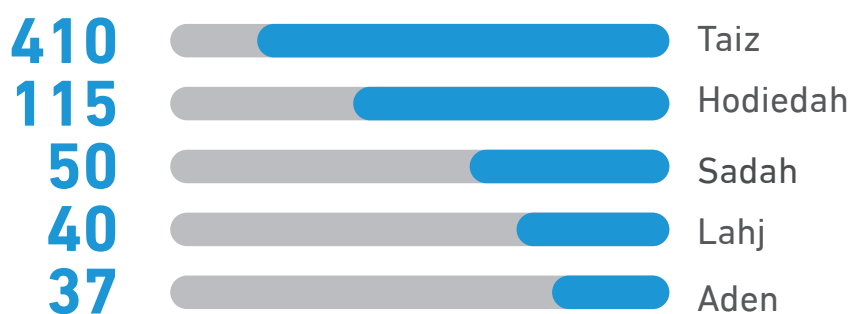
Among the total of (521) women killed as a result of their deaths, and 290 others killed as a result of direct injuries shot, while 75 women were killed

as a result of mine shrapnel and (9) and Sa'da, (50), while 1942 women were injured, and Taiz also had the largest share among them, with 1400 women.

Of the total women who lost their life, (521) women were killed as a result of fatal shrapnel, and (290) others were killed as a result of direct gunshot injuries, while (75) women were killed by shrapnel of mines, and (9) women were killed as a result of shrapnel of explosive devices, while 22 women were killed as a result of various wounds, and (269) women were killed by the bombing of Saudi and UAE air forces.

The "Houthi militia" topped the list of parties responsible for the violations against women, as it killed 612 women in conjunction with the forces of former President Saleh during the period covered by the report, and following separation from Saleh's forces, they killed 235 women, while the Arab coalition forces and aircrafts killed 245 women, and the US drones killed 12 women.

While the number of injured women reached 1,852, the largest percentage of them was in Taiz, with 1,358 women. The largest number of casualties was due to the attacks of the "Houthi and Saleh militia," which resulted in the injury of 1312 women, while the "Houthi militia" alone injured 220 others, and the Arab coalition forces injured 134 women. The major cause of women injuries was exposure to shrapnel, as their number reached 1006 women, and 435 others were injured by bullets. The largest number of casualties was due to the attacks of the "Houthi and Saleh militia," which resulted in the injury of 1312 women, while the "Houthi militia" solely injured 220 others, and the Arab coalition forces injured 134 women.



**NUMBER OF
WOMEN KILLED**
962

VIOLATION OF PERSONAL FREEDOMS

In the war women in Yemen suffered a lot at the level of personal freedoms, and lost the moral and societal safety due to the decline in personal freedoms of women, and the percentage of achievements gained during the pre-war period, including the level of attendance and government representation, and community creativity, with little progress on other service levels, Sam has monitored during the past years a restriction on personal freedoms in areas controlled by the Houthi group and especially the capital Sana'a.

SANA'A

The militia denied women the freedom to demonstrate and assemble peacefully. On October 8, 2018, armed forces affiliated with the Houthi militia attacked and arrested more than 30 women at Sanaa University for taking part in a demonstration calling for better living conditions.

On December 6, 2017, armed forces affiliated with the Houthi militia attacked a women's demonstration in 70 square, arrested and forcibly scared them for going out to demand the body of former President Ali Abdullah Saleh.

Restricting the freedom of ceremonial gatherings, activities and school trips only with the written approval of the department of activities, where the Houthi militia issued an official circular prohibiting the attendance of anyone but the father or mother attending school celebrations.

In the capital, Sanaa, the University of Sana'a issued a decision on August 15, 2020, prohibiting mixed graduation ceremonies between male and female students, and male and female students must be separated in any graduation ceremony, or in the distribution on any scientific research projects.

On December 29, 2019, the Houthi militia in Ibb governorate prevented an official decision issued by the Supreme Council of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and International Cooperation of the Presidency of the Republic, to carry out mixed training events, where women must be separated from men, and prevented the acquaintance of trainees from men and women, and prevented the exchange of any personal information.

Al-Houthi militia prevented an official decision on December 29, 2019, to carry out any recreational activities that provoke laughter and entertainment among the trainees, which melts the limits and modesty.

In 2020, the University of Science and Technology, which was seized by the Houthi militia, and appointed a new department, issued a circular on the wearing of female students at the university, banned the wearing of open, narrow, short or transparent abayas, and warned against the use of makeup or showing nails.

It also issued a decision banning women from working in restaurants. Amnesty International described the decision as a "shameful and discriminatory decision," affirming: "We stand with all women in their struggle for their rights in Yemen."

MARIB

In Marib, which is under the legitimate authority, women were granted a great deal of independence and freedom, especially after the opening of The University of Saba in the provincial capital, which constituted a qualitative shift for tribal women and bedouin society, who found an opportunity to continue their education, as the city witnessed the opening of the first women's café, and is the first women's entertainment project perhaps in Yemen enjoys privacy in the city, and the city of Marib receives thousands of women fleeing the war, and the practices imposed by the Houthi group on women in their areas of control.



HADRAMOUT

The organization recorded a kind of restriction on some cultural creative activities. Aisha Al-Jaidi, a political science student at the American University in Cairo, head of the idea of the (TEDX) women's project, says: The idea started with the start of the quarantine. I submitted a license to implement the idea with the local authority in Seiyun, and I chose Seiyun because it is close to me, and I formed a team of women in order to break the stereotype view of women. In September, I got a license from the World Forum tid, then I applied for a license with the local authorities in Seiyun city, in order to obtain support and be in coordination with them, for a period of two months, everything was good. More than 30 volunteers and 60 speakers applied, we prepared the page, and we selected the candidate's speakers, and conducted a number of meetings with local officials. After that, I went to the university and did informative campaigns at the university, but

because I had no veil, here they started publishing articles that I am Masonic, gay, and unveiled, and the media was repeating the same article of the agent, and those who published the publications were not known, after which we set a meeting with all the directors of the local offices, which turned into a session of insulting and questioning, and they set conditions, forming a committee to oversee our work, and the second condition is that the speaker should cover her face, and that she was born in the Hadramout Valley even if she is living in Hadramout, and the third is that she is not returning from a country of scholarship. And we informed the licensing authority of the conditions in America, and the licenses were withdrawn for violating the conditions, and unfortunately, I was subjected to death threats, defamation, and circulation of my photos, and then I returned to Cairo, my residence.

A GOVERNMENT WITHOUT REPRESENTATION

December 18, 2020, Yemeni President Abd Rabbah Mansour Hadi announced the formation of a new government in accordance with the Second Riyadh Agreement, but this government constituted a real setback to the gains of Yemeni women during the past decades, as the government lacked any representation of women in it.



YEMENI ACTIVISTS

Despite the grim state of the war, many Yemeni women have achieved outstanding societal achievements nationally or internationally and are as follows:

At the global level

- Human rights and political activist Tawakkol Karman, who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2011, and was chosen by the American Time magazine among the 100 most influential women in the last 100 years, describing her as the torchbearer of the Arab Spring.
- Human rights activist Hoda Al-Sarari is the recipient of the Martin Ennals Prize for 2020, which is the most prestigious human rights award in the world, and is known as the Nobel Prize for Human Rights. For defending the kidnappers, revealing the existence of secret prisons and torture operations in Yemen, and she paid dearly for this mission, as her son was assassinated because of her human rights positions condemning the violations committed by the UAE and the militia in Aden.
- Activist Yasmine Al-Qadi, president of the Marib Girls Foundation, was honored with the International Women's Award for Courage, which is awarded by the US State Department, an award given to twelve women from around the world
- The Yemeni writer Bushra Al-Maqtari, the winner of the German "Johan Philipp Palm" Prize for Freedom of Thought and Journalism, in partnership with the Chinese writer Gui Minhai.
- Dr. Fathia Zakhim, who won the ElisePhere Prize for Science, for her outstanding contribution to engineering, innovation and technology at the local level.

At the National level

- Ammat Alsalam Abdullah Abdo al-Hajj, head of the Abductees' Mothers Association, is a political and human rights activist who holds a master's degree, is a member of the General Shura Council of the Islah Party, a member of the Yemeni Women's Reconciliation Association for Security and Peace, and a member of the Yemeni Women's Charter for Peace and Security, and participated in The comprehensive national dialogue conference in the "Independence of Commissions" group, a member of the National Dialogue Conference Support Program, a founding member

of the Council for Defense of the Kidnapped and Detainees, a member of the Women's Coalition for the Security Leadership "Wasl", and a member of the General Shura Council of the Islah Party.

Ammat Alsalam was kidnapped on August 9, 2015, after being chased by Houthi gunmen in the street, pointing the gun on her, removing her veil and taking her to the police station and interrogating her by female elements, and her detention continued until the evening, and then they released her. In May 2016, she was arrested at Sana'a airport after returning from a workshop in Jordan set up by Berghof for peace, detained for 3 hours, then released with a guarantee, and on the second day she was summoned to the National Security Agency, investigating her, and threatening to stop her human rights activities.

In June 2017, she was pursued by the National Security for arresting her, but she managed to escape by herself and escape to Aden, in southern Yemen, and from that date she lives a life of displacement and cannot return to her family in Sana'a, and the authorities in Sana'a arbitrarily dismissed her from her job because of her human rights activities.

Through her work with the president of the Association of Abducted Mothers, Ammat Alsalam was able to contribute to the release of hundreds of abducted and forcibly disappeared persons. T Ammat Alsalam helps the mothers of the kidnapped by organizing their work and making protests to demand the release of their kidnapped sons. She, along with her colleagues in these vigils, were subjected to beatings and insults and attempted arrest and prosecution in the streets.

Ammat Alsalam participated in the Human Rights Council sessions at the UN headquarters in Geneva to raise the issue of abductees, forcibly disappeared detainees and abuses within prisons, and met with UN envoys to Yemen Martin Griffiths and Ismail Ould Cheikh to discuss the issue of abductees and work for their release, and to obtain their full freedom, and held dozens of meetings with local and international officials to support abducted women and detainees.

Ms. Ammat Al-Salam is one of the most prominent Yemeni women working in the peacemaking, specifically in the file of abductees and detainees in Yemen, and she emerged in her presence as the "only woman" for the official and popular reception inside Seiyun airport for those released in the Geneva Agreement of October 2020 sponsored by the United Nations and the Red Cross the facilitator.

- Nusseibeh Ahmed, human rights activist, monitoring unit at the Abducted Mothers Association. She monitored the Houthi group's kidnappings of

civilians in the Hodeidah governorate, where it has reached from 2016 to the present day about 949 cases of kidnapping, and has worked on the file of looking for the forcibly disappeared people until they saw the light and returned to their families.

.Amat Al Salam Al Haj

- Asma Ali Al-Omar, head of the Abducted Mothers Association, Taiz. She began her human rights work in 2017, making significant contributions to the release of dozens of abductees from Taiz governorate, and practiced many activities for the rights of Yemenis, such as holding human rights courses and listening sessions, in addition to television interventions to highlight the violations. She has a lot of contact with the international community, such as the Red Cross, the High Commissioner, Amnesty, the Committee of Eminent International and Regional Experts, and others.
- Olfat Muhammad, a human rights activist, the Monitoring and Documentation Unit of the Abducted Mothers Association, she carried out many activities, such as documenting dozens of cases of those who were subjected to torture, as well as publicizing the issue of the kidnapped and detained in the media. And coordination with those released to meet and communicate with international and national investigation committees. She has contacts with the High Commissioner, the Red Cross, the Human Rights Office in Marib, and the responsible authorities.
- Intisar Saleh, a journalist and human rights activist, in Sana'a, achieved many achievements, the most important of which was the contribution to the release of five journalists, in addition to contributing to escalating the case of the kidnapped journalists to several competent authorities.
- Amat al-Rahman al-Afour, a journalist and humanitarian and human rights activist. She established a charitable volunteer initiative, through which she launched a group of charitable, humanitarian and relief works, and is considered a link between society and humanitarian organizations, in addition to her work with civil society organizations in the field of community development projects.
- Suad Saif, founded the "Be Great" initiative in 2015 at the beginning of the war as a humanitarian initiative aimed at bridging part of the suffering of society, through which food baskets and sums of money were distributed for orphans and students of science.

PRISONS AND JAILS

Sam's team has been able to monitor a number of stories that reveal the extent of abuses against women in Yemen, which have shown that violations of arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance are being carried out alarmingly and disturbingly in a society governed by primitive customs and traditions, making these violations against Yemeni women the most severe and deep-lived, and may lead to the destruction of their lives, and live in a loitering, away from society, or may lead some families to get rid of their daughters out of shame. Women held in "Houthi militia" prisons are living in very poor humanitarian and human rights conditions, where 90 women are held in three rooms, 60 of them in a room with a capacity of five in nine meters with their children, 30 in two rooms measuring four meters. In the prison, more than 35 children also live, in poor health conditions, as a number of them were exposed to various skin diseases.

THE MOST PROMINENT PRISONS WHERE YEMENI WOMEN ARE PLACED

1. The Central Prison in the capital, Sanaa: It is located under the supervision of the Ministry of Interior and the Prisons Authority, where the prison official and the leadership of the Ministry of Interior transferred the section devoted to rehabilitating female prisoners previously to a detainee affiliated with the Zinnabites, the female security arm of the political office of the Houthi group, where more than 100 women were arrested. Most of them were from parks, streets and cafes, and others were arrested from their homes.
2. The detention center in the capital, Sanaa, and other homes: SAM, has confirmed through the statements and testimonies it obtained that all detainees are subjected to severe torture in villas and houses scattered in the capital, Sana'a, by individuals affiliated with the Houthi militia, before being transferred to a detention facility called Al-Dar, which is a secret prison belonging to one of the security leaders of the Houthi militia in Sana'a. According to these sources obtained by "Sam", the detained women, after torture, are forced to confess in front of the camera, and then they are placed in the central prison under pseudonyms. The prison is supervised by women. They were appointed by the "Houthi militia," after the women police affiliated with the Ministry of the Interior had been expelled, and they were called the Women of the Quranic March.
3. Central Prison in Amran Governorate: Amran Central Prison is one of the worst detention facilities in which the Houthi militia holds women, as the prison was not equipped to receive more than 20 women, but today it is crowded with dozens of women, most of whom have been referred to it from the custody of the criminal investigation in Amran. Many of them were arrested because of the political positions of their families, in addition to relatives of administrative employees in the state who wanted to transfer their jobs or leave the city of Amran.
4. The Central Prison in Al Hudaydah city, west of Yemen on the Red Sea: According to the testimonies of prison survivors, the prison had 17 female prisoners before their release.

ASSUMED RESPONSIBILITY

- Sultan Zaban, one of the most prominent security leaders in the Houthi group, has been the director of criminal research in Sana'a since the start of the war, which belongs to the (internationally recognized) Interior Ministry of the Houthis. Last September, the Military Court in Yemen's 3rd district ruled that the U.S. Treasury Department imposed sanctions on five Houthi leaders, including Sultan Zaban. According to a U.S. Treasury Department statement, Zaban and his administration officers arrested, detained and tortured women under the pretext of preventing prostitution and organized crime.
- Major General Abdullah Muhammad Al-Hadi, head of the Prisons Authority, is responsible by virtue of his authority for the crimes committed against women in a number of central prisons in Sanaa, Al Hudaydah and Amran, and according to the testimonies documented by the organization from the victims, Major General Abdullah Muhammad Al-Hadi was aware of the soft war department, which conceals dozens of women in the capital, Sana'a, under the supervision of the Zinnabites, the armed women's wing of the Houthi militia, and contributed to facilitating the work of the Zinnabites in arrest and torture.
- Major General Muhammad Al-Makhadi, director of the central prison in the capital, Sanaa, is responsible by virtue of his authority as director of the central prison in the capital, Sanaa, and a partner in the crimes of torture that affected women in the soft war department under the supervision of Zinnabites, as he facilitated the transformation of the rehabilitation section inside the central prison into a section for soft war, and he covered up the kidnapping of women and the practice of torture against them, and according to documented testimonies, he was aware of all the crimes that were being committed, and provided all logistical support to Zinnabites.
- Lt. Col. Mohammed al-Kahlani, director of the central prison in the coastal governorate of Al Hudaydah in western Yemen, and according to testimonies documented by sam organization for former victims, the central prison received more than 70 Yemeni women kidnapped by Houthi militia, and subjected to severe torture, and immoral exploitation by the militia supervising the prison, and therefore al-Kahalani is responsible for all crimes of kidnapping, concealment and torture that took place inside the Central Prison in Al Hudaydah governorate.

- Major Hanin Muhammad Hussein Al-Houri, director of the Central Prison in Amran, is responsible by virtue of his authority for the crimes committed against women in the Central Prison in Amran Governorate, where SAM Organization has documented testimonies by former security officials about kidnapping and torture crimes inside the central prison in Amran governorate. Therefore al-Houri is responsible for all the crimes of kidnapping, concealment and torture that took place inside the central prison in Amran governorate.
- Ahmed Matar Hassan Batran, one of the interrogators who tortured the women in the illegal detention facility. According to the testimonies “Sam” received, he was transferred to work in Taiz governorate.
- Abdul Hakim al-Khaiwani, head of the National Security and Security Intelligence Service and responsible for arresting, torturing and hiding many civilians in the capital, Sana’a, during his tenure as head of the Political Security Agency.
- Abdul Qader Ahmed Qassem Al-Shami: Deputy Head of Security and Intelligence at the Militia, and the most prominent person responsible for the crimes committed by the militia when the militia invaded Aden after the coup against the legitimate authority. He is also accused of kidnapping children and torturing them in secret prisons.
- Mutlaq Amer Al-Marani, known as “Abu Imad”: He is the former deputy head of the militia’s National Security Agency and is responsible for many crimes that represent a violation of human rights and international law. He is involved in the crimes of kidnapping and torturing women and recruiting girls to work for the militia, in addition to the crimes of enforced disappearance of many civilians



ZINNABITES

Since the Houthi militia took control of the capital, Sana'a on September 21, 2014, a women's security apparatus has been active in carrying out security tasks outside the law, which is a secret apparatus that is difficult to trace, or know its structure, in which highly trained female elements work to carry out incursions and arrest women activists, break up demonstrations and vigils, in addition to other special tasks, such as espionage, setting up adversaries, monitoring opinions and prosecuting women activists in private sessions and workplaces. In addition to other works related to the intellectual aspect of the group, such as giving lectures and seminars at social events, being active in social media to promote the ideology of the group, and monitoring what is published by its opponents.

The absolute loyalty and ideology of the Houthi group is the first pillar in the selection of members of the brigades, and the leadership of these brigades is assigned to women, chosen on the basis of descendants, and others who believe in the group's ideological ideology.

According to press reports, Zinnabites includes 4000 operatives who received combat training in Sanaa, and some of them received training abroad, in Lebanon and Iran, by experts from Hezbollah and Iran.

The women's security formations of the Houthi militia are made up of 10 teams, with different names, most notably the "Zinnabites" brigades, the Women's Commission group, the Zahra Brigades and the "Intelligence Precautions" division.

Zinnabites is trained to deal with weapons from the use of decoding and installation, in addition to dealing with explosives, installing and dismantling them, carrying out incursions and searches, and obtaining training in civilian sites used by the Houthis for military purposes, including schools,

educational areas, sports fields and public universities.

"The women responsible for torture are Zainabiyyah women who no one knows their names and no one knows who they are communicating with. The Zinnabites cut off all hope for the detainees for life, and during torture, women prisoners are forced to confess against former regime figures who were engaged in prostitution and cannabis trafficking, and are filmed confessing as if they confess to their accomplices, and then they are brought to trial on the basis of those confessions," said Fatima, one of the survivors.

EXTRAJUDICIAL KILLING

The extrajudicial killings of Yemeni women during the war varied, where women were killed by coalition air strikes, indiscriminate shelling by the Houthis, mine planting, and sniping, have varied, with the organization recording the deaths of more than 920 women.

the organization recording
the deaths of more than

962 women

Aisha Al-Hamri

She is one of the victims of the conflict between government forces, on the one hand, and the Abu Abbas Brigades and extremist organizations, on the other. Sam documented the killing of Aisha Khaled al-Hamri, 45 years, on Monday, May 21, 2018, during the clashes. The organization met with a relative of the victim, Fikri, who said: "Aisha went out of her home in the Al-Darba neighborhood at five in the evening, heading to the market to buy the needs of the house, and while she was in the market, clashes broke out between the gunmen of the Security Committee and the Abu Al-Abbas Brigades in Al-Awadhi Street in the city centre. He added: When she arrived on the tour of Al-Awadhi, she got off the bus and she was hit by two bullets that penetrated her back, we did not know at the time what happened, and when Aisha was late to return home, and in the evening we saw pictures on social media saying that that she was killed, we rushed to al-Rawda hospital and we found her dead body, and we knew the details of her death from one of the owners of motorcycles who pulled her off the street after she was injured and took her to the hospital."

Jihad Al-Asbahi

The story of Jihad Al-Asbahi dates back to April 27, when a group of military crews attacked the house of her husband's father and her husband, who were not at home. At the time of the raid, one of the attackers pointed weapons at Jihad, who was alone in the house, and shot her dead, and looted all the contents of the house before they left, Jihad's father said. The Houthis tried to disavow the crime, accusing her family of killing her, which prompted Sheikh Al-Khader Abdul-Rab Al-Asbahi to travel to Sana'a and meet with the leaders of the group, headed by members of the Political Council, to hand the perpetrators to justice and raise the points of supervisors who have gone deeper into the injustice of the region's residents, he says. But he did not receive a response from the group, despite their recognition of the case and trying to end it with tribal arbitration, which was rejected by Al-Khader, as the sheikh confirms in a video.

Reham Al-Badr

Reham al-Badr, a civil and human rights activist from Taiz governorate, was shot dead by a Houthi sniper on February 8, 2018, in a civilian operation to rescue the poor civilians in the "Salla" neighborhood east of Taiz, where she and a number of youths ran a food convoy in the name of martyr Osama Salam.

Abd al-Fattah al-Samit, who was accompanied by Reham in the convoy, stated,

"The convoy was launched at 9:30 on 2/8/2018 from Jamal Street in the center of Taiz, towards the Al-Karifat area, and when we arrived at the Salla Palace, the team split into two halves. Reham Al-Badr, Moamen (a young man in the convoy was killed next to Reham) and I were heading to Al-Karifat area, and when we arrived at the Red Najd area, heavy gunfire started on us, so we went to one of the flood corridors and hid for about half an hour, then we went out and continued our journey to the besieged areas, we reached the area of Al-Sarmin and Al-Karifat and we distributed the convoy to the besieged families there."

"We decided to go back to the city, and upon our return we decided to get out of the car in the area of Najd - the place from which the bombing and sniping took place on us when we came," Al-Samit says. Al-Samit confirms that the shooting started again, then it stopped for the convoy to proceed towards the city, but "when we got to the front of the military police station, we heard the gunfire, the shots penetrated Muhammed's head, and when he raised his hands to hold his head, a direct shot came to penetrate his hand. He adds, "After that, Reham pushed me to the ground, and immediately after that the third shot came that hit Reham, hitting her right hand and penetrating her stomach." Reham was bleeding and calling for an ambulance, but the sniper fired his shots whenever he saw a move.

Lamia (not her real name)

Ms. Lamia was liquidated inside her home in the Souq al-Samil neighborhood on Saturday, May 14, 2016, by an ISIS member in Taiz. Sam documented her murder and collected photographs and documents relating to the victim, heard testimony from a Taiz police officer days after her death, and was able to obtain testimony from her relatives and friends after extremist groups left the neighborhoods in the east of the city at the end of 2018.

Jamila (not her real name), a friend of the victim, said: "A member of the Islamic State, called" Amjad Raafat, "believed that the victim was a master of magic, so he decided to get rid of the victim. He asked her to enter the lobby of her house, so she allowed him to do so because he was young, under eighteen years old, and that he was one of their close neighbors. "When the victim allowed Amjad into the house, he started with two shots in the head and she passed away. "The details of the killing remained unclear for a while until it became clear."

REPEATED TRAGEDIES

Amani Saleh

"My husband Ahmed and I were staying in a house in Shamlan neighborhood, northwest of Sana'a, and his father was staying with us in the same house, our house was raided on September 1, 2016, by a group of gunmen who shot at the house and then broke into it," Amani told Sam's team. They arrested my husband's father, then they came back and arrested me and my husband, they took us to the Shamlan police station, and there they put each of us in a place, searched my personal belongings, prevented me from contacting my relatives, interrogated me and accused me of working for Saudi Arabia, and big charges that I cannot even think of as a housewife".

They were threatening to kill my husband, and I know nothing about him at that moment, and then they took us out of the station, and while we were in the car they were making contact with their leaders, then they

took my brother's number from my husband, called him to pick me up, handed me over to him at a checkpoint near Hamedan court, around 2:00 am, and they took my husband with them to start the journey of trouble as we searched for my husband and his father, who were hidden in Houthi prisons.

We searched from prison to prison, begged the big and small leaders to show us where they were, and we stayed like this for three months, until we found out where my husband was being held where he was in a detention facility that was a house to memorize the Holy Qur'an, and then we knew that my husband's father-in-law, Mr. Ahmed al-Hajj, had died inside the prison because of torture, and my husband was later released.

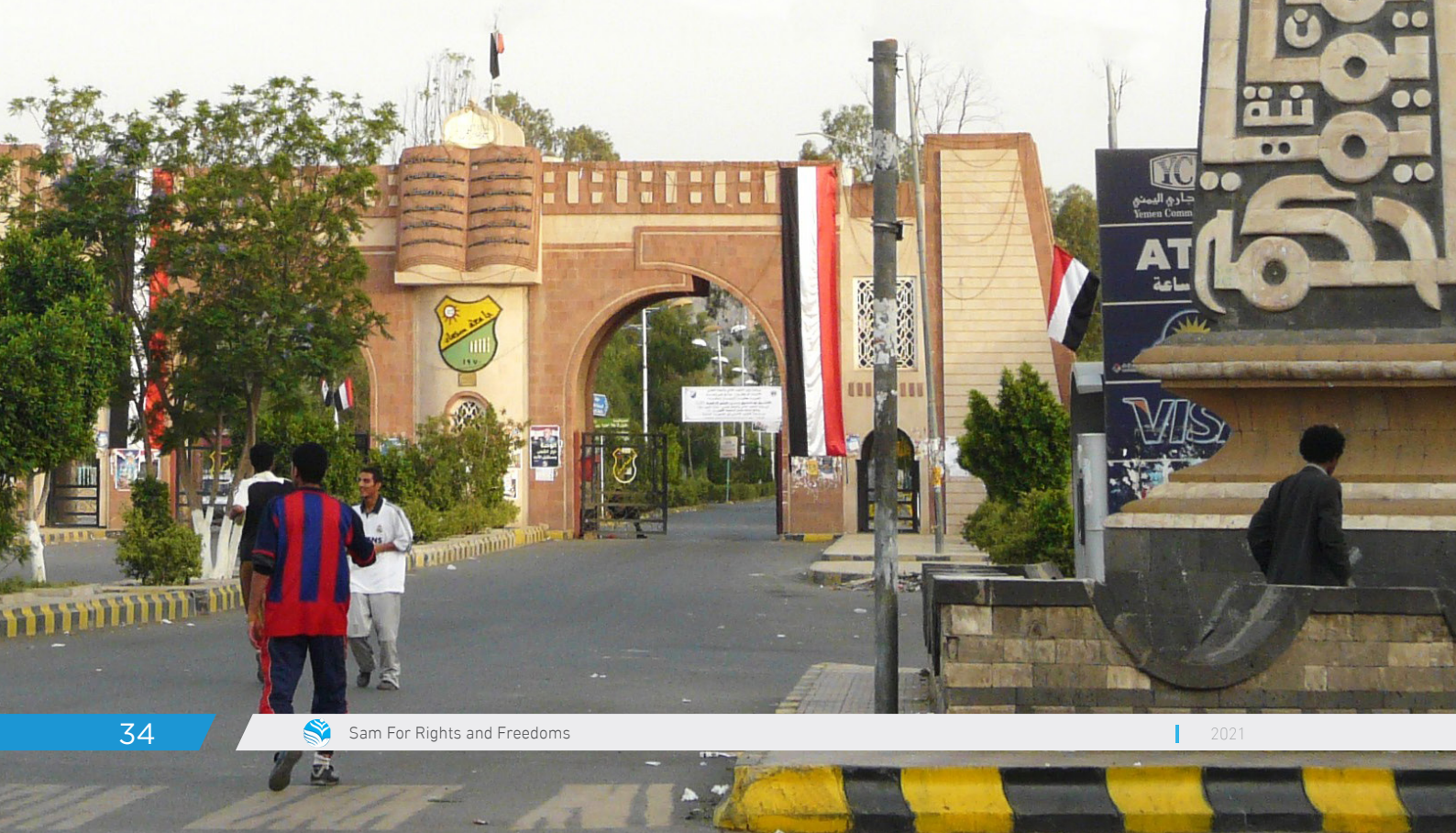
BECAUSE OF POLITICAL ACTIVITY

Zainab, who was arrested for filming a protest stand in Al Hudaydah in western Yemen, says to “Sam”: While we returned home after the pause, with my companion, three armed men between 15 and 13 years of age followed us, and they asked us to return to the governorate building, so we refused, and we stopped a bus and rode in it, and we asked the driver to go through the middle of the market so that no one follows us, but we were surprised by a white car following us with a fat man on board holding his mobile phone. So I felt scared, and indeed they stopped the bus and the fat man put his head on to the bus and ordered us to hand over our phones, so we said to him: we have no phones, I tried to get out of the bus but one of the gunmen raised a weapon in my face and threatened me that he would shoot my head, then they forced the driver to go to the criminal investigation, and they took our bags, searched them and took what was in them. We were on the bus, with the white car driving ahead, and behind us was a military kit with about 12 armed men on board, and two of them in the bus. I thought, in the middle of the road, to open the door and jump from the bus, but as soon as I extended my hand towards the door, someone hit me on the hand and prevented me from doing so, and upon our arrival for the criminal investigation, two female police officers came out and they put us in one of the rooms and searched us in a very humiliating manner, for half an hour and they forced us to remove our underwear during the search. Then they took us out to Abu Raad for investigation, who used to hit his hands strongly on the table during the investigation to promote fear in our souls, and he asked us why do we go out, and are we politicians, and then he threatened us that he would shoot our heads if we went out again, and he would not be afraid of anyone, we were held for three hours until some of the men of our relatives came and signed pledges not to go out again.

SANA'A UNIVERSITY. WIDESPREAD VIOLATIONS

Many of the students who participated in protests in the capital, Sana'a, were arrested and humiliated by the so-called Zeinbayat. A number of female victims spoke to Sam: "Saud," one of the eyewitnesses to what happened at the university, said: "A number of female students were arrested violently, whether they were inside or outside the demonstrations, and the students who refused to hand over their phones, were dragged by the so-called Zinnabites into medium white buses, and those who raise their voices are severely beaten, with electric sticks, then they are taken to a police station, and they were only released in the presence of their families and the signing of a written pledge not to return to any gatherings.

She added: "What happened with me personally, the Zinnabites pushed me and shocked me and beat me with a stick, and I was resisting because I do not want to get on the bus, and they pushed me up by force, one of the students managed to escape, then they tightened the guard on us, and 4 Zinnabites with thunderbolts and sticks and two armed soldiers get on the bus with us, and none of us were allowed to talk. We arrived at a place where we did not know where it was, the place was a large square and it has a number of offices, full of Houthis, our mobile phones were confiscated, and they brought us to an office and when we wondered about our fate, they answered us that they will take only our four names and the numbers of our parents and will contact our parents and release us. "We waited for hours and they didn't do what they promised us, and when we wondered about our fate, some of them were answering us by not answering, and some of them started insulting and threatening us, there were some girls who Zinnabites couldn't get to their phones, and we stayed there until our families came to pick us up."



FORCED CONCEALMENT

Since the killing of former President Saleh by the Houthis in December 2018, the Houthi militia has launched a campaign of arrests among women, many of whom have mysteriously disappeared, some were kidnapped from parks and streets, and others were taken from their homes after the raid. SAM Organization and a number of local organizations have documented patterns of arbitrary arrest and enforced disappearance of women by the Houthi militia in the capital, Sana'a, where opposition political activists, women human rights defenders, female journalists, opposition civilians and others have been targeted. They were isolated from the outside world for long periods of time, during which they were subjected to torture and ill-treatment.

The U.S. News Agency published a press investigation on April 30, 2020, talking about the violations of The Houthi militias against Yemeni women prisoners of public opinion, Yemeni women are increasingly being targeted by Houthi rebels who rule the north of the country, especially with their increasing political activity. Samira al-Hori, 33, said: "When I refused a Houthi official's request to arrest other activists, I was kidnapped in July 2019 by 12 masked officers with Kalashnikovs, from my home in the capital Sana'a at dawn, and then took me to a school basement, and then I was transferred to a prison where the interrogators beat me until I bled and electrocuted me,

and as a psychological torture dates are set for my execution and then canceled at the last minute. I was imprisoned in the abandoned Dar Al-Hilal School on Taiz Street. "She adds," One of the detainees, Bardis Al-Siyaghi, a prominent poet, has counted the presence of about 120 women detained there. She said that the officers hit her head on a table so badly that she needed eye surgery to see properly when she was released after months. "Al-Houri added," The head of the Criminal Investigation Department in Sanaa, Sultan Zaben, made investigations at the school and I heard that Zaben on some nights had taken out Beautiful little girls from school to be raped. "

HUMAN RIGHTS REPORTS

"In the capital, Sana'a, which is under the control of the Houthi group, women are directly and indirectly targeted, when they pose a direct threat to the Houthi rule," the final report of the Group of Experts on Yemen said in paragraph 21. The Group has documented a pattern of increasing repression of women, and in cases documented by the Panel, a total of 11 cases, women were arrested, detained, beaten and sexually assaulted for their political affiliation, participation in political activities or public protests. These women were threatened with charges of prostitution and organized crime if they continued their activities against the Houthi group.

On July 3, 2019, Sam For Rights and Liberties published a rights report entitled "What is left for us?". The report included testimonies of victims, relatives of victims and eyewitnesses who spoke to Sam about serious abuses against women held in Houthi militia prisons, including police stations and military checkpoints. The report also pointed that the Houthis have formed a security apparatus for women whose function is to participate in breaking into houses, arresting and luring women, and collecting field information about adversaries. The report also monitored sites for the arrest and concealment of women, including abandoned places used for investigation and psychological torture, houses of citizens whose owners were forced to leave, and police stations controlled by the Houthi militia. The report listed numerous stories of women who had been arrested, subjected to severe torture and cruel treatment, prompting them to attempt suicide.

Sam revealed new stories of women who managed to escape from detention, and told harsh stories, and other details about detention, where Sam said: "The Houthi group from the history of its seizure of power is working to harm the psychology of Yemeni women, through trumped-up charges, in a male society that does not differentiate between the victim and the criminal, you feel as you listen to some women with a smothered voice bound by heavy baskets of fear.

In its report, the organization confirmed that it had received several reports in addition to monitoring more than once that the Houthi group recruited young girls between 10 to 17 years old who were being recruited from economically and socially impoverished families, between 2017 and 2020 to be members of the Zinnabites group, who spy, gather information and attract children and young people to enlist in the ranks of the Houthi group.

KHALEDA AL-ASBAHI

“Khaleda Al-Asbahi” in her pentagonism, narrates scenes of Houthi torture of her and other women in secret prisons in Sanaa

The kidnapped “Khaleda Muhammad Al-Asbahi”, 55, who was recently released from the prisons of the Houthi group in Sana’a, confirmed during her testimony to Sam’s team that she had been kidnapped and her freedom was restricted for more than three years, due to her membership in the General People’s Congress.

“Khaleda” indicates that the arrest against her and one of her grandchildren took place on 8/4/2018 in front of the Goetheen Wedding Hall in Sanaa, which is located next to the British University, and she was in a bus at the time on her way back to her home. “I was arrested by 10 people with their faces covered and they were armed, on a bus and a car. At that time, I was with my grandson, and they took me to one of their headquarters, in Dar Salm, and my eyes were covered.” She said. She notes that “the complications of the prison increased, as her mental and physical condition became tired and exhausted, as a result of the torture she was subjected to in three prisons where she moved to, throughout the prison term”.

She described her condition as having remained for three years of crying, without arousing the pity of the Houthi jailers, and that the first treatment she underwent after her discharge was the treatment of the trachea. “I was beaten, humiliated, threatened, handcuffed, they were taking me out to investigate at 12 at night, and they bring me back at five o’clock at dawn, and tie my eyes,” she says. Noting that she was severely beaten, “they were slapping me, I was once beaten until I fainted “ and continued to describe her tired situation « Imagine when you are alone for three years among masked people, there is no one with you or defending you and no one protects you, I was afraid and worried for three years.

Khaleda Al-Asbahi recalls from prison scenes, that the Houthis came to one of the detainees, a Moroccan woman, who had a gunshot wound to her foot, and that one of the prisoners was Ethiopian. She added, “They used to bring young female prisoners, girls from 12 to 15 years old.”

She adds that she was threatened during interrogations, that she had made confessions, and that the Houthis had made her talk about what they wanted, and they were documenting it on camera. She said , “I can not overcome the fear that I

lived in prison, even after ten years, they kidnapped me and tortured me and beat me, they made me stand on my feet from 12 to 5 a.m., with my legs without a joint, except the threats we were receiving by electrocution.”

Regarding the interrogation sessions that were taking place with her and with other prisoners, Khaleda said, “The sessions started at night, after 12 at night and continued until dawn.” She continues about the torture mechanism, It continues about the mechanism of torture «eyes are covered, then they handcuff, and then they make us walk through a stairway until we reach one of the rooms, asking us a question if we do not answer as they want, they start kicking and slapping from everywhere, then we are suspended and forced to stand on one foot, for a long time, with an electric taser». “One of us is in a room with five or six people, and they torture you and you don’t know who is torturing you and beating you,” she said.

The first prison in which she was admitted is described as being in the Dar Salm area, south of the capital, and it consisted of three buildings, or headquarters where the first being called intelligence, the second being called political security, and the third is the national security. She added, “they bring many people to these headquarters, including young people, and for those who refuse to

confess to the charges fabricated to them, they used to bring their families in front of them in order to force them to confess or their relatives will be harmed.” When they brought me, “They brought my son and daughter-in-law, my cousin, and my grandchildren. They let me hear them and they used to tell me your son is hanging in the other room.”

Khaleda stated that the second headquarters where she was imprisoned was in the 70th area, next to the Mosque of Al-Saleh, and that there I met a Moroccan, Ethiopian, and other Yemeni female prisoners, including Annan, Hind and Hanan, and many others. She added that from time to time, the female prisoners are transferred to one of the headquarters of the Houthi group, which it calls the Central Prison, but it is not the well-known prison belonging to the state, which is in Al-Jaraf area, as it is a central facility for the group, as she said.

She added that The guards in her last headquarters are among the Houthi female recruits, the Zinnebiat, where they do not reveal their faces, and we do not know their names, the director of this headquarters has an office at the Ministry of Justice, on the second or third floor, named Sultan, I heard them saying that». Khaleda recalls, “Some prisoners find someone who tells them to go to the Ministry of Justice, where the Criminal Investigation Office, which

is affiliated to the Ansar Allah group, to a person called Sultan, we used to hear them speak on the phone next to us. As for the first place in which they imprisoned me, there is a director named Ahmed Amer, chief of Jamal Jameel police station.».

She adds in her testimony that she was on hunger strike for two months and five days, and she had one of the prisoners with her called Taqia Naji al-Muayyad, She says that she “was kidnapped a day later and they released us together, I don’t know why she was arrested too for no reason, they took her from Haddah, they interrogated her for two days and forced her to sign 13 papers, and I signed more than 15 papers, they don’t let you read what’s in it, they force you to write confessions and sign them, and then we were forced to confess to them, and in the end we are threatened that if we file a complaint or talk about something that they will publish our fabricated confessions.”

And she says «They kidnapped me and accused me, that I am a member of the General People’s Congress, they were telling me let “Afash” benefit you, this was the reason for the arrest announced but at the time of the investigation I saw one of them, who had a problem with me that happened in the city of Aden, 17 years ago, This man took money from me, and I filed a lawsuit against him because of his failure to pay the

money, and he was imprisoned in Mansoura prison, and he sat 3 years there, and his brother was director of the Lahj Lands Authority at the time, and when he saw me in prison, he told me you locked me up for 3 years, I will lock you up for three years, your country was now my country, and he showed me a card of political security.”

Al-Asbahi confirmed that she tried to commit suicide twice, and one time was beaten until she passed out, saying, “After days of the strike in Ramadan, I went up over the library, I was screaming, people, I am kidnapped for two years, so they called the operations department and beat me, and they hanged me, until I lost consciousness.”

She reported that she could not see well in one of her eyes, due to the pressure, and that she had become sick with kidneys as a result of polluted water inside the prison. She added, “They put me in a basement where I lived with mice and insects. There was only me, Taqiyya, and men in the second rooms, where we stayed in the same condition for two and a half years. After that, they transferred us to a prison called the reformatory, which has very poor solitary cells that do not have windows.”

Khaleda says that the Houthi group housed in the last floor a woman with children to camouflage the detention center, while the prison

yard was full of cars, as she believed that it belonged to those who were kidnapped, or who were liquidated and killed, especially since she confirmed the presence of bullets on those cars.

She points out that “I stayed in the last prison for only six months, when I was transferred from the headquarters of Ahmed Amer to the headquarters run by a person called Sultan. Where they brought me into in Muharram and took me out in Rajab.”

Khaleda concluded her testimony, “I was preparing before my kidnapping to travel for a foot joint replacement surgery, and this matter is proven in my medical reports. Now I feel that my condition has worsened after what I was subjected to from torture and forcing me to stand on one foot, which increased the pressure on my feet and now I need my joints changed for the severity of the pain that I feel ».

Suad and The Houthi Repression

“Sam” listened to other testimonies that stated that the Houthis used kidnapping and torture on a large scale against activists or civilians for unknown reasons. Suad, who

spent her detention in a Houthi prison, said: “I was with a large number of kidnapped women, some of them were taken from the streets and others were lured by phone to receive a food basket, and some of them were abducted from their homes after breaking into their homes and looting all their belongings, and others were taken to detentions from public parks, restaurants and cafes.” “The period of detention ranges from nine months to a year or more,” she said, adding that “the eyes of the abducted women are covered by the Zinnabites band before they are taken to villas in Sana’a, and the villas were called “headquarters.” In the headquarters, large numbers of kidnappers were collected in the basement of the villa. Where the kidnapped women are subjected to systematic torture of various sorts, and they are not allowed to go to the bathroom. They were also summoned in the middle of the night for investigation. They were also tortured in deserted places, where two people used electric devices with them, and their hands were tied with ropes, their mouths were closed with a rope pulled up after spraying water on them.



SYSTEMATIC TORTURE

The Houthis use cruel and hideous methods of torture that reflect a sadistic psyche against women without differentiation. Fatima says: “Methods of torture are different and harsh, from preventing sun exposure and continuous confinement, to preventing the use of toilets. In addition to interrogating them one by one after midnight to investigate them while they are tied up and on their right and left sides are two people who electrocute them with electric shocks from both sides, and a third person comes at the same time to hit them with sticks and batons, in addition to spraying water on them, other than the psychological torture that happened to them, such as intimidating them and threatening them with death, and telling them that they will not see the light, and that they are held indefinitely, and no one can find them. ”

Rahma says: “The number of female prisoners in cells reached nearly 200 before last Ramadan. Before their arrival, the female prisoners were in the central prison in a place called The Headquarters. And before that they were in the criminal investigation, where they were tortured there at the hands of Zinnabites with all cruelty and violence, and the methods of torture vary from beating with sticks and braided wires, using electricity, and restraining prisoners hanging on their fingers until they lose consciousness.

LIFE IN DETENTION

Fatima says: “Many girls, especially those who are transferred from criminal investigation, are placed on the ground without mattresses, next to each other, so that there is no place even for a pass between them of overcrowding, and because of the lack of clothes everyone wears each other’s clothes, therefor skin diseases and stomach diseases are transmitted because the bathrooms are not clean, the lack of soap, the lack of sun or adequate ventilation sources.

She added, “All means of communication with the outside world are prohibited from the general women’s section, and they have five minutes every two weeks to contact the family. The call and the information of the person the prisoner calls are recorded.”

One detainee stated that “the food in the prison is very bad, it is lentils or beans at breakfast, but at dinner it is beans or lentils without any spices, as they put dyes in order to change the color of the food, but for lunch it is white rice, where 20 kilos of rice are cooked on half an onion and a little oil, salt and dye.”

She adds: “While eating we are distributed in groups, food is often not enough, few of us can eat, many of the prisoners suffer from stomach germ and kidney and liver stones, children are malnourished and infants do not get milk and medical towels and are prevented from their clothes.

“Due to the lack of soap and detergent, cholera spread inside the prison, on Mother’s Day, and of course the Zinnabites ignored the issue and rejected any measures to introduce medical organizations or raise a state of emergency, forcing some female prisoners visited by their families to provide the soap they bought when visiting their daughters,” she said.

The visits “do not exceed five minutes, without privacy, where the Zinnabites is around the prisoner, so that Zinnabites stands between the detainee inside and those who visit her from outside, so that she can hear the conversation between them.

“There is a keenness to know every word that comes out of the prison, even if a prisoner sings to entertain herself she is tied up for several hours under the sun.” She added, “There are patrols during the day and night, and the prisoner is forbidden from covering her face, as they are forced to attend religious courses and those who contravene what was stated in the lectures are forced to work overtime in calling or visiting.”

BAHA'I WOMEN

A member of the Baha'i community who witnessed the arrest told the "Sam" organization, "Security gunmen affiliated with the National Security Agency raided a cultural event organized by the Nidaa Coexistence and Building Foundation in cooperation with the Joud Foundation in the institution's hall in the capital, Sana'a, where they took them to the National Security Prison. Their families were not allowed to visit them or communicate with them or with lawyers in their prison, and they were not released until a month and a half after their arrest. "Three human rights activists were arrested for a month and a half during the event. They are: Rouhiya Thabet, Mawahib Youssef, and Nafha Sanei.

On Wednesday, August 10, 2016, the gunmen arrested Rouhiya, Mawahib and Nafha and placed them in the National Security Prison in the capital, Sana'a, without charge and without a judicial warrant, and unlawfully that has nothing to do with humanity and Yemeni humanitarian customs. Next to the three activists, (12) other women and (45) other men and children were arrested.

FACTS

Suad says: “During my arrest, the former detainees told me about many cases, some died from torture as a result of internal bleeding, and one was called” Bushra “.” Sam “could not verify the incident. She was arrested after went to ask about her sister, and she was raped in the police station according to her statements. “. And she adds: “As for Hoda, she was tortured to death, and she was removed from the scene of the crime at dawn to be buried, according to the sources. Another woman kidnapped and imprisoned with her daughter, her daughter-in-law, and her young children. There is an old woman who went to ask about her son and was sent to prison. She also met an old woman who suffers from several chronic diseases. She was taken out of her home through a phone call under the rain with the justification of receiving a food basket.

OTHER VICTIMS

A survivor told the “Sam” team: “I met a girl named Nadia, from the Al Hudaydah governorate, in prison. She was arrested, interrogated and tortured in the Al Hudaydah Investigation on charges of collaborating with the aggression by placing air strips. Nadia was transferred to Sana’a for two weeks in the central prison, then they took her to the National Security without charge or presentation to the prosecution. She stayed in the National Security for two weeks, then she was returned to the Central Prison, and her condition was very deteriorating, as she was paralyzed in addition to a fracture in her spine, as a result of beatings and torture. I got to know another prisoner, who is a political activist on social media. She was tortured for three months and pulled off her nails. She was tortured in National Security before being transferred to the Central Prison. “

- On August 21, 2020, an employee at the Yemeni Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Firdaws Hussein Al-Dhalai, disappeared from a hotel in Aden, and remained forcibly hidden for two weeks, after which a statement attributed to her family was issued confirming the arrest of their daughter by the Political Security Service without knowing the charges or where she is.
- Members of the political and national security services of the Houthi group arrested the 43-year-old businesswoman, Belqis Al-Haddad, from her home in the capital, Sana'a, and she was hidden for a month in a detention center without giving her the right to communicate with her legal representative, while the Public Prosecution of the Houthi group in the capital, Sanaa, refused to say anything.

Sonia Saleh Ali Al-Ghabash

A human rights activist and head of the “despite the difficulties” ... “Sonia” escaped from Yemen to Cairo in Egypt after her exit from a Houthi prison, where she stated that “I was arrested on 06/03/2019 and was placed in the National Security Prison after I was in one of the Petrol stations in Haddah area, where a number of military crews and armored vehicles surrounded the station and kidnapped me. I stayed for a week in the office of the agent appointed by the Houthi militias, then they took me to an unknown place after dawn, and they put me in a room (two meters in meters) called “al-Daghata” in an underground room for four months, during which I was subjected to severe torture, where they removed my nails, and they skinned me with sharp objects, in addition to spraying cold water on me, using electric tasers, tying my hands and feet for a long time.”

Sonia adds in her testimony: “They interrogated me during the period of imprisonment and torture that

lasted for four months. They asked me questions about my work and my dealings with political figures outside the country. I have also been accused of labor and sympathy for the people we serve through our institution in order for us to benefit from them politically. The investigation times were late at night. The interrogation period was the most difficult period I have ever seen in my life, as I was subjected to various kinds of practices and I even wished to die in order to get rid of this torment. I heard the voices, screams, and cries of prisoners being tormented, and my suffering increased even more.

Sonia adds: There are detainees who are brought in in complete secrecy, and no one knows who they are or what their charges are. They are placed in pre-prepared cells isolated from the women's section, as these cells consist of four rooms, the size of which ranges from 6 to 10 square meters.

BREAKING INTO HOMES AND TORTURING

Nidal Muthanna Mahdi Al-Taher

“Nidal” (24 years old) was arrested on 18/8/2019 from her house in the “Naqum” area by the criminal investigation officers. Inside the house were children and women, and they terrified them while searching the house. Then they covered my eyes and took me to a place I did not know what it was and I did not know my accusation at all. “

She adds: “I was taken to the interrogation, which lasted from the night until the next morning, and they used unethical methods with me during the investigation, in addition to the unjustified brutality in dealing with us as I was beaten on the face with their prior knowledge that I was pregnant, and I was also beaten with a lightning wire.” .

Nidal confirmed: “I was the only pregnant woman among the arrested women, however my case was not taken into consideration, as severe torture led to my bleeding more than once. At the time of the investigation, I vomited blood as a result of the beating and lightning strikes. The suffering I saw in prison did not stopped at me, but its effects extended to my daughter Mira, who was with me in prison, who was in a psychological state and is now crying when she sees any soldier. She was also deprived of her food, even bread was forbidden.”

And she adds: “I still remember the person who used to torture me the most, his name is” Ahmed Matar “now, he is in Taiz. He was torturing me from Maghreb until the morning. I tried to commit suicide, I said death is better than torture, they helped me and threatened me by putting a gun on my head, so that I would not talk about what happened to me in prison. After that, I was transferred to the court without knowing what the accusation I was arrested on, I arrived at the judge and did not speak for fear that any charge would be attached to me, as I was threatened by the investigators that I would be accused of trafficking in hashish and other crimes if I spoke, which led me to remain silent throughout the trial.

Nidal states that the prison was “a phase of constant fear, torture, hunger and terror. My husband was looking for me for months in all places of detention and no one told him where I was, and then they brought me the testimony of his death while I was in prison, which led to the deterioration of my mental and health condition even after I was released from the central prison.”

Samira Abdullah Al-Houri

Head of the charity “White Hands” team.

She says: “I was recently exposed to pressures and blackmail documented by the Houthi group, as I was summoned in a threatening manner to the Passport Center. There, I was surprised by a secret investigation by the National Security and Political Security, which lasted for eight hours, and my phone was confiscated and completely copied, and I was interrogated in the presence of National Security officers and passport officials, namely: Abdullah Al-Sarem and Muhammad Al-Ghashem. At the end of the investigation, they forced me to sign and commit to cooperating with them in luring politicians and activists, and then they released me. But they kept in touch with me and tightly monitored me, which lasted for two weeks. I confirm here their repeated requests to me to implement matters outside the framework of ethics and public morals. I documented their requests in their conversations with me. I was surprised two weeks after the meeting at the passports center at 4:00 a.m. when they raided my apartment by national security and counter-terrorism and a number of four crews with 25 masked men and two private cars in which Sultan Zaben and Abu Salah, director of criminal research, stormed and looted my property, destroyed my

furniture, and tied me, my daughter and my friend and I was forcibly taken away, where I found myself in the criminal search building in front of officers from the anti-terrorism and national security, where the investigation lasted approximately 12 hours.” “An investigation during which they exerted all kinds of psychological and physical pressure, including fatigue, exhaustion, anxiety and intimidation, after which I was taken to an unknown place, myself and a number of girls with their eyes closed. I was beaten and given electric shocks, and my hair was cut and hung on the ladder for long hours, and I was interrogated for hours exceeding 12 hours a day. I was prevented from eating and being pressured to film videos in which I confessed to charges of espionage and espionage, during the three months I was subjected to practices That I did not expect, from beatings and starvation by the Zinnabites and the interrogators, forcing us to clean the toilets, cooking for the detainees, and I was threatened to bring my daughter as a pressure on me. I was released three months later through a conditional undertaking and signing my execution if I left Sana’a or talk to satellite channels or human rights organizations about what happened to me. Then I managed to escape and reach Marib.”

Pardis Siyagi

"My house was stormed in Al-Sunainah, Ma'in District, on charges of storing weapons, which prompted me to file a lawsuit against the Al-Sunainah Department and the perpetrators of the storming, namely Muhammad Al-Kabsi and Ahmed Al-Saqqaf, and the judiciary demanded a trial for those who broke into my house."

"After three months they strictly prevented me from entering the court, then they froze the case, and after a month of freezing the case, they kidnapped me from Amman Street and severely beat me, and I filed another complaint during which I included a medical report and the case file, and fled to Marib." Five people in prestigious local job contacted me and gave me their word that they would investigate the break-in of my house, that I could go back to Sana'a and no one would chase me, and they told me that my husband was alive after I have been told me that he died in detention, and after being sure that my husband was alive I returned to Sana'a, but I was stopped on my way back for three hours, and then they released me and I returned to my house. On the same night, the Criminal Investigation Department called and asked me to come to present my statement about my going to Marib. Then I realized that they were pursuing me and I kept running with my children until they managed to arrest me in August through a military operation, when I was tied and taken to an unknown location. "I reached a place like a grave, a cell that did not exceed one and a half meters square. They began to interrogate me on charges of treason and state terrorism." She added, "Every day they used more types of torture and intimidation, such as: being hit by electric lightning strikes after they wet me with water, and beating my head, which led to damage to my right eye, and I lost part of it."

"I sat in solitary confinement for two months and a week, after which my health deteriorated as a matter of torture, which led them to get me out of solitary confinement, and I stayed with female prisoners in one room, where we were 14 mothers with their children, the youngest female prisoner aged 3 years and the oldest female prisoner aged 25, and I wished to return to solitary because of what I heard from the prisoners, something painful and shocking, knowing that 14-year-old child and 21 years of age had been raped."

Fawzia Ahmed Al Mahwiti

"Fawzia Al Mahwiti," who served as former prison chief for many years, said that "after the Houthi forces staged a coup against the legitimate government, I remained in my place in a mock way, and all powers were removed from me, as the Houthi forces since the beginning of their arrival prevented everything inside the prison, whether communications, food, health services or even blankets and bedding. The matter reached the blackmail of the detained

mothers by depriving them from milk and sanitary pads, in addition to inhumane practices of torture and repeated attacks on detained women by prison leaders.

“One time, prison guards filmed me giving some mothers milk and sanitary pads, and told the director who had scolded me and threatened me if I approached the women’s wards, while telling him that there were children who were very hungry,” she says, detailing her testimony. Then I was taken to interrogation in the presence of the director of the Prisons Authority and the Deputy Minister of the Interior, and I was threatened until one of the officials intervened, but they asked me to spy on the prisoners, put me among them and threatened me with my children in school, and accused me of selling drugs and other charges. I stayed in prison for three weeks, after which I was released. Immediately, I submitted my resignation, which was refused until I train some of the female jailers working there. “ “I spent two weeks training the workers there, and then I was released, but six days later they sent me military crews without knowing, and a colleague told me that there was a force coming to arrest me. I went to my children’s school right away and took them from there and ran away, and since that I haven’t returned. “I have heard that I have been accused of smuggling state secrets, participating in bombings and covering up detainees, but I never think about returning after what I saw from torture and persecution.”

- On the day President Saleh died, I had grief in my face. Zinnabites came and made a party, and they brought me makeup, and I refused, and there is a female detainee who refused to celebrate in prison, and quarreled with the Zinnabites, and they called the prison director, who asked me to detain her alone and discipline her, the girl was referred to the investigation after the arrest in an isolation cell, then they called me and asked me the names of the prisoners who refused to celebrate. I said to the Judge, he died and may God have mercy on him. He said, God will not have mercy on him, he tortured us in this world and in the Hereafter, and after two days the prosecutor Sarem Eldin came, and said, “Were you among them? I said I was not there, I left the celebration and I went out, and this girl is named Asmaa al-Jarbi, they kept harassing her and then she died under torture.” But they said the girl committed suicide, and they submitted a medical report confirming that, her family is weak and couldn’t do anything. In addition to that, they asked me every Friday to take the prisoners to the shrine of Alsayid to receive the blessings, and those who refuse are punished, or I will be punished because I did not force them to come, and the manager yells at me, it is not important to rehabilitate them or develop them, the most important are seminars, chanting the cry, and going out every Friday to the shrine of Alsayid for supplication and prayers, and they must participate in the days of the birth, must prepare the anar as we

prepare before two weeks in prisons, and who ever violates this will be punished.

- The release is made according to affiliation and repeating the cry, imagine, there was a child crying from hunger and he did not have diapers, so I asked Zinnabites to give him milk, but she told the manager and he yelled at me. All this corruption is due to this ill-wishers. Imagine that children are being held in solitary confinement with their mothers, without sun or toys. There was a room for the nursery they closed it and turned it into a residence for them, and any child was prevented from entering the nursery. The Eid clothing that comes to the children they take it for them, and the milk that comes from donors is confiscated, and everyone they doubts him becomes their enemy, even the person who warned me about the second arrest was arrested, and is currently being tried by them. Even when they first released me, the goal was for others to feel safe, and that they were not responsible for my disappearance, and with the testimony of everyone I came out in front of, and their goal was to say later that I disappeared without knowing who carried out the kidnapping.
- The psychological torture they practice against female prisoners is unimaginable, imagine that hands are tied to the surface, and women prisoners are forced to stand on a can of beans until their feet break. One of them is Asma al-Jarbani, who said that she was mentally insane and used drugs. When her family asked about her, they said your daughter died because she was on drugs, and we don't know how she uses drugs inside the prison. In addition, everyone is forced to wake up at 3:00 a.m., praises and cheers begin, then preparation for the dawn prayer, then after dawn until 6 o'clock, then a cultural session from 9 until the afternoon, and on Friday is the visit of the shrine, the food is bad rice, they confiscating diapers and milk, hunger and torment. The most important thing is the courses until they get back to religion.

As for al-Houthi's practices in prison, Fawzia said that "the psychological torture practiced by Houthi members against female prisoners is unimaginable, as she said that the methods of torture varied from handcuffing hands to the surface, forcing women prisoners to stand on a can of beans until they break their feet, in addition to forcing everyone to wake up at 3:00 a.m., and they were forced to attend seminars and religious and cultural lessons specific to The Houthi ideas." She added, "The milk and diapers for the children of female prisoners were confiscated, and they used a hunger policy to pressure the mothers of the children without any regard for their continuous crying for hours."



PROSTITUTION ... READY CHARGE

“Sam” documented the detention of a large number of women in the capital, Sana’a, “Sam” kept more than “30” names, which is part of a larger number of women who were arrested in secret prisons belonging to a prominent security leader of the Houthi militia. Sam was unable to locate the illegal secret detainee.

Since the beginning of 2018, women’s arrests have increased, and some voices opposed to these crimes, including those from within the Houthi militia themselves, have begun to emerge, producing a propaganda film screened on Al-Masirah channel of the Houthi militia, with the aim of silencing the voices opposing the policy of arresting and torturing women.

The detainees are believed to have been subjected to extortion and psychological torture before being distributed to a number of public prosecutors on charges of “prostitution”, as recorded in the various indictments that Sam obtained copies of some of them. According to the opinions of activists and lawyers who contacted “Sam,” they question the veracity of the allegations, and they do not deny the existence of individual cases, not a collective phenomenon, which suddenly emerged at a close time, as portrayed by the “Houthi militia” media, according to security officials, scholars and judges.

Women detainees, and some relatives of women arbitrarily detained and forcibly concealed, reported to Sam that most of the women detained in Houthi militia prisons had never been charged during a long period of detention, they were held incommunicado for months, some of them exceeded a year, were they deprived from access to their families or a lawyer to defend them, and were not brought before the courts.

Former detainees said that the “Houthi militia” is practicing political revenge against them, because they

went out in demonstrations against the Houthis after killing their ally President Ali Abdullah Saleh, and most of the women were accused of malicious, apparently, “prostitution” in favor of former President Ali Abdullah Saleh “Afash”, zina, cannabis trade, drug use, and they age between 16 and 50s. Some of those we tried to communicate with refused to talk to Sam because of fear, telling the organization’s monitors that they had confessed under pressure, were flogged with 100 lashes, and made a written pledge to “not talk to any organization or media”.

According to documented statements by Sam, many of the women in detention are in harsh psychological situations, particularly after they have been released, some of whom have been forced to pay large sums of money, which exceed the financial capacity of their families to release them, some women their family life and their social future as women have been destroyed due to forced disappearances, with some husbands divorced their wives because of their disappearance in prisons, and others have been divorced because their mothers have been accused of working in sex trade networks.

SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

“H-A” says in her testimony that one of her friends urged her to sit with one of the Houthi supervisors, he is a good and honorable person and his intention is only to get married .. I hesitated a lot and then became my friend and then we fell in love very rapidly under the insistence and pressure of my friend.” ... She adds: “I later learned that my friend is within a wide gang of girls, and their only mission is to recruit their friends and others to do many things with them under the pressure of documented clips of them having sex with gang members. “When they brought me down, I was 19 years old, before I went to university, I was going with (M.A.), a Houthi leader in the area of Hada under the indiscretion of love, I knew later that the gang consisted of dozens, they had houses, private apartments and private hotels, and this gang was heavily involved in the alcohol and hashish trade.”

“H-A” says (M.A.) forced me to drink alcohol several times and his goal was to lose consciousness to have sex with me, because I was rejecting it strongly, but this happened and more than once where, it was done in his home personally, he was married and had children, I lost my virginity and then I went to check and I came to him crying begging him to marry me but at one point he denied

me and even hit me and threatened me.”

“My friend (A.S.) also fell into the trap of one of them (J.N.) a former national security officer and now a preventive security officer, who did everything with her and she lost her virginity, and then gave her to his cousin and others to make it easier for him to stay away from her on the grounds that he was not alone who had sex with her, and she is from a famous, large and leading family in the conference and in the state.”

“I later learned from my friends who fell in the trap of this network that they were forced to have sex with a large number of men, some of whom are leaders of the state, security, army and well-known social figures,” H-A says in her testimony. And continue the talk: I am the daughter of a leader in the Ministry of Interior and known for his closeness to the family of former President Saleh and my friends as well as daughters of prominent personalities and famous families. In the end, I don’t know how I fell in this trap and how hedge in myself!. But despite what happened to me, after hearing the stories of my friends and others with them, I found myself more fortunate than them that I was not blackmailed like the others.”

AID.. FISHING HOOK

Sussan, also a pseudonym, is a 55-year-old woman who was contacted by a person claiming to be a representative of a charitable organization, in order to come to receive relief, and after leaving her home, she was taken by taxi by two men and two women, and forced under torture to confess that she runs a “prostitution house” for Afash.

Sawsan, suffering from heart disease, diabetes and high pressure, and the prisoners and one of the women’s guard there says this woman’s condition is bad, and she could die at any moment and she must get out quickly.”

Sam’s monitors were able to meet with a number of victims, in addition to the statements of former criminal research officers, who spoke on condition of anonymity about the fact that the detention of women and their forced disappearance in secret prisons belonging to the Houthi militia, had turned into a phenomenon that threatened social security, as well as a serious violation of the rights of the victims, especially after the establishment of the Armed Zinnabites militias, affiliated with the Houthi militia, and its own security apparatus.



SOCIAL ACTIVITY IS A CRIME

Fatima, a social activist, was forcibly detained for 87 days in Houthi prisons in the coastal city of Al Hudaydah in western Yemen.

Two months later, Fatima's family learned of her place of detention, Fatima's charitable activity, a crime in the eyes of the Houthi militia, which requires arrest and enforced disappearance, leaving her reputation, and that of her family, at the mercy of speculation and gossip, and leaving her at the mercy of torture and killing squads specializing to carry out these abuses with a heinous practice, to intimidate, loot and silence people with deadly force.

Fatima tells "Sam": "They arrested me in front of the Red Crescent center in the port directorate at 5:30 p.m., where I was lured by an unknown female who claimed to represent a community of displaced people affected in one of the city's streets, and when I arrived I realized that this was just an ambush. As soon as I arrived, I found myself in front of a group full of modesty, weapons and lack of dignity, five gunmen and two women, and they took me under the force of arms." For no reason or explanation they took me from the street under duress, I didn't know where to they are taking me, I could hear the soldiers mocking the open military uniforms.

"At the Al-Rabsa police station, my first stop was my phone, notebooks and my cell phones confiscated after my dignity was confiscated on a street full of dogs." Fatima added: "I was humiliated, insulted, threatened with beatings and insinuating things that I can't reveal, they took me to the central prison, they put me in solitary confinement for three days, I didn't know my fate, all I can think about is my mother and brothers, the community how can look at me, I feel anxious and scared, I'm in a room that is two meters wide, a small bathroom in the same room, three days I couldn't even change my clothes, just tears don't stop, I pray to God to get me out of here and help me go back to my family.

Every evening I am interrogated and asked to sign papers in threatening language, and when they found out that there was no evidence against me, he said, "We leave you hostage or we exchange you for prisoners!"

After that, I was transferred from solitary confinement to the prison ward, where I found 17 prisoners with their children, to live in it for another 75 days, I was counting days and hours. (78) The days I spent and I couldn't even hear the voice of one of my family members for the length of my imprisonment, I wanted an answer to one question: Why am I here?

I couldn't even swallow food, they were giving us food to eat just to live, even the bathrooms we were cleaning ourselves, and we used to hear insults every day.

Many women like me, who spent many months and possibly years in those prisons without anyone knowing about them.

Sometimes we used to take advantage of some organizations that distributed special items such as shampoo, soap and clothes, even though they were taking the majority, but we were getting a bag or a small bag containing rob and soap.

Prison is torture, deprivation, hunger, disease, and we were forced to watch only Al-Masirah channel or hear the speeches of Abdul Malik al-Houthi.

They had one named "Fayrouz al-Baydani" give every two days a lecture on the importance of fighting, defending religion and offering against "mercenaries".

The prison was shelled by a mortar shell that hit the foreign guest room and said that it was the "mercenaries" who bombed the prison.

Fatima says, "When I got out of detention, I was shocked by the news of my brother's death, which could not bear the news of my arrest, and he was taken to hospital after a stroke and died."

My brother had been forcibly disappeared for six months, during this period we knew nothing about him, and he was so tormented that he was injected with a certain needle, and six months after his discharge he never got well, he had a stroke and died as he was so scared that I will be tortured in the detention.

"I want to say that the other women in the Houthi prisons are beaten, humiliated and insulted by these human wolves, the Houthis are preventing us from eating, we are being beaten, we clean bathrooms and rooms, we are suffering, and some receive immoral harassment."

ASMAA AL-AMISI. DEATH SENTENCE

A 22-year-old mother of two has been detained in Sana'a political security prison since October 2016.

The judiciary under houthi militia sentenced her to death for “collaborating with aggression”. The 50-year-old father of Asma al-Amisi told Amnesty International how they were tortured after he and his daughter Asma were detained in the criminal investigation department building in Sanaa: “They brought two others, Said Al-Ruweished and Ahmed Bawazir, into our room blindfolded with their hands tied, beat them in front of us, and forced us to watch the beatings. They beat them and asked them to confess, while they keep denying any wrongdoing. We Asma and Mater Al-Amisi] we remained silent for fear of being shot. God knows the extent of the torment we have suffered, according to statements made by Amnesty International, Asma has also been beaten, including punching, beaten with a cane and the hands of a female policewoman.

A VIOLENT BREAKING INTO.. AND LOOTING

Salwa, a mother of two, who lives in Sana'a, told Sam: “My apartment was broken into and its contents were tampered with, twice, on September 9, 2016, at 6 p.m., after my apartment door was kicked alarmingly and terrifyingly, and by an armed group of 25 men with one woman amid screaming, and there were more gunmen on the stairs of the building and on the street, I was with my daughter (3 years old) and a two-year-old boy.

My brother opened the door and they entered the house in a barbaric and absurd manner, causing panic and scaring my children, as I did not even have time to wear my hijab, and prevented me from knocking on the door of any of the neighbors, or even calling one of my relatives by phone, my mobile phone was confiscated from my hand while I was in contact with one of my relatives, they continued to tamper with all the contents and belongings of the apartment.

Salwa adds: They kept me in my children's room, tampered with and searched the bedroom and looted what was in the closet (money, gold and precious things), they also searched my children's room, the rest of the other rooms,

the kitchen and the bathrooms, they destroyed furniture, kitchenware and foodstuffs, and everything was looted.

The next day at 4:30 p.m., two gunmen (from those who came the previous day) came and wanted to the house with their weapons, so I refused to open the door of the apartment for them, and they kept kicking the door, and I told them to tell the guard what they want. At that time, the guard came and when I opened the door to him, one of them pushed the door hard and entered the apartment asking me about a laptop where they had taken him the day before, and I explained that it is not there. One of the gunmen started threatening me that he would shoot me, and it is only a few seconds until they broke into the apartment with a large number of gunmen and two women again, and they again tampered with the contents of the apartment worse than the previous day, more absurd and barbaric, and continued with this absurdity until 7 p.m., and then they wanted to take me with them without taking my children, so I strongly refused, they tried with me by threatening me and directing guns on me, but I refused to go with them. The guard talked to the official of the gunmen (who did not give his name), and said I will go with them only to be handed gold, money and the things they took (what was looted and taken the day before), I told them to hand it over to the guard,

and the guard will hand it over to me, but they refused on the pretext that my signature is important, and that the place of delivery would be in a position close to the apartment, and after me insisting, they allowed me to take my children with me.

Salwa adds: "I was beaten and pushed by the two women and the gunman inside the apartment, and in the drawer of the apartment, which resulted in the breaking of my jaw while pushed me down the stairs and I fell on the handrail (iron in the drawer for protection), and that is because I wanted to lock the door of the apartment so that the remaining furniture would not be looted and stolen.

On the way, inside the car, I started being interrogated by the two women, but I refused to reply and talk to them, they spoke in the form of a threat, and I will not be able to get out of them and they will not cooperate with me, and I am a woman and they will do bad things to me. I refused to speak and answer them until the investigation is official. We arrived in the area where the lighting is very light, which increased the terror and fear and anxiety in myself and worry about my fate and the fate of my children, knowing that no one from my family and relatives knows that they took me after taking my phone and watching me and not being able to go out, I am a woman, I have no power, and I was alone. We arrived

at a dark building at about 8 p.m. when we entered the building they turned on a generator and went up to the third floor, the light was dim in the corridors and the shape of the building was deserted, they entered me a room they said it was an investigation room, and there were two men writing papers on the floor, in addition to the two women and two gunmen, they did not let me move or turn around, they ordered to take my children from me but I refused, one woman tried to take them from me by strength which but they could not take them. I told them that I would not speak and would not hand over my children to them even if they wanted to kill me, two gunmen came and calmed down the situation and left my children with me. I waited about an hour until the investigator came, told him what had happened to me in the hour I was waiting for him, but he did not react. I was investigated and interrogated for three hours with the same questions as the previous day, examples: "What is your name? Where do you live? How old are you? ID? Where is your family? Etc.).

I was in a very difficult situation, and after writing the interrogation, which consists of several handwritten pages, they took my fingerprints in red ink, I did not read what the investigator wrote, and I complained to them about breaking in without a warrant, looting and theft of valuables, phones and laptops, threatening, beatings, harmful, insecure, and injury, and breaking my

jaw, and I told them that my brother is sick in bed for eight months, and he has medical reports and invoices of treatments and reports, but they took all that was present and prove my brother's disease on the previous day.

The interrogation ended at (12:30) midnight. I waited about an hour for the investigator to return and hand over what had been taken, as he had told me. In the meantime, my children were hungry, frightened and sleep, and they did not stop crying, knowing that we had been without food or drink from the day before as they had been tampering with food, stealing and looting our money, and they took our food for the children of the woman they had brought with them the previous day.

The interrogator came back with one of the gunmen and asked me to go back to the apartment, and there was nothing on me. I said to him, "And the looters?" The investigator said: "Don't ask for looters at all, neither from near nor far," and the gunman said, "Don't talk about it, and if you keep claiming, you will never get out of this place, neither you nor your children, nor you will see the sun, and no one will find you ever."

I remained silent and returned me to the apartment at 2:30 am with the two women and two armed men, one old and the other is young, in the same car they took me in from the apartment.

ADEN.. MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE

Khadija Musa Al-Mashdali

Khadija left on July 5, 2020, at 9:00 a.m., from the new area of Al-Madaraba, Block 12, where she disappeared in what is likely to be a kidnapping case and has not returned to date.

Abeer Badr Faraj

On October 14, 2020, Abir, 25, was mysteriously missing in the city of Mansoura in the capital Aden, and according to “Sam” team, her family reported the disappearance of her daughter after she left her home on Tuesday in the center of Mansoura, while she was on her way to her work in a beauty center on 90th Street, and the communication with their daughter was interrupted.



DETENTION IN THE UNIVERSITY HOUSING

In 2020, the director general of student housing at Sana'a University, Bashir Thawabeh, detained four female students "The organization keeps their names", in sana'a university residence in front of the Computer College, where he threatened to expel and insult any student who opposed his decision, and closed all housing doors with locks from all sides, and did not allow them to take out or enter any food items of their own, or any other assistance except the meals provided to them with security teams guarding the buildings, and an hour and a half that was recently allowed to buy some items.

Sam received a complaint from one of the detainees, where she said: "We are forbidden to bring in food, but the guards give us some meals as if we are already imprisoned, and we are not allowed to go out at all, knowing that the meals given to us are not fit for consumption, each of us is given a piece of undercooked chicken, which causes us abdominal pain with a little rice and some bread."

The organization said, according to the statement of the students and complaints seen by the organization, which is a complaint filed by the detained students to the president of Sana'a University and the Attorney General, that the Houthi group decided to vacate the university

housing for unknown reasons, and the students applied to the vice-president of the university for an exception to stay in the residence because they did not have other housing, especially the expatriate and those who have work, and he agreed on their stay.

"Although the housing manager also agreed, he started harassing us and declared it to all the students present, saying: Any student or employee who speaks or refuses will be expelled and humiliated, and ordered all the guards to prevent us from entering or leaving for any reason and whatever the circumstances are. According to the statement".

Sam's statement at the time pointed out that the detainees had been subjected to an organized campaign of intimidation aimed at forcing them out of university housing - originally intended to provide decent housing for female students and female employees - by threatening to force them out through security officers, denying them their rights or defaming them through social media, and reflecting the abuse of power against girls who had expressed their right to housing in an administrative and legal manner guaranteed by the Constitution and the law.

IBB GOVERNORATE

He beat her in front of her kids until she died

At dawn on Thursday, December 24, 2020, gunmen on board a military team belonging to the Security Department of the Directorate of Al-Adin, which belongs to the Houthi militia, Ibb governorate, stormed the house of Mohammed Moqbel al-Ushari in his absence, and attacked his wife Ahlam Ali Abdul Karim Al-Ushari (25) with severe beatings and shooting inside her home in front of her four children, the youngest of whom is a four-month-old child, until the woman died, as soon as she arrived at al-Adin hospital, due to her severe injuries. Following the incident, the victim's father, Ali Abdul Karim al-Ushari, filed a complaint about the killing of his daughter to the General Supervisor of the Houthis in the Directorate of Al-Adin called "Abu Bashar al-Shabibi", but the latter did not care about the complaint and justified the incident of assaulting the woman in front of her children by trying to find her husband who is accused of theft. The murder charge is referred to a person named Shaker al-Shabibi (Abu Bashar), who works as the houthi security chief in the Adin directorate.



ARMED GANG BEATS MEDIA JOURNALIST ON MARIB RADIO

On Tuesday (December 23rd), an armed gang beat Marib radio journalist Amal Khaled while returning to her home in downtown Marib. It is worth mentioning that Amal Khaled had a prominent role in exposing the corruption of UNICEF officials and embezzling more than 90 million riyals in funds for relief and humanitarian projects in Marib.

FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT. A COMPLEX CHALLENGE

Women across Yemen have difficulty moving, particularly in areas controlled by the Houthi group, where the group refuses the travel of the woman alone, demands that one of its “relatives” accompany her, and prevents and punishes any vehicle carrying a woman without being accompanied by one of her relatives, which has tightened and restricted the freedom of movement guaranteed in accordance with both Yemeni and international law.

WADAD .. THE STORY OF TRAVEL AND THE NEED FOR MUHARRAM

As a girl, travel offices refuse to confirm my booking except with a mahram. The first time I had to take my little brother (he was only 15 years old) and therefore did not have a personal card, and that's where the difficulty lies at every point of the Houthis or the security belt. They go up to the bus and ask for ID cards, and my brother doesn't have a card, so they take him down and take me down with him, and then starting to ask us questions, why doesn't he have a card? I tell them he's young he doesn't have it, and they say that's just an excuse to go with ISIS militants. And the security belt says this is just an excuse for the Dahabesh to come and carry out terrorist operations with us. Of course, every time we were late and the passengers resented this thing, and we hear words that we don't like to hear.

The second time I decided to travel alone, and the only solution was that I take a car "Arhab" and also I can't travel alone with the driver, so I asked them to tell me if there is any family wants to travel so I can share the trip with them, unfortunately, as soon as they know that I am a girl they refuse for fear of suspicion.

The situation remained so until I found a family that their financial situation seemed to be somewhat poor, and in order to reduce the cost

they agreed, the price of a private car ranged from \$250 to \$300 depending on the type of car.

Traveling with Arhab Company was more convenient as they have relationships with the point's holders, so we do not stop at every point. The Houthis used to let us pass by virtue of the fact that we are a family. Until we arrived at The Hablin Point, they were only allowing Aden owners or those with a ticket to pass. I took out my passport and my ticket, which was for Jordan, and because I am a lawyer, they asked me, "Why am I traveling?" And with who? What am I going to do? And who am I going to go to? They searched my bag of clothes, and eventually they took me to a tent where two women had a thorough search, searched my phone, and tasked me to give them some money to buy dinner.

When I was travelling on the bus too, they dropped young people at this point, and they were not allowed to enter Aden, even though they had tickets. It was annoying.

The worst thing is when they go up in the buses with the names of the passengers, calling for names and asking for cards, and if they felt uncomfortable with anyone they would take him down to interrogate him, they were saying "travel is a piece of hell", and indeed it has become so.



KDEN .. ANOTHER STORY OF PERSECUTION OF WOMEN

Kden point is located outside the city of Hodeidah, where the Houthi militia is making arbitrary arrests, largely and systematically against women, including the elderly and children.

Zahra, 72, and Zainab, 30, were arrested with her children at Al-Kden point by a houthi militia official, Abu Taleb, who were detained in a house where the owners were forced to flee and abandoned, and the Houthi supervisor refused to release them for a ransom of 200,000 Yemeni riyals, as a punishment for going to Marib governorate for a passport.

On February 21, 2018, Ruqaya, 33, was arrested from Kden checkpoint by the Houthi militia for going to Marib to visit her husband, who remained in detention for 17 days, and was released only with a written guarantee that she and her two children would not visit her husband again in Marib.

According to witnesses from Kden village, the Houthi militia launched a raid in the village of Deir Mashhour, during which it carried out horrific violations against residents, including arrests that continue until now, and forcing residents to leave their homes, from which 32 families were abandoned to Marib.

Effects of conflict on women

The war has had a profound impact on Yemeni women, especially women arbitrarily detained, or forcibly disappeared,” The woman became a houseowner, acting as a detained or kidnapped breadwinner, in addition to her role in relieving her detained husband through visits and providing some expenses for medicine and others, which increased her suffering and the challenges she faced.

Mona Al Rumish

“After my husband’s arrest, my uncle, my father-in-law, was responsible for the expenses of my home, my children and I, which affected him, and us too especially after my uncle’s death, we can’t meet our basic needs, which is an ongoing psychological crisis for me,” Al Rumish said. I’m constantly the breadwinner of the house and the one who is responsible of it. The people who arrested my husband are responsible for his life and for the deterioration of our economic and social conditions.

Afrah Al-Hamli

“The war has affected us psychologically, physically and materially so much that when someone asks me about myself, my husband’s condition or my living situation, I can only respond with tears. “It has been four years since my husband was arrested without hope of returning, I went through compelling circumstances, i was unable to provide the most basic necessities of life for my children, I suffered from the diseases of my children and I was alone and one of my children had liver disease, and I could not provide the necessary funds to treat him.”

“My husband suffers from harsh treatment inside the prison, so when my children give him something or vice versa, the security guards throw things in front of the children mercilessly, and they prevent my husband from shaking hands with his children or even eating with them.”

Fatima

"The war is a disease that has affected all Yemenis, let alone a working woman who has lost her family's breadwinner and in situations like the high prices that do not settle down," Fatima said. "It is no secret that we are a struggling people who dream of providing a decent living in which we do not have to reach out to human beings to save our face from the events of time and its vicissitudes."

"It has been six years since our salaries were cut off and we have no income, we can only provide the necessary needs after my salary was the one that provided a decent life for me and my children, despite its little, but after we lost it, the debts of pharmacies, groceries and rent have accumulated, and the situation has worsened with the kidnapping of my son, who was supporting us after the loss of salaries, and the suffering has worsened, and after my only concern was the living and providing a decent life for my family, now I have the concern of how to provide the supplies of my son's visit.

Zeinab

"Our lives suddenly changed dramatically after my husband was kidnapped, I became a mother and father at the same time, and I took care of everything, from taking care of the house and raising my daughters, and providing everything the house needed, even though I was dependent on my husband for everything, so I didn't even know how to go out alone and buy groceries."

"I am now alone and have no breadwinner, which has greatly affected my psyche and the psyche of my daughters, as well as my inability to answer their questions about when their father will come, and the suffering is still present."

Islam Al-Attab

She said in her testimony: "My husband was kidnapped on Tuesday, October 6, 2015, while he was out in the morning to buy house needs, and he didn't come back yet,". About half an hour after he left, gunmen attacked my house and asked to search the house, I was worried and I didn't know they had kidnapped my husband. They searched the house, interrogated my three children and asked them about their father. The boys were seven years old, and my daughter was 11.

Their faces were covered and they were carrying weapons, and my children felt very scared as this is the first time they see this. At that moment, I was very worried about my children from the look of the gunmen who entered our house and started messing with its contents, even they messed with the children's toys. The school year began two weeks after my husband was kidnapped. I didn't let my children go to school for a week, for fear of them. I felt that the responsibility was too big and I was alone with them while their father was away, and the days went by and every day new difficulties and big problems appear, and I keep crying every day and I see disturbing dreams, and I feel a great danger to my husband. I have become the father and the mother at the same time. I tried to fill the void left by their father but that was very difficult. Every day and in every situation, my sons remember their father and wish that he was among us. My children grew up and began to understand that prison is not that comfortable place as I described it, but a place that does not suit their father, whose real place is between us. The years have passed heavy and the bitterness of the days increases and every time new hopes emerge but fade before we see him, and today I see myself in these painful circumstances and I say to myself, "When will this nightmare end?"

Maha 30 years old

"My husband is a traffic policeman, we have been in a state of flux, but since the salary stopped our economic situation has deteriorated, it has become difficult to provide our daily living needs, my oldest son (ten years) has a chronic illness, increased electrical charges in the brain, every month he needs a sum to buy treatment, because of the lack of liquidity and the cut off of the salary I had to work in one of the homes of the well-off so that I could buy my son's treatment."



DEATH MINES

Landmines planted by Houthi militia in areas where they lost control have caused the death and injury of several civilians, mainly in the governorates of Taiz, Aden, Marib, Al-Dalla, Aban, Lahj and Shabwa. Sam has documented the death and injury of a number of women due to landmines, there are significant physical, technical and material challenges facing demining teams, despite the efforts being made but the challenge is great, making the danger in the future.

Asia Bagash

On August 15, 2017, a landmine exploded in the District of Sa'a in Taiz governorate, killing 45-year-old Asia Begash while grazing sheep near her home. Her son Mohammed was watching all the details of the incident during the explosion of the mine network and his mother's body was blown to pieces in front of his eyes, the remains of the body remained lying near the scene for about four hours, and no one dared to approach her for fear of mines, Mohamed Abdel Basit is still living in a bad psychological condition with his health deteriorating dramatically.

Fatima Al-Azb

In March 2015, the Houthi group and Saleh's forces arrived in the village of Al-Dabab, where Fatima, 60 years old, lives, and most of the villagers left, but Fatima insisted on staying on her land. Fatima was highly respected by the residents of her village because she was the oldest, but the surveyors showed no respect or respect for Fatima's age, as she was harassed and shot around her house to force her to leave, they planted mines in the land around the house and the rest of the villages, and a siege was imposed on those who remained in the village.

Fatima remained in her house until she ran out of food, so she tried to go out looking for food, but one of the mines exploded on 2/03/2017 and she arrived at the health center four hours after the explosion, after which she was transferred to one of the hospitals in the city, where it did not even have an oxygen cylinder, where she stayed there after her left foot was amputated. "Fatima lives alone and there is no one to support her or provide her basic needs." Dr. Dalia Mohammed told us that Ms. Fatima is only supported by her distant and married daughter in a remote area called Jabal Habashi, and that Ms. Fatima needs medical care."

Fathia

"In March 2015, Houthi forces attacked the city of Taiz and killed everything in it, and did not differentiate between a man, a woman or a child, and most of the victims were children and women, and I was displaced with my husband and children to an area called Tabat al-Arnab, located in al-Muzaffar district, because of the fall of random shells on the area and sniping at our house." "Our displacement lasted for eight months, we suffered from poor conditions and lack of basic needs, and after the liberation of our area from the Houthi group we returned to our house to find it was badly destroyed."

"After we returned home, we found nothing to prepare food with, as gas and all the possessions of the house were confiscated. I went out to look for wood to use it to ignite the fire and I was surprised by the explosion of a mine in my left foot that led to its amputation, and the minefield was complete where her cousin who was next to her went collecting firewood to hear another mine that exploded, and then Fathia started a new life full of tiredness and feeling vulnerable as a mother who lost part of her body, and can not rely on herself anymore."

Fathia Saleh Mohammed Mohammed

Fathia is a woman who belongs to the marginalized faction (marginalized), a married woman and a mother of four children, who was deprived of education because she is considered marginalized, who only found a place among the children in her childhood with the rest of her black-born faction. She has lived a difficult and cruel life since her childhood because of the racial discrimination created by the former regime of the Yemeni Republic. She lived her life deprived of her full rights. She was deprived of education and other basic rights. The days and years passed until March 2015, when the Houthi group and Saleh's forces stormed Taiz governorate and changed all the details of life in the governorate in particular and Yemen in general.

Fathia tells her painful story, all of which is heartbroken and regretful for the pain and tragedy she suffers due to a crime she did not commit, except that she is from the poor and marginalized class. In March 2015, the Houthi group invaded Taiz and killed everything in it, and did not differentiate between a man or a woman or a child and an elder, where children and women were the most victims of them. Fathia and her husband and children were displaced from their home on the outskirts of the Tabat Al-aranib in al-Muzaffar district. She was displaced due to the indiscriminate shelling of the area and the sniping on her house. They were displaced and their displacement lasted for 8 months,

during which Fathia suffered the most severe loss of dignity. "Hopefully the days I went through won't come back," she says. Eight months later, after liberating the area from the Houthi group, Fathia and her entire family returned to their home, but returned to a fragile, largely destroyed house, as it was transformed from the Houthi group and Saleh's forces into a shield.

After they returned home, they found nothing to use to prepare their food. Due to the total lack of domestic gas, Fathia decided to go up to Tabat Al-aranib, which has been a month since they were liberated from the Houthi group and Saleh's forces. But here was the tragedy when Fathia was collecting firewood, a landmine exploded and led to the amputation of her left foot, and the minefield was complete, and when her cousin who was working with her to collect firewood heard the sound of the explosion, he went to save her life, but another mine exploded next to her. Fathia remembers the incident and cry and remains silent.

She says I wish I died at that time rather than to be dependent on anyone. I used to move freely but now I need help with everything. I feel myself weak in front of my children. I feel myself deficient in front of my husband. Life is very, very difficult. It's hard to live with half a body and need help from people in something you need even for your personal purposes. I didn't enjoy my whole life, and I didn't live a single happy day, she says this and cry.



FORCED DISPLACEMENT AND HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

The war in Yemen has left a human tragedy unprecedented in its recent history, and the scene of displaced persons is the harshest of this tragedy. The war has forced hundreds of thousands of people to leave their homes, leaving behind everything they have gathered throughout their lives, vulnerable to looting and destruction, and fleeing to safer areas. But they have moved to a new life in a situation where they cannot afford to face its costs, and they have no one to help them, but we can say that the world with its international relief institutions has failed Yemenis in their time of great weakness. While the UNHCR representative describes the situation in Yemen as “beyond the limits of any humanitarian disaster we have ever seen,” he says, “the situation here is essentially a survival struggle.” At the same time, Yemenis have not found a commensurate response to the scale of the disaster they are suffering. Marib has more than 300,000 families, including more than 429,368 women, many of whom are in Marib camps supported by women after the loss of their husband or breadwinner, which poses a major challenge for them.

The conditions of displacement caused the death of a large number of displaced persons due to epidemics that spread from their areas of displacement, and deprived them of health services. Kidney failure patients have been displaced to cities whose centres have not been able to provide adequate service for previously recorded cases. The exodus of new patients has deprived patients

of the third weekly dialysis session they need. Dialysis centres in Taiz and Aden have been closed more than once, and each time they are closed due to running out of dialysis materials, some patients are worse off until they reach the death limit.

The conditions of poverty and hunger faced by displaced persons have forced thousands of them to return to the areas from which they have been displaced, and to venture to live in areas still in military operations, or to be boobyed by mines and remnants of war. We have recorded many of the victims whose return to dangerous areas has caused their death or death among family members, either because of the remnants of war, or because of indiscriminate shelling and sniping targeting civilians. (From Sam's Report for Rights and Liberties, Forgotten Land 2, 2017).

Manal Munir Ali

Manal, 10 years old, lived with her family in the villages of Saber Al-Mawadim before their village was targeted by rockets and military attacks by Houthi forces, where she lost her father in the attack on the village. Manal was displaced from her home due to the constant shelling and sniping, to Jabal Habashi. Manal lived for a period of time in the Jabal

Habashi area. Her life was so difficult that she and her family did not have enough food and clothes. After that, the Houthi aggression reached the Jabal Habashi area, displacing Manal and her family back to the area of "Mafrag" and the conditions of life there were harsh and hunger destroyed her and her brothers whose poor body does not bear the consequences of displacement and deprivation. Manal lived with her family in a small tent in Mafrag Sharab, and several months later Manal returned to her devastated village. Manal wakes up early and goes with her mother to a small farm where they work in agriculture to provide their basic needs, as she left school to help her mother and siblings.

When we interviewed her, she was wearing torn clothes that were not enough to cover her entire body, as it was not suiting her age, and the clothes seemed to be for a younger girl. Manal lives a difficult life, as oppression and sadness appear in her eyes. When we met her, Manal was unable to speak about due to the severity of what she had experienced since her childhood.

Ms. Zainb

"After Houthi and Saleh gunmen took over the village of Tabisha, they asked about the house of Jalal al-Za'aer, a member of the popular resistance, and some led them to his father's house because he did not own a house." Ms. Zainb said.

I watched them climb the roof of the house and perform their own slogan "Scream", as I saw them looting the house of Jalal's father and carrying his tools on the crew, and I also saw them burning the "livestock feed" that Jalal's father had placed next to his house, and I heard a Houthi gunman calling on residents to flee immediately.

"We were afraid of these threats made by the gunmen, and we started to leave the village and I went to al-Hasab area in the city centre to live with one of my relatives, I could not carry anything from my house except the clothes I wear."

Rasha, 25 years old

Her husband, Abdo Moqbel (45 years), was killed by a sniper bullet while he was going to bring food for his besieged children. She describes her tragedy to "Sam: "the Houthis trapped us in the village of "Tabisha" until we finished the food, so my husband went out to bring flour for the young children, and on his return he walks in the usual way, carrying half a bag flour, he was sniped by one of the Houthi snipers in the mountains, was injured in the abdomen, so people went and pardoned him to Hawban but unfortunately his condition worsened due to bleeding until he died. "We were displaced from the house after being threatened by the Houthi group, and we remained distracted until we got tired, and now we are displaced in al-Dahi area, and the children are sick."

Then she leaves the place and refuses to continue talking to us and says that the pain in her heart will not be felt: leave me for my pain, I will complain my pain to Allah.

Her tears continue to fall until she leaves.

How cruel life is when combine all its concern and pain on a weak person.



SNIPING VICTIMS

Targeting women with deliberate sniping is one of the violations that are prevalent in the war in Yemen, especially in cities or its outskirts, where sniper rifles have turned the lives of thousands of women into unbearable hell, and have pursued them even in their homes, farms and markets, without differentiation.

Sam was able to monitor the deaths of 208 civilians by direct targeting, especially with tank shells or Katyusha rockets directed at residential neighborhoods, and the city of Taiz suffered a lot because of the continuous shelling during 2017, Sam also monitored (60) sniper incidents, including 20 children and 15 women.

Basma Ghaleb Farhan

Basma's 12-year-old story is a testament to what Yemeni children, especially girls, are exposed to, ranging from house-to-home deprivation, displacement, scarcity of basic materials, stalking, torture, working in difficult circumstances and even murder. Basma lived with her family in the area of 30th district at the old airport, before the Houthi forces came to raid their homes and expel her from it to live a whole month of traveling, after which she and her family returned home. While she was eating the Suhoor meal, she was shot by one of the Houthi snipers, who was stationed on the hills around the 30th district, and was directly injured to be taken to Al-Brihi Hospital, after which she was transferred to Al-Safwa Hospital, underwent surgery, and was then transferred to intensive care due to her lack of consciousness. Basma remained in intensive care for six days until she died on 7/06/2019 at the hands of these forces without any guilt other than being a Yemeni child living in a spot where her residents were sentenced to homelessness, deprivation and life-threatening.

RESULTS

- In its report, Sam found that the parties to the conflict had committed war crimes and crimes against humanity against Yemeni women.
- The intervention of the Arab coalition countries had the greatest impact on deepening the effects of these violations, especially the secret prisons established and supervised by the UAE.
- Systematic torture practices escalated in various prisons without taking into account the rights of mothers and pregnant women.
- Willful killing and persistence in directing dangerous acts against women without any legal protection or compliance with international rules.
- The absence of a UN role has had the greatest impact on the persistence of such violations, as the policy of criminal non-accountability has led to the encouragement of the parties to the conflict to commit their illegal offences against Yemeni women.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Sam calls on the parties to the conflict to immediately stop their practices violating the rules of international law against women without any requirements.
- It also calls on the Arab coalition countries, particularly the UAE, to stop the financing of terrorist groups and establish secret detention centres and prisons that have had the greatest impact in deepening violations against Yemeni women.
- The organization calls for the release of all Yemeni women detainees and for the assurance that arrests and detentions must be carried out in accordance with judicial orders.
- Sam calls on the parties to the conflict in Yemen and the international community, led by the United Nations, to work to improve the situation of released women at the living, health and psychological levels, and to provide legal protection against any potential threats to their lives and stability.
- Sam stresses the need for immediate intervention by the international community, particularly the Security Council, and the submission of conflict offenders to the ICC..
- Sam stresses the need for immediate intervention by the international community, particularly the Security Council, and the submission of conflict offenders to the ICC.
- The need to find a peaceful solution that is consistent with the peace efforts of international organizations and to work to establish a civil democratic system that guarantees Yemeni citizens political pluralism and the protection of fundamental rights.



WOMEN IN YEMEN:

PROLONGED SUFFERING AND HORRIFIC ABUSES

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS THE REALITY OF YEMENI WOMEN
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