



Report on Human Rights Situation in Yemen During 1 December 2017 – 10 January 2018

Ministry of Human Rights

2018



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Introduction:

Houthis rebelled militia committed war crimes and gross violations to the international humanitarian law and the international human rights law, where it killed thousands extralegally, and waged indiscriminate shelling on hospitals, schools, residential areas, and other facilities. Houthis militia further, inflicted huge damage to the infrastructure in Sana'a, Taiz, Al-Jouf, Shabwa, Khokha in Hodiedah and continued their attacks against Saudi Arabia, by missiles and artillery and rockets shelling through the borders, also launching ballistic missiles to Riyadh, using Iranian supplies of weapons in flagrant breach and challenge to the UNSC resolution 2216. Houthis militia also, targeted aids ships and ports and continued its threats to the international peace and security.

Houthis militia turned residential areas, public roads and farms into minefields and committed war crimes against civilians. Houthis also, imposed restriction on the right of peaceful gathering, and perpetrated arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance systematically against human rights defenders, where many of them were killed under torture and inhumane and degrading treatment. Houthis silence media and journalists, stormed TV and radio channels, intimidated and extorted businessmen. Prosecuted Baha'i followers, looted the humanitarian aids and mobile them to the so-called war efforts to nourish the conflict further and kill more civilians. Houthis recruited thousands of children by force to fuel the war and compensate their losses in the fronts.

This report focusses on the human rights situation and Houthis violations against Yemenis, and covers forty days between 1 December 2017 to 10 January 2018, following the recent incidents and attacks against their coup partner former president Ali Saleh, whom they killed later.



Executive summary:

Houthis violations and crimes varied between killing, injuring of civilians and using them as human armor, torturing them to death, and arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance, and indiscriminate shelling of residential areas with all types of weapons that they have looted from state arsenal and received from Iran, in addition to laying of mines in agricultural lands and public roads, and restricting the freedom of expression and opinion.

The figure and statistics received by the Ministry of Human Rights for the period 1 December 2017 – 1 January 2018, refer to the violations and crimes perpetrated by Houthis rebels. According to reports received by the ministry, casualties during the reporting period has reached 613 cases, including 318 killings, although other reports refer to one thousand, however we are verifying the information we receive according to the international standards. The killings include 8 women, 14 children, and 296 men, whereas injured among civilians reached 295, including 6 women, 17 children and 272 men.

Houthis militia laid mines in residential areas, villages, farms and public roads, deliberately to kill as much civilians as they can, resulted in 23 killings, disabilities and injuries, mainly among women and children.

Furthermore, 407 politicians, journalists, students, activists, academia and media personnel are under arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance inside Houthis-Saleh detention centers, including 280 of Saleh supporters.

Houthis recruited children to fuel their war, where 830 were recruited during the reporting period, in addition to recruiting of women.

Houthis militia inflicted systematic destruction on the infrastructure, and civil and public objects, and the ministry documented 161 cases, including 57 houses demolished, and 104 public objects, trade stores, and mosques.

Freedom of expression and opinion is yet another victim of Houthis violations, since their coup, yet violations to the freedom of expression and opinion increased during the recent incidents, where most of news websites and social media were blocked, and the community was isolated to cover up their crimes, and detained tens of



journalists, killed many others and used them as human shield. Houthis violations against media reached 91 violations, included torture, detention, confiscation, looting and storming of premises, and channels in addition to closure of radio and TV channels.

These figures during the reporting period does not reflect the actual situation, rather they reflect what the ministry managed to verify and document, where there are many other violations that the ministry, its monitors and the CSOs could not reach due to the security situation and fearing Houthis harassment.

Background to the Recent Incidents and Violations:

Iran-backed Houthis' violations escalated following their coup against their partner, where they've executed the former president Saleh in Sana'a, according to his followers, with several of his aides and guards following his arrest.

Houthis indiscriminately shelled the former president quarter, where his palace is located, which is highly populated with civilians, in the area behind Sakhr street which is a trade zone, and hundreds of civilians were killed. Houthis blocked the neighborhood and other surrounding areas and prevented ambulance and paramedics from rescuing injured and many medical crews were targeted, including medical stores belongs to the ICRC, according to their regional manager.

Iranian intervention is evident with the statement made by Iranian officials, where president Hassan Rouhani, said in televised statement that Yemenis will make aggressors regret their deeds, also the aggressive statements by the commander of the Revolutionary Guard brigadier Mohammed Ali Ga'fri.

Below is chronology of events;

On Wednesday 29/11/2017, Iran-backed Houthis militia attacked and injured the guards of Al-Saleh mosque, as part of their plan to control power and implement their destructive plans, while trying to control the mosque, and under the pretext that to securer their celebration with prophets' birthday in the adjacent A-Sabeen square.



The guards, loyal to Saleh refused, refused and a fighting erupted, resulted in killings and injured among both parties.

On Friday 1/12/2017, Saleh's fans performed Friday prayer in Al-Saleh mosque, and following prayers they chanted anti-Houthis slogans and removed Houthis mottos from the walls, on the other side Houthis celebrated prophet's birthday.

On Saturday 2/12/2017, Saleh called all Yemenis, in statement via Yemen Today channel, to rise against Houthis, whom he holds to account for the deteriorated situation, and urged all public and military servant to disobey Houthis instructions, also called to open new chapter with the neighboring countries. On the other side, Houthis leader Abdulmalik Al-Houthi, delivered statement via Al-Maseera channel, and considered Saleh statement as declaration of war.

Violent confrontations erupted at many spots in the capital, including (Al-Sabeen, Haddah, Al-Misbahi, Al-Roueshan, Al-Zubeiri, Al-Siteen, Al-Hasaba). Houthis shelled the neighborhood, and stormed and controlled Yemen Today channel, and abducted the journalists and employees of the channel. Also, took over Al-Motamar net, and aired from both a statement calling Saleh supporters for de-escalation and for dialogue, while they continued their blockade and shelling, on Saleh and Tareq house and the Permanent Committee in Al-Hasabah, and besieged Saleh and his guard in his house and imposed security belts. Fighting continued till late evening of Sunday 3/12/2017, using all medium and heavy weapon, including tanks, many killed from both sides.

On 4 December 2017, Houthis militia killed former president Ali Abdullah Saleh in Sana'a and showed video depicting his dead body with signs of deformation, some aides of Saleh confirm that Houthis militia killed Saleh after they arrest him and took over his palace, also they killed the Secretary-General of PGC party Aref Al-Zouka, head of PGC, Saleh's wing, delegation to the peace talks.

The Ministry of Human Rights managed to document several crime and violations committed by Houthis on the day of execution of Saleh, where 47 killing cases was reported that day, 109 injured, 280 abductions, 64 attacks on private objects, 49 abductions of journalist, 40 physical assaults and 8 intimidation cases.



First: Killing and Injuring of Civilians:

Targeting of civilians is a serious violation to the international humanitarian law, while extralegal killing is violation to the international human rights law. Number of casualties has reached 613, including, 318 killing, whereas other figures indicate to more than one thousand killings, however we are still in the process of verifying these information, according to the followed international standards, and injuries reached 295 among civilians.

Majority of killed civilians proved to be Saleh followers, the members of PGC, who where been transferred to the Economic Corporation fridge in Aser, western Sana'a, and Houthis refused to hand over the dead body, unless their relatives pledge not to organize funeral ceremony and the burial to be attended by their direct families only.

Some instance of killings and injuries committed by Houthis militia:

On 2 December, Houthis militia killed Akram Al-Zurqa and 7 of his family members in Hajjah, and demolished his house, alos neighboring houses were impacted by the detonation of Al-Zurqa's house, according to witnesses.

On 3rd December, Houthis elements stormed the Consultative Hospital in western 60 street and took five injured of Saleh's guards and followers to unknown place.

Many civilians sustained injuries due to Houthis indiscriminate shelling in Sana'a, including Rayan Marawn, hit by a bullet in his leg, Saddam Abdullah Hashem, a bullet in his hand, Akram Adnan, shrapnel in his leg, Esam Mohammed Kaidan, bullet in his neck, Habib Abdulsalam Ghaleb, a bullet in his hand, Zulfa Yhya Aiesh, Gamila Mohammed Al-Abari, Abdu Ali Al-Fatimi, a shrapnel in his eye.

On 2 December, three of Yemen Today channel injured following Houthis attack on the channel. O 5 January Amin Wahba Allah Bazaz 14, hit by Houthis sniper shot in his head. On 10 December Houthis militia fired three Katyusha rockets in Al-Khokha, killing one child; Rimas Najeeb and injuring her mother and brother.

In Dhamar governorate, Houthis militia executed two injured; Dhaifullah Zaiid, and Mohammed Al-Aqar, whom they found hiding in a mosque.



On 28 December, Houthis militia shelled Thab'at neighborhood, injuring Osama Arafat 8, and his sister Fatima 12. On 2nd January 2018, Houthis militia shelled Al-Mafalees area, injuring Yazeed Abdulsalam 12. On 4 January Ziad Ibrahim 8, hit by a sniper's fire in Al-Shaqab. On 6 January a projectile fired by Houthis hit Mosid Naji 45, house in Al-Ashbat, Taiz, injuring him and Hassan Moammed Ali 51.

In Bani Sira' village in the road between Attour and Hajjah, northwest, Houthis militia executed four people, including a child, also executed Abdulsalam Najad, and 10 years child of the same family, where Houthis armed elements attacked, using machineguns and RPG Najad house and injured some of his family members and detained others, according to NGOs in the area.

On 10th January, 5 students; Ahmed Al-Taweel, Salem Gaid Al-Shini, Mohammed Salem Qmmas, Abdulatef Hussein Mubarak, and Naser Ali Musa'ed, in al-Baidha were injured by a mortar projectile fired by Houthis militia at Salaheddin school in Al-Saha, Numan district.

Days before, student Ahmed Ali Al-Laqahi, died and Gabr Mabkhout Al-Laqahi, injured in an indiscriminate shelling by Houthis militia deployed in Gabal Jumida at Laqah village, Ould Rabie district.

Earlier this month, Houthis militia shelled Shaht village in Adhabab with Katyusha, that hit Abdullah Abdulkhaliq house, killing 4 family members; Walia Thabet Bakeer 50, Husn Mohammed Ahmed 35, Galal Abdullah Abdulkhaliq 12, and his sister Tahani 8.

Second: Arbitrary Detention and Enforced Disappearance:

Houthis militia detained hundreds of activists, journalists, civilians and leaders opposing their coup in detention centers and used some as human shields, in the Military Police headquarters used by Houthis as arms warehouse and command and control center. Also, turned number of mosques, universities, houses and clubs into detention centers; such as Huzaiifa mosque in Qa' Al-Quidhi, 2 September medical university in Hizyaz, southern Sana'a.



During the reporting period, the ministry documented 407 cases of arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance, 280 of them are Saleh aides and supporters.

However, number of arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance since the coup, exceeds 18 thousand, and more than 5 thousand are still under detention and disappearance at Houthis prisons and detention centers. Also, more than 1000 cases of torture cases were documented, including 113 deaths under torture.

In Taiz, 20 people are still under enforced disappearance, following their abduction by Houthis militia from Al-Shaqb, Al-Fuaiya, Al-Khams, and Wadi Areq villages, according to local CSOs.

On 9th December, Houthis militia in Hajjah abducted 16 of pro-Saleh PGC members, in Al-Mahwet 100 abductees, and the storming and detention campaign is going on, and many of Saleh supporters and PGC members are under imminent danger.

On 6 January 2018, relatives of abductee Ali Mohammed Al-Tweeti, received his dead body, following his family pledge not to show him to the coronary.

Houthis abducted Ali on 19 November in a Houthis checkpoint in Al-Arfaf village, Damt district, Addalie governorate, and remained in detention in Houthis secret prisons in Arradhma district, Ibb governorate, where he was subjected to cruel torture, including remove g his nails, skinning, and body deformation.

Houthis instructed transportation companies to provide list of passenger 6 hours before their departure, and banned travel of foreigner without prior written approval as seen in leaked documents.

Third: Mines' Victims

Laying mines is incriminated by the international humanitarian law and other relevant conventions, including Ottawa Treaty, Convention on the PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION. Houthis invented new method in turning the anti-vehicle mines to anti-personnel, to cause maximum killing and damage among civilians and civil objects. Majority of victims of mines



are women and children, that kill, injure or disable them. Houthis militia used all types of mines, EIDs, anti-personnel, and disguised mines and remotely controlled, some of the mines were made in Iran or manufactured by Irani experts in Yemen. Houthis disguised the mines to look like the surrounding environment, rocks, building materials, and other shapes, and laid thousands of mines in areas the withdraw from in Aden, Taiz, Mareb, Lahaj, Addalie, Al-Jouf, Shabwa, Al-Baidha, Nihm eastern Sana'a, Hodiedah, Mocha, Al-Wazieya and in the Yemeni-Saudi borders, leaving behind random minefields.

Houthis used different types of mines, including anti-personnel, which detonated by pedals, and others by wires and infrared and remote controls. In addition to Iran made marine mines, and type KMD1000, 4 containers found in Mocha, and in Medi and Twaq and in the coastal areas, where one mine exploded in Yemeni navy boat and killed four. Yemeni navy removed and destroyed more than 40 marine mines.

Mines killed 23 people most of them are women and children, during the reporting period. Where in 4 January, 3 civilians killed by a mine in Al-Saddad coast, northern Yakhtl; Mohammed Daoud Hamdi, Abdulghafar Adel Musidi, and Abdullah Mohammed Shadli.

On 25 December 2017, Abdullah Al-Soufi hit a mine by his car while driving in the main road in Al-Gawzaa, Lahaj.

On 4 January 2018, ant-personnel mine detonated to kill 3 members of demining team; Abdulkareem Saleh AL-Aqeli, Naji bin Ahmed Al-Harethi, Saleh Abdulgadir bin Saleem, in Asilan, Shabwa. Chief of staff, Staff Brigadier Taher Al-Aqili, and Al-Jouf governor Al-Akimi, survived mine that their car hit.

Habiba Mohammed Haidar 32, and Fathi Sadeq 24 were killed by some anti-personnel mine laid by Houthis in Al-Houd village, Asselo district, and injured Tahani Haidar and Samera Abdulsalam by the same mine.

Earlier this month, a mine laid by Houthis in Qanya, Al-Baidha in Horan-Qanya road, hit Abdullah Ali Al-Ameri car and injured him and his family members and destroyed his car.



Fourth: Attacks on Public and Private Objects:

Houthis attacked public objects, including government offices, schools, and hospitals, and infrastructure, including water and electricity grids, roads, bridges and telecommunications networks, also private objects including, houses, buildings, trade stores, vehicles, farms, companies and factories.

Houthis bombed residents in Taiz, Baihan in Shabwa, and Hajjah and in Sana'a following recent confrontation in December, and damages included partial or total demolish, storming and looting. Houthis also, turned many public and private buildings into informal prisons or barracks and command and control centers, also destroyed mosques, like in Sarawh, Mareb, and Taiz, as well as cultural objects.

Houthis demolished houses deliberately, where they've destroyed 57 houses during the reporting period, and the total number of house, facilities, stores and mosques reached 104.

Former president's Saleh house and his relatives', PGC premises and media institutions were widely looted by Houthis elements, and pictures of trucks loaded with furniture were seen in Sana'a, from houses belong to PGC leaders. Houthis were also seen in Sana'a chanting their slogan when shelling the residential areas, and storming and demolishing the houses. Houthis also stormed and controlled Al-Saleh mosque and changed its name.

In Hajjah, Houthis demolished 11 houses, including Akram Khalid Al-Zurga's house, and houses of Nabeel Saleh Shamsan, Osama Shouqi Siraa, sheikh Hassan Ahmed Yahya, Mohammed Ahmed Yahya, sheikh Mohammed Yahya Hudaish member of PGC perminant committee, Ali Hassan Siraa and other houses of bait Siraa.

Houthis also raided the house of the daughter of Yemeni former prime minister, judge Abdullah Al-Hajri, Ms. Ruqaya Al-Hajri, known as mother of orphans in Sana'a.

Iran-backed Houthis militia also attacked Orphans House in Sana'a and forced the inmate to join the fighting, where the ministry documented involvement of 50 inmates in the military operations.



Many houses and trade stores were also destroyed due to the recent confrontations in Sana'a, including Sam Mall, and Al-Kumaim trade complex.

In Taiz Houthis demolished many houses, including houses of sheikh Saad Al-Huriebi, leader in PGC, in Sharaf village, Al-Hima, Abdullah Hazaa Naji, and Mohammed Ahmed Sarhan, using TNT.

Houthis militia also shelled Al-Hafi area, and destroyed a health unit, and parts of Oqba bin Nafe school by heavy artillery, also the eastern side of Taiz neighborhoods from Sofotil hells, and the shelling is continuing daily.

On 27 December, Houthis attacked Al-Haima villages and demolished the mosque in Al-Hadali. On 31 December the militia shelled with Katyusha the residential areas in l-Baidha, Natie district, and Haglan villages and the neighboring areas in al Faraj, injuring one woman and three children, and damaging 4 houses. Also shot and killed 4 goats in Al-Drea'a village,

Fifth: Violations to the Freedom of Opinion and Expression:

Houthis escalated their attacks on media and journalists, and violations to the freedom of expression and opinion, in continuation of their policy of silencing voices that they followed since the coup.

Houthis stormed and looted many media outlets and abducted employees. The ministry documented 91 violations, including detention, torture, prosecution, confiscation and intimidation, of newspapers and closure of local radio and TV satellite channels.

On 2 December, Houthis militia stormed Yemen Today channel in Biet Bous, Sana'a, and detained 41 employees, also controlled Yemen Today and Yemen FM radio, also circulated names of journalists at checkpoints to detain them, in addition to threats of execution.

Houthis terrorist militia blocked tens of news websites, and social media and applications, and stopped or slowed internet and international communication



services, and hacked and infiltrated many websites, including Al-Motamar Net, and Al-Mithaq, affiliated to the PGC, and Khabar News Agency.

Houthis also sentenced in absentia journalist Mohammed Ana'am, chief editor of Al-Mithaq newspaper, PGC mouthpiece, in addition to a fine. Houthis violations against journalists and press were not limited to assaults, killings, confiscation, blocking, threats and suspension and abduction, rather they issued an oppressive regulation from the pro-Houthis ministry of information, that issued two regulatory instructions for the print and audio-visual media, and electronic media, that lacks any legal or constitutional grounds. According to the Yemeni Journalists' Syndicate, Houthis militia issue a circulation to the printing houses that bans printing of newspapers or bulletins without their approval, and according to the TJS, total number of violations against press and journalists in 2017, reached 204 violations, confirming that 14 journalists are still abducted, including 13 by Houthis terrorist militia, for two years, and one journalist under enforced disappearance; Waheed Al-Soufi, since 6 April 2015, and one journalist abducted by Al-Qaeda; Mohammed Al-Miqri, since 12 October 2015.

Sixth: Violations against Women and Children:

Women pays the most expensive price of war in Yemen, being the most vulnerable group, and are susceptible to all forms of killings, casualties, humiliation, sexual and moral violence, and lacks survival basic means, health care. Yemeni women were subjected to oppression, and violations that escalated with Houthis-Saleh coup.

On 6/12/2017, tens of women staged a protest in Al-Sabeen square, demanding Houthis former president's body, however Houthis female elements physically attacked and injured the group using batons. 20 bus drivers and 40 women were detained at 45 police station, and they were released to their relative following pledges and commitments they made. Houthis also attacked before many women protests, including against League of Detainees' Mothers, who demand release their sons, and organized 120 protests before Houthis detention centers in Sana'a and many other governorates. Another attack occurred at Souroh Al-Majd school in



Sana'a, to force the teachers to support the military efforts, and to recruit children by force, a video clip showed Houthis elements attacking the teachers.

On 13 January, Houthis militia attacked a march staged by women at Attahrer square and abducted some participants and took them to Al-Judairi police station. Another protest of women to demand paying of suspended salaries and to release abductees and disappeared, was also attacked by the militia, whose violations against women included killings, harassment, physical violence, and other forms of degrading inhumane treatment, and intimidation and displacement resulted from house raiding, confiscation and demolishing, as well as poverty impact on women, due to the deteriorating economic situation, resulted from the siege and unemployment. Women also, lack health and medical care, due to Houthis blockade, and denial of access to ambulances, and many pregnant women died at delivery. Indiscriminate shelling also created panic among women, in addition to detention of family breadwinner; husband, father or brother. Houthis also, deprived women of education and health care, and caused crimes and tragedies against women due to displacement and depriving of decent living.

Children are also among vulnerable groups in the community, and more susceptible to risks and violations during wars and conflicts, including killings, casualties, displacement, orphanage, separation from family, or homelessness, also sexual and physical abuses, or to be recruited in the fighting. Houthis committed all these violations, as they consider children as easy targets that they could exploit in areas under their control, particularly child recruitment which increased recently, and using them as human shields. Cities blockade and shelling by Houthis led to mass displacement, and impacted children education and health. Child recruitment and exploitation in the fronts by the militia, and taking advantage of poverty, endanger their lives.

During the reporting period, casualties reached 45, including 22 killings, 8 of them are women, 14 children and injuries and disability reached 23, including 6 women and 17 children. Houthis militia used children to fuel the war, where more than 830 were recruited, in addition to recruitment of women.



Seventh: Freezing and Looting of Assets:

Houthis militia instructed banks operating in Sana'a to provide details on former president's, PGC leaders' and relatives', bank accounts, including 32 PGC leaders and Saleh's relatives, in addition to 5 companies owned by leaders loyal to Saleh. The leaked notes included instruction to freeze the assets and properties of 1223 individuals, government officials or political leaders opposing the coup, in addition to businessmen, activists and members to the dialogue. The ministry received reports that Houthis confiscated cash money from exchange companies, and we are in the process of documenting these incidents.

Eighth; Displacement:

Houthis militia forcible displaced thousand of families in Al-Hiam, in Taiz, due to indiscriminate shelling, and displacement included Al-Ashrouh, Bani Bukari, and Al-Qouz where 250 families were displaced, and the areas under Houthis control are almost empty, therefore they prevent families from leaving their houses in Al-Ashrouh, and Al-Madahfa and Al-Manayees, in Gabal Habashi, due to the confrontations and indiscriminate shelling, that killed a number of civilians. Displacement also included Al-Shaqab, Akma Al-Madafin, Al-Hisn, Dar Al-Galal, Al-Dihna, Allasba, Al-Habeel and Akad and other villages.

Displacement also impacted families in Sana'a, and included relatives of former president Saleh, following the recent incidents that cause a huge displacement waves to Aden, Lahaj and Mareb, where 3000 families were displaced during the reporting period.

Ninth: Attacks on the Baha'i Faith

Iran-backed Houthis militia, initiated wide systematic detention and storming campaign against Baha'i, and some are disappeared. Houthis are accused of charges related to their faith, including death sentence against Hamid Haidra, and confiscation of all his assets, also the sentence ordered closure of all Baha'i, centers. Oppression against this sect is implementation of Iran instruction, as Iran prohibits this faith and Houthis are implementing Iran policy.



International Stands:

Certain international organizations and entities expressed their concern and condemnation for the serious recent violations to human rights by Houthis militia. We've addressed the OHCHR office in Yemen, expressing our surprise for their silence that encouraged the militia to commit more violations. Certain international stands that addressed recent violations are;

- The International Committee for the Red Cross, announced that the ongoing fighting between Saleh supporters and Houthis since 1st December has led to the killing of 234 people and injuring of 400 others. The ICRC spokesperson in Yemen Sumaia Baltifa, said “we’ve 234 killings and 400 injured” fall in the recent confrontations between Houthis rebels and the former allies”.
- The Security Council issued a statement following a closed session, on 5/12/2017, on the incidents that Sana’a has witnessed, calling to implement relevant resolution on Yemen, including resolution 2216, and the chairman indicated that the SC members have agreed in their closed session to condemn firing of ballistic missiles on Saudi Arabia, and stressed on the need to commit to arms ban to Yemen, according to resolution 2216 of 2015.
- The spokesperson of the department of state, Erika Chosa, called all parties in Yemen to restart political negotiations to end the ongoing war, and added that, use of ballistic missiles by Houthis shows extent of instability they are causing.
- Senator John McCain, said that killing of Saleh will lead to more violence in Yemen, and Houthis and Iran who stand behind them are not concerned about peace in Yemen.
- French ambassador François Du Later, said that recent developments, although serious, might help in changing the formula in the country and create new opportunities to promote the political process.
- UN Special Envoy to Yemen, Ismail Ould Elsheikh expressed in statement, his regret for assassinating of the Secretary-General of the PGC, Aref Al-Zouka, head of the party delegation to the peace talks. He confirmed his concern over other PGC delegates’ fate, which is unknown. He said Yemen is suffering daily violations against innocent civilians, stressing that this is defying all norms and



should be ignored. He indicated to the reports from Sana'a on Houthis oppression to peaceful women protests, and detention of journalists and member of PGC, confirming that this disagrees with the international general law and human rights instruments.

Recommendations:

- To the international community and the Security Council, to immediately implement its resolutions on Yemen, namely resolution 2216 and other relevant resolutions;
- To the international community and the OHCHR to act immediately to end Houthis violations and crimes, and to work to release all detainees and disappeared;
- To the international community and the Security Council to impose sanction and obligate Iran to stop its interference in Yemeni issues, and to refrain from providing Houthi militia with arms and experts in clear threat to the local, regional and international peace and security.