

2020

**Taiz 6 years of
killing and siege**

2020 Violations Monitoring Report

“ **Taiz 6 years of killing and siege** ”

**Violations 2020
Monitoring Report
In Taiz governorate
Republic of Yemen**



This comes within a series of monthly monitoring reports of violations in Taiz Governorate, Republic of Yemen

HRITC holds:

- Holds a consultative status in the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.
- Holds an observer status with the Arab League.

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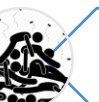







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Special Thanks

**For everyone who contributed to the
issuance of this report**

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(years of killing and siege, Taiz 6)

**Report on the human rights and humanitarian situation in
Taiz during the year 2020
(January - December 2020)**

Introduction

Taiz is the most embodiment of the Yemeni tragedy, as it is the city that suffers from the most dangerous and enforced siege imposed by the Houthi militia for the sixth year in a row, and it is also the largest blockade in Yemen, in contrast to the siege imposed on ports and airports as a result of the coup was launched by the Houthis against state institutions.

Concerning the direct civilian victims of the war, the governorate of Taiz is the embodiment of pain for the continued killing of civilians, and on the side of the Yemeni conflict that highlights the fragmentation of the situation, the political arena in Taiz is also a model of political and administrative fragmentation, which enhances the suffering of people and puts their lives in real danger and even became murder A daily scene walking around the most populated and most suffering province in Yemen.

Taiz, which is located in the southwest of Yemen, with its important geographical location in the country that suffers war and chaos, is a victim of Yemeni geography, just as Yemen is all a victim of geography in the region. Bab al-Mandab is the polarized strait of regional conflict and international concern, and it borders the capital, Aden, and forms its security and geographic depth.

Although the area of Taiz does not exceed ten thousand five hundred kilometres from the area of Yemen, which reaches 555 thousand km, it embraces one-fifth of the population of the Republic of Yemen, and with Ibb governorate one region, which is the province of Al-Jund, the most fertile and productive region of Yemen, and a source of labour skills, capital and administrative capabilities. Therefore, the stability of this region and its release from the control of violent groups, especially the Houthis, means the beginning of stability and peace for all of Yemen.

For all this comes the importance of monitoring and following up on the human rights situation in Taiz Governorate, and the Human Rights Information and Training Center (HRITC), which is a regional organization that has a consultative status with the Economic and Social Council at the United Nations, gave the bulk of the follow-up and monitoring effort during the last period for the issue of Taiz, being the most tragic in the Yemeni scene. Current.

The annual report for 2020 AD gives an accurate picture of the human rights situation in Taiz, and it is an intense picture of the general Yemeni scene.

At the centre, we were keen on adopting an accurate, professional and objective monitoring methodology, through field teams, and careful follow-up of all other reports, and subjecting data and information to conformity.

Yemen geographically and socially

Yemen, which is located on a total area of 555,000 km, rules over a 2,500 km long coastline, which makes it, with the end of the central control of the state and the absence of the unified military and security establishment, a looting of ambitions, overlapping interests and the intersection of regional and international powers.

The distributed social reality, belonging between rival tribes, conflicts on sectarian backgrounds, and competition for influence between different regions and regions, contribute to creating fertile soil to ignite conflicts and the occurrence of a series of grave violations against defenceless citizens.

With the proliferation of weapons and the culture of acquiring weapons, the conflict situation increases and the doors of external interests are opened.

Why Taiz?

This report focuses on the human rights situation in Taiz in particular in light of these difficult conditions in Yemen, due to the geographic specificity of Taiz, which is in the middle of the existing political and partisan disputes and the intersection of regional and international interests as well.

It is besieged by the Houthi militia, on the one hand, and on the other hand, parts of it belong to the legitimate government, and parts of it, particularly its coastal areas, are under the influence of the joint forces, known popularly as the forces of Tariq Saleh, the nephew of former President Ali Abdullah Saleh.

Taiz is followed by the Bab al-Mandab Strait, the international shipping corridor that connects the Red Sea to the Indian Ocean via the Gulf of Aden. , Which is imposed by the Houthi militia against nearly four million citizens.

Besides the fact that Taiz is the most populous province of Yemen and forms with Ibb governorate the heart of Yemen and its large population centre, that makes it more influential on Yemen as a whole under the presence of its people in all Yemeni geography and all aspects of life and its various economic, cultural, social and political institutions.

In terms of the conflict with the Houthis, the Houthis view it as a representative of the corresponding population, ideologically and geographically (as Taiz is the capital of culture and economy, and symbolically represents the Shafi'i Sunni school of thought in Yemen, which contradicts the Houthi's call based on Shiite sectarian fanaticism).

That is why the conflict around it intensifies and exposes it to more continuous violations.

General situation

The governorate of Taiz continues to suffer from the continued targeting of civilians and their properties directly by the Houthi militia, as the scene of the bombing and military targeting of some notables, public and private properties, and agricultural lands are repeated almost daily.

In addition to the perpetration of extrajudicial killings, assassinations, arrests and other violations committed by several different parties, led by the Houthi militia.

During the year 2020, the Houthi militia carried out hundreds of bombing operations against civilians and their property, directly targeting all aspects of life in Taiz and several other districts and rural areas.

The Houthi militia has also continued to impose collective sanctions and restrictions on the city for nearly six years in a row, by closing the entrances to the city and preventing the passage of goods, food, medicine, and citizens, including patients, to receive the necessary treatment for them in hospitals outside the city, which pushed them to take bumpy roads that doubled their suffering.

As a result of the imposed siege, Taiz governorate suffers from food insecurity, high poverty and unemployment, in addition to multiple crises related to the shortage of safe drinking water, crises in the health and education sector and other vital sectors, as well as electricity cuts, which affected various other vital sectors.

In the areas liberated from the Houthi militia, acts of noise, firing of bullets, and multiple clashes by militants outside the state's framework and members of the government army affiliated with multiple partisan or regional factions or unknown armed men have been repeated, which exacerbated the rates of deterioration in humanitarian conditions, and escalated acts of looting, violence and clashes that occurred. It resulted in the deaths of many civilians and the injury of others and caused damage to some private and public properties as a result of the use of firearms.

The year 202 witnessed an upsurge in raids of homes and villages, arrest campaigns and kidnappings that affected dozens of civilians by the various violating parties, which followed coercive policies against the detainees and kidnappers to undermine their dignity through the policy of physical and psychological torture in various prisons and detention centres.

A series of violations against media professionals and writers have also been practised, summon campaigns have been carried out according to political positions by the security services, and many restrictions have been imposed on rights and freedoms.

Health status

The spread of the Coronavirus crisis and the accompanying emergency measures left; A very complex and difficult humanitarian situation, which exacerbated the humanitarian situation in the governorate of Taiz, especially in light of the practice of various types of violations in light of the siege imposed by the Houthi militia for about 6 years in a manner applied to the city, and collective punishments that led to a dramatic rise in poverty and unemployment rates And the spread of various diseases and epidemics.

In the year 2020, Al-Thawra Hospital was bombed more than once, as well as the Central Laboratory, Al-Amal Hospital for Cancer Patients, Al-Safwa Hospital, and Leprosy Hospital in Al-Nour, west of Taiz.

And wounded in the bombing some workers in the health sector, including three doctors.

The intensification of the battles in the contact areas from time to time between government forces and the Houthi militia contributed to the deterioration of the health sector, especially with the departure of a large number of medical personnel, specialists and consultants, from the governorate to the regions of neighbouring countries or neighbouring governorates to Taiz.

The health sector in Taiz faces a scarcity in providing medicines and medical supplies in working government hospitals, especially with the spread of epidemics and fevers such as malaria fever, dengue (chikungunya), yellow fever and the outbreak of the Coronavirus (Covid-19), which was accompanied by the refusal of several private and government hospitals to receive cases of fevers. Or suspected of having Corona, and 18 people have died of Covid, according to official statements.

Also, because of the blockade, many medical equipments was destroyed in the early stages of the war, due to the lack of spare parts and the scarcity of resources, so the main hospitals in Taiz did not possess most of the modern medical equipment.

For example, there is no government hospital in Taiz that owns a CT or MRI device, but it is found in some private hospitals with very old specifications and at a high cost.

Taiz Governorate lacks ventilators; Especially with the outbreak of the Coronavirus, where Taiz only has 11 ventilators.

This deterioration in the health sector contributed to the suffering of nearly four million people crammed into the governorate.

Assassinations

The field team of HRITC documented 79 assassinations and an assassination attempt of officers and soldiers in the army and government security, in which 23 soldiers and security officers were killed, as gunmen outside the state assassinated 17 of them and 4 others were killed in clashes with other members of the army belonging to multiple factions, and unknown gunmen assassinated a soldier while The Houthis assassinated another soldier.

44 soldiers and security and army officers were wounded, 29 of them by armed men outside the framework of the state and 9 others by the Houthi militia, while 4 soldiers were wounded by unidentified gunmen and 2 by members of the army belonging to multiple factions.

While 10 other soldiers and officers survived an assassination attempt, eight of them survived an assassination attempt by unidentified gunmen and two by armed men outside the framework of the state.

- On February 14, the commander of the 1st brigade in the reserve battalion, the 170th Brigade, Captain Adel Al-Aqil escaped an assassination attempt by unknown persons.
- On March 3, Marwan Al-Absi, who was working as an official for a brigade in the 170th Brigade, Muhammad Ali Othman Street, was assassinated by unknown gunmen.
- On May 21, two soldiers were injured in the explosion of a mine planted by the Houthi militia in Jabal Han. They are Ammar Abdullah Hamid Hassan, 45 years old, and Najeeb Hamid Al Ahmed, 45 years old, and the soldier Riyadh Abdul Salam Ahmed bin Ahmed 28 years old was injured by the explosion of another mine planted by the Houthi militia in the Al-Anin area in Jabal Ethiopian.



Mass massacres



Human Rights Information and Training Center - HRITC documented 8 massacres that occurred during the year 2020, committed by the Houthi militia, by direct bombing of densely populated residential neighborhoods, which resulted in the killing of 28 civilians, including 8 children and 8 women, and the injury of 33 civilians, including 7 women and 5 children.

These massacres concentrated in January and March, with 3 massacres for you, and two in April, which were the most violent in terms of many victims, the majority of whom were women and children. These bloody massacres caused permanent disability and loss of limbs for a number of injured.

- On April 4, the Houthi militia fired a mortar shell at the women's section of the Central Prison with patience, killing 6 women and 2 girls and wounding 7 women, 5 girls and 1 man.
- On the seventh of April, a group of gunmen affiliated with the Houthi militia set fire to the house of Fahd Aqlan Farea al-Safari in the main street in Hajda, causing the burning of four of his sons.



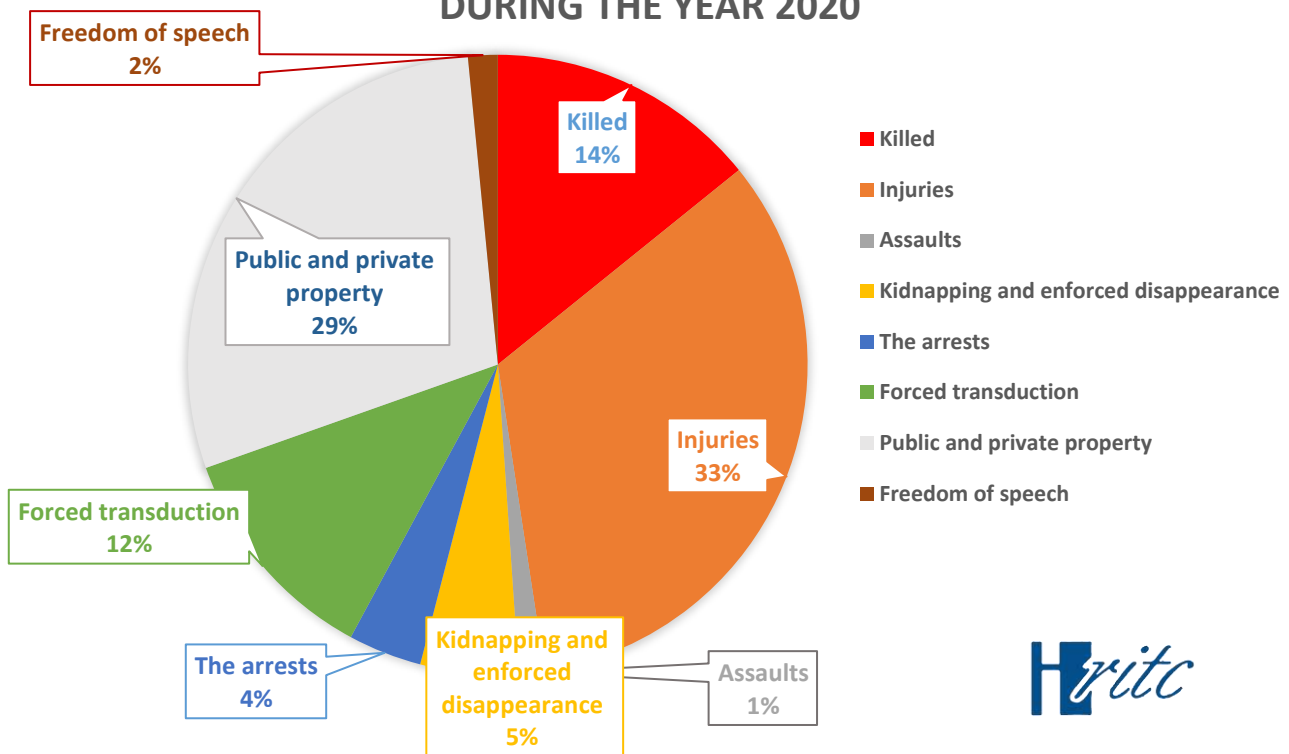


The field team of the Human Rights Information and Training Center - HRITC documented the occurrence of **1,488 violations** against civilians and public and private property during the year 2020 “the period from January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020.”

According to the information and data collected and confirmed by the team at the center, the Houthi militia directly caused 1019 violations, and militants outside the state's borders caused 239 violations, while individuals affiliated with multiple factions in the government army caused 121 violations, and unknown gunmen caused 93 violations.

In addition, the combined forces on the western coast of Tariq Saleh caused 11 violations and 5 violations as a result of clashes between armed men outside the framework of the state and members of the army and security forces.

STATISTICS ANNUAL REPORT TO MONITOR VIOLATIONS DURING THE YEAR 2020





Killed:

Human Rights Information and Training Center - HRITC documented the killing of **211 civilians** during the year 2020, including 42 children and 29 women.

According to the field team's documentation, the Houthi militia was the bloodiest in terms of its acquisition of the highest percentage of murder victims, especially direct and intentional, as the number of its victims reached about

117 civilians, including 31 children and 22 women.

Most of the victims of the Houthi militia, which numbered about 60 civilians, including 17 children and 14 women, were directly targeted by various heavy and medium shells, which fell almost daily on most neighbourhoods and residential areas in the city and several districts and rural areas.

This was followed by the killing of 21 civilians, including two children, by direct bullets, and 16 civilians, including 5 children and two women, were killed by direct sniping by snipers belonging to the Houthi militia in the places and military barracks that the militia took in neighbouring places it controls.

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one-hundred and seventeen civilians, including 31 children and 22 women.

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About six civilians, including five women and a child, fell as a result of the explosion of mines and three civilians, including two children, as a result of the explosive devices that the militia continues to plant in the streets, neighbourhoods, homes, farms and other areas in large networks and randomly.

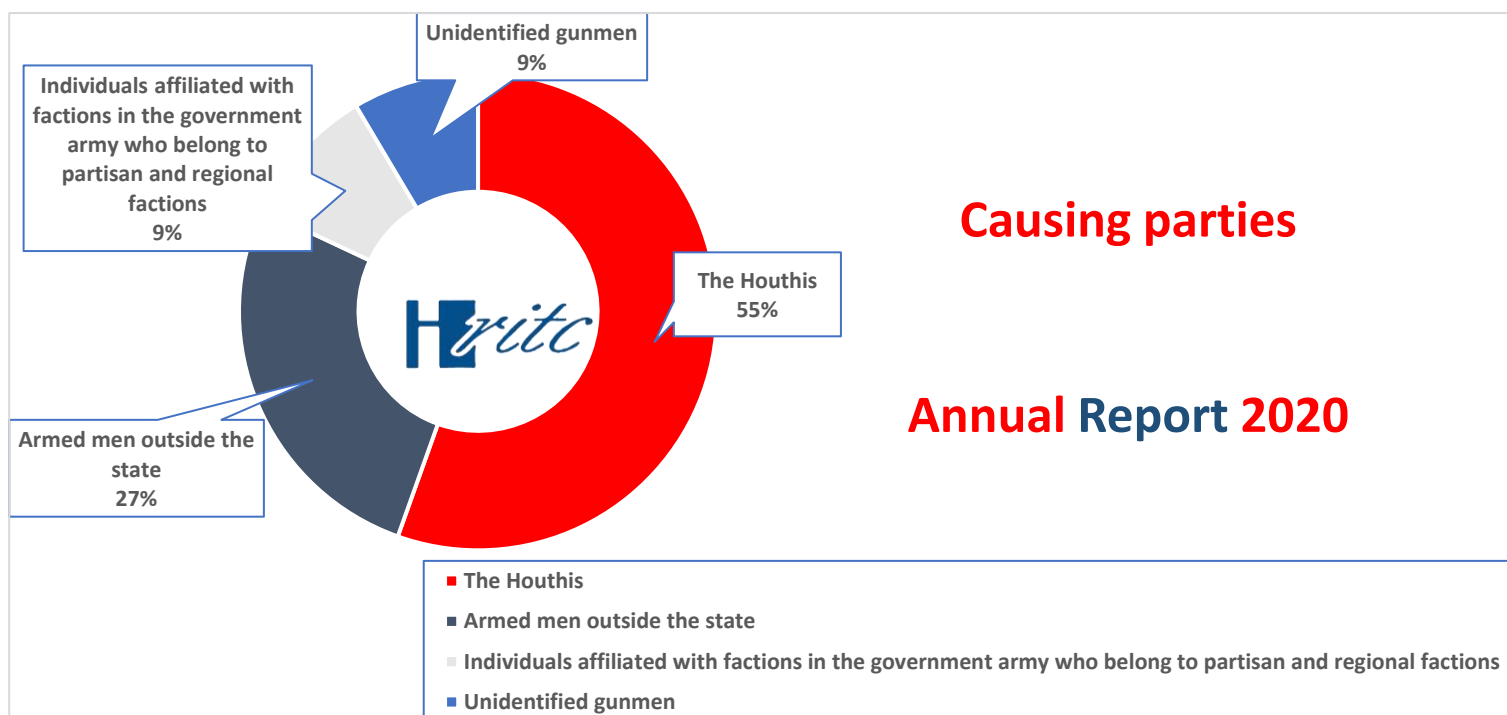
The Houthi militia killed four civilians, including three children and a woman, by burning, as well as executing three civilians, torturing two others, including a child, to death, and assassinating only one civilian.

Militants outside the state, concentrated in the liberated areas of the Houthi militia, killed 56 civilians, including five women and four children, killing 48 civilians, including 4 women and three children, with direct bullets, and four civilians, including a child, were killed as a result of these factions' clashes with each other, and two civilians were killed. As a result of the explosion of an explosive device, gun-men executed a civilian, while a woman was run over by a military crew led by armed men outside the framework of the state.










Meanwhile, military and security personnel affiliated with several partisan and regional factions killed twenty civilians, including five children and two women. Twelve of them including two children and a woman were killed by direct bullets. Four others including two children and a woman were killed by artillery shelling, and three civilians were killed in clashes between those various factions, while a child was killed. One in an explosion inside one of the army camps.

Unidentified persons killed about eighteen civilians, including two children and a woman. About fifteen civilians were killed by direct bullets, and two of them were killed by a grenade exploding. A woman was also killed by hanging and burning by unknown gunmen.

Militants outside the state's framework participated with the security committee in killing 9 civilians, while members of the government army killed about 18 civilians, 14 of them were killed by direct bullets and another civilian was assassinated, while two children were run over with two military suits, and a civilian was killed as a result of torture.



- **The Houthis: 117 civilians, including 31 children and 22 women**

	<i>Method of killing</i>	<i>Children</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
	Dead by missiles and ballistic missiles	17 children	14 women	60 civilians
	Sniper bullets	5 children	2 women	16 civilians
	Direct bullets			21 civilians
	Mines	Child	5 women	6 civilians
	Exploding	2 children		3 civilians
	Burned	3 children	women	4 civilians
	Execution	-	-	3 civilians
	Assassination	-	-	One civilians
	Torture to death	Child		3 civilians

- **Armed men outside the state: 56 civilians, including 5 women and 4 children**

By direct bullets: 48 civilians, including 4 women and 3 children

Clashes between these factions: 4 civilians, including a child

An explosive device: two civilians

Execution: one civilian

Run over with military kit: one woman

- **Individuals affiliated with factions in the army and security, affiliated with partisan and regional factions: 20 civilians**, including two women and 5 children

By direct bullets: 12 civilians, including a woman and two children.

Artillery shelling: 4 civilians, including two children and a woman.

As a result of clashes: 3 civilians.

Blast: a child

- **Unidentified gunmen: 18 civilians**, including two children and one woman

Direct bullets: 15 civilians

Hanging and burning: one woman

Hand grenade: two children

Armed men outside the state and the security committee participated in the killing of 9 civilians, while members of the government army killed about 18 civilians, 14 of them were killed by direct bullets and another civilian was assassinated, while two children were run over with two military suits, and a civilian was killed as a result of torture.

- On April 6, the child Saber Abdo Qaid al-Sabari, 12, was killed and his brother Muhammad, 7, was injured by a sniper from the Houthi militia, in the Asifra neighborhood, Cairo District.

- On June 1, a woman was killed and 4 others were wounded, including 3 children, as a result of being run over by a kit belonging to the joint forces of Tariq Saleh on the main line in Mokha.

Killed:

Ahlam Ibrahim Hayek, 28 years old

The injured:

- 1- Nael Ahmed Mohammed Salem Al-Lahji, 35 years old
- 2- Rodina Nael Ahmed Mohammed Salem Al-Lahji, 11 years old
- 3- Awes Nael Ahmed Mohammed Salem Al-Lahji, one year old
- 4- Arafat Nael Ahmed Mohammed Salem, 5 years old

- On May 5, two civilians were killed, including a woman, and 7 others were wounded, including 4 children and a woman, by gunfire, by members of the government army, the Central Security Forces, al-Birin point, in al-Maafar.
- On July 8, Ahmed Abdullah Al-Yousfi, 35, was assassinated by unidentified gunmen in Al-Barara district in Al-Mudhaffar District.



Injuries:

Human Rights Information and Training Center - HRITC documented the injury of **496 civilians** during the year 2020, including 117 children and 60 women.

The centre's field team was able to document 292 civilian casualties, including 85 children and 50 women, committed by the Houthi militia, the highest rate for the rest of the other parties.

Where the various shells of mortar, hawser and others, Katyusha rockets, heavy artillery, anti-aircraft missiles and the like, which the militia launched intensively, systematically and almost daily on neighbourhoods, cities and residential countryside, the largest number of casualties, which reached about 198 civilians, including 56 children and 32 women.

The field team noted that most of these areas are free of any armed manifestations or the presence of clashes between the militia and the government army or resistance personnel.

Snipers belonging to the Houthi militia who concentrated in military areas and barracks close to neighbourhoods and residential communities caused the injury of about 43 civilians, including 14 children and 14 women, and 24 civilians, including six children and two women, were injured by direct bullets, while twenty-two civilians, including nine children and two women, were injured by mines and five other civilians as a result. IEDs grown by the militia.

Militants outside the state's borders injured 94 civilians, including thirteen children and seven women, 76 of them were wounded by direct bullets, including ten children and seven women, and eight civilians were wounded by an explosive charge, and seven civilians, including three children, were hit by crews of armed men belonging to different factions outside the state. also, wounded three others as a result of the assault on them.

59 civilians, including 11 children and 3 women, were injured by individuals and factions in the government army, 35 civilians, including 4 children and two women, were wounded by bullets from members of the government army, and 13 civilians, including 3 children and a woman, were wounded in multiple clashes, and 8 others, including 3 children, were wounded in the bombing. A gunner, and 3 civilians, including a child, were wounded by the assault and beating.

Unidentified gunmen injured 46 civilians, including seven children, as twenty-two civilians, including three children, were injured in the explosion of an explosive device, and twenty civilians, including three children, were wounded by direct bullets, while three civilians were stabbed with a white weapon and a child was wounded as a result of an attempted kidnapping.

Besides, five civilians, including one child, were wounded in clashes between members of the army, security forces and armed men outside the state.

- On January 16, 6 children were injured as a result of the explosion of a landmine planted by the Houthi militia in the Al-Safi area of the Al-Waz'iyah district, west of Taiz.

This is a summary of the names of the infected children, and they are :

- 1 Wejdan Majid Mohammed, 9 years old
- 2 Nasser bin Nasser Mohammed, 10 years old
- 3 Suhail Sabri Mohammed, 11 years old
- 4 Mufid Saddam Mohammed, 8 years old
- 5 Ahmed Abdo Mohammed, 6 years old
- 6 Kahlan Sabry Mohammed, 12 years old

- On September 21, two civilians, Kamal Tariq Saif Mohammed, 23, and Issa Mohammed Obaid, 23, were wounded by a mortar shell fired by the Houthi militia on the Martyrs' Stadium in a hall from their position in Tabbah Sofitel.
- On August 1, Salah Abdo Ahmed Al-Sharabi, 20, was wounded by gunmen outside the state's borders in Al-Ashbat market in the Salh district. Hani Saleh Hasan Qasim, 25, was also wounded by an unknown source in Al-Ash'ab in Jabal Habashi .
- On October 11, government forces bombed the Dumla neighborhood, next to the May 22 school in Hall, and on October 16, they bombed the Al-Salal neighborhood in the Sala district. The two bombings killed two children and wounded 5 civilians, including 3 children.

496 civilians were injured, including serious cases.

319 men, 117 children, and 60 women.

Men	Women	Children	Total
319	60	117	496

Causing parties:

- **Houthis: 292 civilian, including 85 children and 50 women**

With missiles and ballistic missiles: 198 civilians, including 56 children and 32 women.

Sniper bullets: 43 civilians, including 14 women and 41 children

Direct bullets: 24 civilians, including 2 women and 6 children.

Mines: 22 civilians, including 9 children and two women.

IEDs: 5 civilians.

- **Armed outside the state: 94 civilians, including 7 women and 13 children**

Direct fire: 76 civilians, including 7 women and 10 children.

An explosive device: 8 civilians.

Run over a military vehicle :7 civilians, including 3 children.

Injury as a result of the assault on them: 3 civilians.

- **Individuals from factions in the government army: 59 civilians, including 3 women and 11 children.**

By direct bullets: 35 civilians, including 2 women and 4 children

Beating: 3 civilians, including one child.

- **As a result of clashes between members of the government army and armed men outside the state: 5 civilians, including one child**

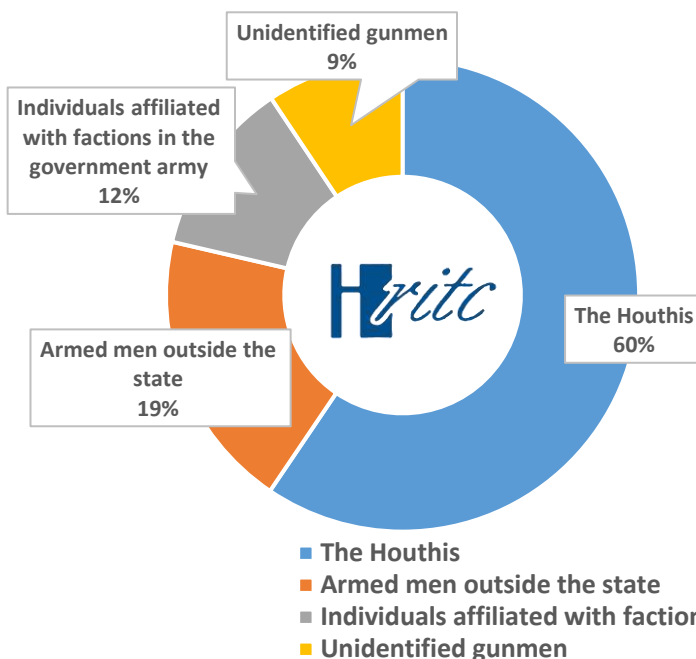
Unidentified armed men: 46 civilians, including 7 children

Direct bullets: 20 civilians, including 3 children.

An explosive device: 22 civilians, including 3 children.

Stabbed with a white weapon: 3 civilians.

For attempted kidnapping: one child.



Causing parties

Annual Report 2020



Freedom of speech:

The human rights team of HRITC monitored the occurrence of 23 cases of violation of freedom of opinion and expression during the reporting period, armed men outside the state's framework committed 13 cases, while members of the government army, security and local authority committed 6 other cases, and unknown gunmen committed 3 cases and the Houthi militia committed one case.

October was the most violent month in terms of attacks on freedom of opinion and expression, as 12 cases were monitored by militants outside the state, 10 of them, while members of the army committed two other cases.

- On October 8, the Yemen Shabab channel crew, consisting of 9 people, was assaulted and 3 of them were injured as a result of an attack by armed men outside the state's borders on them in the village of Al-Mashjab at 4:30 pm, and they are:
 - 1- Mohammed Mahyoub Qasim Al-Meliki, 28, a wounded photographer
 - 2- Abu Bakr Mohammed Al-Yousfi, 25, a wounded photographer
 - 3- Ayman Ali Al-Mikhlaifi, 30, a wounded photographer
 - 4- Fuad Abdullah Al-Salami, 40, a lighting engineer
 - 5- Fadl, 21 years old, production
 - 6- Fawaz Al-Maqtari, 40 years old, director
 - 7- Abd Al-Malik Al-Zoraiqi, 35 years old, host and presenter
 - 8- Abdul Hakim Anam, 23 years old, Program Coordinator
 - 9- Iyad Al-Qurashi, 20 years of service
- On October 21, the correspondent of the Yemen Satellite Channel, Abeer Abdullah Abd Al-Wahid Marsh, 35, and the cameraman Muhammad Hammoud al-Qiyadhi, 22, were attacked by the head of operations of the 145th Brigade, next to the Al-Taawon Park in the Cairo District.
- On November 2, the journalist, Ibrahim Al-Husayn was threatened with physical liquidation from an unknown person via a fixed number call. Masked men are also reported to be next to his house in the Al-Shamaytayn area in Al-Hajriya, according to the Press Syndicate statement.



Assaults:

The field team of the Information Center documented **20 cases** of attacks against civilians in Taiz Governorate during the reporting period, 11 of them were committed by militants outside the state, and members of the government army and security forces committed 7 cases, including one collective, while unknown gunmen committed one case and the Houthi gunmen committed another case.

According to the documentation of the center's field team, the month of April was the month of the month of most recorded attacks, which amounted to 6 attacks, four of which were committed by armed men outside the framework of the state, one case of unknown gunmen, and another case committed by members of the government army.

- On April 1, Judge Mohammed Al-Surouri, President of the West Court of Taiz, was assaulted by gunmen outside the state's borders, insulting, insulting and insulting in various means of publication due to the exercise of his job duties and on the occasion of a case pending with him. Judge Salah Bajash, President of Mokha Court, was also attacked and attempted to assassinate him. His companions, in addition to the head of the documentation registry in the court, was seriously injured by gunmen outside the framework of the state.
- On May 4, members of the government army attacked and beat Mokhtar Mohammed Noor Al-Din, 45, in the local council of the Sabr al-Mawadim District.
- On August 23, gunmen affiliated with the Houthi militia assaulted the child Ahmed Ibrahim Ahmed, 13, in Al-Salam neighborhood, the old airport, in Al-Mudhaffar District



Kidnapping and enforced disappearance:

Human Rights Information and Training Center (HRITC) **monitored 76 cases** of kidnapping and enforced disappearance.

Militants outside the state's borders caused 30 cases of kidnapping and enforced disappearance, and the Houthi militia caused 23 cases, and the joint forces of Tariq Saleh committed 11 cases of kidnapping and enforced disappearance, and 7 cases committed by members of the army and security forces and 5 cases of unknown gunmen were documented.

According to the monitoring of the field center team, the month of October was the worst in kidnappings and arrests, as 49 cases of kidnapping and enforced disappearance were monitored, including 6 children. The Houthi militia committed 4 cases, of which 20 civilians were arrested, including a girl, and armed members of the army committed 3 other cases, during which 15 civilians were arrested including 5 children.

The Yemeni joint forces in the West Coast committed one case, during which they kidnapped 11 civilians, and unidentified persons committed 3 cases in which 3 civilians were kidnapped, including a child.

- On February 25, unknown gunmen kidnapped Osama Abdullah Hassan Al-Mezhdi, the financial affairs officer of the 35th Armored Brigade, and took him to an unknown destination.
- On August 26, Walid Al-Haddad, 22, was kidnapped in Al-Nashma Market at 10 am by gunmen affiliated with multiple factions in the government army.
- On November 9, a 40-year-old merchant, Bilal Qasim Al-Dabai, was kidnapped by gunmen outside the state's borders in Al Zangal Market in Al Mudhaffar District.
- On November 15, Ali Nasser Mohammed Thabet, 60, was kidnapped by the Houthi militia in the village of Bilad Al-Wafi in Jabal Habashi at ten in the evening.

• On October 13, 11 civilians were kidnapped and disappeared by the joint Yemeni forces in the western coast, "Tariq Saleh Forces" in the Al-Arouk area in Mokha, and they are:

- 1 Walid Abdul-Razzaq Al-Fadhli, 25 years old
- 2 Adel Bahiji Abdullah Ismail, 22 years old
- 3 Bashir Qaid Abdu Hammoud Al Mahmoudi, 30 years old
- 4 Ali Ghanem Ghaylan, 40 years old
- 5 Hashem Mohammed Mohammed Al-Dhali, 32 years old
- 6 Ahmed Ali Ahmed Ali Asiri, 26 years old
- 7 Bassam Abdullah Hizam Muhammad al-Qudsi, 24 years old
- 8 Ismail Omar Muhammad Muzeireq, 27 years old
- 9 Muhammad Abdo Ali Muhammad Al-Ruwe'i, 35 years old
- 10 Abdo Mayad Mohammed Saad, 25 years old
- 11 Haitham Muhammad Ali Abdullah, 21 years old



Arrests:

The field team of the Information Center documented **57 cases** of arrest of civilians during the year 2020, including 50 detainees by the Houthi militia, 30 men and 20 women were arrested collectively, while 3 others were arrested by the army and government security, and 3 others were arrested by unknown gunmen while they were arrested One civilian by armed men outside the framework of the state.

- On April 2, the worker Nael Abdullah Hazaa, 29, his son Fahd, 8, and the worker, Hammam al-Akash, 23, were arrested by members of the public security of the government army, and they were injured as a result of being beaten in the Jahmeli neighborhood in the hall.
- On April 12, three civilians, Muhammad Abdo Murshid, a 45-year-old school principal, and two students, Abdullah Abd al-Salam Muhammad, 16, and Rashid Ibrahim Saeed, 20, were arrested by unknown persons and forcibly disappeared from al-Thawra Hospital in a hall.
- On September 26, the Houthi militia stormed the villages of Al-Husayn and Al-Jarn and other villages in the Mawiya District, east of Taiz, and kidnapped more than 30 men and 20 women and married the women in Al-Shahid Al-Moallem School in connection with

the case of the killing of a teacher whose body was found inside a water well in the area killed by members of an associated robbery and looting gang Led by Houthi.



Forced displacement:

The field team of Human Rights Information and Training Center (HRITC) monitored **174 cases** of forcible displacement committed by the Houthi militia. In March, 46 people from the marginalized group were displaced to the displacement camp in the Tor Al Baha district center. They fled their homes near the military confrontations between the Houthi militia and government forces in the village of Habour Al-Aqrad. Ras Al-Naqil ”in Al-Aqrada area, south of Taiz. And 128 families in October, according to the International Organization for Migration.





Child rape:

The human rights team for the Information Center documented **two cases** of rape of children by armed individuals affiliated with the Houthi militia in August, which were disclosed by activists and the Siyaj organization on August 27 and August 28.

Where the Houthi militia's Al-Barah security supervisor raped a 12-year-old child, his grandfather resorted to imprisoning him in the administration for the purpose of disciplining him after he tried to flee the house, then the Houthi militia locked the child and his uncle when they went to complain about the aggressor.

While another supervisor of the Houthi militia raped a seven-year-old girl who was orphaned by the father and her mother was married and she was living in her grandmother's custody and her grandmother died as a result of the shock of this heinous crime that befell her granddaughter.



Public and private property:

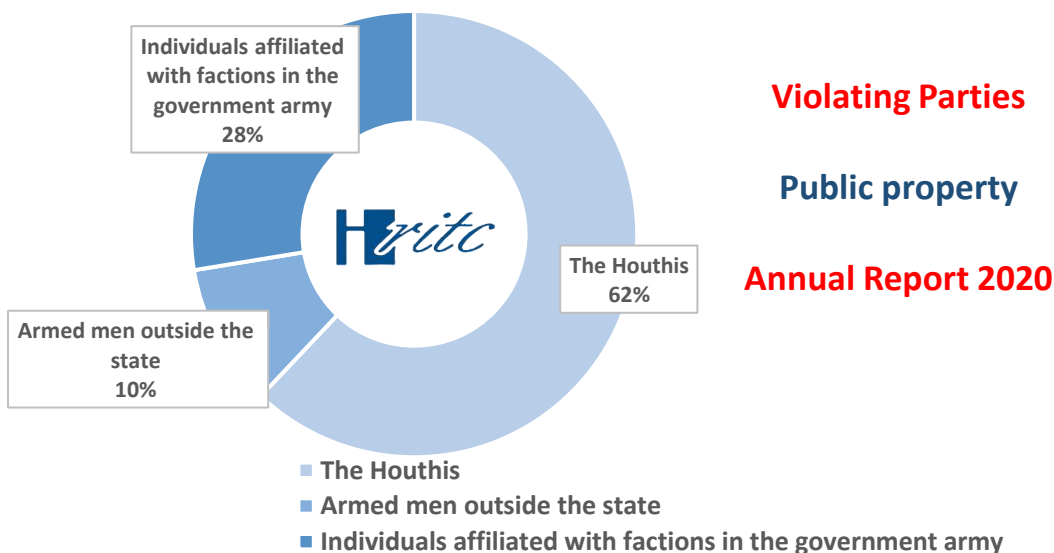
Despite the difficulty of moving in the areas witnessing confrontations or the areas under the control of the Houthi militia, and as a result of the intensification of the battles and the daily and intense bombardment by the militias, the field monitoring team was currently unable to monitor all public and private properties that were subjected to total and partial damage, and what was monitored constitutes a part Very little has been affected, especially in the villages that are bombed heavily every day and their inhabitants displaced.

The field team was able to monitor the damage to 429 public and private properties, including 29 public and 400 private properties, as 18 public properties were damaged by the Houthi militia, most of them as a result of the bombing of public hospitals, such as Al-Thawra Hospital, Leprosy

Hospital, Al-Amal Hospital for Cancer Patients and Al-Safwa Hospital, in addition to schools as a school. July 7, Al-Mithaq School, Al-Shaheed Al-Thalaya School, and the College of Arts, which intensified their violent bombardment at the start of the school year, directly targeting students as they went to schools.

The team documented 8 cases in which public buildings were damaged by army and security personnel as a result of storming and looting, including the health office, court, training and rehabilitation institute, and a power station.

In addition, gunmen outside the state's borders stormed and damaged 3 public buildings, including damaging a school with live bullets and storming Al-Thawra Hospital.



29cases of public property:

Caused by:

- Al-Houthi militia: 18 cases
- Individuals from factions in the army: 8cases
- Armed men outside the state: Three cases

While 341 private properties owned by the Houthi militia were damaged, 31 owned by militants outside the framework of the state, 17 owned by unknown armed men and 11 owned by members of the army and security forces.

With regard to private property, about 18 houses were completely damaged by the bombing of the Houthi militia, while 143 houses were partially damaged, the militia bombing caused damage to 134 of them, and armed men outside the state caused partial damage to 6 homes, as well as unidentified gunmen partially damaged two houses as well. Members of the army caused one house to be partially damaged by shelling and direct bullets.



Fifteen houses were looted, 8 of them by members of the government army and 4 by the Houthis, and two houses were stormed and looted by

unidentified gunmen, while one house was looted by armed men outside the framework of the state.

Among the private property, the Houthi militia destroyed 35 vehicles, and 83 private vehicles were partially damaged, causing 64 of them to be damaged by the Houthi militia, and armed men outside the state's borders damaged 16 vehicles, and unidentified gunmen damaged two vehicles and caused damage to one vehicle.

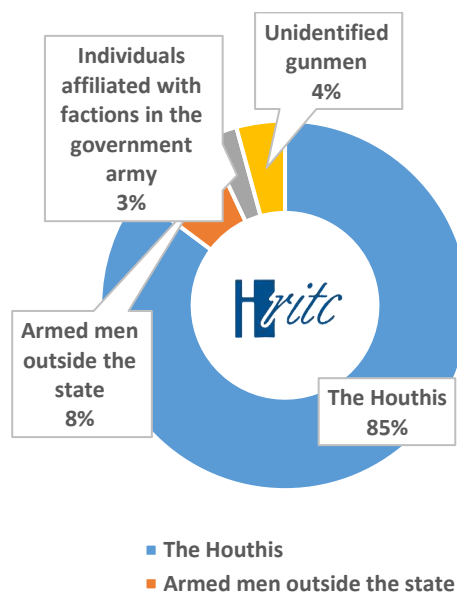
In addition, 6 vehicles were burned, 4 of them by armed men outside the framework of the state and 2 by unknown armed men, and 3 vehicles were looted by each of the armed men outside the framework of the state and the unknown and the Houthi militia.

The field team of the Human Rights Information and Training Center documented damage to 54 other private properties, of which the Houthi militia caused damage to 51 of them, and armed men outside the state's borders damaged two, while members of the army caused only one damage.

400 Cases of Violation of Private Property:

Caused by:

- Al-Houthi militia: 341 cases
- Individuals from factions in the army: 11 cases
- Armed militants outside the state: 31 cases
- Unidentified gunmen: 17 cases



**Violating Parties
Private property**

Annual Report 2020

Attachments are below

Table (1) shows the total violations for the year 2020, and the cases of killing and injury

Table (2) shows the rest of the violations for the year 2020 according to the perpetrators

Table (3) shows the total deaths according to the perpetrators for the year 2020

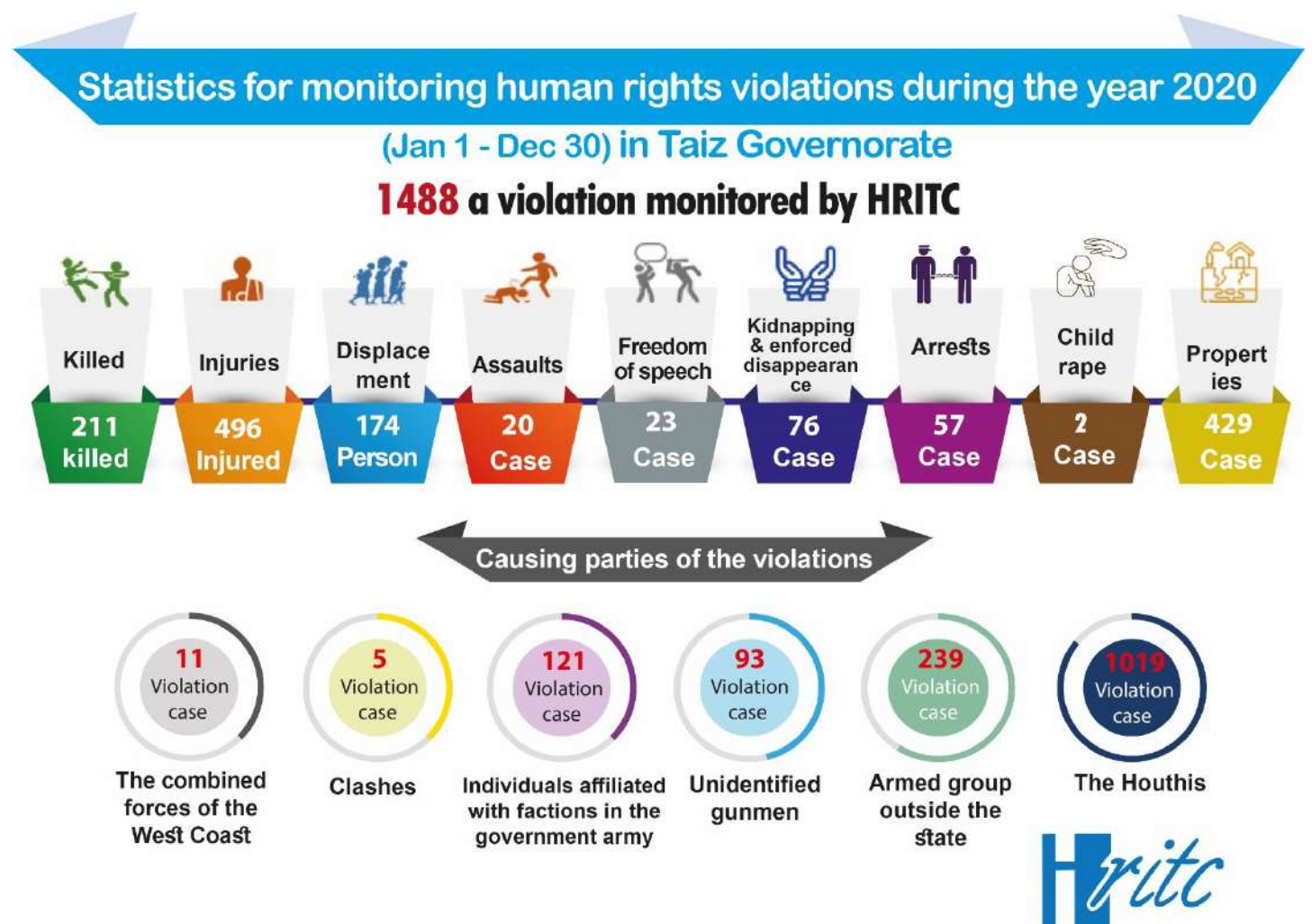
Table (4) shows the total injuries according to the parties causing the year 2020

Table (5) shows the total violations of public and private property for the year 2020

Table (6) shows the parties causing the violations against public and private property for the year 2020

Table (7) shows the size of the assassinations recorded in the leaders and members of the government army and the perpetrators during the year 2020

Infographic



Source: Human Rights Information & Training Center - HRITC / Annual Report for 2020

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مركز المعلومات والتأهيل لحقوق الإنسان
Human Rights Information & Training Center

Table (1) shows the total violations for the year 2020, and the cases of killing and injury

Month				Injured			Killed			Total
	Chl.	Wo	Me	Injured	Chl.	Wo	Me	Killed		
January	7	2	17	26	2	1	21	24	95	
February	1	2	1	4	3	-	4	7	37	
March	4	2	5	11	5	3	12	20	133	
April	10	12	19	41	7	9	12	28	110	
May	5	1	8	14	-	2	6	8	34	
June	9	2	21	32	2	6	7	15	73	
July	6	7	37	50	1	3	7	11	88	
August	7	3	50	60	5	1	17	23	131	
September	14	5	24	43	1	2	12	15	172	
October	20	5	70	95	5	1	14	20	349	
Nov	28	10	44	82	7	-	10	17	148	
Dec	6	9	23	38	4	1	18	23	118	
Total	117	60	319	496	42	29	140	211	1488	

Table (2) shows the rest of the violations for the year 2020 according to the perpetrators

	The combined forces of the West Coast	Unidentified gunmen	Army and security	Armed men outside the state	Al Houthi militia	Total
Kidnappings	11	5	7	30	23	76
The arrests	-	3	3	1	50	57
Freedom of speech	-	3	6	13	1	23
Assaults	-	1	7	11	1	20
Displacement & displacement	-	-	-	-	174	174
Child rape	-	-	-	-	2	2

Table (3) shows the total deaths according to the perpetrators for the year 2020

	Children	Women	N. Killed
Al Houthi:			
Artillery shells	17	14	60
Sniping	5	2	16
landmine	1	5	6
Direct bullets	2	-	21
Explosive device	2	-	3
Burned	3	1	4
Execution	-	-	3
Torture to death	1	-	3
Assassination	-	-	1
Total	31	22	117
Armed men outside the state			
Clashes	1	-	4
Direct bullets	3	4	48
Run over with a car	-	1	1
Execution	-	-	1
Explosive device	-	-	2
Total	4	5	56
Military and government security			
Direct bullets	2	1	12
An explosion inside a camp	1	-	1
Artillery	2	1	4
Multiple faction clashes	-	-	3
Total	5	2	20
Unidentified gunmen			
Direct bullets	-	-	15
Hanging and burning	-	1	1
Grenade	2	-	2
Total	2	1	18

Table (4) shows the total injuries according to the parties causing the year 2020

	Children	Women	N. injured
Al Houthi			
Artillery shells	56	32	198
Sniping	14	14	43
landmine	9	2	22
Direct bullets	6	2	24
Explosive device	-	-	5
Total	85	50	292
Armed men outside the state			
The explosion of an explosive device	-	-	8
Direct bullets	10	7	76
Armed assault	-	-	3
Run over by car	3	-	7
Total	13	7	94
Military and government security			
Clashes	3	1	13
Direct bullets	4	2	35
Artillery	3	-	8
Assault	1	-	3
Total	11	3	59
Unidentified gunmen			
Explosive device	3	-	22
Direct bullets	3	-	20
Stabbed with a white weapon	-	-	3
By attempted kidnapping	1	-	1
Total	7	-	46
Clashes between gunmen outside the framework of the state & members of the army			
	1	-	5

Table (5) shows the total violations of public and private property for the year 2020

Month	Private	General	The total
January	39	2	41
February	22	2	24
March	48	4	52
April	24	-	24
May	10	-	10
June	17	3	20
July	17	-	17
August	37	5	42
September	61	2	63
October	39	5	44
Nov	34	3	37
Dec	52	3	55
Total	400	29	429

Table (6) shows the parties causing the violations against public and private property for the year 2020

	Unidentified gunmen	Army and security	Armed men outside the state	Al Houthi militia
public properties:	-	8	3	18
Private property:	17	11	31	341
Houses:				
Total damage	-	-	-	18
Partial damage	2	1	6	134
destruction	-	-	-	14
Detonation	-	-	-	19
burning	8	-	1	1
Storm and plunder	2	8	1	4
Total	12	9	8	190
Vehicles:				
Total damage	-	-	-	35
Partial damage	16	1	6	64
burning	4	-	4	-
Looting	1	-	1	1
Total	21	1	21	100
Other private property	2	1	2	51

Table (7) shows the size of the assassinations recorded in the leaders and members of the government army and the perpetrators during the year 2020

	Total	Unidentified gunmen	Army and security	Armed men outside the state	Al Houthi militia
Assassination	23	1		17	1
Injured	44	4	2	29	9
Assassination attempt	10	8	-	2	-
abduction	2	1	-	1	-
Total	79	14	2	49	10



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