



Human Rights Office
in Marib Governorate



Abdiyah Besieged

A Human rights report uncovering the crimes of the Houthi armed group
in the siege of civilians in the Abdiyah Directorate, Marib province.

October
2021

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From 1 January 2020 to 1 October 2021

An overview of Marib Governorate

Marib city is located at a distance of 173 square kilometers, southeast of the capital, Sana'a, and the population of this governorate includes %1.2 of the Republic of Yemen population, according to the population census in 2004. the number of Marib's districts is 14, distributed over (20,023) square kilometers is the total area of the governorate. Marib borders Al-Jawf governorate on the north, Shabwa & Hadramout from the east, Al-Bayda & Shabwa from the south, and Sana'a from the west.

Marib Governorate is one of the most monuments-rich provinces in archaeological monuments, such as historical monuments (Marib Dam - Arash Bilqis (the throne of Bilqis) and(Awam temple.)

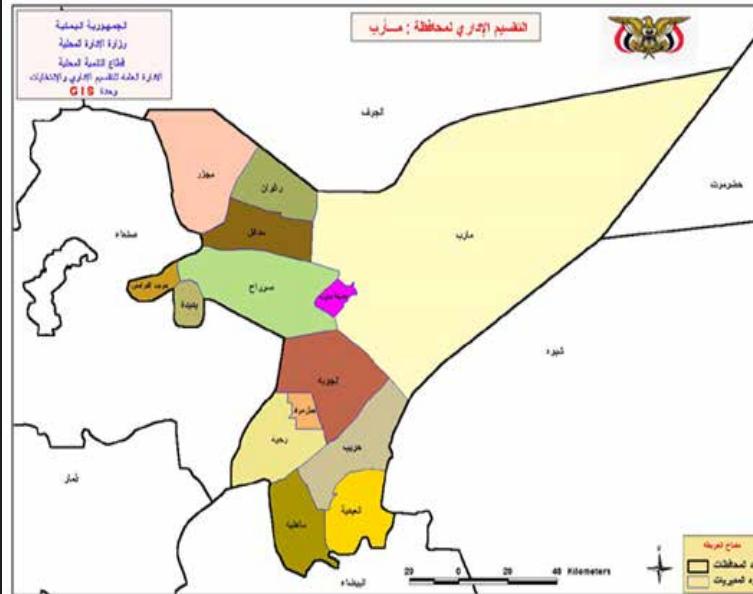
Marib Governorate is one of the rich Yemeni governorates in(oil, gas, and minerals) and is considered the main producer of liquefied natural gas in the country, and it has the largest gas reserves. According to economists, the governorate ranks second in the Arab world in terms of gas reserves. It is also



the main artery of the country's economy and a major tributary of the general treasury of the country. It continues to defend and confront Houthi aggression on various fighting fronts.

Nearly 3 million displaced people from Houthi-controlled areas have flocked to Marib Governorate in search of a decent life, stability and a safe place, which they found in Marib, which embraced the people of Yemen from all governorates. A model for the existence of the Yemeni state and its various organs and institutions that operate according to the directions of the state, its legitimate head, and the internationally recognized government, which has multiplied the Houthi hatred for the continuously brutal targeting of the governorate, and hundreds of civilian casualties, including women and children.

An Overview Abdiyah Directorate



Al-Abdiyah District is located in the southernmost part of the Marib governorate and it is the closest of the southern Marib districts to the Al Bayda Governorate. It is bordered to the south by the Mahlia district, through which the asphalt line passes, and which connects the governorates of Al-Bayda and Mar'ib, to the north by the districts of Ain and Harib, to the east by Al-Sawadiyah and Numan districts, and to the west by the Harib Al-Jinnah district..

Currently, more than 35,000 people of different ages live in the Al-Abdiyah district, distributed among more than 15 tribes and more than 5,300 families in the center of the district and its outskirts, united by one name, the tribes of Bani Abd.

Al-Abdiyah directorate is a historical district with many historical Sabaean and Islamic monuments. One of the most prominent Islamic monuments is the of Al-Tabe'i, Uwais Ibn Amer Al-Qarni Masjed, in which he was born and lived for a period of time. The Abdiyah directorate was named by this name in relation to the worship of the people of the region to God and their asceticism. It also has the historic village of

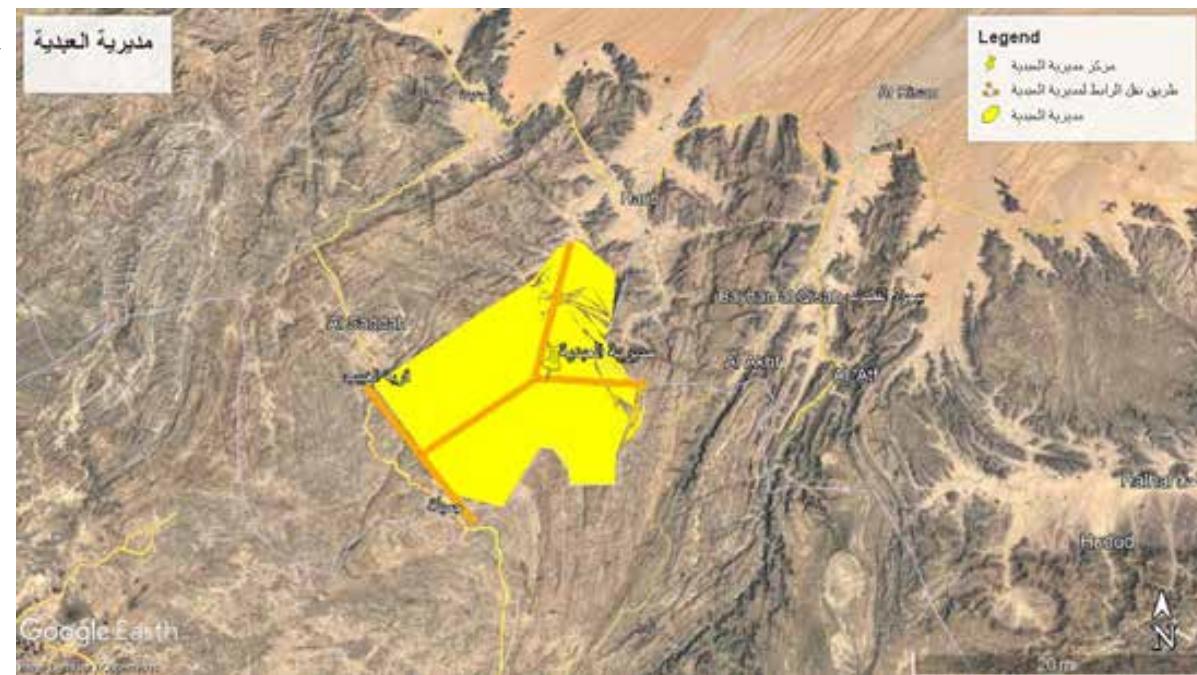
Al-Hajar, the Saqiat Ramda, Jerb Al-Suq, Al-Khraib, the villages of Al-Sail and the historic Wardan Mountain, which is considered one of the highest mountains in Yemen and the highest mountain peak in the Marib governorate, and the village of Al-Qira, Al-Mahkamah, Wahid Al-Khidr and many places that contain many ancient Sabaean inscriptions. It also has the largest dam in Marib Governorate after the Marib Dam, which is the Al-Hajla Dam. The Abdiyah Directorate has produced many men of the national movement throughout ancient and contemporary history among them the martyred leader Abd al-Rab al-Shaddadi, may God rest his soul.

Introduction

Since the coup of the Houthi group against the legitimate authority in the capital of Yemen Sana'a, and the rest of the governorates under its control on September 2014 ,21, the Houthi group has been practicing all kinds of violations and crimes against civilians, innocents, children, and women in various governorates. It imposed its control by force of arms over the country's civil and military institutions. However, the Houthi group was unable to impose its control over the Marib Governorate, which has become a destination for all Yemenis who were forcibly displaced by the Houthi militias from their homes, villages, and cities. Marib city has become a haven for all citizens from all governorates, bringing the number of displaced people there to nearly three million, according to the estimates of the local authority. The Houthi militias violate international laws, and they besiege cities and villages far from military sites and targets. They also send ballistic missiles, rocket-propelled grenades, and booby-trapped planes to populated areas and IDPs camps. They systematically and openly target civilians and children, causing severe damage to lives, private properties, homes, and the displaced camps.

Marib Governorate has been and still is subject to appalling crimes and violations by the Houthi militia against civilians and the displaced, including the militia's targeting civilians with more than (300) ballistic missiles and an attempt to destabilize security by firing projectiles and ballistic missiles, and mine-laying in all areas it reaches.

According to the IDPs unit of the local authority in the Marib governorate, the displacement camps have increased to reach more than (140) IDPs camps through the executive unit in the governorate due to the increase in violations and crimes committed by the Houthi militia in targeting IDP camps.



Despite the unanimous adoption of several UN Security Council resolutions obligating the Houthi militia to allow the UN humanitarian agencies and their implementing partners to reach those in need of assistance quickly, safely, and without hindrance, the Houthi militia continues to commit crimes of siege and starvation of civilians and prevent them from humanitarian aids to force them to surrender and submit to their repressive devices.

The Houthi militia continues its violations, ignoring the repeated calls to lift the siege on the people of the Abdiya district in Marib governorate and to immediately provide humanitarian agencies with quick, safe and unobstructed access to the Abdyah and other districts that are experiencing a suffocating siege and through the shortest paths, and allow humanitarian access to all those in need.

However, Houthi militias did not comply with those calls and warnings, and continue to commit the horrific crimes of the siege. This poses a threat and danger to the lives of hundreds of starving and sick children and women. In addition, thousands of people have been forcibly displaced to other cities of the legitimate Government.

We are in the Human Rights Office in the Marib Governorate through the Monitoring and Documentation Unit, and in this report, We highlight part of the Houthi crimes in the siege of the Abdiyah Directorate and the practice of various violations against the district people and the prevention of food and medical supplies in violation of all the covenants of the world.

The Legal Framework

Targeting of Civilians

The rules of international humanitarian law forbid attacks on civilians, obligating the contracting parties to take appropriate measures to keep civilians from being affected by war operations. This has been noted in the Fourth Geneva Convention (ratified by the Yemeni government) regarding the protection of civilians in times of war in 1949, which recognizes the general protection of children as civilian persons who do not participate in hostilities. It also recognizes them with special protection contained in at least seventeen articles, and since the two protocols of 1977 and the Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 are an expression of the important progress made in international humanitarian law, they give children special and increased protection against the effects of hostilities. Article 13, Part IV of the Second Additional Appendix (Protocol) 1977 to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, relating to the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts states the following:

1. The civilian population and individual civilians shall enjoy general protection against the dangers arising from military operations. To give effect to this protection, the following rules shall be observed in all circumstances.
2. The civilian population as such, as well as individual civilians, shall not be the object of attack. Acts or threats of violence the primary purpose of which is to spread terror among the civilian population are prohibited.
3. Civilians shall enjoy the protection afforded by this Part, unless and for such time as they take a direct part in hostilities.

Civilian Objects

Article 14 of Part IV of the Second Additional Annex (Protocol) to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 relative to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts provides for the protection of objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population.

Starvation of civilians as a method of combat is prohibited. Therefore, it is prohibited, to this end, to attack, destroy, move or render useless objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, such as foodstuffs, agricultural areas that produce them, crops, livestock, drinking water facilities and networks, and irrigation works.

Children Protection

All conventions, protocols, and instruments relating to the rights of children, such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its protocols, provide for the protection of children and not to be targeted or harmed by the conflicting parties, whether during peace or in a state of war, which is not adhered to by the armed Houthi group.



Description of siege and starvation in the Abdiyah Directorate in the light of international law



The right to food, treatment and basic and vital services is a natural right for a human being to survive. Therefore, we hardly find a branch of international law devoid of affirming this right and preventing resorting to depriving people of it, whatever the means used in that deprivation, starting with international human rights law. Passing through international humanitarian law, and ending with international criminal law.

In international human rights law, Article 24 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family, including food, clothing and medical care. This right is also stipulated in Article 11 of the International Covenant on Human Rights. economic, social, and cultural rights, and affirms the right of every human being to be free from hunger.

As for international humanitarian law, which aims to protect people who do not participate in armed conflicts, or who have stopped participating in them, it protects civilians during armed conflicts and sets rules for this protection within the Fourth Geneva Convention, as well as Article 3 common to the four Geneva Conventions. It is the article that included cases of non-international armed conflicts, in addition to the two additional protocols to the Geneva Conventions, especially the second protocol, in which starvation is of clear importance, and since the legal description of the situation in Yemen, from the point of view of international law, is "a non-international armed conflict." ", where the International Committee of the Red Cross has dealt with the situation in Yemen since 2014 under this description, as well as the United Nations in its sponsorship of the peace negotiations in Yemen, under the umbrella of the UN Security Council resolution, dealing with the Yemeni issue as a non-international armed conflict; Respecting the rules of general international law in general, and international humanitarian law in particular, exemplified by the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the protocols attached to them, is mandatory for all parties to the armed conflict, given that Yemen is a signatory to these conventions, and it is obligated to submit to all its rules, including the Houthi militia.

Modern international humanitarian law prohibits starvation of civilians - that is, deliberately depriving them of food - as a method of warfare, as in Article 54 of Additional Protocol I to the

Geneva Conventions in 1977, as well as Additional Protocol II issued in the same year, Article 13 of which protects civilians in general from The dangers arising from military operations, so that they are not subject to attack and acts of violence, and it also protects them from using starvation as a method of fighting, and the matter is no different indirect or accidental starvation. It also refers to the destruction of civilian objects, such as drinking water facilities, intending to deprive the population of water, for example. The concept of starvation becomes not limited to its narrow meaning, i.e. depriving the population of food, but also includes the broad meaning that includes depriving the population or not providing them with the necessary living needs. It also prohibits the attack and destruction of agricultural areas that produce foodstuffs, crops, livestock, and irrigation networks, for the specific purpose of stripping them of their value as a staple of the life of the affected population. Civilians or the opposing party, whatever the motive, and this is what Article 2/8/b/25 of the Rome Statute stipulates, which confirmed that deliberately starving civilians as a method of warfare by depriving them of materials indispensable to their survival - including relief supplies As stipulated in the Geneva Conventions, it constitutes a war crime, and Article 23 of the Fourth Geneva Convention required the Contracting Parties to ensure the passage of necessary consignments of food destined for the civilian population, even if they were from the adversary.

and if starvation is prohibited by international law, whether original or incidental; The ban remains in place regardless of its objective with the actor. It may be starvation to kill civilians or forcibly displace the population by starving them, and in both cases, it is a war crime, according to the Rome Statute that reinforces what is stated in the Geneva Conventions, especially Article 54 of Additional Protocol I, as mentioned above.

And since it was established through credible reports issued by many international and local organizations, in addition to the many presses and media reports, and the images circulated by various media outlets, which show the effects of the siege on civilians in different areas of Yemen, at the hands of the Houthi militia. The siege is still ongoing. The Houthi militia deliberately prevents the entry of foodstuffs to the besieged civilians, and targets the civilian objects necessary for the continuation of the lives of these besieged people, despite repeated calls by international and local organizations for the necessity of facilitating the entry of supplies, food, and medicine for the besieged civilians in the Abdiyah district.

Report methodology



In the present report, the Monitoring and Documentation Group has relied on a number of procedures in the monitoring and documentation process under internationally recognized standards, by collecting information, receiving complaints and reports, the investigations conducted by the team, the evidence obtained, the statements of the victims and their relatives, the testimonies of witnesses, and the medical staff in the hospital of the directorate, the report of the Executive Unit for the Displaced in Marib Governorate, and reports issued by international & local organizations, and based on the testimonies of experts specialized in various fields. The report also relied on the investigation, careful monitoring, testimonies from the people of the directorate, telephone contact, and communication, according to the principles and rules of monitoring and documentation in force internationally.

Executive Summary



Al-Abdiyah Directorate, which has no military brigades, camps, or military targets, is exposed to the worst humanitarian disaster caused by the siege of the Houthi criminal group without any justification. It faces a deficit and a shortage of all basic requirements.

About 35,000 people and 3,500 families of civilians, most of them are women, children, sick, and elderly people, are exposed to the biggest crime and catastrophe against civilians practiced by the Houthi militia, besieging and starving them, and preventing food, medicine, and medical supplies against the people of the Al-Abdiyah Directorate, as well as the siege is continuing in a flagrant crime accompanied by international silence suspicious.

The lack of clean water and the resort of civilians in the Abdiyah district to drinking from contaminated water is too dangerous. More than 35 thousand people are threatened with diseases and epidemics, and dozens of them may lose their lives due to these health disasters, especially children and women.

The monitoring team documented the death of (3) civilians due to the siege imposed by

the Houthi group, and their inability to reach hospitals for treatment. The lack of clean water and the resort of civilians in the Abdiyah district to drinking from contaminated water is too dangerous. More than 35 thousand people are threatened with diseases and epidemics, and dozens of them may lose their lives due to these health disasters, especially children and women.

The monitoring team documented the death of (3) civilians due to the siege imposed by the Houthi group, and their inability to reach hospitals for treatment.

The team also monitored (9827) children in need of health care, providing the necessary medical and health needs. The continuation of the siege, which doubles the seriousness of their health and nutritional status, and in need of urgent intervention to overcome the horrific deterioration of children, which stipulates the International Convention for the Protection of children and its protocols on the need to protect children during conflicts armed forces and provide all their medical and food needs.

The statistics monitored by the team say that severe malnutrition is spreading

among children due to the Houthi siege, and there are medical warnings and appeals to save the lives of (4265) children due to malnutrition.

According to the primary health estimates of the directorate, the number of (3415) women need primary health care, and the continuation of their care by the medical and health authorities, and their lives and their children may be exposed to great dangers due to the siege.

The team monitored (23) people with kidney failure who need medicines , supplies, and transferred them to hospitals and health centers outside the directorate, because the directorate has only primitive health centers and cannot provide the necessary medical needs for these patients, and because of the siege imposed by the Houthi group on the directorate, their lives may be endangered.

The team also documented (11) cancer patients who are in dire need of continuous treatments and medicines, but due to the suffocating siege on the directorate, patients are unable to

provide the medicines and supplies they need.

Houthi militias prevent the arrival of medical teams and crews to the villages of the district, which causes a medical and health disaster among civilians, and is considered a full-fledged war crime.

The Houthi group continues to obstruct and prevent the arrival of food aid and international and local organizations that play their relief and humanitarian role, and was unable to reach the district due to the siege, especially during the recent period to impose starvation and siege on the free people of the district.

The Monitoring and Documentation Unit team at the Human Rights Office in Marib Governorate investigated the violations and grave crimes carried out by the Houthi group against civilians, including the military attacks, which amounted to (2523) attacks on the villages of Al-Abdiyah district.

The office team monitored the crime of planting mines by the Houthi group, which amounted to (4,289) individual mines, of which (262) civilians were injured, distributed between (213) men and (32) women, while the number of children injured (26) due to mines.

The team monitored a number of (135) casualties due to the rockets and missiles that targeted the district. They varied between (87) men, (31) women, and (17) children.

The number of kidnappings and arbitrary arrests against civilians from the Al-Abdiyah district reached (3278), in flagrant violation of freedom of movement.

A number of (18) educational schools stopped teaching due to being targeted by rocket-propelled grenades. As a result, (8392) male and female students stopped studying due to the siege and targeting of civilian objects, including educational institutions.

The Houthi militia also occupied one school and used it in its military operations to increase the siege and target civilians with various weapons.

The Houthi militia targeted (442) cars and vehicles of civilians who had nothing to do with the military side while they were traveling inside the district, in violation of all local and international laws.

Through investigation, gathering information, and listening to testimonies, the

intentions, and purpose of the Houthi group and their prior knowledge of the systematic targeting of the district and the siege and starvation imposed on the people of the district through their statements and confessions of the military attack against civilians in the districts adjacent to the district of Al-Abdiya and the imposition of a suffocating siege, the Houthi group did not deny its crimes and declare them through the means different media. The Houthi group is continuing its crimes in violation of international and local laws in terms of violations and inhumane practices, in a clear and clear violation of all norms, traditions, values , and religious and moral principles.

The armed Houthi movement had previously been classified by the US administration during the era of US President "Donald Trump" and was removed from the list of terrorist groups after the new US President "John Biden" took over,

under the pretext that humanitarian and relief aid would reach civilians, but its removal from the list of terrorism encouraged it to commit more crimes, especially against children and women. Targeting, besieging, and starving civilians and preventing the entry of food, medicine, and medical supplies, directly and repeatedly, confirms that the Houthi group, by targeting civilian objects, populated areas, camps for displaced people, schools, health and educational facilities, gas stations, and targeting medical staff and ambulances, reveals the hostile face. And the criminality of this group, which seeks to harm and harm as many civilians as possible, is inconsistent with all international laws, instruments, rules, charters, and covenants, which require a firm stance from the international community to stop targeting civilians, children, and women.

Siege and systematic starvation of the Abdiyah Directorate



Since 2015, Houthi militias have been trying to break into the Abdiyah Directorate, but since the first day they have been rejected and faced resistance, but after the recent events, specifically after the fall of the Harib district on September 2021,²¹ the Houthi militia imposed a suffocating siege on 35,000 people, the majority are women, children and the elderly, which caused The majority of the residents of the district, who depend to buy their needs from the Qania market and Harib market near the district, which were recently controlled by the Houthi militia, have run out of food stuffs, especially baby milk and materials such as flour, sugar, rice, cooking oils, in addition to a complete lack of household gas and petroleum products.

The lack of medicines from the hospital of the Martyr Ali Abdul-Mughni, on which the majority of all residents of the district depend, and at the forefront of those medicines that treat chronic diseases such as medicines for diabetes, pressure, cancer and kidney

failure, and there is a complete lack of insulin doses, tools for diabetes and blood pressure.

The electricity stopped completely due to the lack of diesel, and as a result the laboratory stopped working, which resulted in almost no exit from many hospital services, and there is a lack of potable water as a result of the Houthis preventing traders from entering mineral water, forcing the residents of the Directorate to drink salty and polluted water.

On the agricultural side, many crops and animal feed are threatened by drought as a result of the total lack of diesel, which farmers depend on to irrigate agricultural lands and on which the majority of the population depends for their livelihood and livelihood.

The siege and repeated attacks with heavy weapons doubled the psychological conditions of civilians and increased cases of panic and terror among women, children and medical staff, some of whom had to leave the district with great difficulty





and risks, some of whom are still besieged.

The generators for electricity are no longer working due to the lack of petroleum materials, and their owners live in complete darkness. All the schools of the Directorate have closed their doors due to the suffocating siege on the Directorate as a result of the parents' fear for their children, as well as the teachers' reluctance to teach because of the very difficult humanitarian conditions in the Directorate, and due to the lack of materials, The directorate has been cut off from petroleum, forcing people to resort to using livestock to move around and transport what they can get

from foodstuffs if they are available. Since the fall of the Qania Directorate, the directorate has been subjected to a large number of attacks, shelling, harassment, and kidnapping of travelers. As is their custom, the Houthi militia has planted large numbers of mines, which have caused injury and disability to many civilians, especially sheep shepherds, as well as amputating the limbs of many civilians and army men, as well as livestock, and their owners were deprived of grazing in many lands, valleys, and mountains as a result of turning them into minefields. Also, after the fall of Qania, The only communication tower linking the Directorate to the world was targeted by the Houthi militia.

The Facts

Crimes and violations committed by the Houthi group are numerous and varied against the civilians of the Abdiyah district due to the siege and its effects that directly harm civilians.

On Thursday, September 2021 ,30, citizen Amer bin Amer Balghith with the -70year-old from Abdiyah directorate, died due to the unjust and oppressive siege imposed by the Houthi militia. The victim's relatives were unable to help him or provide him the necessary treatment as a result of the suspension of the health and medical centers in the directorate, and because of the difficulty of transferring him to hospitals and health centers outside the directorate due to the Houthi group's concentration on the outskirts of the district, preventing entry and exit and imposing a suffocating siege on the district. The citizen (A.T) with -50year-old works as a farmer with cancer, and his relatives were unable to give him treatment because of the siege. They need to transfer him to Marib or Ataq, but they cannot because of the suffocating siege carried out by the Houthi militia in the city of Abdiyah, (S. I) one of his relatives says: " We were unable to rescue him, his life is at risk because of the siege,

patients are dying here, medical and health services are not available, we are living in a real tragedy. We call upon the free people of the world to intervene to stop the slow death that the Houthis are doing against Al-Abdiyah and its people. We will not kneel and will not succumb to the Houthi who seeks to displace us and change our national identity and lend his myths, We prefer to die with good grace and honor."

Citizen (D.T), 65 years old, works as a farmer in Al-Abdiyah directorate, one of 23 cases of kidney failure who needs periodic dialysis. Military actions targeting civilians, educational and health institutions, and the forcible siege imposed by the Houthi terrorist group, threaten the lives of dozens of patients with chronic diseases in the Abdiyah directorate amid local and international silence. The patient says: "We do not find the necessary medicine. We need dialysis weekly. We used to go to the best hospitals in the neighboring district. Today, we are unable to go because of the Houthi siege. The situation is dangerous, our lives are in danger, even our children are in danger if the siege is not lifted."

Conclusion and Recommendations

Since the beginning of the Houthi militia's attack on Abdiyah district in 2015 AD till the moment, the Houthi Militias are treating people in Yemeni bloody and hostile in all areas that refuse to shake them up and their sectarian ideas with violence and the use of attack with various weapons, besieging and starving the people of those areas. Among them is the Abdiyah Directorate, which has been experiencing a suffocating siege for two years So far as blockading cities, neighborhoods, and areas beyond their control, and practiced a policy of starvation of the population to eliminate its opponents and its civilian incubator, by preventing the entry of food, medicine, and means to continue living, and destroying civilian objects necessary for survival, and it continued to ignore international laws and UN Security Council resolutions. With the support and protection of Iran, the result of the siege was catastrophic, in terms of the consequences, the disastrous effects and the physical and psychological harm that the besieged civilians exposed to, in a scene similar to what happened to the Ukrainian peasants at the hands of the communist authorities in the Soviet Union, as well as what happened to the people of Leningrad during the siege of the Nazi forces.

Based on the results of this report, we recommend the following:

Houthi group

We recommend the Houthi group the following:

- Immediately stop the siege of civilians and open safe passages for the entry of food, medicine and medical supplies.
- Stop targeting civilians with ballistic missiles, rocket-propelled grenades and various types of weapons that cause harm to civilians, children and women.
- To stop mine-laying on the outskirts of the district, which results in civilian casualties, most of whom are children and women, and to hand over the maps to the competent authorities to remove and clear the area of deadly mines.

legitimate Government

We recommend the legitimate government to:

- Open an urgent and transparent investigation into the crimes of siege and starvation, targeting civilians and groups protected by international laws and treaties that provide for the protection of civilians, and forming a legal team to prosecute the perpetrators locally and internationally.
- Work at a high level to lift the siege on the Abdiyah district people, and provide urgent needs to rescue civilians, children, women, sick, and the elderly who are subjected to the suffocating siege by the Houthi militia.
- Establishment of psychological rehabilitation centers for women and child victims who have been exposed to psychological effects as a result of trauma due to the brutal targeting of missiles and projectiles and the use of weapons against them.
- Coordination with the coalition and the relevant relief agencies to provide relief to the people of the Directorate by airdrops with medicines, food and essentials for the continuation of life urgently.

Civil Society organizations

We recommend civil society organizations to:

- Work to detect siege crimes and starvation practice by the Houthi group against civilians, children, and women, to convey them to local and international public opinion.
- Work to Promote and consolidate the principles of support and advocacy for victims of violence and violations, providing legal counseling offices for these victims, and encouraging them to reach their rights and defeat their grievances by legal means and methods.
- Use the right to put pressure on the international community to end the war, punish violators of human rights, and adhere to impartiality in classifying criminals in accordance with international conventions, treaties and resolutions.
- All civil society organizations in Marib governorate should strive hard to highlight the real situation of women and children, conduct studies, plans and projects to protect these two groups of population, and highlight basic aspects that are neglected by official authorities, such as the establishment of alternative care homes and vocational training centers and the provision of safe recreational spaces for children.

The International Community

We recommend the international community and its institutions to:

- Encourage prompt, independent and impartial investigations into serious human rights violations that have resulted in loss of life and/or serious injury, and provide the necessary and appropriate support to the Yemeni government following these investigations in order to ensure accountability and adequate remedy for any violations of the law.
- Pressure on Houthi militias to stop the siege of the Abdiyah district and to targeting of civilians with rocket-propelled grenades.
- Work to reclassify the Houthi group as a terrorist group, as it practices the most heinous types of crimes against civilians, including siege, starvation, and targeting groups protected by international humanitarian law and all international treaties.
- Pressure on the Houthi group to immediately to stop mine-laying that have killed and disabled dozens of children, women and civilians in the Abdiyah district.
- Work to end the war in Yemen and compel the armed

Houthi militia to lay down their arms and enable the legitimate government to exercise its constitutional and legal duties.

- The Human Rights Council should classify the armed Houthi militia at the top of the blacklists and lists of criminal prosecutions for violators of children's rights in the world.
- The Security Council should work to compel the armed Houthi militia to implement UN resolutions, put pressure on its leaders, classify them as obstacle to the political settlement and war criminals, take legal sanctions against them and refer them to the International Criminal Court and others.
- Exerting real international pressure on the armed Houthi militia to abandon its stubbornness, hand over its weapons to the state, and end the coup.
- Prosecuting all those who caused or contributed to the siege and starvation of civilians and the firing of rockets and indiscriminate shells on civilians, especially women and children in the Abdiyah district in particular, Marib and the rest of the governorates in general, and all those who contributed to mine-laying and explosive devices, and included them in the lists of prosecution and local and international sanctions.

