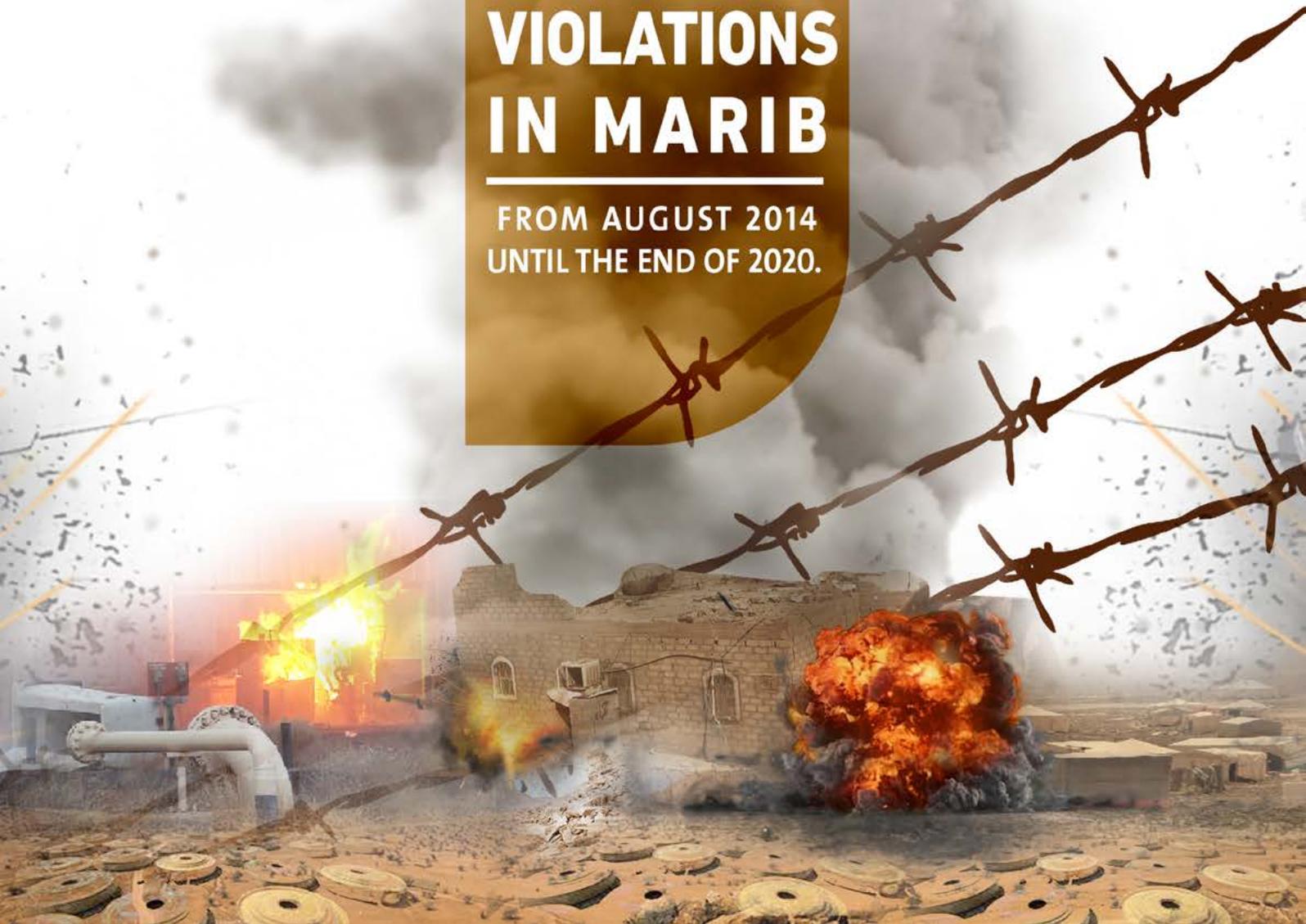




REPUBLIC OF YEMEN
MARIB GOVERNORATE
HUMAN RIGHTS OFFICE

REPORT OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN MARIB

FROM AUGUST 2014
UNTIL THE END OF 2020.





Introduction

Marib governorate is considered one of the most volatile areas in Yemen. Clashes between the army and the Houthi rebel/coup militias first erupted in Majzar north of the governorate in late 2014 and continue up to this date in many areas south and west the governorate, including Serwah ,Majzar, Madghal, Raghwan, Mahlya and Rahaba, causing civilian casualties, especially children and women.

The Human rights Office in Marib has documented (14680) violations committed against civilians such as murder, injury, arbitrary arrest, enforced disappearance, torture and forced displacement that occurred in the period from August 2014 to December 2020. It also covers the violations against the private and public properties, e.g. looting, detonation and shelling.

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Report Scene: Marib

Marib, one of the governorates of the Republic of Yemen, is located to the northeast of the capital Sana'a. It is located about 173 km far from Sana'a. The population of the governorate constitute 1.2% of the population of the Republic of Yemen according to the 2004 census. It consists of 14 districts spread over the governorate's total area of 17455 square kilometers. The city of Marib is the center of the governorate. It is bordered by Aljawf in the north, Shabwa and Hadramout in the east, al-Beidha and Shabwah in the south, and Sanaa in the west. The residents of Marib rely on agriculture and animal husbandry as their main source of livelihood. A segment of the people depend on public salaries, military and civil, and remittances of expatriates who work in the neighboring Gulf states.

Context On the political level:

Yemen was witnessing an unprecedented political activity in 2013-2014. All the Yemeni governorates were witnessing political seminars, workshops, conferences as part of the public consultations that contributed into the then ongoing National Dialogue Conference in Sana'a. The dialogue included all stakeholders including the traditional elite of the former President Saleh and the Houthis.

But this political dialogue came to a halt after the Houthi militias mounted their military coup and rebelled against outcomes of the national dialogue. They waged a widespread war in many Yemeni governorates in order to impede Yemen's transformation to a federal state.

Because Marib with all its political parties and tribal components took the side of the legitimate government, the militias launched war against it and from various fronts, which led to the killing of many civilians and destruction of several public and private properties.

On the economic level:

The governorate of Marib is considered one of the most important Yemeni governorates that supplies the state with oil and gas revenues, especially that is exported through Ras Issa port and Balhaf port in Shabwa, in addition to being one of the most important governorates that covers local markets with vegetables and fruits. Because of the Houthi militia's coup against state institutions and their open war on the Yemeni

governorates, the production of crude oil and liquefied natural gas has stopped, which has doubled the suffering of Yemenis in general, with a negative impact on the value of the national currency and an increase in the value of hard currency due to the suspension of export. The Houthi militia also has transformed Marib into battlefields and planted tens of thousands of landmines, which affects the planting of the fruits and vegetables.

On the military level:

At the end of 2014, the militias invaded the Majzar district in order to control it and to be their northern gateway to invade the city of Marib.

Because of the local people's objection, the conflict broke out in this district and the heavily armed militias killed and injured many civilians and looted many public and private properties and forced the displacement of hundreds of families.

In 2015, the militias invaded the western gateway to the city of Marib, the district of Serwah because the district is the nearest to the center of Marib. After fierce confrontations, the militias managed to seize Serwah and then the areas of Jaffinah, dam, Al-Manin and Al-Fao ,outskirts of Marib city. The militia maintained control on significant areas of Marib for more than six months. The militias gains were achieved at the expense of lives of hundreds of civilians, including women and children. Many private and public establishments were obliterated.

Although these areas of Marib have been liberated by the army since October 2015, their populations still suffer because of the landmines that the militias planted.

At the beginning of 2015, the militias tried to invade Marib through its southwestern gate from the governorate of Al-

Beidha. Fierce clashes nearly two months, causing dozens of civilian casualties due to the militias' intentional indiscriminate shelling and planting of landmines. The coup militia once again launched to an open war against the civilians who supported the National Army, and managed to take control of the Mahlia and Rahaba districts, causing massive displacements.

Currently, the militias continue to control a number of areas in western and southern Marib and occupy the homes of displaced citizens. They also control the strategic Hailan mountain and use its top as a military barracks from which they shell the residential neighborhoods in Marib, killing civilians and innocent people on a continual basis.

War in Yemen and the International Law

The current armed conflict in Yemen is classified as a non-international conflict between the legitimate government forces supported by the Arab Coalition and the Houthi militias. The International Humanitarian Law, represented by the four Geneva Conventions to which Yemen is a signatory, obliges the warring parties to abide by a set of obligations. Yemen and some of the states participating in the armed conflict are also parties to the Protocol II of the Geneva Conventions, which provides for additional protective measures for the combatants and civilians during non-international armed conflicts.

All parties to the Yemeni conflict, including the non-governmental armed groups, have a responsibility to comply with the requirements of International Humanitarian Law. Each



party must respect and comply with the laws of the war. The obligation is not reciprocal. The parties to the conflict must respect the terms and conditions, whether the counterparty does likewise or not.

The International Humanitarian Law requires the warring parties to distinguish between civilians and combatants, as well as to refrain from using unexploded ordnances in densely populated areas. The The International Humanitarian Law also requires the warring parties to allow and facilitate the civilians' access to humanitarian aid supplies.

Executive Summary

This report is the product of a year of hard work by the field monitoring team of the Human Rights Office in Marib.

The team worked in a very difficult and complicated environment that involved challenges and often risks of life to the monitors to document the violations that occurred since the war began in August 2014 until the end of December 2020 in all of Marib, particularly those areas that witnessed confrontations between the government and the militias which sought to control the governorate and undermine the state authorities.

The militia's war on Marib was the main cause of the deterioration of the human rights situation in the governorate because of the militias' indiscriminate shelling on residential areas and planting of landmines that left dozens of civilian casualties, especially workers and children. Add to that the militias' policy of occupying and looting of private and public



properties and forcing the displacement of citizens and the arrest and forced disappearance of all oppositionists to them. This report aims to shed light on the figures and statistics of these violations caused by the militias against civilians who were not a party to the ongoing conflict, based on accurate and impartial information collected during a systematic monitoring and documentation process by a group of well-trained monitors.

The report is divided into five chapters; the first chapter presents introduction and the time line of the events, while the second chapter presents the violations against the civilians, and the third chapter presents the violations related to public and private property. The fourth chapter describes the militia's targeting of facilities, health facilities, and humanitarian aid convoys in addition to historical and cultural heritage sites. Finally, chapter five presents some examples cases (case-in-points of violations) documented.

The figures reveal all the violations in the period from August 2014 to the end of December 2020. The number of these violations committed by the Houthi militias against the people of Marib amounted to (14680). These violations include (615) cases of killing; (146) by landmines and (469) by missiles and projectiles, (1512) cases of injuries; (393) by landmines planted by Houthi militia in the agricultural land, and (1119) by various missiles and projectiles fired by Houthi militia on residential areas.

(391) Cases of arrest, (109) cases of enforced disappearance, and (43) other cases subjected to torture are among the



violations that the Houthi militia committed against civilians in Marib during the reporting period.

The figures documented by the Human Rights Office in Marib indicate that (39) public facilities were totally destroyed, (109) public facilities were partially destroyed, and (596) houses, shops and private properties were totally damaged, and (1726) private facilities were partially damaged. Also (510) installations and various public and private facilities were seized and looted by the Houthi coup militia.

The figures also reveal (26) cases of bombing by the Houthi coup militia in Marib, including a mosque in Serwah and Al-Salah School in Majzar, and (24) civilians' homes in Majzar and Serwah districts, in addition to (69) cases of attack on medical facilities, (16) cases of obstruction to humanitarian aid, and (7) cases of attacks on historical and archaeological objects and places.

The office's field teams documented the displacement of (7112) families and forced displacement of (1,800) families in the governorate of Marib.

Finally, we would like to note that the cases of displacement show only the people who have been displaced from the Houthi-controlled districts in the Marib governorate during intermittent periods, not all people who have been displaced from other governorates under Houthi militia control and fled to Marib.

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14,680

violations committed by the Houthi militia in Marib

From August 2014 until the end of 2020.



First: Attacks on Civilians

615 
Cases of Killing
(146) by Landmines.

1512 
Cases of Injures
(393) by Landmines

391 
Cases of Arrest

152 
Cases of Disappearance
and Torture

7112 
Displaced Families

1800 
Forcibly Displaced Families

Second: Attacks on Public and Private Property

39 
Total Destruction of Public
Facilities and Property

109 
Partial Destruction of Public
Facilities and Property

596 
Total Destruction of Private
Facilities and Property

1726 
Partial Destruction of Private
Facilities and Property

510 
Looting and Occupying
Private and Public Property

26 
Cases of bombing houses,
schools and mosques.

Third: Targeting of Medical and Humanitarian Facilities

69 
Attacks on
Health Facilities

16 
Cases of Obstruction
to Humanitarian Aid

7 
Attack on
Historical sites



Report methodology

The Human Rights Office in Marib governorate monitored the violations and collected preliminary information through 42 from its supervisors deployed in all the governorate's districts, and through the field visits carried out by a number of monitors and lawyers to document violations. The monitors gathered testimonies from victims and witnesses, and facts from issued death certificates and technical reports on the type of shells fired into neighborhoods and taking advantage of consulting retired military experts who did not participate in the conflict.

The Human Rights Office also receives complaints from the victims of violations and their families; collects and verifies information and adds them to the integrated database; prepares and compiles the report and reviews it.

Finally, we would like to point out that the figures presented in the report are not all the violations committed in Marib. But these are all the figures the office managed to collect given the societal and war-related constraints.

1. Attacks on Civilians

The Houthi militias launched their war against different areas in Marib. As the battle between the army and the militias recedes to concentrate into the areas of Serwah, Majzar, Madghal, Mahilyah, Rahabah in Marib, the civilian casualty toll spikes high.

Since the beginning of the war in mid-2014, we have undertaken to monitor and document the human rights violations in all districts of the governorate , especially those that were the scene of military operations. A number of civilians were killed, none of whom were involved in the war.

The International Humanitarian Law is enshrined in Article 12 of Protocol II on the Protection of Victims of Non-International Conflicts, which requires parties to a conflict to distinguish between civilians and combatants and not to attack civilians, and only combatants can be attacked. The Law also bans the use of unguided projectiles in densely populated areas, where it is impossible to accurately target specific target.

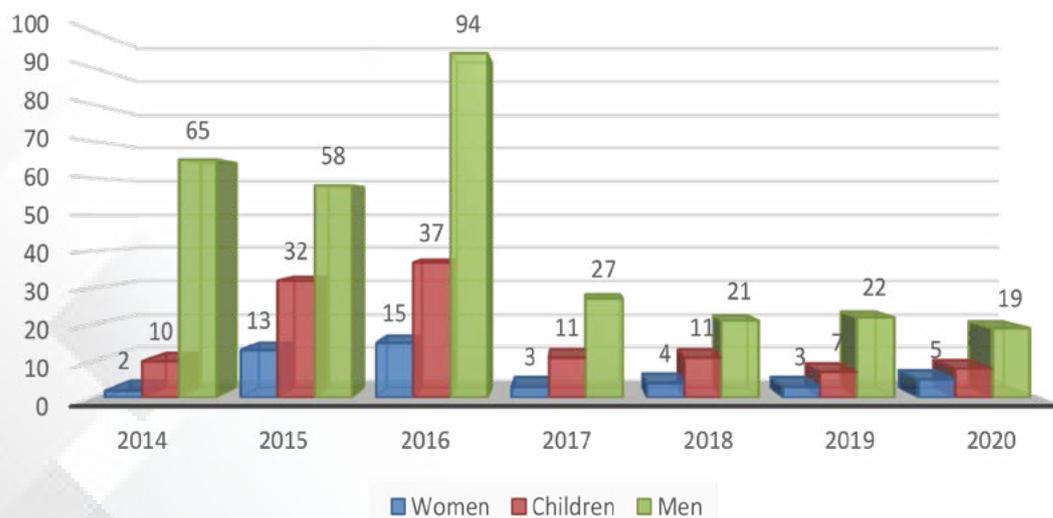
All domestic laws, as well as international conventions and treaties, have stressed the necessity of protecting civilians who are not parties to the armed conflict, but the rebel militias breached them and systematically targeted civilians.

The monitoring team of the Human Rights Office in Marib found that 469 people were killed by Houthis rocket attacks, landmines and indiscriminate shelling on residential neighborhoods in Marib. None of them were a party to the conflict.

The following table shows the civilian deaths from August 2014 until December 2020.

No.	Year	Women	Children	Men	Total
1	2014	2	10	65	77
2	2015	13	32	58	103
3	2016	15	37	94	148
4	2017	3	11	27	41
5	2018	4	11	21	36
6	2019	3	7	22	32
7	2020	5	8	19	32
8	Total	45	116	306	469

Civilians killed from August 2014 to 2020



2. Injuries:

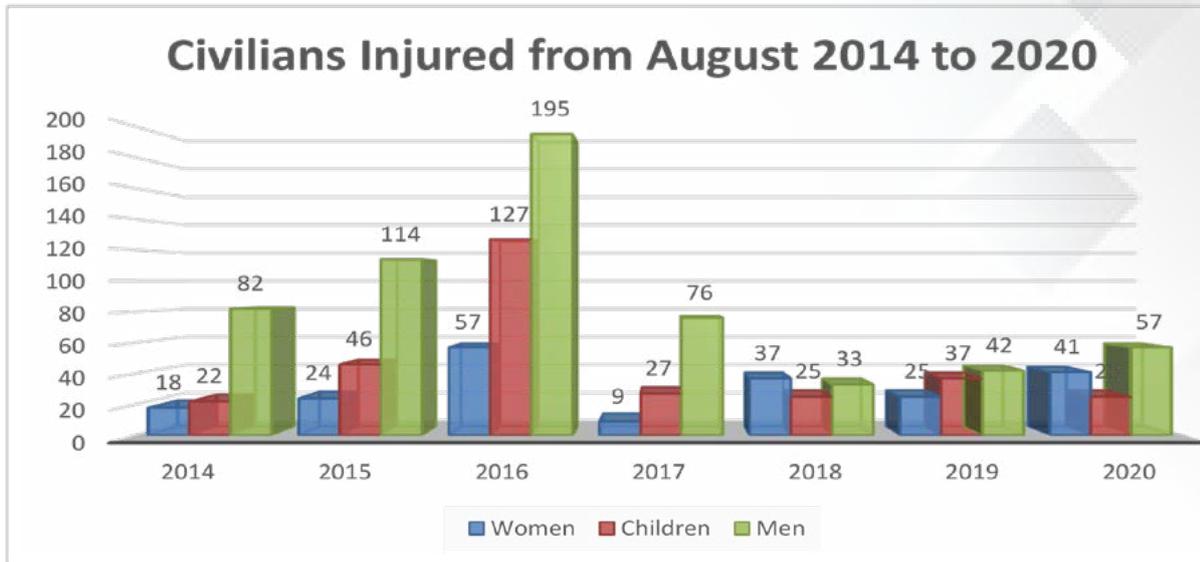
The Houthi militias controlled many of the areas adjacent to population centers with no care about the life of civilians as they launched attacks or fired missiles during their advances to take these centers. These shells injured many civilians.

The monitoring team of the Human Rights Office in Marib found that 1119 civilians were injured by indiscriminate shelling on residential neighborhoods in Marib. None of them were a party to the conflict. The report shows that the year 2016 was the worst year for children and women, as (127) children and (57) women were injured in the same year.

The following table shows the number of the injured in the period from August 2014 to December 2020.

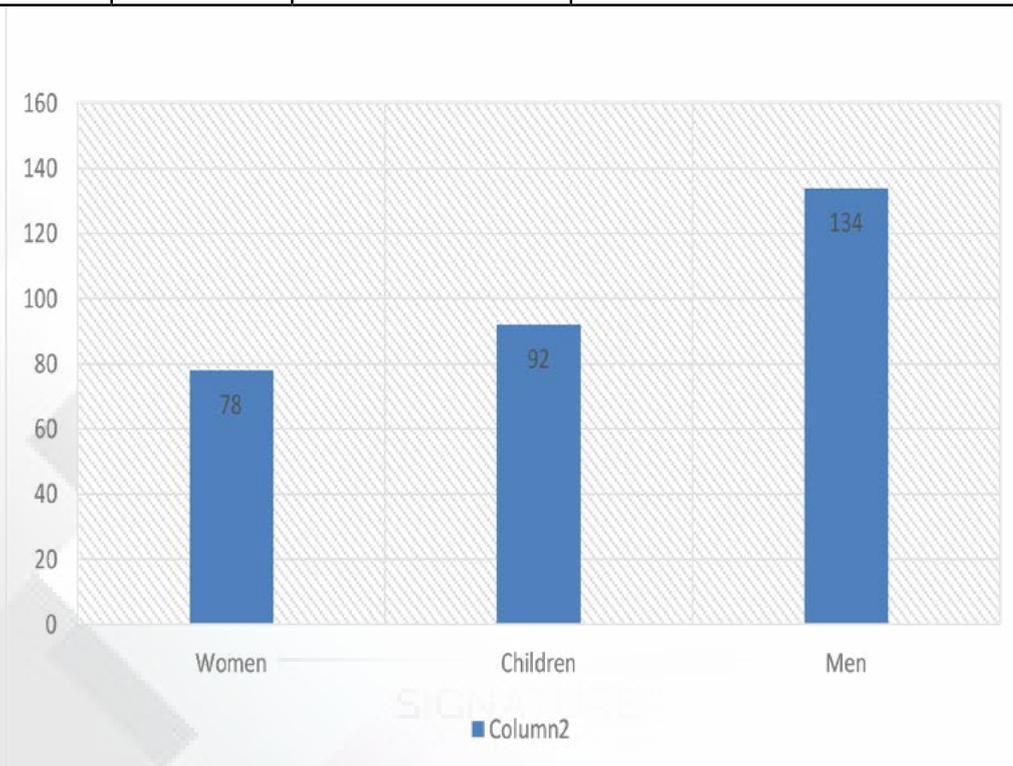
No.	year	women	children	men	Total
1	2014	18	22	82	122
2	2015	24	46	114	184
3	2016	57	127	195	379
4	2017	9	27	76	112
5	2018	37	25	33	95
6	2019	25	37	42	104
7	2020	41	25	57	123
8	Total	108	222	467	1119

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The following table shows the number of civilians maimed, males, women and children:

Males	Women	Children	total
134	78	92	304



3. Landmines Victims

Planting, manufacturing or stockpiling landmines, especially the anti-personnel ones, is criminalized in the International Humanitarian Law and the related conventions, including the Ottawa Convention, which prohibits the use, stockpiling, production and transfer of anti-personnel mines. Yemen is a signatory to this treaty.

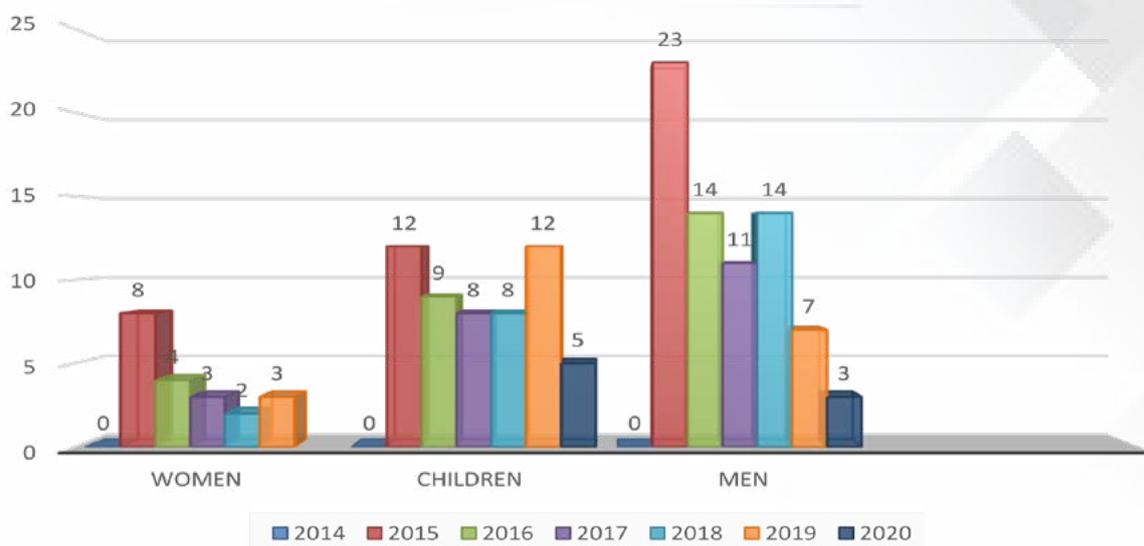
The Office of Human Rights in Marib has worked to monitor and document landmines victims in the governorate . Figures show high percentage of landmine victims in the areas of Majzar, Serwah, al-Mahjara, al-Makhdara, al-Manin, al-Fao , Marib Historical Dam area, and Mahilyah. These are the areas that the militias captured and lost intermittently and still keep control on some of them since late the start of the war in late 2014. Landmine victims have often been workers in the agricultural sector, children and women.

The following table gives some details about the victims of landmines.

no	The Victims	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
1	women	—	8	4	3	2	3		20
2	children	—	12	9	8	8	12	5	54
3	men	—	23	14	11	14	7	3	72
-	total	0	43	28	22	24	22	8	146

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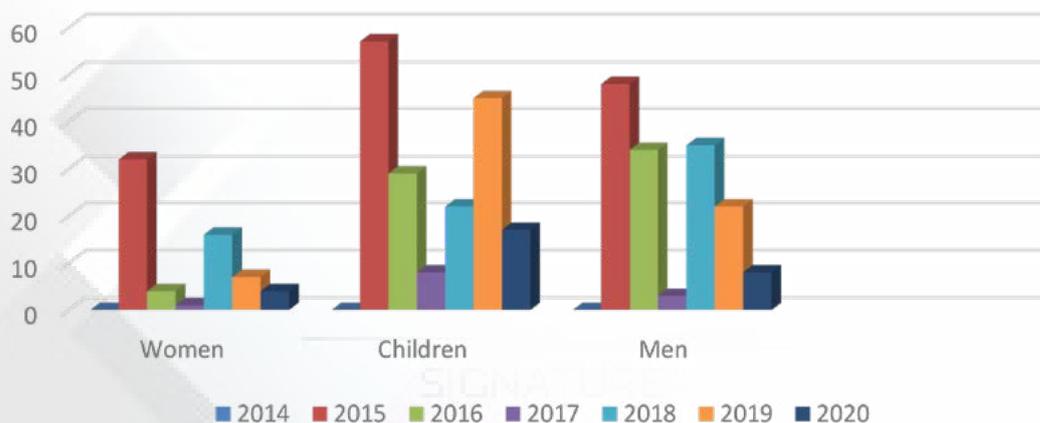
The Number of Civilians Killed by Landmines



The following table illustrates who and how many were injured by landmines.

no	The injured	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
1	Women	—	32	4	1	16	7	4	64
2	Children	—	57	29	8	22	45	17	178
3	Men	—	48	34	3	35	22	8	150
-	Total		137	67	13	73	74	29	393

Civilians Injured by Landmines



4. Detaining and Forced Disappearance:

International treaties, including the Fourth Geneva Convention and the Second Protocol, made it clear that human freedom and dignity should not be violated, and persons deprived of their liberties should be treated humanely, and it considered arbitrary arrest and unlawful detention of civilians a grave violation of what was stated in the Fourth Geneva Convention. The illegal detention of civilians is a grave violation under the ICC Statute.

The Human Rights Office in Marib found, according to the testimonies of the victims and their families, that the Houthi militia practices arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance against civilian persons with the aim of extorting their families and relatives to get money or exchanging these detainees with prisoners of war.

Type of violation	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Forced Disappearance	-	12	49	7	11	8	22	109
Arbitrary Arrest	25	70	89	119	32	12	44	391

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5. Tortures

Human Rights Office in Marib could through its observers meet with a number of former detainees and their relatives. The Office received documents, photos and videos revealed brutal torture and inhumane maltreatment that detainees often suffered in jails and detention places.

The Office observed different kinds of brutal tortures committed against the detainees including barbaric beating using thick staves, hanging for long time, starving, restricting toilets use to once per day, preventing detainees from communicating with families and relatives. The Office maintained data and names of (43) cases of torture included detainees and forced disappeared persons were subjected to different forms of torture in Houthi militias' jails. Those detainees were arrested from different areas of Marib governorate.

6. Forced Displacement

Civilians forced displacement is one of the offences outlawed by national and international legislations as it enshrined in article (17) of the Humanitarian International Law of the Second Supplementary Protocol attached to the Geneva Agreement.

The Human Rights Office in Marib documented (1800) cases of forced displacement touched upon (1800) families from north ,west and south Marib.. Figures indicate that majority of forced displaced people were from two main regions (Majzar and Serwah). After Houthi militias had been pushed out, the displaced people from the city of Marib and Majzar returned to their origin places. Yet more than (1500) families have continued to be displaced. Most of these peoples have been displaced from different parts of Serwah district since the war commenced on Marib governorate.

It is important to note that these figures are exclusively about forced displaced persons of Marib governorate population. The figures incorporated in this report don't include IDPs of Marib governorate or forced displaced families from other governorates or the IDPs from other Yemeni governorates who fled their regions to safe areas in Marib governorate.

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7. Displacement Because of War

The warfare waged by Houthi militias on Marib governorate since the first half of 2014, still going on in several areas western, northern and southern Marib, has caused displacement of many people of these regions. As a result, these regions' population torment has been further exacerbated, increasingly creating more challenges to the local authority.

Human Rights Office in Marib managed to gather data and names of (7112) of families who had to flee their own origin regions during the period referred in the title of this report. Statistics indicate that population of Serwah and Majzar were largely displaced, followed by the population of Madghal, Raghwan and Hareeb, Mahyiah and Rahaba regions.

It is important to point out that these statistics are pertaining to Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) of Marib governorate population who had to flee front-lines confrontations to safer places within the geographical borders of the governorate. Thus, statistics of IDPs from other Yemeni governorate s to Marib were not incorporated in this report.

Violations on Public and Private-owned Property

First: Shelling

The war launched by Houthi militias on several regions of Marib governorate caused great deal of destruction and damages on the public and private-owned properties. Many buildings either partially damaged or completely destroyed by the militias shelling.

The militiamen used a variety of machine-guns, artillery, mortars, howitzer, BMP ,R.P.G rockets, and ballistic missiles.

Residential homes and civilian objects, as well as public and private facilities and infrastructure, were attacked by shelling, or used as military barracks and weapons stores, as well as blown up.

Human Rights Office in Marib documented (148) cases of bombardments resulted in demolishing (39) buildings of the public properties, completely destroyed. The various machine-guns bombardment targeted educational, health, worshiping buildings or government's offices and premises. (109) Buildings of public properties were partially destroyed.

Table below illustrates number of public properties entirely or partially damaged by the militias in Marib governorate

No	Type of Public properties	Totally destroyed	Partially damaged
1	Educational institutions	9	52
2	Health institutions	8	11
3	Worshiping buildings	7	16
4	Water projects	3	5
5	Government's buildings	12	25
6	Total	39	109

The Human Rights Office documented (2322) cases of shelling against private-owned property included houses, plantations and shops; (596) of properties completely destroyed and (1726) partially damaged.

Table below illustrates number of private-owned property totally or partially damaged by Houthi militias in Marib governorate

Serial	Type of private-owned property	Completely destroyed	Partially damaged
1	House	482	1227
2	Plantations	78	413
3	Shops	18	32
4	Restaurants	3	17
5	Other properties	15	37
6	Total	596	1726

Second: Looting and Occupation

Human Rights Office teamwork observed and documented (510) cases of looting and occupation committed by Houthi militias against public and private-owned property. Figures show that (427) cases of looting and occupation of private-owned property included houses, plantations and shops, in addition to (83) cases targeted public property.

Houthi militias committed looting and occupation offenses against a lot of public and private-owned properties in the areas they took control over, including (Hareeb, Baihan, the city suburbs, Serwah, Al-Qaramish, Bedbedah and Majzar). Though the militias were pushed out of the areas of Hareeb Baihan and the city suburbs, they have continued to put these property under their control.

More important is that the militias occupation of these properties after they had looted, have made such properties military targets for the forces of the other party to the conflict as the militias entrenched themselves in these properties. (The table below illustrates private-owned property looted and occupied by Houthi militias).

S	Type	Hareeb Baihan	City suburbs	Serwah	Hareeb Qaramish	Bedbedah	Majzar	Raghwan	Mayliah	Rahaba	Total
1	House	9	27	82	18	3	47	3	2		191
2	Plantation	-	12	35	9	5	7	2	3	2	75
3	Shop	-	-	26	3	9	5		1		44
4	another	8	2	68	-	7	24	4		4	117
5	Total	17	41	211	30	24	83				427

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(Table below illustrates public property looted and occupied by Houthi militias)

No	Type	Hareeb Baihan	City suburbs	Serwah	Hareb Qaramish	Bedbeda	Majzar	Madghal	Raghwan	Mahyiah	Rahaba	Total
1	School	3	4	7	2	–	5	2	3	2	1	32
2	Health centers	2	3	4	2	1	3	2	1	1		19
3	Another	5	6	15	4	5	10		2		1	48
4	Total	10	13	22	7	2	14					83

Third: Detonation

Human Rights Office in Marib documented (26) cases of detonation. These cases included public and private-owned properties. Dossiers gathered by the Office's observers illustrate that houses bombed by Houthi militias counted (24) in different areas of the governorate, in addition to bombing a mosque in Serwah. The militiamen demolished these properties using T.N.T. explosive substance.

* This table includes names of houses-owners that Houthi militias bombed in Marib.

House	Region
Ahmed Ali Nasser Ashleaf(1	Serwah
2)Mobark Ali Nasser Ashleaf	Serwah
3) Faisal Mohammed Ali al-Qahtani	Marib city
4) Hamad Mohammed Hussein Homaidah (4 houses)	Majzar
5)Saidah Mohammed Hamad Dharba	Majzar
6) Naji Mohammed Hussein Homaidha	Majzar
7) Saleh Mohammed Rabi'eaDharman	Majzar
8) Saleh Hussein ArarHomaidha	Majzar
9) Ali Hamad Hussein Homaidha (2 houses)	Majzar
10)Mohammed Hamad Hussein Homaidha	Majzar
11)Ali Mabkhoot Mohammed Homaidha	Majzar
12)Nasser Mohammed Hussein Homaidha	Majzar
13)Rabi'ea Ali Mohammed Homaidha	Majzar
14)Abdullah Hussein Ali Homaidha	Majzar
15) Ali HamadDhaminan	Majzar
16) Hussein Ali Al-Hadhal	Serwah
17)Ahmed SalehAnnassiri	Serwah
18) Mohmmmed Zabn Allah Atibas	Serwah
19)Saleh Ahmed al-Ayal	Serwah
20)Saleh Mubarak bin Feras al-Jahmi	Serwah

Violations of Health Facilities, Humanitarian Relief Convoys, Cultural Heritage

First: Violations of Cultural Heritage Sites

National and international legislations state that cultural heritage landmarks and historical sites shall never be targeted during war-times. Of these International Conventions is, the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict that Republic of Yemen is a party to. Adding to that attacks and inflict damages on these cultural properties are in violation of Article (16) of the Second Additional Protocol attached to the Geneva Treaty about non-international armed conflict which prohibits any hostile actions against historical antiquities and artistic works that constitute cultural and spiritual heritage of the nations. Hence, Human Rights Office in Marib observed and documented (7) cases in which cultural and historical sites were targeted. Houthi militias occupied these ancient historical sites like the ancient city of Baraqish, located in Majzar region. The militiamen turned the historical site

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into a military barrack. Establishing premises and made that headquarters of their own military command and vocal point of their combat operations they carried out on the population of these regions.

The worst is that Houthi militias occupied some archeological sites and messed with the remaining antiquates and ancient features of the places, such as Palace of Queen of Sheba and Al-Moqah Temple.

Second: Violations of Health and Medical Facilities

National and international legislations and laws prohibit to target medical facilities, mobile clinics and all medical services providers and staffs. Articles (9,10,11) of the Additional Protocol attached to the Geneva Treaty state that medical facilities and workers shall never be targeted.

Human Rights Office could observe and document (69) cases of violations against medical facilities and health centers. (19) medical facilities were totally or partially damaged. The violations included 22 cases of obstruction of medical missions and (28) cases of attacks on medical teams. All these violations committed by Houthi militias.

Hinder Humanitarian Convoys

Under Humanitarian International Law parties to armed conflict may impose blockade to stop weapons and equipment supplies to the enemy forces. Thus, food, commodity, fuels and medicine shipments to civilians may be checked, but they can't be extremely delayed. Yet Houthi militias who

took control over Hodeida seaport, and they still do, besides that they controlled large swaths of Yemeni regions including highways to Marib. As a result, Marib population denied humanitarian aid and relief provided by the UN World Food Program.

Human Rights Office in Marib documented (16) cases of violations that humanitarian and relief convoys for Marib governorate were subjected to. The violations included violent acts against aid-workers, bombardment and confiscation of the humanitarian aid staffs by Houthi militias.

Case-in-Point

The Incident:

Houthi militias that stationed in Fardhat Nehm checkpoint on the highway connects Sana'a governorate with Marib hindered several trucks laden with relief materials were driving to Marib, April ,2015.

Human Rights Office documented

A worker of Islamic Relief Organization in Marib, which carry out Emergency Project about distribution of humanitarian aids and relief sponsored by UN World Food Program, reported that Houthi militias caused a discontinuation of these assistances since 2015 until August 2016. The worker (B.S.M) affirms that shipment of humanitarian aids and relief was on its way to Marib but it was held back in April 2015 in a checkpoint located in Fardhat Nehm controlled by Houthi militias. He added that a quantity of (1353) tons and (245) kg it happened that the shipment was subjected to checking and monitoring by the authorities that takeover in Sana'a. The shipment included (oil cooking + wheat+ sugar and salt) was brought back to Sana'a meanwhile Marib population were denied those humanitarian aids.

The (B.S.M) explained that Houthi militias that taken control in Sana'a and Hodeida embarked on obstructing the needed clearance papers to the humanitarian shipments for Marib governorate denying the population these urgently needed humanitarian and relief assistance.

Case-in-points

In this final chapter, we are showing case-in points and samples of cases of violations committed by Houthi militia and documented by Marib's Human Rights Office in the period defined by the report.

1-Arrawdha, Northern Marib, July 5, 2016

On Tuesday, July 5, 2016 and at 5:30 PM the last day of the holy Month of Ramadan, a rocket fired by Houthi militia from Hailan Mountain killed eight children and injured other 12 people, most of them were children.

Mohammad Abdo Mahyoub, a father of two killed children says; I went to a nearby market, at the downtown for shopping at 5:00 PM, leaving my children here- using his hand to point to the place where the rocket fell near the house. When I arrived at the gate of Azzira'a Camp, I heard huge explosion I never heard and saw a big space of smoke and dust. When I came back to the place, I found remains of my children scattered near the place where the rocket fell. There were children martyred and injured in three different places around the place of the rocket, I was shocked to see my children among the martyred children; Abeer Mohammad AbdoMahyoub, 12 and Mahyoub Mohammad AbdoMahyoub, 5 then

stopped talking over crying.

Iyad Saleh Ahmad, one of the injured, says he was driving his bus in the house's yard and when he arrived at the camp, there were children playing and suddenly a rocket fell near me and children, making huge sound. He added that the rocket's fragments spread immensely, killing the children, injuring others and hitting his car. I took some of them by my bus, he says, and other cars carried others.... seven of the children died at the moment and the eight died in the hospital in the same night. The injured were 12; the majority of them were children.

The names of the killed;

Serial	Name	Age	Home address	Part of injury	Status
1	Yousof Abdulwahab Moqbil	8	Azzira'a Camp	Head	Killed
2	Mohammad Abdulwahab Moqbil	10	Same place	Head	Killed
3	Ibrahim Mohammad Mayoub	5	Same	Head/leg	Killed
4	Ayman Hamid Madhkour	5	Same	Head	Killed
5	Saleh Abdullah al-Ahmadi	15	Same	Head	Killed
6	Jalal QayedDammaj	10	Same	Head	Killed
7	BadrSaleh Mahdi	8	Same	Head	Killed
8	Abeer Mohammad Mayhoub	8	Same	Head	Killed

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The names of the injured;

Serial	Name	Age	Home address	Part of injury	Status
1	Ammar Qasem Saif	10	Azzera'a Camp	Eye- leg	Lost right eye
2	Iyad Saleh al-Aqel	35	Same	Hand/back	Moderate
3	Shima'a Qayed Dammaj	13	Same	Different fragments	Moderate
4	Yara Sami al-Hased	1	Same	Different fragments	Moderate
5	Mohammad Emir Sharaf	16	Airport Area	Head	Light
6	Abdulmajid Mansour al-Ameri	12	Same	Different fragments	Light
7	Marwan Abdulwali al-Azazi	32	Same	Different fragments	Light
8	Naser Mohammad Farhan	15	Same	Leg	Moderate
9	Sahar Mohammad al-Hajibi	30	Same	Back/ shoulders	Moderate
10	Rimas Samil al-Hased	7	Same	Fragments	Moderate
11	AmmarYaser al-Sabiri	4	Same	Legs	Lost right leg, injuries in left
12	Dawla Ahmad Mahyoub	35	Same	Chest/ pelvic	Moderate

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2- Marib City/ Assalam Neighborhood , May 28,2015

The incident:

On Friday at 5:30 am, February 24, 2017, a rocket fired by Houthi militias landed on Marib City near al-Jarashi Hotel-western old Qat Market killing 3 persons including the child Adel al-Minnah and injured 17 others.

Emad Amin Naser, 29, says he is working as observer on child jumping game located near al-Jarashi restaurant. It was on Friday afternoon when I was chewing qat with my brother and some youth at the State Real Estate's Office near the place of the bombing. I came out at around 5:15 PM and when I arrived at the place of the game I heard a sound similar of the rocket and then heard a huge bombing. I lost conscience and minutes later I regained my conscience to see injuries in my leg and saw four children laying on the ground.

Mohammad Ahmad al-Hajouri, another eyewitness and injured person said:" Afternoon, I was walking, along with my friend Handoul al-Hajouri, near Qat Old Qat Market. While we were walking, I heard a sound, a sound of huge explosion. I was injured in my right leg by fragments. As I got a broken leg, I was carried to here (Al Askari Hospital) and yesterday I underwent a surgery for healing the injury. Regarding my friend, he was injured in his head by fragments." He confirmed that Houthi militias, stationing in Sirwah and Makhdra were the party who fired the rocket.

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Victims Information

S.	Name	Age	Status	Type of injury
1	Aref Abulmalik Saleh	27	Killed	
2	BadahDirweesh Ali	38	Killed	
3	Adel Saleh al-Minnah	12	Killed	
4	Abdulmajeed Ali al-Wafi	25	Injury	Moderate
5	Mohammad Ahmad Musleh	30	Injury	Moderate
6	Mohammad Ali Ma'arouf	28	Injury	Moderate
7	Abbas Hassan Humaid	30	Injury	Moderate
8	Saif Ali Ali	20	Injury	Moderate
9	Abdo Ali Mohammad Ali	66	Injury	Moderate
10	Bakr Mohammad Ali al-Matari	27	Injury	Moderate
11	Salah Ahmad Abu Bakr	38	Injury	Moderate
12	Khaled Ali Hayel	30	Injury	Moderate
13	Emad Amin Naser	30	Injury	Severe
14	QasemAbdo Ali	60	Injury	Severe
15	KhaledAref Mubarak	20	Injury	Severe
16	Ammar Hassan Esa	20	Injury	Middle
17	Jandol Mohammad al-Hajori	18	Injury	Middle
18	Mohammad Ahmad al-Hajori	20	Injury	Severe
19	Abod Hassan Mari	19	Injury	Middle

3- Ballistic Missile Fell on Hussein Al-Sawadi's House, On Wednesday 22,1, 2020.

The incident:

On Wednesday 22,1, 2020, a ballistic missile fell on the house of MP Hussein Al-Sawadi, who is member of the Public Prosecution Office and displaced in the city of Marib, killing a woman and two girls and wounding five others, including a woman and a child.

-Anwar Hussain Al-Sawadi ,40, who lives in his father's house, says: "I was playing with my niece in the hall, and then taken aback by explosion, where the world went dark in front of me and lost consciousness until I woke up in the hospital. There were 6 families inside the house which was full of children", adding that his niece, Rania Saddam Hussein Al-Sawadi, has pieces of missile's shrapnel in her body, in addition to her sister (Dowa), and his wife ,Aisha Abdul Salam Hamid Muhammad al-Darwish ,(47).

Anwar Hussein's neighbor said "while I was chewing qat in my house and my children were with me ,we heard explosion and our house was horrifically filled with dust, the windows were torn off, and doors opened due to the pressure of the missile explosion . The children were running out and saying, it fell (indicating that the missile fell on their house). I went out to see the missile landed on our neighbor (Al-Sawadi). A woman and girl were martyred in the same moment ,and we pulled out victims and took the injured to the hospital. Among those injured was a girl-child who had been in critical condition and passed away a day later.

Anwar Hussain Al-Sawadi and his daughter "Amal" and wife "Warda"

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and Zayed Hussein Hussein and Massad Hussein Hussein were all injured in the same incident."

Eyewitnesses confirmed that the missile was fired from the western part controlled by the Houthi militia. According to an official report issued by the Technical Insurance Department of the Yemeni Ministry of Defense, the missile is likely to be (Badr F) missile, which is owned by Houthi militia and announced about it in April 2019. The report indicated that Iran was the one who provided the Houthi militia with the components of this missile.

Victims Information

Victims Information

S.	Name	Age	Status
1	Aisha Abulsalam Mohammed Al-Sawadi	30	Killed
2	Rania Sadam Hussein Al-Sawadi	12	Killed
3	Doa'a Masa'ad Huseein Al-Sawadi	3	Killed
4	Anwar Hussein Hussein Al-Sawadi	42	Injury
5	Masa'ad Hussein Hussein Al-Sawadi	35	Injury
6	Zayed Hussein Hussein Al-Sawadi	29	Injury
7	Warda'a Alawi Ali Al-Khadher Al-Sawadi	39	Injury
8	Amal Nour Hussein AL-Sawadi	6	Injury

4- Targeting Medical Facilities:

Targeting of Marib Hospital, on April 3,2016.

Incident:

Houthi militia stationed in Hailan Mountain and Al-Mukhdara fired a Katyusha rocket on Sunday, April 3,2016, on Marib Hospital. The attack resulted in killing three persons, one of them a physician, and wounding 14 more.

Ali Abudullah Naji, a medical worker in' Emergency Ward' reported that he along with colleagues were in front of the Emergency Ward as a Katyusha rocket fallen down within the hospital's walls. He said:" We realized that it was apparently a rocket. Some colleagues and persons of the patients' companions moved to the scene and carried the casualties". "Personally, I headed with my colleagues to the Emergency Ward to receive the casualties. Some of them were admitted to the Operations Room" because they were critically injured", added Naji.

Another eyewitness, Abdulbasit Al-Miseeri, one of the hospital's staffs said:" When we heard the rocket bang in the center of the hospital venue, I moved with colleagues to scene, I saw the casualties with their bloods". He went on to narrate" I was deeply shocked and terrified as I saw our colleague doctor Foad Al-Rahimi among the casualties who dead immediately. The victims included soldiers, patients and their companions". Abdulbasit confirmed that three people killed and 14 injured in the incident.

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Victims Information

S	Name	type of abuse	Place of injury
1)	Foad Ahmed Esma'aeel Al-Rahimi	Killing	
2)	Ali Mohammed Gharib Ashbwani	Killing	
3)	Faisal Saleh Al-Ahmdi	Killing	
4)	Esam Abbas Arrajihi	Serious injury	Scattered
5)	Luhman Saleh Mossa'd Arashidi	Serious injury	Leg/back
6)	A'llow Abdulrahman Azoa'ri	Serious injury	Scattered
7)	Waleed Ali Hassan Arrajihi	Moderate injury	Scattered
8)	Ali Mansour Hassan Asheikh	Serious injury	In the leg
9)	Ahmed Zain Allah Moneef	Serious injury	In the back
10)	Taha Saleh Ahmed Al-Basheri	Small injury	Head/Leg
11)	Zaqaria Yahya Al-Hajjaji	Small injury	In chest
12)	Hadi Naji Abdullah Mothana	Small injury	Scattered
13)	Mohammed Saleh Taj Addin	Small injury	Scattered
14)	Ghalib Naji Ahmed Assa'di	Small injury	Scattered
15)	Abdullah Saleh Tohal Drban	Small injury	Scattered
16)	Saleem Mohammed Sarea	Small injury	Scattered
17)	Khalid Abdullah Saleh Jameel	Moderate injury	Scattered



5- Mine Explosion in Jawf Crossroad, Majzer, Marib, March 3,2016.

Incident:

On Thursday, March 3, 2016, 10:00 AM, a landmine planted by Houthi militia at Jawf Crossroad killed citizen Ali Hussein Raqib and his daughter.

Faisal Ali Hassan, 30, says: After liberating our area from Houthi militias, Ali Hussein Raqib was driving his car-Model 83- and his daughter Ali'ah,10, back home. And when they drove out from asphalted road, a landmine exploded the car, leaving it and people inside into smithies.

The witness Mohammad Rashed Hussein said he was driving towards Jawf Crossroad when he heard the explosion of the mine. And when he went to the place of the incident, he found the mine had bombed onto the car of Ali Hussein Raqib, adding the mine destroyed the car and killed the driver and his daughter.

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6-An Elderly Woman and a Child Were injured in Mine Explosion in Mahilyah District, July 13,2020.

The Incident:

On Monday, July 13,2020 ,a landmine went off in Shajan area in Mahaliya district, southwest of Marib, injuring the elderly Masa'ada Ali Hussein al-Hasani ,55, and a 7-year-old girl Taqiya Abdurabah Dhaifallah.

The uncle of the girl Ali Dhaif Allah Al-Nahmi ,26 years old, confirms that his grandmother Masa'ada's was accompanying the child Taqiya to bring water on the donkey,and when they got closer to the water source, a landmine,which planted by Houthis, exploded, killing the donkey ,and severely injuring Masa'ada and Taqiya. They were taken to Marib for treatment. Eyewitness (A.A.A.) confirms that Houthi militia had planted the landmine in a bid to impede the national army from advancing towards their(Houthis) battlefronts.

Victims Information

S	Name	Age	Type of Abuse
1)	Taqiah Abdurabah Dhaifallah Abdulaah	7	Serious injury
2)	Masa'ada Ali Hussein Al-Hassaini	55	Serious injury

7- Disappearing Citizen Rabi Saleh Mabkhout Rabi , September 5,2016.

The incident :

Houthi militias in Sirwah arrested Citizen Rabi Saleh Mabkhout while in his way home at Sirwah Market in Noah Valley.

Abu Bakr Khaled says despite war conditions waged by the militias ,Rabi Saleh Mabkhout remained in his home and near our relatives' houses in Sirwah in order to take care and protect them from being stormed by the militias or playing with their possessions as they did with houses of other citizens. One day, while he was back from market with his wife and children, the militias kidnapped him at a checkpoint near his house.

Ali Saleh Rabi says that the militias kidnapped Rabi in front of his children and his wife and since that time he has been disappeared, noting that the militias took Rabi to Sana'a and rejected to unearth his fate. And after pressure by the locals two months later, the locals and the militias agreed on allowing only his mother to see him a day later at Assabieen Square. When she met him at a military armored vehicle amid tightened guard for only ten minutes, he informed his mother that the militias forced him to sign a number of papers and his eyes are blindfolded and did not know what was written.

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8- Looting and Detonating houses of Ahmed and Mobarq Ali Ashulaif, March 28,2015.

The Incident:

Houthi militia detonated and demolished the two houses of Ahmed and Mobarq Ali Ashulaif, in the area of Serwah, western Marib. The mosque also was bombed. They detonated the houses after they had looted the properties the couple of houses contained.

Sheikh Ahmed Ali Ashulaif reported that he had been critical of the militia, opposed to their existence in their region and resisted them along with many of the region residents. However, the militiamen forced them to leave their own houses, then they looted their properties and detonated the two houses and the nearby mosque with T.N.T.

Sheikh Ashualif added that a Houthi leader phoned him one day earlier, notified him that they would detonate the house. Ali Hassan Mobarq (27), an eyewitness from Sirwah region, said:" Houthi militia had detonated the two houses of Ahmed and Ali Ashulaif, the mosque also was detonated".

Mobarq continued to say:" The houses and mosque were built of white marble stones. Furniture, very expensive quality, electronic sets, doors and windows all were looted. Vehicles and heavy equipment were used in the marble and granite factory owned by sheikh Ahmed Ashulaif were looted too".

The eyewitness gave a detailed report about the equipment the militiamen looted as follow: (3) Mercedes Lorry used to carry water, (1) Volvo truck laden with the equipment of the marble and granite factory with total coast estimated (\$2500000), (2) electricity generators (250KWT), (10 Valve) water barrier with total cost estimated at (800,000, UAE Dirham). In addition to (1) Gantry Crane, (3) lorries and three Toyota 4 WD.

9- Blowing up Al Salah School in Al Rawdh in Majzar District, on February 26 , 2020.

The Incident:

Houthi militia blew up Al Salah School on Wednesday, February 26, 2020. Teacher (A.SH) confirms that the Houthi militia, after taking control of the Majzar district at the beginning of this year, captured and looted many public properties, as well as stationed inside, adding that they had disrupted the educational process in many schools. He said that the Houthi militia had planted bombs in Al Salah primary school ,Al-Rawdh (Al Salah) area and then detonated it.

10- Targeting Oil Pump Station of Kawfal on April 5, 2020.

The Incident:

On Sunday, April 5, 2020, Houthi militia targeted Kawfal station with a number of Katyusha rockets and mortar shells, where 3 shells fell at the station, setting fire which led to its total destruction.

The journalist Abdullah Abu Saad ,38, said "I was at Serwah front, covering the confrontations there where the missiles were raining down on Kawfal area, about 10 km away from the confrontation areas. 3 Missiles fell inside the station, resulted in the burning of the station due to the oil in it and the pipeline.

A native inhabitant (F.S.A) in Kawfal area said he was near that day when Houthis launched many rockets ,some of which landed on Kawfal station, burning and destroying it completely.

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