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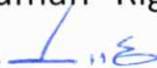
MISSION PERMANENTE
DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DU YÉMEN
GENÈVE



الوفد الدائم للجمهورية اليمنية
لدى المقر الأوروبي للأمم المتحدة
جنيف

No.: 326

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Yemen to the United Nations Office and Other International Organizations in Geneva, presents its compliments to the esteemed Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Geneva and has the honour , in reference to the letter of the chief of Special Procedures Branch ref. AL YEM 1/2023 dated 23rd August 2023 regarding the Joint Communication from Special Procedures, to include the reply of the Government of Yemen to the questions submitted within the Joint Communication.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Yemen in Geneva avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Geneva, the assurances of its highest consideration. 

Geneva 30th October, 2023



To : The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Geneva

Responding to the Special Rapporteurs' Inquiries

Important Introduction-context:

In light of the Yemeni government's eagerness to cooperate with all United Nations mechanisms, including special procedures of the Human Rights Council, which include the Special Rapporteurs on Truth and Justice, the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Education, and the Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary, or Arbitrary Executions, in accordance with Human Rights Council resolutions (45/10, 45/3, 44/5, 44/3).

The Yemeni government expresses its gratitude and appreciation for the special rapporteurs for their continuous efforts to promote human rights in Yemen and around the world. With reference to the inquiries from the above-mentioned special rapporteurs, sent under reference (AL YEM 1/2023).

The government of the Republic of Yemen would like to begin by providing context and informing the special rapporteurs of the political, human rights, economic, and security developments that have occurred in the Republic of Yemen from the period 2013 to 2022, briefly summarized as follows:

- The Comprehensive National Dialogue Conference commenced on March 18, 2013, and continued until January 25, 2014, during which the participants reached an agreement on the outcomes of the National Dialogue. The President of the Republic issued two presidential decrees, numbered (26) and (27) for the year 2014, to establish the Constitution Drafting Committee, consisting of 17 members, which worked on drafting the constitution for nine months.
- Rebel Houthi militias, with external support from Iran, forcefully seized the capital, Sanaa, on September 21, 2014. They took control of state institutions, looted the army and security forces' weapons, and pillaged the country's resources. Prior to this, they had already taken over the governorates of Amran and Saada through armed force and engaged in forced mass displacement of the majority of the inhabitants of these provinces, It is worth noting that the Houthi militias began their rebellion against the state in 2004 and engaged in six wars, culminating in the 2014 coup, believing in divine entitlement to power, distinct from the rest of the Yemeni population.
- On January 21, 2015, the Houthi rebel militias, supported by Iran, imposed house arrest on the elected President of the Republic and his government, along with several ministers. After the government managed to relocate to Aden and declared it as the temporary capital,

the Houthi rebels, supported by Iran, used the military equipment they had seized to bombard the presidential palace in Ma'rib, which served as the residence of the Yemeni government. On March 21, 2015, the leader of the Houthi militias declared a general mobilization to invade the southern and eastern provinces. Consequently, the armed Houthi militias captured most of the provinces, looted the state's funds from the central bank and government facilities, threatened international peace and security, and caused a serious and unprecedented deterioration in human rights and the humanitarian situation in Yemen.

- Following the Houthi invasion and aggression against all southern and eastern provinces, the popular resistance against the Houthi aggression was formed. The Houthi invasion resulted in widespread and serious violations of human rights, including the commission of various forms of abuses. The militias shelled cities, popular markets, and committed mass crimes against innocent civilians, resulting in the deaths of thousands and the injury of tens of thousands, including women and children. Additionally, they caused extensive destruction of infrastructure and civil institutions in these provinces. The Houthi militias used public and private facilities of all types as military bases and turned some of them into combat training centers. The militias adopted a policy of collective punishment and starvation of the population. They booby-trapped and destroyed civilian homes and surrounded cities, preventing the entry of medicines, medical supplies, and food. They looted most of the relief aid and humanitarian assistance and exploited and utilized child soldiers as fuel for their war. They turned residential areas, roads, and farms into minefields. They employed a policy of silencing voices, targeting and intimidating media personnel, and using threats and destruction as means of extortion against civilians, businessmen, and opposition figures.
- On March 24, 2015, the Permanent Representative of Yemen to the United Nations sent a letter from the President to the President of the Security Council, in which he informed him that he had requested the Gulf Cooperation Council and the Arab League to provide immediate support through all necessary means, including military intervention, to protect Yemen and its people from the continued aggression of the Houthi militias, supported by Iran. On March 29, 2015, the Arab Summit issued Resolution No. (625), in which it reaffirmed its support for the legitimacy in Yemen in response to the request of the legitimate government's leadership, committing to preserving the unity and territorial integrity of Yemen. It welcomed the Arab coalition, declaring

its full support for the military actions taken by the coalition to defend the legitimacy, and called on the Houthis to immediately withdraw from the capital Sanaa and other cities and to return the heavy and medium weapons they had seized.

- "On April 14, 2015, the United Nations Security Council issued Resolution (2216), which reaffirmed the legitimacy of the Yemeni government, represented by the President of the Republic. It highlighted the severity of the situation and the humanitarian crisis, as well as the denial of access to aid and humanitarian relief for civilians. The resolution demanded that the Houthi rebels withdraw their forces, relinquish all seized weapons, and cease actions falling under the authority of the legitimate government.
- On July 14, 2015, the Yemeni National Army and the Popular Resistance, with support from the Arab coalition, liberated Aden, followed by the recapture of the provinces of Lahij, Dhale, Shabwa, Abyan, Al-Jawf, and Marib (where confrontations are ongoing in Al-Jawf and Marib). The city of Mukalla, the capital of Hadramout, was also retaken from Al-Qaeda.
- In March 2022, national consultations were held in Riyadh as a continuation of the implementation of the Riyadh Agreement. These consultations aimed to expand political participation in decision-making at the top of the hierarchy and unify the front to establish state authority, end the coup, and achieve economic stability. In the supreme national interest, President ██████████ issued a declaration on transferring power and forming an eight-member Presidential Leadership Council led by ██████████. The House of Representatives held an extraordinary session in the temporary capital, Aden. Members of the council took the constitutional oath before the parliament, which subsequently formed the Joint Security and Military Committee to achieve security and stability, restructure the armed forces and security apparatuses under Article No. (5) of the power transfer declaration. The council also issued Presidential Decree No. (21) for the year 2022, reconstituting the Supreme Judicial Council and appointing its president and members, in addition to appointing an Attorney General for the Republic and a Chief Justice.
- In terms of national consultations under the auspices of the United Nations to achieve peace, the Yemeni government signed the Stockholm Agreement in December 2018. The government fulfilled all obligations according to the agreement to have a humanitarian impact on the lives of the people in ██████████ and the adjacent provinces, which were among the most affected by rebellion and war. However, the Houthi

militias obstructed the implementation of the Stockholm Agreement concerning [REDACTED] increasing the suffering of the population in the province.

- To address the humanitarian crisis and its impact on the Yemeni people and in pursuit of comprehensive peace, the Presidential Leadership Council and the government agreed on April 4, 2022, to a two-month humanitarian ceasefire, including a ceasefire, reopening Sanaa Airport for humanitarian flights, and excluding the port of Hodeidah from the measures and regulations applicable to other Yemeni ports regarding the regulation of petroleum product imports. The ceasefire began on April 4, 2022, and was extended successively from June 1 to August 30, 2022, and then for another two months until October 2, 2022. The United Nations is making efforts to extend the ceasefire, despite the continuous rejection by the Houthi militias.

Based on the facts and the precise political and historical changes outlined above, the actual and legal description of the conflict in Yemen is "a conflict resulting from the armed rebellion of militias with external support that overthrew the state and the legitimate Yemeni government elected by the people and internationally recognized, seizing state institutions by force of arms, disrupting the transitional period and peaceful political transition, threatening international peace and security, and refusing to implement United Nations Security Council resolutions. Therefore, it was necessary for the state, in accordance with national and international laws, to fulfill its duty and responsibility to suppress the rebellion, end the coup, and restore the state and its institutions. This necessitated seeking international assistance, in compliance with international law, committed to taking necessary measures to achieve security and stability without violating human rights."

First: Responding to the allegations regarding violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law, including allegations of "indiscriminate shelling, child recruitment," arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance, torture of individuals, attacking schools and healthcare facilities, using starvation as a weapon of war, and imposing restrictions on imports under the arms embargo called for by Security Council Resolution 2216, the Yemeni government states:

- The Yemeni government affirms that these general allegations are untrue and have no basis, The Yemeni government reiterates its strong commitment to and full compliance with international humanitarian law and international human rights law. It emphasizes that it does not tolerate any violations of the rights of its citizens in the areas of the Yemeni Republic, whether under its control or those under the control of Houthi militias in any form ,The Yemeni government has been and continues to work diligently to suppress any violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law through its national and independent government mechanisms. It conducts administrative and judicial investigations into any allegations of human rights violations or violations of international humanitarian law. Legal measures are taken against those proven to be involved and responsible for these violations, All the above-mentioned allegations were committed by the Houthi terrorist militias against civilians. While dealing with their rebellion, the Yemeni government adhered to legal and ethical standards and committed to the principle of non-discrimination and ensuring the protection of civilians and respect for human rights, Regarding allegations of child recruitment, the government has taken practical measures to enhance human rights and prevent the recruitment of children. This led to the removal of the Yemeni Armed Forces from the list (B) related to child recruitment violations and their use in armed conflicts in the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on Children and Armed Conflict for the year 2021 (Report No. 871/76/A/493/2022/S). This is due to the progress made by the Yemeni government in implementing the 2014 Action Plan and the 2018 Roadmap, signed by the Yemeni government and the United Nations. The government has also taken a series of decisions, including the following:

- Cabinet Decisions No. (91) for 2018 and Decision No. (109) for 2018 were issued. The government reaffirmed its commitment to what was agreed upon in 2014 regarding the formation of the Joint Technical Committee to prevent child recruitment, involving all relevant government bodies. This committee reviewed and activated the joint action plan to end this phenomenon in line with the new reality. It included activities aimed at protecting children's rights in Yemen, addressing the issue comprehensively, considering Yemeni cultural dimensions, focusing on addressing the root causes. According to Cabinet Decision No. (109) for 2018, the roadmap for the 2014 action plan was approved.
- The Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces issued Military Directive No. (2.Q.A/12) for 2020 concerning the prevention of child recruitment in the armed forces and security forces. This military directive prohibits the recruitment of children under the age of 18 and instructs that any violations should be referred to military justice.
- As part of the field outreach program to military areas for the period from May 7 to May 26, 2022, which targeted several military areas and fronts, about 300 copies of military instruction documents and orders were filmed, packaged, and distributed to senior military leadership from the first and second ranks. These documents include military instructions issued by the Minister of Defense and the Minister of the Interior aimed at enhancing human rights and international humanitarian law. These include:
 - A memorandum from the Minister of Defense to the Moral Guidance Department, with reference number (W.D. 137/20), dated 3/3/2020, which called for awareness campaigns considering child recruitment as a crime punishable by law. The memorandum also allocated programs for raising awareness about children's rights, issued guidance booklets, and implemented awareness lectures in all military units.
 - A memorandum from the Minister of Defense to the Head of the Training and Rehabilitation Authority, with reference number (W.D. 29/KM/20), dated 3/3/2020, called for the implementation of training programs on the dangers of child recruitment and grave violations of children's rights.
 - A memorandum from the Minister of Defense to the heads of authorities, directors of military departments, regional leaders, and military units, with reference number (W.D. SA, TH/20), dated 3/3/2020, aimed at preventing child recruitment under the age of

18. In case of any violations, offenders should be discharged, and those who recruited them should be held accountable.

- A memorandum from the Minister of Defense regarding the implementation of the Safe Schools Global Declaration, approved by the Yemeni government.
- Generalization of the protocol agreed upon by the Yemeni government concerning the delivery of children detained during military operations. The government, in coordination with relevant organizations, has rehabilitated and reintegrated hundreds of child combatants captured on the frontlines, who were forcefully recruited and used as fuel by Houthi militias during their rebellion and war. It is estimated that Houthi terrorist militias used and recruited more than 30,000 children in their war and rebellion against the Yemeni government, exploiting summer camps as recruitment and mobilization centers. The Houthi militias rely on children as a source of fuel for war and a primary feeder for the battlefronts. They established military units with all their equipment and included student ranks. Students were transferred from schools to military training camps. Detailed human rights reports on this issue are available and can be provided.
- The Yemeni government is actively working to monitor and document the serious violations continuously and systematically committed by the Houthi militias. While the Houthis engage in these violations independently, the Yemeni government attaches significant importance to the humanitarian aspect of this issue and is actively involved in securing the release of kidnap victims held captive and concealed against their will. The government has pursued exchanges, often involving the release of Houthi captives and other anti-state individuals to serve the best interests of the victims and their families , On March 28, 2023, the Presidential Leadership Council issued instructions to establish support and assistance committees for the released victims. These committees will execute programs for health and psychological rehabilitation and community reintegration. They will also establish legal and human rights committees to provide legal advice to the victims and prepare human rights files in accordance with international standards. Coordination with relevant international organizations will also take place.
- Regarding the port of Hodeidah, it's important to clarify that the government never closed the port during the conflict. What happened was a response to reports from the UN's Expert Panel on Yemen, which indicated chaos in the importation of petroleum products through Hodeidah Port.

These reports also suggested that Houthi-affiliated front companies were importing oil with forged documents to facilitate the entry of free Iranian oil, which in turn financed the Houthi war machine against the Yemeni people. This is a violation of UN Security Council Resolution 2216, which underscores that states should not provide any assistance to the Houthi rebels. In response, the government issued Resolution 49 and Resolution 75 to regulate the importation of petroleum products ,In 2022, the government granted a full exemption from the regulated importation procedures for the port of Hodeidah to help achieve peace and bypass the Houthi militias' obstacles. However, these measures remained in place at the other ports under government control.

- The Houthi rebels continue to block roads and impose sieges on civilians in several governorates, such as Taiz and Ma'rib. They reject all initiatives offered by the government or international and regional mediators to reopen these roads, preventing the delivery of humanitarian assistance and confiscating most of it for their war effort. The Yemeni government has taken several measures to facilitate humanitarian efforts, including:
 - Encouraging international organizations to provide assistance through consultations and meetings with UN agency representatives and humanitarian organizations.
 - Facilitating the entry and granting the necessary permits for international organizations to operate, as well as entry and residency visas for their personnel, including international staff in Sana'a.
 - Supporting international organizations in securing customs exemptions for all their imports, including assistance supplies.
 - Providing assistance to humanitarian agencies in securing smooth importation of humanitarian supplies, ensuring safe passages for their teams, facilitating their movements between governorates and regions.

Secondly, regarding the insufficiency of mechanisms for justice to victims and the claim of the Yemeni judicial system lacking capacity and credibility... and the measures taken by the government to provide redress and compensation for civilian victims, etc.:

- The Yemeni government affirms that it is working on multiple fronts to protect human rights by taking measures and adopting more inclusive and diverse policies to ensure the highest level of protection. Following the destruction of state institutions by the Houthi militias during their invasion, the government acted urgently to normalize the situation in liberated areas

and activate the functioning of government institutions. It attached great importance to reactivating law enforcement institutions and achieving justice, particularly by revitalizing the judicial institutions (prosecutors and courts). To accomplish this, the government quickly reinstated all civil and military prosecutors and courts in various liberated governorates and provided the necessary financial resources and operational expenses to support them. This included:

- The renovation and repair of buildings for prosecutors and courts.
- Providing the necessary equipment and operational expenses for their functioning.
- Ensuring the salaries of the staff working in the judicial institutions, including judges and administrators, and guaranteeing their continuity.
- Addressing the situations of the judiciary staff in courts and prosecution offices according to the law and within the available resources.
- Furthermore, the government has made numerous reforms within the judicial authority to enhance its presence and effectiveness.

These reforms included:

- The issuance of a decision by the President of the Presidential Leadership Council, No. (21) for the year 2022, regarding the reformation of the Supreme Judicial Council, and the appointment of a woman as a member of the council for the first time in Yemen.
- The appointment of an Attorney General for the Republic and the presidents of the Supreme Court and the Judicial Inspection Authority.
- The issuance of a decision by the President of the Presidential Leadership Council, No. (155) for the year 2023, appointing several judges as members of the Supreme Court, including eight women.
- In September 2023, the Supreme Judicial Council carried out a movement of transfers and judicial appointments for judges in the appellate and primary courts in the governorates of Taiz, Shabwa, and Abyan. This movement also included the establishment of new appellate chambers and courts in some governorates to address the density of cases, expedite case resolution, and facilitate access to justice for litigants and victims.

- The activation and reopening of the Higher Institute of the Judiciary in the capital, Aden, to admit students and provide the judiciary with young, qualified professionals.
- In addition to these measures, the government has taken various steps to ensure that victims have effective and expedited mechanisms for redress through prosecutors and judicial courts. The total number of prosecutors in liberated areas reached 145 public prosecutors, 27 appellate prosecutors, and 117 primary prosecutors, distributed according to their specialized and geographic jurisdiction, including public prosecutors, financial prosecutors, specialized criminal prosecutors, and military prosecutors. In just one year (2022), these prosecutors received a total of 15,218 cases of various types at the primary court level and 4,940 cases at the appellate prosecutor level. The Court of Cassation received 113 cases. For a detailed overview of the activities and achievements of public prosecutors in liberated governorates during 2022, you can refer to the official website of the Attorney General's Office in Aden to access the annual report.
- Moreover, as part of facilitating access to means of redress, the Office of the Attorney General for the Republic has established online portals and social media pages to receive complaints and reports from citizens. Through these channels, citizens can submit complaints, reports about any actions or violations they have experienced, or any obstacles or difficulties preventing them from obtaining justice.
- Additionally, a specialized department for human rights has been established within the Office of the Attorney General, and a decision has been issued to create a department for prisons within the Attorney General's Office. Furthermore, the Attorney General has issued a decision authorizing the heads of appellate prosecutors to directly file criminal cases without referring to the Attorney General when security or military personnel commit offenses. This decision streamlines and expedites the process for litigants and victims to access justice in cases of violations committed by security and military personnel.

[Thirdly: Regarding the National Committee for Investigating Allegations of Human Rights Violations and the claim of inadequacy of the mechanisms implemented by the Yemeni government to provide full and effective redress for victims of violations, as well as efforts in monitoring, documenting, and safeguarding the rights of victims, and effective investigation of violations, prosecution of perpetrators to ensure justice, truth, accountability, and prevent impunity, the Yemeni government has, in fulfillment of its responsibility to protect the rights of its citizens, taken a series of measures, treatments, and procedures, including- :](#)

- The government has taken various measures and practical steps to ensure that victims have access to effective legal remedies, following the responsibility and legal authority assigned to it to suppress human rights violations and violations of international humanitarian law. Protecting human rights is a top priority for the government, and it has worked to implement a range of measures, treatments, and organizational procedures to ensure that victims have access to legal redress. Some of the key measures taken include:
 - Re-establishing the National Committee for Investigating Allegations of Human Rights Violations through Presidential Decree No. 50 of 2017, which modified Decree No. 140 of 2012 and its subsequent amendments. This committee is a national mechanism for monitoring and investigating allegations of human rights violations committed within the territory of the Republic of Yemen by all parties. The committee was established based on the Gulf Initiative, its executive mechanism, UN Security Council Resolution 2051 of 2012, and Resolution 2140 of 2014, as well as relevant Human Rights Council resolutions. The recent Presidential Decree No. 50 of 2017 has empowered the National Committee to refer completed cases to the judiciary. The committee was established in accordance with international standards, ensuring its independence and impartiality.
 - Reports submitted by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to the Human Rights Council in 2019 (A/HRC/42/33) and 2020 (A/HRC/45/57) acknowledged the role of the National Committee. The reports detailed its activities, recommended its continued work, and suggested providing technical support. The High Commissioner's office in Yemen closely collaborates with the committee. Additionally, the latest Human Rights Council resolution in its 54th session, under agenda item 10, called for technical assistance to Yemen and building its capacity in the field of human rights. It commended the National Committee for its efforts despite challenges and recognized the progress made in field visits across Yemen and improved reporting of various violations by all parties. The resolution recommended providing technical and expert support to the National Committee and other national mechanisms. It is possible for the Special Rapporteurs to refer to the resolution for reassurance about the National Committee's independence, its working mechanisms, and the integrity and transparency of its investigations into violations by all parties. You can also review the committee's annual reports and other activities on their website.

- Regarding the appointment of a member of the National Committee for Investigating Allegations of Human Rights Violations as a member of the Supreme Judicial Council, it does not constitute any conflict of interest. This is because the role of a member of the Supreme Judicial Council is administrative and regulatory and does not involve specific judicial functions. After the Presidential Decree to re-establish the committee and task it with referring completed cases to the judiciary, having a committee member serve on the Supreme Judicial Council facilitates coordination for referring cases to the Prosecutor General and then to the courts, which helps expedite related procedures.
- The National Committee has documented and investigated approximately 25,511 cases of alleged human rights violations, involving around 48,866 victims. It conducted investigations in approximately 23,230 cases and listened to approximately 124,878 victims. The committee reviewed around 186,871 documents and referred approximately 3,000 case files involving human rights violations by all parties to the Office of the Prosecutor General. The Prosecutor General subsequently tasked a judicial committee, led by a First Public Attorney, to review the files, and this committee oversees military justice and human rights cases, as per Decree No. 88 of 2020.
- The Ministry of Legal Affairs and Human Rights monitors and documents violations and protects rights through a local network of observers in various Yemeni provinces, including areas under Houthi rebel control. This is done in partnership with civil society organizations and human rights activists. The ministry has established a hotline to receive complaints and reports of violations from different governorates across the country. It has also issued numerous monitoring reports. It's important to note that these observers face significant and serious risks and threats, including grave violations at the hands of Houthi rebel militias. For instance, one of the National Committee for Investigating Allegations of Human Rights Violations observers, [REDACTED] was targeted and killed by a Houthi-launched anti-aircraft missile while she was with several activists in the [REDACTED].
- The government consistently coordinates cooperation with international bodies and facilitates the work of the United Nations Security Council expert team during their visits to Aden and other provinces. Additionally, the government responds to inquiries from international human rights mechanisms. This engagement led to the

inclusion of new leadership figures from the Houthi rebel militias on international sanctions lists through Security Council resolutions in February 2021. The UN Security Council also added the name of one Houthi leader to the sanctions list for his involvement in the disappearance of women and subjecting them to sexual assault, as per Resolution 2564.

- A committee has been formed by the Supreme Judicial Council, the Ministry of Justice, and the Office of the Prosecutor General to study the establishment of a specialized human rights court.
- Presidential Decree No. 1 of 2022 by the National Defense Council listed the Houthi militias as a terrorist organization in accordance with national law and international conventions ratified by Yemen. The government is taking the necessary legal measures to implement this decision.
- The government has worked on issuing numerous legislations and decisions aimed at improving human rights conditions in various relevant areas. These include, for example, Cabinet Decision No. 38 of 2022, which approved the Second Additional Protocol to the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in Armed Conflicts. Another example is Cabinet Decision No. 31 of 2021, which approved projects for the declaration of new reserves on the outskirts of Aden. Also, Cabinet Decision No. 17 of 2021 approved the establishment of a financial information unit and formed it according to the Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism Law.
- The government has also taken measures such as Cabinet Decision No. 22 of 2021, implementing the Economic Council's decision to exempt flour, oil, and infant milk from customs duties. It further approved the restructuring and activation of the National Committee for Combating Human Trafficking through Cabinet Decision No. 41 of 2021. Cabinet Decision No. 41 of 2021 has confirmed our country's adherence to the Statute of the Organization for Women's Development, which is affiliated with the Organization of Islamic Cooperation. The government also established the Ministerial Committee responsible for addressing economic, financial, and monetary conditions, Cabinet Decision No. 4 of 2020 established a committee to develop mechanisms for dealing with humanitarian crises, facilitate the work of relief agencies and international organizations, and represent the relevant entities in this regard.
- Legal actions have been initiated by the relevant authorities before the judicial system against the armed leadership of the Houthi militias who

are involved in or responsible for violations. Several outcomes have resulted from these actions:

- A judgment was issued in case number (4) of 2020, brought by the Third Military Region in Marib, where the military prosecutor filed a case. The verdict was the execution of senior leaders of the Houthi militias who were convicted of grave violations and crimes against humanity.
- The specialized public prosecutor's office in Aden filed a lawsuit against the Houthi militias in case number (67) of 2020, considering them a terrorist group that undermines security and stability.
- Case number (167) of 2018 is pending before the specialized criminal court in Aden, demanding the trial of several Houthi militia leaders who have committed serious crimes and violations.

Fourthly, regarding the measures adopted by the Yemeni government to ensure the provision of urgent and emergency assistance to victims, avenues for justice, reparation, and compensation for civilians who are victims of human rights violations, the Yemeni government has taken the following actions:

- With the Incident Assessment Team established by the leadership of the Arab Coalition, the government seeks to uncover the truth about unintended errors that result in civilian casualties. They have begun compensating those affected. The process started with compensating 113 civilians who were harmed by airstrikes in six separate incidents. This aid is distributed through a joint committee for assessing compensation for the affected after reviewing the list of affected individuals and ensuring the accuracy of their names and details. There are ongoing efforts to enhance and improve compensation mechanisms and damage recovery in a fair and comprehensive manner.
- Concerning the provision of emergency services to victims of violations, local authorities, each within its jurisdiction, provide emergency aid to victims and treat the wounded at the government's expense. For example, the government provided 2 million dollars in 2021. Aid programs were implemented by sisterly countries like Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, as well as interventions by organizations as part of the humanitarian response plan, such as the King Salman Center, the International Committee of the Red Cross, UNICEF, Doctors Without Borders, and others.
- At the request of the Yemeni government, the King Salman Center for Relief and Humanitarian Works has implemented an industrial parties

and rehabilitation program. They have financed the establishment and operation of four centers in Yemen (Aden, Marib, Hadramout, Taiz). The total statistics from January 1, 2020, to August 31, 2023, show that 166,703 free services were provided to victims, benefiting 51,370 individuals, with rehabilitation for 36,347 beneficiaries. The total number of industrial parties for victims was 7,914, and maintenance was carried out on 7,109 industrial parties. Information and reports indicate that 85.5% of these cases involve landmines, which are indiscriminately sown and continuously causing casualties. Since mid-2018, a total of 368,350 mines have been cleared by the MASAM program, which were planted by the Houthi militias. The estimations indicate that there are over two million mines still planted in various areas infiltrated by the Houthi militias.

- Following directives issued by the President of the Council of Leadership of the Government in his address to Parliament, an urgent decision was made to establish a National Supreme Body for War Wounded and the Care of Martyrs' Families, and the government has begun the institutional steps required to establish this body.
- The government included in its annual plan for 2023 the completion of the establishment of a Compensation and Damage Recovery Fund for human rights violations, which will be operationalized by following international standards and successful global experiences in this field.
- The Yemeni government, in collaboration with relevant ministries (Defense, Interior, Legal Affairs, Human Rights, and the Office of the Attorney General), has conducted dozens of workshops, seminars, and training courses for members of the military and security establishments. The aim is to enhance their knowledge and awareness in the fields of human rights and international humanitarian law and its principles from 2017 to 2023, as per available resources. These training programs have been implemented in conjunction with international and local organizations and continue to be executed. They target officers and non-commissioned officers in military regions and various governorates, as well as personnel in security institutions. The focus is on international humanitarian law and human rights law.

Here we would like to highlight the measures and actions adopted by the government to protect the internally displaced persons (IDPs) as a vulnerable group among the victims of armed conflict and forced displacement by the Houthi rebels. The government has provided them with protection and care to ensure they have a dignified life while enjoying all their rights according to national and international laws ratified by Yemen. To achieve this, the government has taken the following measures:

- The government has adopted a national policy to address internal displacement and the victims of forced displacement who fled from the oppression of the Houthi militias. The responsibility for implementing this policy has been assigned to the Executive Unit for Displaced Persons. The government emphasized its commitment to the rights of the displaced population and its responsibility to protect them.
- Providing various types of shelter for internally displaced families within camps. In this regard, shelter was provided for approximately 84,304 displaced families in camps during the year 2022.
- Collaborating with humanitarian agencies to implement livelihood projects as part of the 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan, providing livelihood support for 2,326 families during the first half of 2022.
- Coordinating with the Ministry of Education to accommodate displaced students. Approximately 406,755 displaced students have been enrolled in government schools.
- Facilitating the registration of students who lost their documents during displacement and issuing the required educational documents. Sixty-seven temporary schools were established within the camps to cater to areas with no nearby schools.
- Working toward durable solutions for internal displacement, which include voluntary return, residing in displacement areas, or resettlement in other areas where services and security are available. Despite the continued rebellion and war waged by the Houthi militias, the government, through the Executive Unit for Displaced Persons, is applying durable solutions in areas under its control, collaborating with humanitarian partners in (Marib, Aden, Taiz, and Lahj). These solutions involve consulting with the displaced and host communities to determine their preferences for durable solutions.
- Coordinate with relevant authorities, including the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Legal Affairs and Human Rights, the judiciary, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Local Administration, and the

National Committee for Investigating Human Rights Violations, to develop a unified action plan for the registration and documentation of lands and properties lost by displaced individuals due to their displacement, ensuring their recovery and guaranteeing the displaced individuals' right to restitution upon their return.

In conclusion, the Yemeni government takes this opportunity to call upon special rapporteurs to work on mobilizing international efforts and UN system entities, including the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, to support and mobilize resources for the Yemeni government and its institutions. This support includes capacity-building, technical assistance, and logistical support for national mechanisms. It should align with international standards and assist in the protection of human rights, addressing the consequences of the conflict, providing compensation, and achieving justice. This collaboration is carried out in coordination with international donor entities and in accordance with the priorities set by the Yemeni government.