

التحالف اليمني لرصد
انتهاكات حقوق الإنسان

Yemeni Coalition for Monitoring
Human Rights Violations



Homeless IDPs

Human rights report monitoring the second forced displacement of the population
of the district of Jabal Habashi in Taiz in 2017



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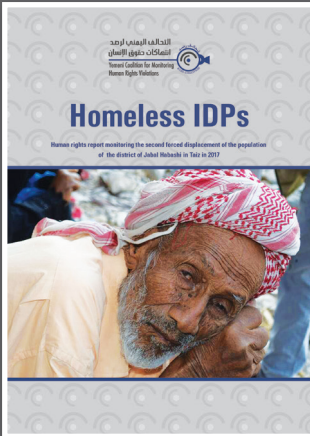
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Yemeni Coalition to Monitor Human Rights Violations (YCMHRV), also known as “Rasd Coalition”, is a coalition of a number of specialized Yemeni NGOs active in human rights issues including monitoring and documenting human rights violations in the country. YCMHRV was established in January 2015, License No. 1240 in response to valid need in the field of human rights, and considering the deteriorating human rights situation in Yemen, the matter that necessitated establishment of such Coalition. YCMHRV monitors and documents all human rights violations in Yemen and issues specialized reports on them. Also, organizes seminars and various events to disseminate and publicize these reports. YCMHRV submits these reports to relevant concerned entities. Noting that the first step in bringing justice to victims is to document their grievances for the moment of truth, committing ourselves in this respect with relevant human rights standards and laws.

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Introduction

Since the outbreak of armed conflict in Taiz in the first third of 2015 until recently, the rural areas surrounding the city of Taiz have been the safe haven for those escaping of the hell of war and shells of death falling, day and night, on the central residential neighborhoods of the city that lies under the siege imposed by the Houthi group for more than two years.

With the intensification of the fighting and armed clashes on the outskirts of the city between the forces of legitimate government supported by the domestic resistance on the one hand and the Houthi group on the other, the cycle of conflict has expanded to reach the surrounding districts, including the district of Jabal Habashi to the southwest of Taiz.

The village of Millat, one of the villages in the district of Jabal Habashi and adjacent to the area of Al-Dhabab, which separates the district from the city of Taiz, was the first area that fell under the armed control of the Houthi group in June 2015 and continued until the forces of the legitimate government and domestic resistance were able to liberate the western part of the city and to open the line of Al-Dhabab mid-March 2016.

The Houthi group then headed to control the villages of Al-A>aneen and Tubaisha>h of the same district in the middle of 2016, which led Taiz axis command leadership to move military units of the (17th) Infantry Brigade to liberate the two villages and they actually defeated and expelled the Houthi group from the village of Tubaisha>h on 12 January 2017, while the village of

«Al- Aaneen» remained under the armed control of the defeated troops.

The forces of the (17) Infantry Brigade were not able to maintain the liberated villages and areas of Tubaishaḥ for long because of the repeated attacks and incursions by the Houthi group which succeeded to retrieve the control of the village at approximately 23:00 on Thursday, 16 Feb 2017 and launched a large-scale attack that directly targeted civilians and their homes.

The next morning they performed large-scale raids and intrusions for various houses of the village with looting and incinerating many of them. They also started to perform a large-scaled forced displacement of the villagers which was the first in the district. The statistical data of the displaced families, verified by the monitoring team, indicate that the total number the families that were forcibly displaced from the village of Tubaishaḥ is (308) displaced families, with a total number of (1610) individuals, including 830 males and 780 females, who were scattered in the neighboring areas and villages and most of them headed for the city of Taiz.

On Wednesday morning, 18 November 2017, the same scene was repeated in Al-Ashrouh sub-district, after the Houthi militia reached some villages in the sub-district. They raided houses and fired gunshots indiscriminately to force the villagers to leave at gunpoint. The members of the Houthi militia then planted

landmines on the roads leading to these villages so that no one could return to their homes.

The Purpose of the Report

The purpose of the report is to identify the most egregious violations and crimes committed by the Houthi militia, which are the large-scale forced displacement of the people living in the villages of the sub- district of Al-Ashrouh in the district of Jabal Habashi. The perpetrators of the crime of forced displacement are monitored and documented. They shall be exposed to the public and to the local and international organizations at the top of which the UN bodies and organizations concerned with the protection of human rights. Support shall be extended to the victims of forced displacement and the attention of local and international organizations and authorities shall be drawn to stand by the victims, to provide humanitarian aid and emergency relief assistance to them.

The Methodology of the Report

Immediately after the monitoring team received a report of the forced displacement of the residents of the villages of Al- Dar, Al-Qaedah, Al- Kadrah, Al-Qawz, shiḡbat Ayyash, Ma'azulah, and Mihāl Zuraḡe, the team verified the authenticity of the report and set a plan of action of the large- scale monitoring process of the enforced displacement. The monitoring team carried out field visits to several places of forcible displacement, where they were able to interview, listen to victims of forced displacement and interview witnesses using the monitoring form and other possible monitoring tools and means that conform to international

standards of monitoring and documentation, this was followed by an analysis and examination of the information and data in the monitoring forms and interviews collected by the monitoring team. The outcome of this process is the present human rights report.

The Legal Framework

The Republic of Yemen has ratified most of the international conventions on the protection of human rights and dignity, including the four Geneva Conventions, which consider forced displacement to be part of war crimes, and so does the international humanitarian law, which defines forced displacement as unlawful evacuation of a group of individuals and residents of the land on which they reside. It is considered a war crime, genocide and crimes against humanity.

The expulsion or forced displacement of civilians in the case of armed conflict for reasons related to the armed conflict is a violation of the provisions of article 17 of the Additional Protocol II of the Geneva Convention and is a crime against humanity.

Article 17 of the Additional Protocol II of the Geneva Convention related to the non-international armed conflicts, provides: “The displacement of the civilian population shall not be ordered for reasons related to the conflict unless the security of the civilians involved or imperative military reasons so demand. Should such displacements have to be carried out, all possible measures shall be taken in order that the civilian population may be received under satisfactory conditions of shelter, hygiene, health, safety and nutrition.”

Article 7 (1) (d) of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court also incriminates forced deportations or transfers, It provides: “Deportation or forcible transfer of population, when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population, shall be considered a crime against humanity.” Articles 2, 7 and 8 of the Rome Statute provide, unlawful “deportation or forcible transfer of population” are deemed crimes against humanity.

The article prohibiting the transfer of population is part of the Customary international humanitarian law. That is to say: Deportation or forcible transfer of civilian population, whether during an international or non- international armed conflict is a war crime and a crime against humanity at the same time.

Forced displacement is different from deportation or expulsion. Deportation or expulsion means transfer outside the borders of the country. Forced displacement, on the other hand, means displacement within the boundaries of the same country. It usually takes place as a result of internal armed conflicts or tribal, sectarian, ethnic or religious conflicts. Forced displacement takes place when one of the fighting parties who has the necessary power to remove his opponents starts to believe that his immediate or future interest lies in the displacement of all those who are thought to belong to the other party. Displacement takes place only if one party threatens a politically, religiously, or ethnically different population not to remain in a city, region or country. The threat must be serious enough so as to make the victim population feel the danger of not complying with it. Displaced

persons often share the same religious, ethnic, sectarian or political affiliations.

Article 57 of the Constitution of the Republic of Yemen, which is the highest legislative authority, provides, “Freedom of movement from one place to another within the country is guaranteed for all citizens, and may not be restricted except by law and for reasons necessitated by the security and safety of the people. The law shall regulate entry and exit from Yemen. No citizen may be deported from or denied return to Yemen.”

Executive summary

This report documents the incident of forced displacement of the residents of the villages of (Al- Dar, Al- Qaedah, Al- Kadrah, Al- Qawz, Al- Madafin, Shi’bat Ayyash, Ma’azulah, and Mihal Zura’e) by the Houthi Militia. The documented facts held with us confirm that the Houthi militia, after their full control of these villages, waged many raids, home intrusions, looting, incinerating some of them and forcing the villagers to leave their homes.

The documented facts held with YCMHRV confirm that the Houthi group caused the displacement of (184) families of (8) rural villages of Al-Ashrouh sub-district in Jabal Habashi district. Those displaced families, made up of (980) individuals including (451) children and (262) women, were displaced at gunpoint, leaving behind them all their properties, belongings and the means of their living just to save their lives.

According to the figures and statistics included in the report, the village of “Ma’azulah” holds the highest rate of displaced villagers: with (451) displaced families followed by the village of “Al- Qawz” with (285) displaced families, the village of “Al- Qaedah” with (75) displaced families, and the village of «Al- Madafin” with (63) displaced families. The remaining figures were distributed among the villages of (Al- Dar, Shi’bat Ayyash and Mihal Zura’e) respectively, as shown in table No. (1).

Statistics documented by RASD monitoring team also shows that (20) families were forcibly displaced to the area of Bani Bokari, (20) families to Al-Mihal, (18) families to Al- Nujab, (13) families to Al- Qubah, (11) families to Quraidha, (10) families to Al-Hifar, (3) families to Al-Adheer, (3) families to Al-Ashrouh, (2) families to Bani Shaibah and (3) families were distributed on Al-Haqal, Al-Zareeba and Al-Adaf in Al-Ashrouh sub-district in Jabal Habashi district.

Another group of (24) families were displaced to the city of Taiz, (9) families to the area of Duba’a, (6) families to Al-Dharibah, (6) families to Al-Nashmah, (5) families to Al-Bireen, (4) families to the city of Aden and (3) families to Al-Rahba.

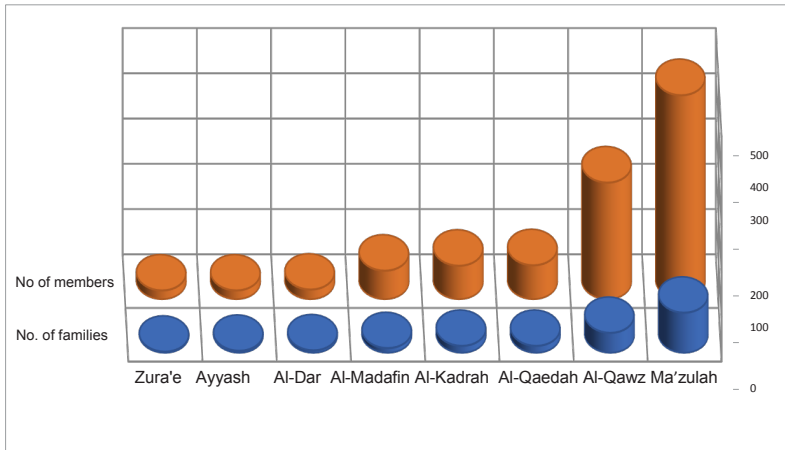
Forced displacement represented a real disaster to the residents of these villages which no one could imagine, especially in a rural society that totally depended on traditional agriculture and livestock breeding. The disaster became even worse when the displaced persons were prevented from taking any of their furniture or personal belongings. This has aggravated the

deteriorating living conditions of the displaced villagers in the areas to which they have resorted.

Table (1) shows the number of displaced families and individuals (adults and children) distributed according to the areas from which they were displaced

Displacement area	Total no. of families	No. of adults			No. of children			Gross total
		males	females	total	males	females	total	
Ma'azulah	89	138	132	270	102	79	181	451
Al- Qawz	44	60	60	120	68	70	138	258
Al- Qaedah	15	17	17	34	22	19	41	75
Al- Kadrah	15	19	20	39	18	17	35	74
Al- Madafin	10	15	17	32	13	18	31	63
Al- Dar	5	5	7	12	5	4	9	21
Shi'bat Ayyash	4	5	5	10	4	5	9	19
Mihal Zura'e	2	8	4	12	3	4	7	19
Gross total	184	267	262	529	235	216	451	980

Diagram showing IDPs distributed according to the original place of residence



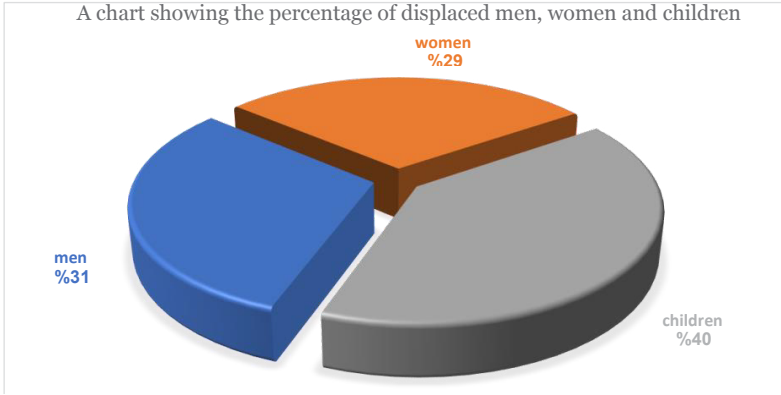
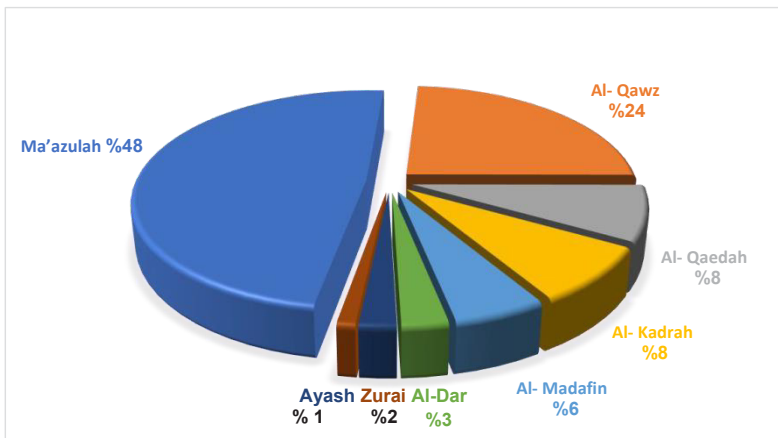
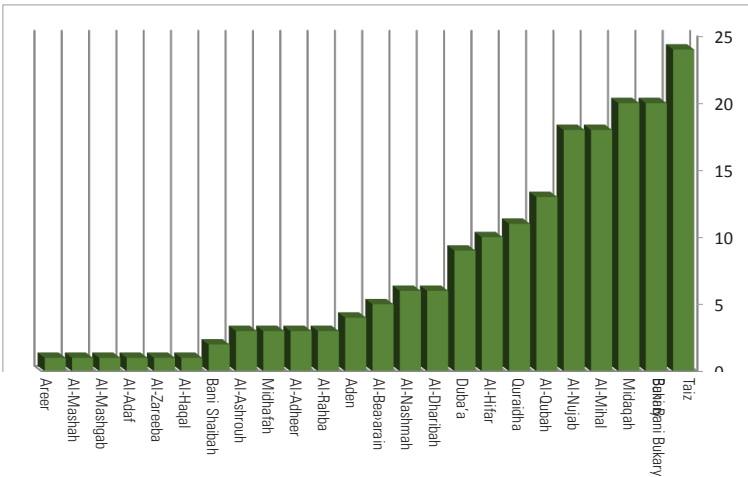


Table (2) showing the number of displaced families according to the areas of displacement and shelters

Sheltering place	Ma'azilah	Al-Qawz	Al-Qaedah	Al-Kadrah	Al-Madafin	Al-Dar	Shibet Ayyash	Mihal Zura'ie	No. of families
Taiz	12	5				5	2		24
Bani Bukary			14		6				20
Midaqah	20								20
Al- Mihal	6	3		9					18
Al- Nujab	14	3	1						18
Al- Qubah	9	3		1					13
Quraidha	2	9							11
Al- Hifar	4	2		1			1	2	10
Duba'a	4	5							9
Al- Dharibah		6							6
Al- Nashmah	4	2							6
Al-Bea'arain	3	1			1				5
Aden	1	2			1				4
Al- Rahba		1			2				3
Al- Adheer	3								3
Midhafah	2			1					3

Al-Ashrouh	1			2					3
Bani Shaibah	2								2
Al-Haqal				1					1
Al-Zareeba		1							1
Al-Adaf	1								1
Al-Mashgab	1								1
Al-Mashah		1							1
Areer							1		1
Total	89	44	15	15	10	5	4	2	184

A chart showing the displaced families distributed according to the areas to which they



Statements and Testimonies of the victims

The residents of Al-Qawz village, in Mihal al-Ashraouh of Jabal Habashi district of Taiz governorate, did not know that one day they will be forcibly displaced out of their homes to become exposed to homelessness and displacement.

They left their village in which they were born and raised. They don't know, till now, why they were forced out of their homes though they have no part in this war. Women, children and old men, were on date with the displacement as it doesn't differentiate between children or elderly people, and the gunshot knows no gender.

Wedad Hassan (mother of five children) and Amina Al-Ezzi Abdul Razzaq were among

the displaced women from the village of Al-Qawz. They were interviewed by RASD coalition team. They said that they left their village after being raided by some militants of the Houthi group at night. The all were sleeping and woke up on the sounds of firing and the bullets that were

«One of the Houthi gunmen tried to arrest my relative, and while running away, she stepped on one of the landmines that were planted around the village. The mine exploded and she died instantly,» says Wedad. Wedad.

randomly striking against the walls of their homes.

Wedad says that the Houthi group have sieged the village for three days and prevented the villagers from leaving, including women and children, and planted mines around the village.

Wedad and her children lived days of terror while watching the gunmen stationing in front of their home, as well as the other

homes in the village, and shooting anyone who tries to leave his home or break their oppressive siege. She stated that she took advantage of their being busy in their clashes with the resistance gunmen on the outskirts of the village, and escaped with her children from their home barefoot. Amina did the same and most of the village inhabitants, but those escaping women were not saved of the oppression and the pursuit of the Houthi group militants.

After the invasion of our village by the Houthi group, I with eleven members of my family, experienced days full of fear and terror and the children were screaming and crying all the time. We seized the first chance to flee our home only with the cloths that we were wearing. We left our furniture, livestock, and all our belongings for the Houthi group militants who are still occupying our home till date, while we are homeless in another village and suffering from the hardships of poverty, dispersion and homelessness.

« After the Houthi group had sieged our village and had planted mines at the entrances, they killed two villagers. The other villagers in our village got terrified and decided to leave the village and flee for their lives from the brutality of those gunmen who don't differentiate between children, elderly people, men or women.»

Wedad
f e e l s
s o r r y

for her female relative who died young and she also feels pain for the hardship that she with her children and how they became homeless and looking for daily food with tearful eyes on their home that they left behind to take anything of their belongings. Amina Al-Ezzi narrated her tragedy of her displacement to (RASD coalition), saying:

Zahra Abdul Wassa'e (mother of two children) is another displaced person from the village of (Al-Qawz) in Jabal Habashi, but her story seems to be more painful than the story of Wedad and Amina. With a mournful voice and tearful eyes, Zahra started narrating her story with forced displacement saying:

Zahra left the village with the rest of the villagers in a state of terror, panic and remorse for leaving their farms and homes. She thought that by fleeing from her village, she was safe. She did not know that a bigger disaster is still waiting for her on the outskirts of the village. A landmine exploded when her niece, Khawlah Mohammed Hazza, who was with her. Zahra feels sorry for the members of her family who were scattered in the neighboring villages and about whom she doesn't know anything anymore. Moreover, due to the landmines planted by the members of the Houthi group, she is not able to return to her village which is still occupied by the members of the Houthi group.

Ibtisam Ghaleb Saeed (a mother of two children), is one of the residents of Al-Gabbana village in Mihal Al-Ashraouh in the district of Jabal Habashi in Taiz governorate. She didn't know, when she gave birth to her two children, that one day she would become an IDP, exposed to homelessness along with her two little children, after forcibly leaving her home in Al-Gabbana village. Ibtisam left her home with two children who knew nothing in life yet other than the sound of gunfire and the oppression of human beings.

She headed for Al-Nagaf village after the members of the Houthi

group intensified their gunfire on her home in the village of Al-Gabbana. Choked with tears and a broken heart, she left her home. How would she survive with her two children, without a shelter or someone to take care of them? Overnight, Ibtisam, the dignified woman, found herself homeless and waiting for the help of the passers-by and charity of benefactors.

Anwar Ha'el Noaman (father of four children - three sons and one daughter) is one of the displaced people from the village of Al-Qawz - Mihal Al-Ashraouh in the district of Jabel Habashi in Taiz, told (RASD team):

The Houthi Militia was bombing our villages and shell cases were falling on our homes. On the morning of Wednesday 8/2017/11/ the Houthi militia raided our village and planted land mines on the road and the whole village.

He added that the attackers fired indiscriminately at the houses and forced the villagers to leave their homes. Under the sound of gunfire and shells, Anwar managed to escape to the nearby village and to live there. He was unable to return to his village because of the planted network of landmines in his village and also because of the shelling that village undergoes on a daily basis from 10pm till the morning. More than 40 families from the village have fled, according to Anwar Ha'el, and most of them are women, children and elderly people.

Murtaza Saeed Ismael is one of the villagers from Al-Dar village in Al-Shoragah sub-district, in Al-Ashraouh area in the district of Jabel Habashi in Taiz. He left his home with (18) members of his

family. They left when the Houthi group invaded their village, bombed the houses, planted landmines and got their snipers over the roofs of high buildings of the village. Murtaza says to the RASD coalition team that the shells fired by militants of the Houthi group hit the rooftops of their homes, which forced him to leave the village along with the families of his three brothers, (18) members. He also confirms that the villagers are homeless till date.

Wazee Hassan Abdul Wahab Saeed is a villager from Al-Ashraouh area in the district of Jabel Habashi in Taiz. He left his village on Wednesday 15/2017/11/ with all members of his family (11) individuals. They settled in the area of Bir Basha in the city of Taiz.

Wazee says that he had to leave his village after it was sieged by Houthi elements, including snipers who were deployed to hilltops and the rooftops of high buildings, targeting residents and any moving object, day and night. Wazee had to flee his village also because of the indiscriminate shelling of homes which has negatively affected women and children.

Wazee adds that the Houthi group militants planted landmines all around the village in which only innocent civilians lived. The residents of the village became homeless and most of them left after being unable to move and were exposed to killing at any moment because of the snipers who targeted any moving object in broad day light and any light at night. He adds that the shells that hit the village from time to time were another reason why he had to leave his village.

Violations associated with Displacement:

On Friday morning, 102017/11/, a field visit was paid to Al-Buraihi Hospital, Al-Hasab area, Beer Pasha, Taiz. Mohammad Hazza Abdul-Wassa (55 years), a farmer from the district of Jabal Habashi, was interviewed.

Mohammad Hazza is one of the people who have been forcibly displaced and he spoke to us saying:

According to him the Houthi militia came to them and accused them of hiding the ISIS fighters. He asked them to have the fear of Allah in their hearts, we are Yemenis and you are running after us (what do you want from us). If you want ISIS people, you have to look for them in their places. Mohammed Hazza

continues “we hid at home with my daughters, fearing for my life of insult or killing. He remained silently hidden while when my daughters were shouting of fear. Suddenly one of the members of the Houthi group kicked the door inside the house which made come out to them to confront them as long as it came to threatening my daughters according to Mohammed Hazza. The forcibly displaced citizen, Mohammed Hazza, I went to the members of the Houthi group, holding a stick in my hand, “what do you want? Don’t have female members in your families? Don’t have the fear of God in your hearts?” the members of the Houthi

«We were safe in our homes in Al-Qawz village and suddenly we were attacked by militants of the Houthi group. They came from the side of Al-Rahba village and stationed in our village. They planted landmines in the watercourse around the village.

group replied that they came to search the house. Mohammed Hazza replied to them, “the house is open for you. You can search whatever you want. If you want to kill us, you can kill me. I am not afraid of you. I am only afraid of Allah.”

Mohammed Hazza continues to narrate his story and the story of his forcibly displaced family. He says that the militia has come to our homes this time; they will come back again and they will cut us to pieces. My daughters and I went out and left the house and went out to another village. We did not take anything and left our cattle and harvest. On Thursday morning, 9/20/17/11/, my daughters went to the village to get clothes. A landmine, planted in front of my house, exploded. My daughter was fatally wounded and her leg amputated. Her friend, Du'aa Ahmad Mohammed Ahmed, was injured in the incident.

Khawlah, the 16- year- old- girl, could not talk to us because of her bad condition and gravity of the injury caused by the explosion of the land mine, but we saw her tears falling and as though she were saying:

Hasna Abdullah Saif Ahmed, 60 years old, is one of those who have been forcibly displaced from their homes and prevented from taking their belongings and clothes, leaving their livestock and harvest, as she explained in her simple language.

For what crime was my childhood assassinated, my leg amputated, my face and parts of my body disfigured? Her only crime was that she went back to her house to pick up some clothes for herself to protect herself from the biting winter in the mountains and valleys, the only shelter for forcibly displaced people.

Hasna says that the Houthi Militias drove them out of their homes and were shooting in all directions.

- When they came out, Hasna says, I told one of the Houthi armed men, “stop shooting”, the Houthi armed man replied, “shut up or I will give you one, i.e., shoot you dead.”

Then we went out of the house and returned in the morning. But the Houthis returned, so we had to leave our homes, according to t to the old woman, Hasna Abdullah.

We went up and down and faced hard times. We left all ration of food and harvest behind and we did not even take our clothes. With these simple words, Hasna Abdullah, the forcibly displaced old woman with her family from Al- Qaeda village in the district of Jabal Habashi, concluded the interview with her.

In the same place, we met the child **Mohammad**, the son of Hayat Ismail Al-Sharhi, who was shot by a Houthi militant and hit in her right foot. But she bled out because the Houthi sniper prevented them from taking her to the hospital.

The child Mohammed says that the forces loyal to the Houthi and Saleh did not allow us to go to school. They bombarded our place. I got injured, and my mother, Hayat Ismail, was injured too and is now hospitalized in the Al-Buraihi Hospital in Taiz.

Mohamed and his mother, Khulood and her wounded friend, Khulood’s father, and the old woman, Hasna Abdullah are but a few examples of the tragedy experienced by the villagers living in the villages of Jabal Habashi in which the Houthi Militias

have committed the worst violations and war crimes against defenseless civilians for no fault on their part except living in their villages despite the siege. The Houthi militias come to them to latch, plunder, displace, and kill their fellow Yemeni brothers and sisters.

The Effects of forced displacement:

As defined by international law, forced displacement is one of the most egregious violations committed by governments, paramilitary groups or groups that are religiously or culturally oriented against a group of legal residents. Such forced displacement results in a range of psychological, social and economic effects which severely and harshly hit the most vulnerable groups - children and women.

Psychological Effects:

Forced displacement has dire psychological effects on the IDPs as a result of what they go through of hard living conditions. Daily food and water shortages, family dispersal and division, children's dropping out of school, lack of safe future which implies that children are vulnerable to loss and chaos and the constant fear of losing the stability of life mixed with the daily suffering of obtaining the basic needs are a few examples of the psychological effects of forced displacement.

During their field visits and interviews with displaced families, the Monitoring Team observed that children were beginning to experience symptoms of depression, instability, fear, anxiety resulting from the loss the stability of life, change in the

geographical landscape to which they are used through the years. The psychological effect also results from the trauma due to the terrible situations and scenes they experienced during the forced displacement of their families.

Social Effects:

It is clear that forcibly displaced families have to seek safety elsewhere either inside or even outside the own their countries. Those who have migrated outside the country live on the margins of life in societies to which they do not belong or in societies that do not accept them and may consider them a social and economic burden. Poor families who are forced to seek safety elsewhere in the same towns will find themselves compelled to experience shared dwelling and living with relatives. This emergency accommodation is often accompanied by multiple social problems due to the pressure of financial conditions and the difficulty of adjusting to shared dwelling in the face of all of the hardships and calamities of life.

Economic Effects:

In the short run, displacement leads to the loss of shelter, property, livelihoods and access to basic services. This threatens the stability of displaced families and makes them more dependent on humanitarian assistance. However, on the long run displacement leads to increasing poverty, unemployment rates, food insecurity among displaced families. It also leads to the appearance of signs of anxiety and psychological pain on both children and adults alike.

The information, testimonies and documented testimonies provided by the victims of forced displacement to the Monitoring Team confirm that members of the Houthi group did not allow the forcibly displaced people to carry any furniture from their homes or even their personal belongings. According to many displaced people, they were forced to leave all their life-savings and possessions inside their homes, which were exposed to looting and theft, and even incineration.

The monitoring team also listened to several testimonies confirming that the agricultural crops of the displaced people were damaged and that they were also exposed to looting after their owners were forced to leave their homes.

Recommendations

To the United Nations:

- To assume its legal and moral responsibility to exercise pressure on the Houthi militia to abide by the international humanitarian law and international human rights law so as to stop the forced displacement of people in areas under their control.
- To condemn the forced displacement practices made by the Houthi group against the residents of (Al-Dar, Al-Qaedah, Al-Kadrah, Al-Qawz, Al-Madafin, Shiḡbat Ayyash, Ma'azulah and Mihal Zuraḡe), (980) individuals.
- To provide emergency relief assistance to the victims of forced displacement, to provide them with the support that alleviates their suffering and ensures the non-deterioration of their humanitarian situation.

To the Human Rights Council:

- To condemn the violations committed by the Houthi group in the forced displacement of the residents of (Al-Dar, Al-Qaedah, Al-Kadrah, Al-Qawz, Al-Madafin, Shiḡbat Ayyash, Ma'azulah and Mihal Zuraḡe), (980) individuals.
- To assume its role in protecting the civilians in armed conflicts and to urge the warring parties to abide by the rules of international humanitarian law and international human rights law so as to ensure the safety of civilians, and to respect their fundamental rights, freedom and properties and not violate them in any way.

To the local authorities and civil society organizations:

- To start action and coordination to respond to the urgent needs of forcibly displaced IDPs in the Yemeni governorates.
- To provide the shelters, livelihood, water, and food supply, as well as to help in the reunification of displaced families.
- To provide the educational and recreational means for children, psychosocial support for mothers and children, educational support and medical care for the displaced families.

To the Houthi group:

- To immediately stop the practices of forcibly displacing people of the areas under their control.
- To ensure the right of safe return of the displaced persons from the villages of (Al-Dar, Al- Qaedah, Al-Kadrah, Al-Qawz, Al-Madafin, Shiḡbat Ayyash, Ma'azulah and Mihal Zuraḡe) in Taiz with a total population of (980) individuals, to their

- homes at the earliest and to compensate their damages.
- To fully abide with the rules of the international humanitarian law and international human rights law.