



Yemen: Farms and Pastures of Death

A human rights report on the abuses committed against farmers and herders during the wartime.

September 2024



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Introduction

As is customary during the nature of war, it has devastating effects on everything. While Yemen has completed its ninth year of conflict, the targeting of objects, whether intentional or random, persists for both military and civilian objects.

It can be said that civilian objects and people, including lands, humans, animals and agricultural and constructional property, are the most vulnerable victims of war regardless of the parties involved in the conflict. Unfortunately, the number of victims continues to rise without a real commitment from the conflicting parties to adhere to the principles of distinction contained in the international humanitarian law during the implementation of their military operations. Such commitment would ensure that civilians are spared the horrors of conflict and that the essential aspects of life are preserved.

Since the onset of the war, triggered by the coup on September 21, 2014, which resulted from the alliance between the Ansar Allah group, commonly known as the Houthi militia, and the army forces loyal to their ally, former President Ali Abdullah Saleh, followed by subsequent military intervention under the Arab coalition led by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in support of the internationally recognized Yemeni government, farmers, herders and fishermen have bore the brunt of the devastating effects of this all-consuming war. In this conflict, military targets, civilian objects, armed combatants and unarmed civilians have all suffered equally.



In clear contrast to the safety experienced in the pre-war years, farmers, herders and rural residents now live in constant fear and anxiety for their lives, livestock and property. This is due to the pervasive and indiscriminate threats of networks of mines and explosive devices that have been densely laid throughout their districts, villages, farms, pastures, plains, valleys and even along all the roads and paths leading to them. Crossing these areas has become an unsafe endeavor or a dangerous adventure that might result in death.

Additionally, there is the constant threat of death from lurking snipers, as well as the indiscriminate barrage of artillery and rocket shells that intermittently rain down on them, brutally and unpredictably.

The harsh reality is that certain parties involved in the conflict have not only violated but have also disregarded all international and humanitarian conventions and treaties that prohibit and condemn any infringement upon human life and dignity. Moreover, reports on human rights seldom fail to mention the occurrence of massacres targeting animals, both on roads and in pastures. Furthermore, homes are constantly subjected to the relentless bombardment of shells.

In light of the chaos of laying mines and explosive devices, as well as the madness of confrontations in the contact zones, which are often rural areas, the lives of the residents in those villages have turned into something resembling hell. In fact, it can be described as hell because these areas have become war-torn due to the random placement of mines causing immense human suffering. Many of

these rural areas have been transformed into battlefields or military sites where the lives of the people and their animals are constantly threatened by the possibility of destruction and danger.

Due to Yemeni families, living in conflict-ridden areas and who heavily rely on agriculture, grazing and raising livestock as their only source of income, the people working in those regions consider it a relentless and life-or-death struggle for survival. They have no other option but to venture out daily into the mountains, valleys and agricultural fields that are constantly haunted by grave risks. They brave these dangers in order to pursue their work and face the looming threat of death in order to sustain their lives.

Amidst these imminent dangers, certain farmers, herders and livestock breeders find themselves compelled to prioritize the safety of their valuable livestock and sheep that serve as their livelihood. Consequently, they undertake perilous journeys to collect and transport essential fodder for their animals, putting their own lives at risk. These emergency daily travels offer no guarantee of a safe return to their homes and families, resulting in numerous victims who have fallen prey to these circumstances. Meanwhile, others are left with no choice but to embark on forced migration, seeking new and secure habitats for themselves and their children, as well as their livestock.

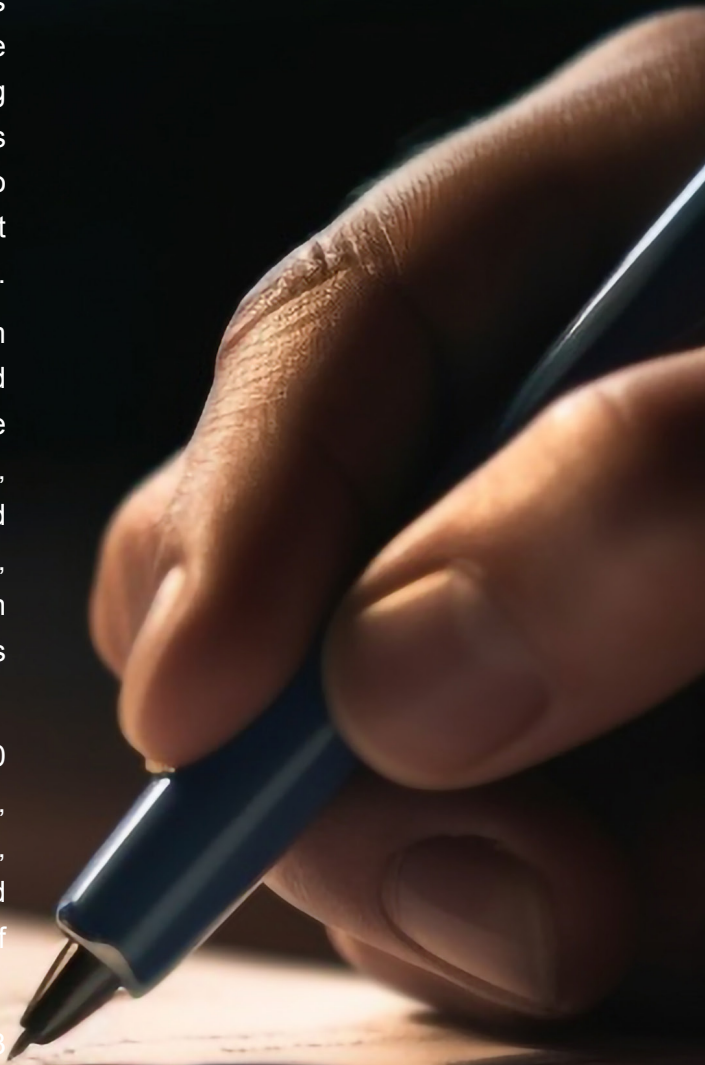
Methodology

Yemen: Farms and Pastures of Death is a comprehensive human rights report that accurately documents the violations endured by farmers, herders and livestock breeders from the two genders and the various age groups in Yemen. The report relies on an extensive and up-to-date database, capturing incidents perpetrated by the conflicting parties in Yemen that specifically targeted agricultural lands and pastures. The reporting period is from April 2015 to September 2024, covering 20 Yemeni governorates that have been involved in armed confrontations and conflict.

The report is also based on the findings derived from research and investigative operations conducted by the field monitoring team of the Rights Radar organization. These operations include the collection of identity documents, death certificates and medical reports, as well as recorded interviews with the victims, their families, witnesses, relevant stakeholders and specialized experts, in addition to the written reports and complaints supporting all the facts and findings gathered by the team.

The field research and investigation team conducted 110 interviews with victimized farmers and livestock herders, along with 150 interviews with their families. Additionally, there are 240 testimonies from witnesses to the verified incidents of violation, as well as mentioning the opinions of a number of experts and specialists in related fields.

Moreover, the monitoring team successfully verified 493 identity documents of the interviewed victims, their families and witnesses. They also obtained 306 death certificates for the victims and 415 medical reports and statements concerning the injured. Furthermore, the team submitted 223 inspection reports concerning some incident locations to confirm established facts.



Legal Framework

Farmers and livestock herders are considered civilians and are protected by various legal frameworks, including the Yemeni constitution, the national legislation and the international laws, agreements, treaties and charters. These instruments oblige all parties involved in the conflict to spare them from harm and prohibit any indiscriminate attacks or military actions that may target them, thereby violating their rights to life and physical safety.

Article 73 of the Constitution of the Republic of Yemen stipulates that “every human being has the right to life, and the law protects this right”. A citizen who commits a crime “absolutely against a person and leads to murder or affects the human body but does not destroy it”, faces the death penalty, according to Article 13 of the Crimes and Penal Law No. 2 (1994). The international humanitarian law “criminalizes all grave violations committed against civilians and even obliges all warring parties to protect the basic rights of civilians, the most important of which is their right to life and the integrity of their body”, and it stipulates that violating them under any justification is considered a war crime and a crime against humanity.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) in Article 3 states that “everyone has the right to life, liberty and safety”. Similarly, Article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which came into force on March 23, 1976, recognizes “the inherent right to life for all individuals, and the law protects this right. No person may be arbitrarily deprived of their life”.

Ottawa Convention (1997), ratified by the Yemeni government, prohibits the use, storage, production, development and transfer of antipersonnel mines, and it stresses the necessity for their destruction, whether stored or laid in land. International humanitarian law also prohibits the indiscriminate laying of anti-vehicle mines, considering it a criminal act even if they can be remotely controlled. According to the Second Protocol related to mines, booby traps, etc., signs must be identified, and

maps must be drawn when this type of mine is used. International law does not differentiate between civilian victims and military victims of these randomly laid antipersonnel mines or anti-vehicle mines.

“Agricultural lands” and “livestock pastures” are categorized as “civilian objects” under international humanitarian law. Indiscriminate attacks on these objects are strictly prohibited, regardless of the motives presented by the warring parties. Targeting, destroying or disabling the objects and materials essential for the survival of the civilian population constitutes unjustifiable acts and serious violations that may amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Agricultural fields and grazing areas are vital productive resources and essential components of life. Access, use, benefit and control over these areas are guaranteed rights for residents in disputed regions. Such access is necessary for having the right to a decent standard of living and sufficient food. Targeting these lands and pastures not only results in destruction and devastation but also deprives the civilian population of having these rights and prevents them from benefiting from these resources.

International laws, agreements and charters guarantee the rights of farmers and herders to access their fields, farms, grazing areas and public water resources. These protections are established through customary agreements with local communities and are further reinforced by international agreements, treaties and covenants that regulate both international and non-international conflicts.

Theoretical Framework

1,539,006

hectares of arable land

1,241,387

hectares are cultivated

The segment of farmers represents a significant percentage of Yemeni society, and the Yemeni countryside occupies the largest portion of Yemen's geography. Therefore, it is natural for agriculture and grazing to be among the main sources of livelihood for many Yemenis.

According to official statistics, Yemen has approximately 1,539,006 hectares of arable land, of which around 1,241,387 hectares are cultivated. Pastures make up 40% of the total land area, and there are more than eight million livestock in these areas.

Agriculture and pastoralism are the leading sectors in terms of employment in Yemen, and 54% of the workforce are engaged in these activities. The livestock sector contributes an average of 23.5% to agricultural output, which in turn contributes about 13.7% to the total local production.



Yemeni farmers have historically played a crucial role in supporting the country's economy and revitalizing local markets by supplying various crops, such as grains, legumes, fruits, vegetables, cotton, tobacco and wood. Similarly, herders and livestock breeders have met the market's needs from animal products, such as meat, dairy products, oils, wool and leather. The relationship between these two activities is based on barter and exchange of benefits as farmers provide post-harvest crop residues and fodder for livestock while livestock contribute through their waste, which serves as fertilizer for the agricultural lands.

However, with the outbreak of war following the coup against the legitimate government in September 2014, Yemen has faced successive economic crises and disasters. The decline in resources and livelihood opportunities, along with salary interruptions, led many Yemenis to seek agricultural work as a viable alternative for survival. There was a noticeable surge in agriculture, grazing and small- to medium-scale livestock and poultry projects. Some individuals also sought to revive and develop their farms, hoping for a decent and independent life based on self-sufficiency, even in its simplest form.

Unfortunately, achieving these aspirations became challenging due to the indiscriminate and brutal nature of the war, which contradicts the human values, the societal norms and the international laws, agreements, treaties and charters governing war and ratified by the Republic of Yemen, including the rules for distinguishing between military targets and civilian objects outlined in the international humanitarian law.

As the war escalated across various fronts in Yemeni governorates, herders, farmers and rural residents found themselves caught in the crossfire intentionally or randomly. Many agricultural areas became death zones due to mutual targeting using light, medium and heavy weapons, including ballistic missiles, mines of various types and sizes, explosive devices and howitzer and mortar shells.

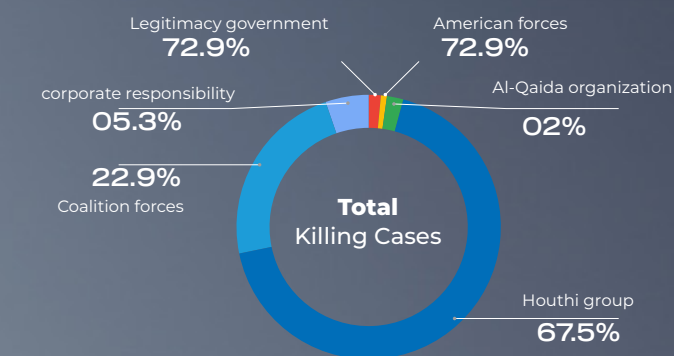
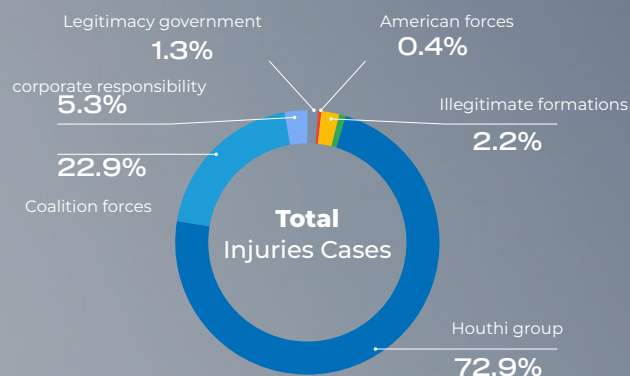
This reality has disrupted the lives of hundreds of thousands of residents in affected areas, forcing them to migrate and seek safer habitats and pastures for themselves, their children and livestock.

Over the nine years of war, this important segment of Yemeni society has paid a heavy price in terms of their lives and property and the stability of their livelihoods. They have become among the most affected victims of the war at all levels, as indicated by alarming numbers and statistics reflecting the horrors they have endured and continue to suffer due to the ongoing war and its repercussions.

According to the latest report issued by Ministry of Agriculture of internationally recognized government, Yemen's grain crop production, including wheat, corn and barley, had declined to around 300,000 tons by 2021 due to the ongoing war. In comparison, it was approximately 700,000 tons at the end of 2014. The area cultivated with these crops has also decreased to 505,000 hectares from 727,000 hectares during the same period.

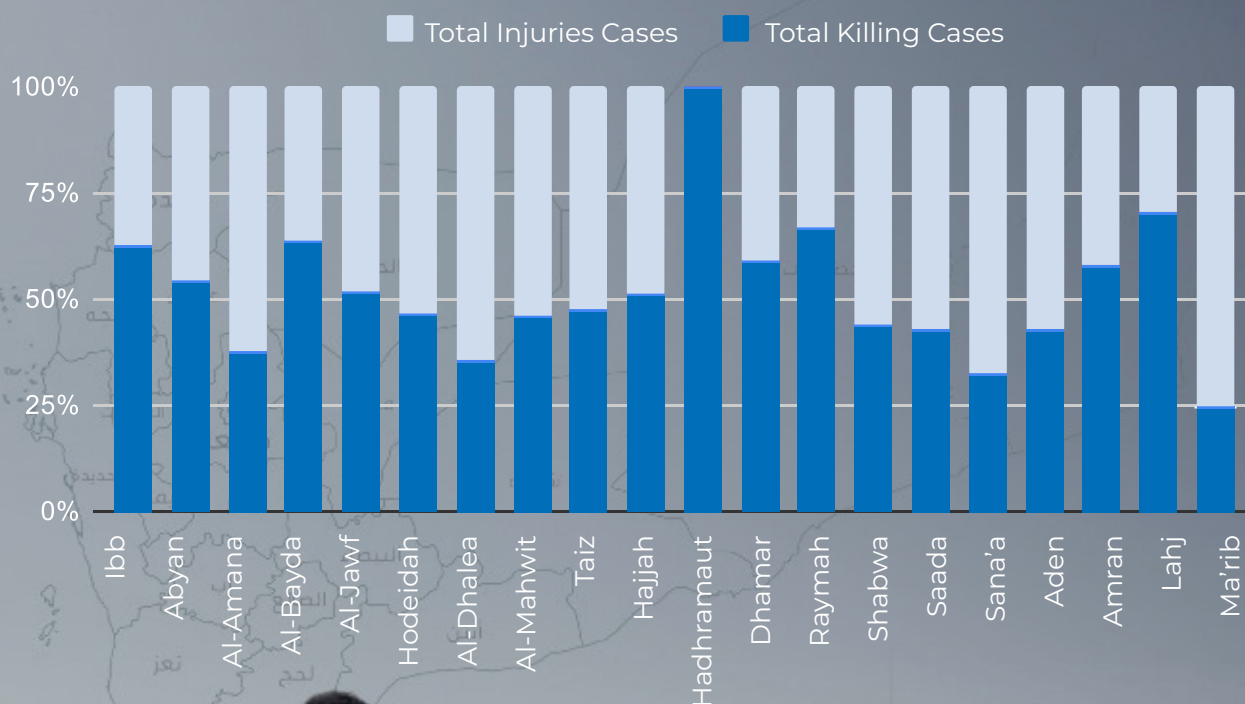
1078

Total Injuries Cases



1021

Total Killing Cases



Statistics

A table showing civilian casualties from the category of farmers and livestock herders during the reporting period according to governorate, age and type of case:

Governorate	Killings				Total Killings	Injuries				Total Injuries	Total
	Children	Men	Elderly People	Women		Children	Men	Elderly People	Women		
Ibb	4	20		2	26	3	11		4	18	44
Abyan	2	4			6	2	3			5	11
Al-Amara	1	4			5	3	2	1		6	11
Al-Bayda	19	145	17	7	188	16	83	5	3	107	295
Al-Jawf	7	29	5	8	49	7	28	4	6	45	94
Hodeidah	80	143	17	30	270	109	158	27	21	315	585
Al-Dhalea	7	29	4	6	46	21	40	11	9	81	127
Al-Mahwit	3	3	1		7	2	3	2	2	9	16
Taiz	45	85	14	26	170	54	92	23	18	187	357
Hajjah	26	27	11	10	74	24	31	11	3	69	143
Hadhramaut			1		1						1
Dhamar	5	11	1		17	7	4		1	12	29
Raymah		1	1		2		1			1	3
Shabwa	2	10	2	1	15	8	6	3	1	18	33
Saada	11	34	8	3	56	24	34	10	6	74	130
Sana'a	8	13	3	1	25	11	21	6	9	47	72
Aden		3			3		5			5	8
Amran	2	15	4	2	23	1	14	1		16	39
Lahj	1	12	3	4	20	3	4	2	3	12	32
Ma'rib	4	10	1	3	18	20	15	6	10	51	69
Total	227	598	93	103	1021	315	555	112	96	1078	2099

A table showing civilian casualties from the category of farmers and livestock herders during the reporting period according to the perpetrating party, age and type of case:

Perpetrator	Killings				Total Killings	Injuries				Total Injuries	Total
	Children	Men	Elderly People	Women		Children	Men	Elderly People	Women		
Yemeni Government						1	11	1		13	13
U.S. Military Forces		9	5		14	1	2	1		4	18
Illegal Formations	1	5	1		7	7	13		2	22	29
Al-Qaeda		19			19		8			8	27
Houthi Militia	144	437	61	67	709	233	424	75	70	802	1511
Arab Coalition Forces	70	98	24	30	222	66	80	32	23	201	423
Shared Responsibility	12	30	2	6	50	7	17	3	1	28	78
Total	227	598	93	103	1021	515	555	112	8696	1078	2099

Executive Summary:

Rights Radar's monitoring team documented incidents of targeting agricultural lands and pastures by parties involved in the conflict in 20 Yemeni governorates during the reporting period from April 2015 to September 2024. These incidents resulted in the killing and injuring of 2,099 civilians while they were herding livestock, working on their farms, or traveling on roads and paths leading to them. Among the casualties were 592 children, 199 women, 205 elderly individuals, and 1,153 adult men aged between 18 and 50 years old.

The documented numbers and statistics reveal that incidents of targeting pastures and farms included various forms of violence, such as missile and artillery shelling, snipers, shootings, mine explosions, and explosive devices. These incidents resulted in the deaths of 1,021 civilians, including 227 children, 103 women, and 93 elderly individuals. Additionally, there were 1,078 reported injuries, including 315 children, 96 women and 112 elderly individuals.

Houthi Militia:

Houthi Militia bears legal responsibility for its targeting of pastures and farms, resulting in the death of 709 civilians, including 144 children, 67 women, and 61 elderly individuals. Additionally, there were 802 injuries, including 233 children, 70 women and 75 elderly individuals.

The widespread laying of mines, explosive devices and non-explosive projectiles by the Houthi militia on pastures, farms and surrounding roads and paths resulted in the death of 339 civilians, including 99 children, 43 women, and 22 elderly individuals. Furthermore, there were 449 injuries, including 177

These incidents resulted in the killing and injuring of **2099** civilians while they were herding livestock, working on their farms or traveling on roads and paths leading to them

592 Children

199 Woman

205 Elderly

1153 Man

Houthi Militia bears legal responsibility for its targeting of pastures and farms, as it resulted in the deaths of

civilians **709**

144 Children

67 Woman

61 Elderly

children, 49 women and 39 elderly individuals. This included sheep and livestock herders, owners of the targeted agricultural lands, their families and daily wage workers who were affected by these dangerous devices.

The missile and artillery shelling conducted by the Houthi militia led to the death of 113 civilians, including 16 children, 11 women and 10 elderly individuals. Furthermore, there were 126 injuries, including 31 children, 11 women, and 13 elderly individuals. These casualties occurred as a result of the shelling while the victims were engaged in their daily activities within agricultural lands and fields.

The sniper operations conducted exclusively by Houthi militia resulted in the death of 142 individuals, including 17 children, 12 women and 24 elderly individuals. Additionally, there were 121 injuries, including 18 children, 10 women and 20 elderly individuals. These casualties specifically affected livestock herders and farmers who were targeted by the snipers.

Arab Coalition Airlines:

The responsibility for targeting farms and pastures with direct airstrikes lies with the Arab coalition aircraft. These airstrikes resulted in the death of 222 civilians, including 70 children, 30 women and 24 elderly individuals. Additionally, there were 201 injuries, including 66 children, 23 women and 32 elderly individuals. These incidents occurred across 12 Yemeni governorates, namely: Hodeidah, Saada, Hajjah, Amran, Al-Jawf, Taiz, Al-Mahwit, Sana'a, Dhamar, Shabwa, Al-Dhalea, and Al-Bayda.

The Houthi group targeted pastures and farms, causing deaths

113
civilians

16 Children

11 Woman

10 Elderly

Arab coalition aircraft targeted pastures and farms, causing deaths

222
civilians

70 Children

30 Woman

24 Elderly

Shared Responsibility:

The Houthi militia and Arab Coalition aircraft shared responsibility for targeting farms and pastures with air attacks in Hodeidah, Taiz, Saada, and Hajjah. These attacks resulted in the deaths of 50 civilians, including 12 children, six women and two elderly individuals. Additionally, there were 28 injuries, including seven children, one woman and three elderly individuals.

Rights Radar's monitoring team provided evidence demonstrating that the Houthi militia utilized farmers as human shields. This was fulfilled through various means, such as storing weapons within their farms, installing ballistic missile launching pads or allowing Houthi militia gunmen to seek refuge in these farms and pastures while being pursued by the Arab Coalition aircraft.

13
Civilian
injured

Legitimate Government

Rights Radar's monitoring team discovered evidence indicating the involvement of the legitimate government forces in targeting agricultural lands and areas designated for grazing livestock in three Yemeni governorates. Consequently, there were 13 civilian casualties, including one child and one elderly individual.

7
Civilian
Killed

Illegal Formations:

Rights Radar's monitoring team conducted verification and confirmed that security and military units, which operated outside the framework of the legitimate government, targeted farms and pastures. Tragically, this resulted in the death of seven civilians, including one child and one elderly individual. Furthermore, there were 22 injuries, including seven children and two women.

14
Civilian
injured

U.S. Forces:

Rights Radar's monitoring team also documented instances of agricultural lands and grazing areas being targeted by American drones during their operations against what they refer to as "Al-Qaeda" and "ISIS" members in the Arabian Peninsula. These incidents were concentrated in the governorates of Al-Bayda, Ma'rib, Hadhramaut and Shabwa. Unfortunately, these attacks resulted in the deaths of 14 civilians who were working as farmers and livestock herders, including five elderly individuals. Additionally, there were four injuries, including one child and one elderly person.

19
Civilian
injured

Al-Qaeda:

Landmines and explosive devices laid by elements affiliated with Al-Qaeda caused significant harm in three Yemeni governorates: Abyan, Al-Bayda, and Hadhramaut. Tragically, these landmines and explosive devices resulted in the death of 19 livestock herders and farmers, in addition to the injury of eight others. All the victims were adult men aged between 18 and 50.

01

Part One: Victims of Mines and Remnants of War:

Based on factual and documented data and information, it is evident that the Houthi militia stands out among the various parties involved in the armed conflict in Yemen due to their extensive use of landmines and explosive devices. These dangerous devices were laid in a wide range of locations, including mountains, wastelands, valleys and plains, which were frequently utilized by the majority of Yemenis as pastures for their livestock. This indiscriminate laying of mines and explosives posed a significant and ongoing threat to the lives of herders, livestock keepers, and beekeepers, even in areas far removed from the fighting fronts.



This classification also included bombs and projectiles that were dropped by the Arab coalition fighters on farms and pastures, but they did not explode. These unexploded ordnances became hidden traps, posing a grave risk to farmers, herders, and their livestock. They are just as dangerous as landmines and explosive devices, as they can lead to catastrophic consequences and pose a threat to all aspects of public life. Any living beings residing in areas contaminated with such remnants or even passing through them face the danger of death or extinction.

In this context, Rights Radar's monitoring team documented a significant number of casualties resulting from mine explosions, explosive devices and unexploded ordnances. A total of 840 civilians were killed or injured in incidents while they were grazing livestock or traveling to and from pastures, farms, paths, and roads contaminated with explosives. Among these incidents, there were 346 deaths and 494 injuries spread across 18 Yemeni governorates. Figures and statistics indicate that children were the most affected by mines and projectiles in pastures and farms, with a total of 99 deaths and 177 injuries. Additionally, there were women casualties, including 43 deaths and 49 injuries due to the explosion of Houthi war remnants. The remaining casualties were distributed on the elderly individuals, with 22 deaths and 39 injuries, and adult men, with 182 deaths and 229 injuries.

840

Killed a & Injured



These figures and statistics highlight the devastating impact of mines and explosive remnants on the lives of Yemeni civilians, causing immense human suffering and loss to various demographic groups.



Examples of Incidents:



Al-Jawf, Adbat Al-Ghail

On Sunday, March 15, 2020, at exactly 5 p.m., a tragic incident occurred at the foot of Al-Adba Mountain in Al-Ghail District, Al-Jawf Governorate, in northeast Yemen. During their search for lost sheep on the outskirts of a farm, two child herders became victims of an antipersonnel landmine explosion while they were searching for lost sheep. The first child, Jalwan Saleh Ali Jalwan, aged 13, stepped on the mine, resulting in his death. The second child, Hassan Ali Ahmed Nasser Al-Sufi, aged 16, was injured with shrapnel, causing him to lose his right eye and experience poor vision in his left eye.

According to the testimonies and statements from two witnesses (S.N.A.) and (A.S.J.) and the families of the victims, as well as the report compiled by the field research and investigation team, it was revealed that the mine responsible for the explosion was a remnant from a group affiliated with the Houthi forces. These mines had been deployed in Al-Ghail District, including roads, citizen farms, pastures, mountains and deserts. The purpose behind laying these mines was to impede the advance of legitimate forces, protect their own positions and restrict the movement of local residents, therefore exacting collective revenge.

This incident is considered a tragic example of the devastating consequences of landmines and the indiscriminate use of explosive devices, resulting in the loss of innocent lives and causing permanent disabilities.¹

Al-Jawf, Sa'ila, Quwaihash

At 10:20 a.m. on Friday, June 12, 2020, two children, Ahmed Mohammed Mabkhout Musaad, aged 13, and Mutlaq Ali Mohammed Musaad, aged 12, were injured because of an explosion of an antipersonnel landmine while they were grazing sheep and livestock in Sa'ila, Quwaihash in Al-Ghail District, Al-Jawf Governorate, in northeast Yemen.

According to what was included in the file related to the incident, including documented testimonies from the families of the victims and witnesses to the incident, including S.A.H., M.N.H. and A.T.B., the teenager, Ahmed Mohammed Mabkhout, was seriously injured in his lower and upper limbs. His relative, Mutlaq Ali Mohammed, was moderately injured in his right foot and his hands as he was standing at a farther distance from the mine explosion, unlike the first child, on which the mine exploded directly while he was moving in the middle of the reefs. The two children received medical treatment.

¹ Recorded interview conducted with the witness.



During their documented testimony to the Rights Radar team, the families of the victims and the witnesses unanimously agreed that the antipersonnel mine that exploded on the two children, Ahmed Musaad and Mutlaq Musaad, who belonged to the same family, was considered a remnant of Houthi militia. They laid it within a network of mines and explosive devices in some areas of Al-Ghail District in Al-Jawf Governorate to prevent the advance of the legitimate government forces. The witnesses pointed out that these mines have caused many civilian casualties, including death and injuries, most of whom were livestock herders and farmers.

Al-Bayda: Laser-Operated Mines

At exactly 9 a.m. on Monday, November 8, 2018, an elderly man, Mohamed Ahmed Imad Harith, aged 70, was killed as a result of an explosion of an antipersonnel landmine while he was grazing his sheep in Wadi Al-Jalsi, located halfway between Qurba and Al-Habaj subdistricts, belonging to Al-Zahir District in Al-Bayda Governorate, in the center of the country.

One of the witnesses to the incident, (M. H. A.), told the Rights Radar team that Muhammad Ahmed Imad Harith, an elderly sheikh, left his house at early morning on Monday to graze sheep in Wadi Al-Jalsi, located in the middle of the villages of Qurba and Al-Habaj subdistricts, Al-Zaher district, at 9 a.m. While he was moving in the middle of the valley among his sheep, an antipersonnel mine operating with lasers exploded, killing him instantly, as well as most of his livestock.²

The witness added that, when residents of one of the villages nearby heard the sound of the explosion, they quickly ran toward the valley. Before they reached the victim, they were, unfortunately, surprised by the explosion of another similar mine, seriously causing grave wounds to three of them. However, the remaining citizens continued on to walk to the body of the elderly Mohammed Harith, retrieved it and then returned it to his village.

A.S.M. is a second witness to the incident who spoke to the Rights Radar team about Houthi militia that laid a network of laser mines in vast areas of Wadi Al-Jalsi, the only place where livestock herders shelter in the Qurba and Al-Habaj subdistricts of Al-Zahir District. This was a plan to restrict the movement of residents and prevent them from accessing and benefiting from their farms and pastures.³

2 Recorded interview conducted with the witness.

3 Recorded interview conducted with the witness.



Al-Bayda, Qua't Al-Muzaffar Village

Mohammed Saleh Mohammed Ahmad Jaber, aged 15, returned from his school at noon on Wednesday, December 8, 2017, and then he had lunch with his family. After that, he went out, as usual, to graze sheep near his house in Qua't Al-Muzaffar village in Al Bayda Governorate. While he was passing near one of Houthi militia's positioning sites, there was an explosion that resulted from an antipersonnel landmine laid by the Houthis to protect their positions from any infiltration by legitimate government forces. This resulted in the amputation of his left arm, gouging out his right eye and injuring him with several shrapnel wounds in various parts of his body.

The witness, M.H.A.J., said that they were surprised by the sound of a strong explosion close to the houses in the village. Then, they heard that a landmine exploded on one of the shepherds. They rushed to the site of the explosion and found that there was an antipersonnel landmine left behind by the Houthis, and it had exploded and resulted in the injury of a child, Mohammed Saleh Ahmed Jaber. He was injured by approximately 19 pieces of shrapnel, some of which caused the amputation of one of his arms and the loss of one of his eyes.

Al-Bayda, Al-Harik Qaniya

At dawn on Wednesday, May 29, 2019, Abdul Wahid Nasser Nami Dhifallah Abd Rabbuh Al Mutawaa, aged 14, went out as usual to graze in the grasslands of Al-Harik, Qaniyah district, in Al-Sawadiyah District, Al-Bayda Governorate. He only feared the wolf for his sheep.

According to the testimonies of the witnesses to the incident, namely A.H.A.S. and J.A.S.A., at 11 a.m. before noon that day, while he was preparing to gather his livestock in preparation for the morning moment and return to his house near the pasture, an antipersonnel landmine exploded. It was left behind by the Houthi militia, which previously controlled that area. This resulted in several shrapnel wounds that were distributed over various parts of his body, and he was subsequently transferred to Ma'rib General Hospital to receive treatment.

The medical report issued by Ma'rib General Hospital stated that the 14-year-old victim was injured by shrapnel in the back and abdomen. In light of this, it was decided to place him under observation. Later, it was discovered that there was air under the diaphragm, which necessitated an exploratory operation of the abdomen and chest. During this operation, it was discovered that the youth had minor lacerations in the right lobe of the liver, with blood collecting in the abdomen, in addition to bruising in the duodenum.



Al-Bayda, Wadi Mithla Al-Zaher

At exactly 12:15 p.m. on Friday, April 22, 2016, a child was killed and three other children and a woman in her thirties were injured as a result of the explosion of a mine remnant of war after they found it while they were grazing sheep in Mithla village, Al-Humaiqan, Al-Zahir District, Al-Bayda Governorate in the east of Yemen.

Some of the victims' families and witnesses to the incident were interviewed by Rights Radar. They said that on Friday morning, a third year primary school student, Hussein Mahmoud Ahmed Hussein Awad, aged nine, and his brother, Ahmed, aged six, left their home in Al-Ghoul village to graze sheep in Mithla area in the same district. When they reached the valley, Hussein saw a strange object laid on the ground, and he thought it was a toy, so he and his brother took it with them back to their village.

A.A.A. is one of the witnesses to the incident. He mentioned that Hussein and Ahmed were next to one of the village's houses and were playing with the strange object with two other children, Ahmed Hassan Saif al-Humayqani, aged 14, and their cousin, Mohammed Nasser al-Nashmi al-Humayqani, aged 16, while the latter's mother, Intisar Ahmed Hussein Awad, aged 36, was meters away from them.

Without being aware of the object's serious danger, Mohammed al-Nashmi, pressed on the strange object forcefully, and it exploded immediately at 12:20 p.m. on Friday evening, killing him and slightly wounding his mother, Intisar. The other three children sustained varying injuries, and the four injured persons were treated and transferred, along with the body of the dead 16-year-old to Taiba Hospital in Yafaa, according to the witness's testimony.

The nine-year-old Ahmed Mahmoud Awad, was then transferred with his brother, Hussein, to a Doctors Without Borders Hospital in the temporary capital, Aden, due to their critical conditions. Medical reports indicated that Ahmed suffered burns and facial deformities that caused him to lose his left eye, while Hussein was injured by several shrapnel distributed on his right shoulder, stomach, face and back.

Documented information submitted by the field research team indicates that the strange object that exploded in the midst of the child victims was a camouflaged antipersonnel mine in the shape of a tea refrigerator. It was considered one of the mines laid by militants affiliated with Houthi militia in Tabbah Dhahwa, east of Mithla village, during their control of the area. Subsequently, floods swept it into the valley where the children went to graze, and that's where they found it.



Taiz, Al-Maafari Village

Fatima Qaid Saeed Hassan Saeed al-Azab, aged 67, went out at 2:30 p.m. on Thursday, March 2, 2017, to Wadi Al-Sayyahi in Al-Afari Village, Al-Rubaie sub-district, Al-Ta'iziyah District, Taiz Governorate, to graze sheep and collect firewood.

The two witnesses, M.A.TH.A. and A.M.H.R., reported that, at exactly 4 p.m., on the same day, Fatima stepped on an antipersonnel mine left by Houthi militia. It immediately exploded, and she sustained open wounds in left leg and fractures and lacerations in the upper right thigh. Then, she was transferred to Al-Buraihi Hospital, and an amputation of the left foot from below the knee was performed. Fatima was added as a new number to those with permanent disabilities and those who were unable to move or work.

According to medical reports obtained by Rights Radar, Fatima Qaid al-Azb suffered several serious injuries as a result of the explosion, including an open injury in the right leg, a tear in the right thigh, the amputation in the left leg and fractures above the left thigh, in addition to several lacerated injuries distributed around different parts of her body.

Reports indicate that the victim underwent several surgical interventions during her stay in the hospital, including part of her left leg being amputated and fixing the fracture of the upper thigh and the left thigh. In addition, doctors made a plaster splint for her right leg and stitched up open injuries on various parts of her body.

Taiz, Wadi Ghurab

At 10 a.m. on Thursday, September 7, 2017, while Mohammed Mohsen Muhammad Ali al-Khalidi, aged 28, was grazing sheep and goats in Wadi Ghurab, adjacent to the 35th Armored Brigade camp, in northwest Taiz, an antipersonnel landmine belonging to Houthi militants exploded on him. They laid it before they withdrew from the camp and the area. This led to both his legs being amputated, and he was wounded by shrapnel in various parts of his body. As a result, he was transferred to Al-Buraihi Private Hospital in Al-Hasab area. After that, he was transferred to Al-Thawra Governmental Hospital where he had remained in intensive care for three days before he breathed his last in the evening of the third day.

One of the victim's relatives, F.M.A., told Rights Radar team the details of the incident, saying: "I was in my house in Al-Salam neighborhood near the old airport, and suddenly I heard Anwar, the victim's wife, screaming and saying: 'I swear that he is my husband, Mohammed. Save him!' Therefore, we rushed to the place of the explosion with his father, brother Fathi and other residents of the neighborhood. When we arrived, we found him



lying on the ground in a comatose state. His right and left feet had been amputated (by the explosion), and his body was bleeding. Therefore, we wrapped him in a blanket and took him to Al-Buraihi Hospital. There, they refused to receive him due to his critical condition, so we transferred him to the intensive care department at Al-Thawra Hospital. He died after staying for three days.”⁴

According to the testimony of A.A.A., one of the witnesses to the incident, Mohammed Mohsen al-Khalidi left his house in Al-Salam neighborhood in the Old Airport area at 9 a.m., accompanying his sheep to Wadi Ghurab to graze there. Only an hour later, he was surprised by the voice of the victim’s wife, who was screaming and calling for help from the neighborhood residents to save her husband’s life. He was admitted to the intensive care unit at Al-Thawra Hospital, just north of the city, for treatment of his serious injuries, including the amputation of both legs, below the knee.⁵ Unfortunately, he died about 70 hours after getting to the hospital.

Taiz, Al-Fadha Hill

Taiba Mohammed Mahyoub Ahmed, aged 18, left her house in the afternoon of Thursday, June 22, 2017. Her house was located in the village of Khor, Bilad Al-Wafi sub-district, Jabal Habashi District, Taiz Governorate. She went to Al-Fadha Hill, which was close to the house, in order to return her family’s livestock.

At 5 p.m., before sunset on that Thursday, while Taiba was climbing the top of the hill, she stepped on an antipersonnel mine, which exploded on her. It was one of the remnants left by Houthi militia that was stationed there before withdrawing from the area. This explosion resulted in grave fractures and deep wounds in the victim’s right and left feet and right and left arms.

Taiba screamed at the top of her voice due to the horror of the tragedy and the intensity of the pain until the people of Khor village heard her and rushed quickly to the site of the explosion. They found her covered in blood and unable to move, so they transferred her to the hospital to receive treatment. In the hospital, doctors decided to amputate her right and left feet after suffering fractures and shattered bones. Tragically, she found herself with amputated feet and a permanent disability.

4 Recorded interview conducted with the witness.

5 Recorded interview conducted with the witness.



The victim's father said: "My daughter, Taiba, was preparing for her wedding day, scheduled for the second day of Eid al-Fitr. She was going to get married to the young man, Malik Abdul Rahman Muqbil. After the mine explosion incident and the amputation of her right and left feet, we apologized to the groom's family for not being able to continue this marriage because of our daughter being permanently disabled, but the groom refused that and insisted on marrying our daughter despite her disability. Therefore, we asked him to give us a period of time until she recovers."

"Ma'rib, Farm of Shaab Al-Hafa, Harib

In the early morning hours of Saturday, May 21, 2016, two sibling children lost their lives, and their third brother was permanently disabled, as a result of the explosion of an antipersonnel mine network while they were with their mother inside a farm for the purpose of grazing and harvesting firewood in Shaab Al-Hafa, Harib District, Ma'rib Governorate.

Yahya Abdullah Al-Sharif, the two victims' father, told Rights Radar team the details of what happened, saying: "Early on Saturday morning, my wife went out with my three children, Ahmed, Nashmi and Rowaida to Shaab Al-Hafa area to collect firewood and graze the livestock. About an hour and a half after they had left the house, we heard the sound of an explosion coming from the farm where they were located, and then we saw columns of thick smoke rising from the place."

A number of people from the area rushed toward the site of the explosion, but the network of mines laid along the paths leading to the farm impeded the arrival of anyone except the father. He risked his life in order to reach his farm, which he had left before being displaced with his family at the beginning of the outbreak of war. When leaving his farm, there were only fodder and firewood trees. However, after returning, it turned into a minefield surrounded by death from all directions.

The victims' mother, who was the only witness to the incident, stated that her eldest child, Ahmed, discovered an antipersonnel mine connected to a thin wire immediately after entering the farm. While following the wire, he came across a network of interconnected mines. He informed his mother, and she cautioned him against tampering with them, but he failed to grasp the seriousness of the situation. Ignoring her warning, Ahmed attempted to handle the mines and separate them, resulting in the detonation of two mines that claimed his life and injured his two brothers, who were only a few meters away from him.



The victims' father added: "I arrived at the farm at about eight o'clock in the morning, and my wife was sitting on the ground, embracing our two children, Nashmi and Rowaida, who were covered in blood. Our third child, Ahmed, was next to them, and he was turned into torn pieces because of the severity of the explosion. I took them out of the farm, one by one, with extreme caution, as mines were laid everywhere."

The three children were then transferred to Ma'rib General Hospital, and Ahmed's body was placed in the mortuary. The two wounded children, Ruwaida and Nashmi, were taken to the hospital's operating room for surgical interventions to remove the fragments from their bodies. Tragically, Ruwaida passed away, and Nashmi was subsequently transferred to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for further treatment. However, he returned with a permanent disability after losing his right eye.

Ma'rib: Al-Faw Farms

The same situation was repeated with other farmers in Al-Faw area, specifically in Al-Ashraf sub-district, which is administratively affiliated with the city of Ma'rib, the capital of Ma'rib Governorate. Upon their return from displacement to assess their homes and farms following the liberation of the area in October 2015, they discovered they had a dangerous dilemma. Their fields and agricultural lands were filled with networks of mines and explosive devices, posing a constant threat at every step.

Abdullah Salem Ahmed al-Ghuwaibi, aged 50, and his relative, Saeed Ali Ahmed al-Ghuwaibi, aged 56, were struck by an antipersonnel mine network at 8:30 a.m. on Tuesday, October 13, 2015, while they were inspecting their farms in Al-Faw area, south of the city of Ma'rib. As a result, they sustained moderate injuries and were transferred to Ma'rib General Hospital to receive treatment.

According to the testimony of M.H.A.Z., one of the witnesses to the incident, it was reported that Houthi militia had deployed a significant number of landmines, including both antipersonnel and anti-vehicle mines, along with locally manufactured explosive devices on citizens' farms in Al-Faw area. This act took place before their withdrawal from the area in October of that year due to pressure exerted by the army and popular resistance forces.



Sana'a: Al-Namsa Nihm Village

At dawn on Thursday, September 8, 2016, Abdul Wahed Qasim Ahmed Naji Wafi, aged 11, went out with his sheep toward one of the pastures near their house in the Al-Namsa Village, Nihm District, in northeast Sana'a. Tragically, he returned home with one foot after losing his right foot and both arms as a result of the explosion of two antipersonnel mines just meters away from the positions of Houthi militia and its former ally in the region.

Based on what was contained in the victim's statements and the testimonies of witnesses to the incident, namely M.A.N. and K.M.F., the 11-year-old Abdul Wahed went out on Thursday morning with his 70-year-old grandmother to help her graze sheep in Al-Namsa village in Nihm District. At exactly 10:30 a.m., while he was running quickly trying to catch a sheep straying from the herd, his right foot stepped on an antipersonnel landmine. When he fell to the ground, he stepped on another mine of the same type with one of his palms. It was a disaster.

The young Abdul Wahed said: "The first mine exploded under my right foot. Due to the intensity of the explosion, I felt something that threw me into the air. I was afraid that my head and face would hit the ground, so I tried to lean on my arms. One of my palms happened to fall on a second mine, which also exploded. After that, I lost consciousness and found myself in a hospital in the capital, Sana'a."

Abdul Wahed further stated, "After regaining consciousness from the coma, I was shocked to see blood seeping from every part of my body. I had lost my right and left arms, as well as my right leg. Even after being discharged from Azal Hospital in Sana'a, I still had shrapnel lodged in my body. Approximately a month later, I was transferred to the military hospital in Ma'rib, where I underwent further treatment and had the remaining fragments removed."

He added: "What hurts me most is that I am no longer able to write or play, and I cannot run as before the accident. I have become dependent on my mother for everything, even while eating. Now I am still looking forward to getting an artificial foot and arms through which I can overcome my disability and weakness and complete the rest of my life's journey with high confidence."

The disaster did not end there. Before the victim's grandmother could recover from the horror of witnessing the explosion and the psychological shock it caused her, armed individuals associated with Houthi militia raided her house. They subsequently caught her and transferred her to one of their secret prisons. The reason behind her detention was



alleged involvement in activities supporting the legitimate government and the Arab coalition forces assisting it. These accusations were made without any substantiating evidence, except for the fact that she had ventured near areas where the militia was known to be present, according to their claims.

Al-Dhalea, Wadi Al-Lajam

At 10:30 a.m. on Sunday, December 1, 2019, a girl, aged 10½, was injured as a result of the explosion of an antipersonnel mine left by Houthi militia in an area in Wadi Al-Lajam, west of Murais sub-district, Qa'taba District, Al-Dhalea Governorate in south Yemen.

According to the testimony of A.G.K., one of the witnesses to the incident, an antipersonnel mine laid by Houthi militants in the Al-Lajam area, between the villages of Al-Jabah and Mahqan, exploded on young Eatisam Saleh Ali Ghaleb Al-Hashidi, aged 15, while she was in the area to collect fodder for livestock. This resulted in her sustaining serious injuries distributed all over her body.

The witness stated that the victim's family and some residents of the village were able to, with difficulty, reach the site of the mine explosion where they found Eatisam lying on the ground, and she was covered in blood. She was in a state of complete inability to move or even get up from where she was, so they took her to Al-Nasr General Hospital in Al-Dhalea where the doctors treated her by stopping the bleeding and extracting as much of the fragments as they could from her wounded body.

Ali Ali Ghaleb al-Hashidi, the victim's uncle, also said that Eatisam was transferred to Doctors Without Borders Hospital in the temporary capital, Aden, on the same day. She was in critical condition as a result of her serious injuries. There, the doctors decided to amputate her right leg below the knee due to shattered bones and tearing of arteries and veins.

Al-Dhalea, Wadi Salim

At 6 a.m. on Friday, October 11, 2019, while the young man, Jamal Khaled Ahmed Muthanna Al-Husseini, aged 26, was on his way to his qat farm in Wadi Salim area of Al-Fakher sub-district in Qataba District, Al-Dhalea Governorate, an antipersonnel mine left by Houthi militia exploded, and he was injured.

The two witnesses to the incident, A.M.N.M. and A.F.A.A., told Rights Radar that the explosion resulted in shrapnel in his chest, abdomen and thighs, after which he was transferred to the field hospital in the Sinah area where he was given first aid. He received the necessary first aid before he was transferred to Al-Buraihi Hospital in the temporary capital, Aden, due to his serious injuries.



The medical report issued by Al-Burahi Hospital states that the wounded man arrived at the hospital with a bilateral chest filter tube installed outside, and a CT scan was performed on him, revealing the presence of fragments inside the abdomen and chest. Accordingly, the victim underwent surgery during which the abdomen was opened for investigation and several injuries were found inside the stomach, small intestine and colon. He also had a CT scan of his rib cage which showed moderate bruising in the right and left septum. The doctors prescribed an antibiotic to treat him without the need for surgical intervention.

Clinical and radiological examinations revealed the presence of multiple metal fragments in the chest and abdomen. Additionally, there was a comminuted fracture in the left elbow, as well as fragments and a comminuted fracture in the right leg, along with a fracture above and across the right femoral condyle. These injuries were addressed through a nozzle-filtering procedure to remove the fragments. The leg fracture was stabilized using an external fixator, while the condylar fracture and left humerus fracture were treated with a splint. A Kirschner wire was used for the left elbow arthrodesis, and skeletal extension was performed for the femoral fracture.

Al-Dhalea, Wadi Shakhb

On early morning, Fouad Abdullah Qasim Ghaleb al-Aseel, aged 39, from the village of Al-Batinah in the Shakhb area of Qa'taba District, Al-Dhalea Governorate, went out as usual to work in his farmland. This was his only source of income to support his family. At 9 a.m., just 20 meters (almost 66 feet) away from his home, an antipersonnel mine connected to another mine of the same type exploded, causing severe injuries and fractures in his left leg and knee as well as the thigh of his right leg. It also resulted in burns on a portion of his right hand and the amputation of his left hand's fingers.

The victim was transferred to Al-Nasr General Hospital in the city of Al-Dhalea, and then he was transferred to Doctors Without Borders Hospital in the temporary capital, Aden, due to the seriousness of his injuries. There, the doctors decided to amputate his left foot from the knee because those bones were shattered.

The victim's family and incident witnesses, who were interviewed by the Rights Radar team, including individuals identified as M.A.M.G. and A.M.A.G., unanimously confirmed that the two mines that exploded and injured the victim were remnants left by Houthi militants. The militants had previously controlled the area and were stationed in the valleys and hills surrounding it before their withdrawal.



Hodeidah, Alyan Village

Abdullah Abdo Ahmad Busayli, aged 12, was a member of a poor family residing in Alyan village of Al-Khawkhah District in Hodeidah Governorate. The family's livelihood depended on livestock, and they relied on their child, Abdullah, to help in taking care of their sheep by feeding them each morning. Tragically, while returning from the pasture at noon on Wednesday, November 1, 2017, Abdullah was killed by an antipersonnel landmine that exploded on him.

In two consistent testimonies of the incident, the witnesses, identified as F.S.M. and A.H.A., stated that, at 1 p.m. on Wednesday, Nov. 1, 2017, while Abdullah Busayli, a 12-year-old boy, was grazing his family's sheep in Alyan Village, located in Al-Khawkhah District to the south of Hodeidah, an explosion occurred. Abdullah was struck by an antipersonnel landmine, resulting in severe injuries that tragically caused his immediate death.

According to the two witnesses, the explosion occurred in an area that was previously under the control of Houthi militia. They reported that the militia had laid dozens of mines in the area as a preemptive measure to impede any advancement by the joint forces of the legitimate government. This practice of laying mines was seen as a form of collective punishment inflicted on the residents of villages and regions before the militia's withdrawal. Houthi militia believed that the residents had some involvement in the actions for which they were being punished.

Hodeidah, Al-Majamal Pasture

On the morning of Thursday, March 7, 2019, a 40-year-old citizen and a child under the age of six were killed, and five others, including two other children, were injured in two separate incidents. These incidents occurred as a result of the explosion of two projectiles left over from air strikes launched by Arab Coalition aircraft a day earlier. The air strikes targeted the only livestock pasture in Al-Majamala area of Beit Al-Faqih District in Hodeidah Governorate, located in west Yemen.

The statements of witnesses and victims' families indicated that the explosion of a bomb left over from Arab Coalition aircraft killed Abdullah Ibrahim Saghir Maarouf, aged 43, and Nasser Ahmed Jaber, aged six, while they were grazing livestock in Al-Majamala area, Beit Al-Faqih District. The explosion resulted in the injury of five other herders, namely: Salem Yahya Quaid, aged 35, Abdo Ismail Darwish, aged 20, Hossam Yahya Ibrahim Jatim, aged 19, Khaled Abdullah Wahib, aged 17, and Abdullah Ahmed Jaber, aged 3.



A.S.M., one of the witnesses to the incident, said: “On Wednesday night, the day before the incident, Arab Coalition aircraft dropped a number of bombs and projectiles on Al-Majamala area, which we call Al-Haija, and it is the only place for grazing livestock.

He added: “Early in the morning of the next day, Thursday, we heard the sound of an explosion next to Ahmed Jaber’s house, which is close to the livestock pasture, so we went to the place and found his son Nasser, aged six, whose body was scattered into pieces. There was also his other son, Abdullah, aged three, who was seriously injured. Then, the father told us that his two children went out to play near the house and found a small projectile that they kept having fun with until it exploded inside them, killing one of them and wounding the other.”

The witness continued: “Two hours after the first explosion, in which a child was killed and another was injured, we heard the sound of the second explosion, which came from Al-Majamala, where the herders graze their livestock. Therefore, we went to the place to find out what had happened. There, we found a 40-year-old livestock herder who had taken his last breath and others who had various injuries, so we took them to the hospital.”

Khaled Abdullah Wahib, aged 20, one of the injured in the second incident, narrated the details of what happened, saying: “I went out on Thursday morning to the village’s outskirts to graze our sheep, where I met a number of herders at 9:30. While we were moving from one place to another inside the pasture, one of the herders, called Abdullah Maarouf, saw



a strange object, which was a black iron mass similar in shape and size to a cup of water, so he headed toward it.

He added: “We followed our friend Maarouf, and when we were gathered next to him, he picked up that strange object. Tragically, a severe and terrifying explosion occurred, and fragments were scattered everywhere. Two fragments hit me in my leg and stomach. I turned right and left, and I found everyone around me had sustained various injuries, but they were still alive except for Abdullah Maarouf, whose body was torn to pieces by shrapnel.”

Hajjah, Al-Uqdah Village

Two young siblings were injured: one lost both legs as a result of a mine explosion while he was inside the farm, and the other child lost his left hand in another mine explosion while grazing sheep next to their modest house built of straw and clay in the middle of Al-Uqdah village, Bani Hassan sub-district, in north Abs District, Hajjah Governorate, in east Yemen.

This is what happened to the two sibling children, Ahmed Ali Mohammed Shu'i Sahili, aged 8, and Ilham Ali Mohammed Shu'i Sahili, aged 6. Their innocence was tragically taken away by the remnants of the ongoing war in Yemen. These innocent children were robbed of their joy and suffered the loss of body parts, all through no fault of their own. Their only crime was their determination to help their families with such daily tasks as farming and grazing.

According to what was in the statements and testimonies of witnesses and reports submitted by the field research teams of the Rights Radar organization, the suffering of Shu'i's family began immediately upon their return to their home in Al-Uqda village, Bani Hassan sub-district, Abs District, in early 2019 after two years of displacement. Houthi militia and its former ally laid networks of mines and explosive devices in their village before their withdrawal.

Witnesses stated that an antipersonnel mine laid by Houthi militia before its withdrawal from the area exploded at 5 p.m. before sunset on Thursday, April 11, 2019, killing Ahmed Ali Muhammad Shu'i, who was not even 10 years old, while he was grazing sheep in one of the green spaces on the site on the outskirts of Al-Uqda village. This resulted in the amputation of his left hand and the death of 15 sheep.

About eight months later, specifically at 1 p.m. on Thursday, December 12, 2019, another mine exploded while child Elham was on her way to her family's farm in Al-Awaa area, Bani Hassan sub-district, Abs district, carrying food for her family, who were working there.



The explosion led to the death of the donkey and the injury of the child. Both her feet were seriously injured, and so they were amputated from below the knee.

Through a recorded interview circulated by some media outlets and social media platforms, the victim's grandfather, Mohammed Shu'i Sahili, aged 64, said: "My granddaughter, Elham, went to bring lunch to her family on our farm in Al-Awaa area. She was riding the donkey when a large anti-vehicle mine exploded on her in the middle of the farm. The donkey died, and Elham's right and left legs were cut off. We took her to the nearest medical clinic in the area, and then we transferred her to Saudi Arabia to complete the treatment."⁶

Shu'i also mentioned that they "lost 25 sheep, four donkeys and one camel due to the widespread presence of mines. These deadly devices were deployed indiscriminately, endangering lives and livelihoods. They were found on their lands, farms, pastures, roads and even our homes, which remained surrounded by mines in all directions."

Hajjah, the village of Shalilah

At 4 p.m. on Thursday, April 14, 2016, a teenager died, and his brother was seriously injured as a result of the explosion of an unexploded bomb left over from the Arab Coalition aircraft while they were grazing sheep in the middle of one of the valleys located on the outskirts of Shalilah village, Bani Al-Haddad, Haradh District of Hajjah Governorate, in the east of Yemen.

According to the statements of the victims' families and the testimonies of witnesses heard by the Rights Radar team, the incident led to the death of teen Ali Shu'i Ali Dash, aged 14, and his brother, Saber Shu'i Ali Dish, aged 11, was injured when what was believed to be a projectile exploded on them. This projectile was one of the remnants of a bombing launched by Arab Coalition aircraft on green spaces where residents of Shalilah village, Bani Al-Haddad, in east Haradh, went to graze their livestock. It is about 10 kilometers (6.2 miles) away from the Yemeni border with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Saber, aged 11, the only survivor of the incident, said, "Two days ago, I was returning from school and going with one of my friends to graze livestock. On the first day, we found a group of strange objects that resembled small balls and were tied at their ends with white strings. We collected them and put them in my friend's school bag, and then we hid them among trees. We repeated the same thing the next day. We were afraid that we would take some of them to the village and one of our families would see them because we would be beaten."

⁶ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ouTFS-ma89A&t=207s>



On Wednesday evening, hours before the incident, Saber revealed his secret to his brother, Ali, who insisted on accompanying him to the same place to graze the sheep on Thursday morning. He was full of longing and eagerness to know what the strange objects his younger brother was talking about were. As soon as they arrived at the pasture, Saber headed toward the secret hiding place of the bag and took out two projectiles, giving one of them to his older brother and keeping the other one, according to Saber's testimony.

Only two hours had passed since they arrived at the pasture. While Saber was not paying attention, Ali picked up his brother's bomb that was next to him. Then, he proceeded to hit the two bombs together until they exploded on him at 4 p.m. Some of the sharp fragments penetrated his intestines, tore open his stomach and amputated his right arm from the shoulder. As the fragments of the projectiles flew, his brother, Saber, who was standing next to him, was injured in varying degrees in his arms and face. The force of the explosion pushed him meters away.

Shu'i Ali Dash, the father of the two children who were victims of the incident, as well as the father of 11 other children, reported that he heard the sound of an explosion coming from the valley where his two sons had gone to graze sheep. He immediately rushed to the location with some of the villagers. Upon arrival, they discovered Ali lying on the ground. Tragically, he had lost his life, with his entrails removed and one of his arms amputated. Saber, his other son, was beside his brother, crying uncontrollably, with blood streaming from his face and arms. He was understandably terrified.

The father continued, "We returned to the village, and before we buried the body of my child who died in the accident, we took my other injured child to the Republican Hospital in Hajjah. We arrived late on Thursday evening, and the doctors received him in the hospital emergency room, gave him some first aid, and then transferred him to the operating room."

The father added, "We were displaced from our village due to continuous bombings by aircraft, and we recently returned hoping for safety. Never did we expect that the danger we had fled from was still lurking and that there were no safe places for grazing. Each passing day, we discovered bombs and projectiles that had been dropped by aircraft earlier but failed to detonate."

According to Shu'i Dash, "the pervasive remnants of war that covered vast areas of their region instilled such terror in the residents that they collectively decided, following the incident that claimed the life of one child and injured another, to completely stop going to the valley and the neighboring agricultural lands under any circumstances. This decision was driven by their determination to prevent a recurrence of such a tragic event."



According to documented information obtained by the field research team, the fighting fronts were located a few kilometers from the border-adjacent areas. The research team observed that Houthi fighters would periodically seek refuge in Shalilah village, taking shelter among the civilian residents. This was due to the air strikes targeting the area and its surroundings, which aimed to pursue Houthi and Saleh militants. Multiple raids were conducted in an effort to catch these militants in the region.

Lahj, Wadi Henna

At 12 p.m. on Thursday, December 24, 2015, two children were killed and a third was injured as a result of a landmine explosion in the Mount of Olives area, Wadi Henna, near Al-Anad Triangle in Taban District, Lahj Governorate, in south Yemen.

H.S.R., one of the witnesses to the incident, stated that a landmine exploded on three children while they were grazing sheep in Wadi Henna, below Mount of Olives in Taban District, and claimed the lives of two of them, namely: Ahmed Yahya Saleh Al-Maghribi, aged 13, and Bashar Fares Ahmed Saleh, aged five. In addition, 12-year-old Yasmine Yahya Saleh Al-Maghribi had injuries and deformities, as well as partial vision loss.

The witness pointed out that the injured girl was transferred, with the bodies of the two dead children, to Ibn Khaldun General Hospital in Al-Houta District, Lahj Governorate.

Identical statements from witnesses and victims' families met by the organization's team indicated that the anti-vehicle mine that exploded on the three children was previously laid by Houthi militants during their control over the area, from which they later withdrew.

Abyan, Wadi Hassan

At 3:20 p.m. on Monday, January 25, 2016, a 40-year-old Yemeni farmer and two of his children were killed, and his third son was injured, as a result of a landmine explosion on the motorcycle they were traveling on while they were going to their farm near Wadi Hassan in Zinjibar, the capital of Abyan Governorate, in south Yemen.

Witnesses interviewed by Rights Radar team, including N.A.M. and H.M.A., shared a tragic incident that occurred before the withdrawal. In Wadi Hassan, located in Zinjibar District of Abyan Governorate, an anti-vehicle mine, which was laid by Houthi militia and its former ally, exploded. The mine detonated while farmer Aboud Salem Sultan Abdullah, aged 47, was riding a motorcycle with his three children. They were on way to their farm near the valley at the time of the incident. Sadly, the explosion resulted in the death of the father and his two of his children, Muta'b, aged four, and Jalal, aged seven. Additionally, his eldest son, Moataz, aged 20, sustained injuries.



A.S.A., a relative of the victims, stated that the mine exploded on the motorcycle that Aboud Salem was driving when he left the main asphalt road and entered the path leading to his farm. He pointed out that some residents of the area moved to the site of the explosion and transferred the injured young man, Moataz, with the bodies of his father and two brothers, to Zanzibar Government Hospital.

Aden, Bir Asha Farm

At 11 a.m. on Tuesday, August 4, 2015, a landmine exploded on a camel-drawn cart, in which three farmers were riding, while they were passing through one of Bir Asha's farms in Buraika District, the temporary capital of Aden, in south Yemen.

Saleh Salem Awad Nasser, aged 24, one of the victims and the only witness to the incident, said, "I was on a primitive transport cart pulled by a camel with two of my companions, Abdo Awad Nasser, aged 30, and Nasi Saleh Salem, aged 28. We were heading toward Bir Asha farm to buy wheat sticks that we could sell in the markets because they are used as fodder for livestock after grinding."

He continued, "We arrived behind the Fifth Brigade camp in Buraika District. Some members of the brigade showed us a road they claimed was safe and clear of mines, so we followed it until we reached the center of Bir Asha farm around 11 a.m. Suddenly, the left-side wheel of our vehicle struck an antipersonnel mine that had been laid by the Houthis militia during their control of the area. That's when the tragedy occurred."

Saleh Awad stated, "The mine exploded in the vehicle, immediately killing my two friends, Abdo Awad and Nasi Saleh, while I sustained moderate injuries. Consequently, I was transferred to Saber Hospital in Mansoura District after receiving first aid at the medical clinic affiliated with the Fifth Brigade camp."

Aden, Al-Aqrabi Farm

Yassin Omar Salem Ahmed, aged 35, was the father of three children and belonged to a poor family who lived in a modest house in Al-Zabad village in Ja'oula area, Dar Saad district, in the north of the temporary capital, Aden. He did not have any stable source of income that would guarantee him and his family a decent living, even at a minimum. He remained completely dependent on the intermittent daily wages he received for his work as a skilled and capable farmer. Tragically, he lost one of his feet as a result of a mine explosion while working at one of the area's farms.



Even though his work was contributing, even if only a little, to improving his level of income, Yassin Omar was unable to continue working because he lost his right leg in the accident. He felt the bitterness of turning into a person with a disability who was unable to work. He could not save his family's living situation that was collapsing and deteriorating.

Yassin said, "I was very worried when Sheikh Omar Al-Aqrabi wanted me to work on his farm in Zabad village, Ja'oula area, on the outskirts of Dar Saad district. I heard of the painful stories of many victims who were killed or wounded because of the mines and explosive devices that Houthi militia laid there."

Yassin continued, "But I received assurance from the owner of the farm that it was completely free of mines and that it had been completely cleared by the teams specialized in clearing mines in the temporary capital, Aden, so I set off at dawn on Sunday, September 20, 2015, heading toward the farm. I arrived at about eight in the morning and began work directly."

At 11 a.m., Yassin, a farmer, felt as if hot smoke was emanating from the farm's soil. He thought that it might be from the intense heat of the sun at noon. After a few minutes, he heard an explosion under the rear wheel of his tractor from the right side. His exhausted body was thrown five meters (about 16.5 feet) back as a result of the intense pressure generated by that explosion.

Yassin then realized that the explosion was caused by a landmine, which was what had been worrying him all day. He wanted to get up quickly after falling to the ground following the explosion, trying to run and get a little away from the place for fear that another mine would explode, but he was unable to stand due to his serious injury to his right leg. He did not give up and continued crawling on his stomach for about six meters (almost 20 feet) before he passed out.

Yassin stated that he did not wake up from his coma until the morning of the second day. It was then that he found himself inside the Doctors Without Borders hospital in Aden, with his right leg amputated below the knee. This had a greater impact on him than the moment of the explosion itself. It also affected his psychological state, doubling his pain and opening a deep wound inside him that has not yet healed.

Shabwa, Vicinity of Bir Al-Jabri

At about 3:40 p.m. on Sunday, July 1, 2018, Salem Abdullah bin Omar Ghaleb al-Harithi, aged 48, was killed by the explosion of an antipersonnel mine left behind by Houthi militia while he was at work on his farm located 200 meters (656 feet) away from his home in the vicinity of Bir Al-Jabri, north of Haid Lakhdar, Usaylan District, Shabwa Governorate.



K.A.H., a relative of the victim, stated: “On Sunday afternoon, Salem Abdullah Al-Harithi went to his farm in the vicinity of Bir Al-Jabri, north of Haid Lakhdar area in Usaylan District, to irrigate the trees with water. While he was walking inside the farm, an antipersonnel mine laid by Houthi militants exploded. This resulted in the amputation of his right leg and other injuries to various areas of his body.”

According to the testimony of a witness, M.A.S., the explosion instantly killed Salem Al-Harithi, leaving behind four children: a boy and three girls, with the eldest being only nine years old. His death caused a state of fear and panic among the remaining people, who abandoned their farms due to concerns about mines being present there or along the way, leaving them vulnerable to drought and desertification.

Shabwa, The Old Market

At 5 p.m., before sunset, on Tuesday, December 19, 2017, three children were injured as a result of the explosion of a landmine that they found on a farm near the city of Usaylan in Shabwa Governorate, in south Yemen.

The witness to the incident, S.A.S., reported that the teenager, Othman Saleh Othman al-Sabban, aged 17, went out at 1 p.m. on Tuesday to one of the farms near the city of Usaylan in Shabwa Governorate. He found an antipersonnel mine that was left behind by Houthi militia that previously had control of the area. Then, he returned with it to his village in the old market in the same city. While he was playing with it, the mine suddenly exploded, wounding him, his brother and a third child who was standing next to them.

A second witness to the incident, A.S.A., also stated that the three child victims were initially taken to Usaylan Hospital. However, due to the lack of necessary capabilities and resources among the staff, it became difficult to provide the required care for their critical condition. As a result, their families were compelled to transfer them to the Authority Hospital in the city of Ma'rib.

According to the medical reports obtained and maintained by the Rights Radar organization from the Authority Hospital, it is indicated that Othman, the 17-year-old victim, sustained injuries to his left leg, resulting in the amputation of his toes. His brother, Fahd, aged 14, suffered multiple injuries to his face, torso and legs. Additionally, a third teen named Saleh Salem Abdullah Talan, aged 16, sustained moderate injuries to the upper face, right eyelid and front of the mouth.

02

Part Two: Victims of Shelling and Air Attacks

In this context, Rights Radar's monitoring team documented the death of 784 civilians who were killed and wounded as a result of air and ground bombing while they were working inside farms, grazing livestock or on their way to and from farms and pastures, including 404 deaths and 380 injuries distributed among 17 Yemeni governorates.



784

Civilians killed and Injured as a result
of aerial and ground bombardment

380

Injured

404

Killed

During the reporting period, the documented figures and statistics indicate that the missile and artillery shelling carried out by the Houthi militia caused the death of 113 civilians while they were working inside farms or grazing livestock when they were on their way to and from farms and pastures. They included 16 children, 12 women and 24 elderly individuals. In addition, there were 126 injuries, including 31 children, 11 women and 13 elderly individuals.

The air strikes by the Arab coalition aircraft also resulted in the death of 222 civilians while they were working inside farms or grazing livestock when they were on their way to and from farms and pastures, including 70 children, 30 women and 24 elderly people. There were also 201 injured people, including 66 children, 23 women and 32 elderly people.

In addition, as a result of raids by American drones, a number of 14 Yemeni farmers and livestock herders were killed, including five elderly people. There were also four civilians who were injured, including one child and one elderly person.





Examples of Incidents:



Taiz, Shaht Village

At 5:30 p.m., before sunset on Thursday, January 11, 2018, a shell fell on Shaht village in Sabr Al-Mawadim District, southwest of Taiz Governorate, killing two women and two children and wounding one child while they were grazing livestock in the same place.

A.A.A., one of the witnesses to the incident, said: “We heard the sound of the shell the moment it fell. Then it exploded after hitting a rock in the middle of the mountain, distributing its fragments in all directions. There were women and children who were grazing livestock and resting their backs on a nearby rock, taking a rest before returning to their homes.”

He continued: “Then I climbed, with some young men, the top of the mountain where the shell fell. When we arrived, we saw the bodies of two women, namely: Waliya Thabet Bakir Ahmed Hassan, aged 35, and Hussn Mohammed Ahmed Abdo Hassan, aged 35. Their bodies were without heads, and they were scattered into pieces. There were three children lying next to them on the ground and two of them were dead. They were Jalal Abdullah Abdul Khaleq, aged 11, and Tahani Abdullah Abdul Khaleq, aged 6. We found child Shehab Abdul Karim Hazza, aged five, and he was injured, and his wounds were bleeding, so we treated him.”

F.A.G., a second witness to the incident, said: “The first shell fell after 10 minutes, and after that, we saw the spark of the second shell as it was launched from the Houthi militia’s positions in Al-Rubaie area. It fell only 25 meters [82 feet] away from where we were, and it did not result in any civilian casualties.”

According to what was stated in the testimony of the neighborhood residents who were interviewed by the Rights Radar team, the village in which the missile fell was inhabited by civilians, most of whom were farmers and herders. The village was under the control of the national army, and there were no military targets or barracks in it. It was, at least, a kilometer (about 2/3 of a mile) away from the contact lines. An inspection of the remains of fragments from the site of the incident revealed that the shell that fell was a Howitzer artillery shell.

Taiz, Al-Shaftin Village, Himyar

At 5:30 p.m. on Sunday, July 30, 2017, an artillery shell fell on Al-Shaftin village, Himyar sub-district, Maqbanah District, Taiz Governorate. It caused the injury of a 30-year-old woman while she was grazing livestock next to her house, a five-year-old girl who was next to her, as well as the deaths of a number of livestock.



According to the statements of the victims' families and witness testimonies, a mortar artillery shell was fired by Houthi militia from its positions in Bir Naama, Al-Akhloud area, Maqbanah District, and fell on Al-Shaftin village, Himyar sub-district in the same district. It resulted in the injury of Yusra Tawfiq Sufyan, aged five, and Fatoum Abdo Hassan Ghaleb, aged 35, who died four days after the incident as a result of her injuries, in addition to the deaths of 15 sheep.

Mohammed Abdo Hassan Ghaleb, one of the victims' brothers, told Rights Radar the details of the incident, saying: "My sister, Fatoum, was grazing sheep next to her house in Al-Shaftin village, and suddenly a mortar shell fell next to her. This led to the injury of my sister by shrapnel, some of which penetrated her abdomen, and the intestines came out while the remaining shrapnel was distributed on the lower and upper limbs. Child Yusra was near her, and she was also injured by shrapnel in her left leg."

He added: "After the people and neighbors had heard the sound of the shell explosion, they rushed to the place and treated the two wounded to the health unit in the village. The blood samples of the two victims were examined, and they were provided with eight blood bags donated by volunteers from the village. Due to the seriousness of my sister's injury, we transferred her immediately Taiz."

Fatoum was transferred by car through rough side roads that passed through several areas, starting from the villages of Himyar, Al-Afeera, Al-Qahifah, Al-Ashhabiya and Naqil Dalma in Maqbanah District, passing through the areas of Al-Kadha, Al-Sa'ila, Al-Nashma, Al-Birin and Najd Qassim in Al-Misrakh and Al-Ma'afer Districts. Finally, after six hours, the car reached Taiz.

Her brother added: "After arriving in Taiz, we went to Al-Thawra Governmental Hospital and found it closed. Then, we moved to Al-Rawdah Hospital, where the case was received. After calling the specialist doctor, my sister, Fatoum, was moved to the operating room where she underwent four surgical interventions. After that, she was transferred to the intensive care room in the same hospital. Sadly, she died four days later as a result of her serious injuries."

Mohamed Ghaleb Mohamed, Fatoum's husband, was also interviewed by the Rights Radar team. He spoke about his wife's loss of her foot and left arm, as doctors made the decision to amputate her foot below the knee and her arm from the forearm before she passed away in the intensive care room. This left behind a widowed husband and four children. He considered the loss of his wife to be the greatest tragedy he had ever experienced in his life, as her absence could never be compensated for.



Taiz, Nubat Amer Village

At 10:30 a.m. on Monday, July 3, 2017, an Arab Coalition aircraft targeted the home of Abdo Ali Suleiman Halabi. The home was located in his farm in Nubat Amer village, Mokha District, southwest of Taiz Governorate. Tragically, this air strike resulted in the loss of most of a family. Only the father and two children survived, as they happened to be outside the house at the time. The air strike completely destroyed the house along with the farm on which it stood.



According to the testimonies and statements provided in the documentation file, it was reported that, at 10:30 a.m., the family of Abdo Halabi was having breakfast in their house, which was situated within their farm. At that time, the head of the family was outside the house with two of his grandchildren, sitting near the palm trees. Unexpectedly, an Arab Coalition fighter carried out a devastating air strike, directly targeting their home. The house was constructed using bricks and had a roof made of wood and grass. The air strike came as a sudden and shocking surprise to the family.

According to S.D.A., a resident of the area and witness to the incident, the air strike resulted in the tragic deaths of eight individuals who were in Suleiman Halabi's house. Among the victims were five children: Salem Abdo Ali Suleiman Halabi, aged five; Maryam Abdo Ali Suleiman Halabi, aged three; Souad Abdo Ali Suleiman Halabi, aged 11; Amani Mohammed Qayed Ali Halabi, aged 12; and Ali Abdo Ali Suleiman Halabi, aged 13. Additionally, three women lost their lives: Maryam Saeed Amer, aged 60; Hayat Abdo Ali Raidy, aged 45; and Saeeda Abdo Ali Suleiman Halabi, aged 30. It was also mentioned that Abdo Halabi's second wife, who was in her seventh month of pregnancy, tragically died as a result of the bombing.

He further explained, "After hearing a powerful explosion that shook the village of Nubat, we also heard the presence of coalition aircraft flying overhead, which instilled terror and fear among the people. Due to the fear of further attacks, there was initial hesitation in approaching the bombing site. However, we eventually gathered the courage to go there. Upon reaching the location, a horrifying sight awaited us. The individuals who were inside Abdo Halabi's house just moments ago had been mercilessly targeted, leaving behind charred remains scattered across the farm. It is important to note that the area is purely civilian, with all its residents being civilians. There are no military installations, movements or weapons depots associated with any of the conflicting parties in that area."



According to a second witness, M.H.S.R., the tragic incident involving the targeted home of Abdo Ali Suleiman Halabi resulted in the deaths of several individuals. The victims included four of Halabi's children, consisting of two males and two females. Additionally, Halabi's eldest daughter, Saeeda, who was married to her cousin, and her daughter Amani were also among the casualties. Furthermore, the first and second wives of the house owner lost their lives in the attack. It is heartbreaking to note that one of the wives was pregnant, and the unborn child also perished in the incident. The loss of life in this event is truly devastating.

Hajjah, Al-Jar Farms



At 10 a.m. on Friday, January 27, 2017, Yahya Balghaith Abkar Khul'a who worked as a beekeeper, aged 30, was killed as a result of air strikes carried out by the warplanes of the Arab Coalition forces led by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, targeting the Al-Jar farms in Midi District of Hajjah Governorate, in east Yemen.

According to what was stated in the statements of the witnesses, A.A.A. and Q.A., and what was included in the report submitted by Mohammed Balghaith Ali, the victim's neighbor, the Arab Coalition fighters launched several air strikes at the abovementioned time, targeting Al-Jar farms in Midi District of Hajjah Governorate. Yahya Balghaith was on his farm, which included approximately 50 beehives.

The witness, A.A.A., said that these raids claimed the life of beekeeper Yahya Balghaith and caused the complete destruction of his farm and the beehives inside it, and the armed groups affiliated with Houthi militia were present near the farm at the time of the bombing and were the



ones who recovered the victim's body. It was turned into torn pieces and was handed over to his family in Al-Tineh village in Medi District.

Rights Radar has obtained confirmed and documented information revealing that Houthi militia has been utilizing Al-Jar farms, situated in the Midi District of Hajjah Governorate, west of Abs District, for military purposes since the early stages of the ongoing war. These purposes included establishing training camps, storing weapons and setting up missile launching pads. The militia took advantage of the dense tree cover in the area, which provided a level of concealment. Furthermore, the location of Al-Jar farms, being far away from densely populated areas, offers strategic advantages for Houthi militia's military operations.

Saada, Al-Sawda Farms

At 9 a.m. on Friday, October 6, 2017, a father was killed with his daughter, and two others from the same family were injured as a result of an air strike by Arab Coalition aircraft that targeted a house and a farm in Al-Souda village, Baqim District, Saada Governorate, in north Yemen. Based on the statements provided by the victims' families and witness testimonies heard by Rights Radar, the incident occurred when one of the Arab Coalition fighters targeted Al Misfer farm located in Al-Souda village, Baqim District, which is situated far north of Saada. The air strike tragically resulted in the death of Jaber Mohammed Misfer Khamis, aged 30, along with his three-year-old daughter, Haila. Additionally, Jaber's brother, Misfer Muhammad Misfer, aged 32, and his son, Jaber, aged 16, sustained severe injuries while they were working on their farm in the same area. The consequences of this attack have had devastating effects on the affected individuals and their family.

Jaber Mohammed Misfer Khamis, who had been displaced due to the ongoing war, returned to Al-Souda village in Baqim District to inspect his house and farm. He was accompanied by his young child, Haila. Tragically, as soon as Jaber stepped out of the car, they were unexpectedly targeted by an air strike that struck both the house and the farm. Jaber and his daughter lost their lives in the attack, while his brother, Misfer Mohammed, and his son, Jaber, sustained injuries while they were working on the farm. The sudden and devastating nature of the air strike resulted in the loss of lives, as well as injuries to the surviving family members.



Al-Jawf, Al-Harmal Farms

During the early hours of dawn on Monday, October 26, 2015, four civilians were killed, including two women and a child, and four others were injured as a result of three raids launched by Arab Coalition aircraft on the homes and farms of Al-Harmal in Al-Jabla area, Khub Washaaf District, Al-Jawf Governorate, in north Yemen.

The head of the family, Ali Hadi Harmal, aged 77, said: “Our homes were subjected, before dawn on Monday, to an air strike launched by the coalition aircraft after suspecting the presence of armed men belonging to Houthi militia. We miraculously survived it. Then, we all left the house for fear of the second strike, and while we were on our way to one of the nearby farms to take shelter in, a second air strike targeted us, killing four people and wounding four others.”

According to Ali Hadi, as a result of the second air strike, the dead were his eldest son’s wife, aged 30, and her young child, Abdullah Talib Ali Hadi Harmal, aged three, in addition to his brother’s wife, who was in her fifties, and a fourth person called Mohammed Hadi Amer Al-Mutabbi, aged 34.

He also provided information about the injured, including his eldest son, Talib bin Ali Hadi, aged 35, who was transferred to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for further medical treatment, which was covered by a benefactor. Unfortunately, Talib had to undergo the amputation of his right leg above the knee due to the injuries he sustained in the bombing. Furthermore, his grandson, Mohammed Talib Ali Hadi, aged two, also suffered severe injuries in the attack, resulting in the amputation of his left leg. There were also two other relatives of the family who were wounded, but he did not provide their names.

A.A.M., aged 50, one of the witnesses to the incident, also denied all allegations of the presence of armed men in the vicinity of the homes and farms of Al-Harmal at the moment that they were bombed by coalition aircraft. He stressed that Al-Jableh area is located 20 kilometers (about 12.5 miles) from the nearest camp of Houthi militia, located in Sarhan area within the same district.



Al-Dhalea, Wadi Yais Farms

In just a month and a half, the Maris area in Qa'taba District witnessed three incidents of targeting citizens' farms with artillery shelling from some Houthis militia's positioning sites in the mountains and hills overlooking Wadi Yais. In addition, at least three farmers were injured while working within their agricultural fields, with an average of one injury for every shelling.

The first incident, which occurred at 5 p.m. on Wednesday, December 2, 2015, when a 120-caliber mortar shell fell on Youssuf Ahmed Yahya Al-Waqza's farm in Wadi Atta in the Murais area, Qa'taba District, in south Al-Dhalea Governorate. This resulted in the farm owner getting injured by shrapnel in the phalanges and toes of his right foot while he was near his farm.

Only about a week later, specifically at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, December 9, 2015, Walid Muthanna Ali Musaed, aged 24, was injured by shrapnel in various parts of his body because of an artillery shelling. He was targeted while he was working inside his qat farm in Khartoum Division Yais area, Qa'taba District, in south Al-Dhalea Governorate. He was subsequently transferred to Al Amir Hospital to receive treatment.

The medical reports, a copy of which was obtained by Rights Radar, indicate that Walid Muthana was injured by four pieces of shrapnel that penetrated above and below the left thigh, with lacerations in the area separating the thigh and knee, in addition to a fifth shrapnel piece in the left leg. According to the witness, Naji Mohammed Ahmed, the victim is considered the breadwinner for a poor family of seven members, including himself, mother, two wives and three children (two daughters and a son). The family was greatly affected by the artillery shelling and the severe damage done to the farm and its crops.

About two weeks later, specifically before noon on Wednesday, January 27, 2016, while Ahmed Saleh Abdullah Qasim, aged 26, was working on his farm in Wadi Yais, Maris area, Qa'taba District, Al-Dhalea Governorate, a 120-caliber mortar artillery shell fell next to him and its shrapnel hit him in the legs, thighs, right hand and back.

According to the testimony of A.S.A., the first witness to the incident, the injured person was transferred to Al-Nasr General Hospital in Al-Dhalea where some surgical interventions were performed on him to remove as much as possible of the shrapnel lodged in his back, thighs and right hand as possible and bandaged his open and deep wounds. He continued to visit the clinic in the same hospital to follow up on his condition.



The second witness, Y.H.M., confirmed that the source of the two shells was the Houthi militia's concentration sites in Nasiya and Al-Tuhami mountains. He pointed out that the shell caused severe material damage to the farm, which represented the only source of income for the victim and their elderly parents.

Ibb, Al-Adani Village

Before noon on Tuesday, September 15, 2015, a Katyusha missile fell on a mountainous area on the outskirts of Al-Adani village in Dhu Al-Safal District, Ibb Governorate, killing two women and wounding a third person. The victims belonged to the same family. They were grazing livestock at the site where the missile fell.

Based on the statements of witnesses and the testimonies of the victims' families, it was confirmed that Houthi militia deliberately targeted a grazing area on the outskirts of the village of Al-Adani, Dhu Al-Safal District. They used a Katyusha missile, commonly known as Grad-1, which resulted in the tragic deaths of Doaa Ahmed Mohammed Musra Al-Hamdani, aged 35, and her niece, Khadija Amin Ahmed Mohammed Musra Al-Hamdani, aged 30. Additionally, their relative, Awsan Ali Mohammed Musra Al-Hamdani, aged 25, sustained injuries as a result of the attack.

Identical statements from witnesses to the incident, including M.S.A. and F.A.M., indicated that the source of the missile launch was from the direction of the positions of Houthi fighters in Jabal Aman overlooking Al-Hawban area, in east Taiz.

A.H.M.N., a relative of the victims, expressed deep surprise at the Houthi militia's decision to target Al-Adani village, which is under their control. He emphasized that there was no apparent reason for them to bomb their own territory. This incident raised serious concerns about the ethical conduct of the war. It also raised doubts about the accuracy of target selection and whether the militia adheres to criteria for distinguishing between hostile and peaceful areas, as well as distinguishing between civilian and military targets.

Lahj, Jabal Al-Mansoura

At 7 a.m. on Monday, August 7, 2017, Houthi militia targeted Jabal Al-Mansoura, located on the border areas between Al-Mudaraba district in Lahj Governorate and Al-Wazi'iyah district in Taiz Governorate, with an artillery shell, resulting in the injury of a 40-year-old citizen who was grazing his sheep where the projectile landed.

A.S.H., one of the witnesses to the incident, stated that Adel Mohammed Ahmad Al-Washli, aged 45, went out at dawn on Monday, as usual, from his home in Al-Mansoura area in Al-Mudaraba District, Lahj Governorate, to graze his sheep on the mountain overlooking



the area. As soon as he had arrived at the pasture, an artillery shell fell and some of its fragments flew toward him, causing him several wounds and burns. As a result, he was transferred to Doctors Without Borders Hospital in the temporary capital, Aden.

According to identical statements by witnesses and the victim's family, the artillery shell that fell on Jabal Al-Mansoura and wounded sheep herder Adel Al-Washli was a 120-caliber mortar fired from Houthi militia's location on the outskirts of Al-Wazi'iyah District, Taiz Governorate, adjacent to Al-Mudaraba District of Lahj Governorate.

Lahj, Kahboub Pastures

At dawn on Tuesday, May 23, 2017, Mashhour Mohammed Abdo Ali, aged 27, left his house in Al-Nabiya area in Al-Madaraba District, Lahj Governorate, in south Yemen, heading toward Kahboub Mount, the highest peak in the region, reaching 800 meters (2,625 feet) above sea level.

At 10 a.m. on the same day, a Grad-1 missile, or what is known as Katyusha, fell only five meters (about 16 feet) from the location of Mashhour in the middle of Kahboub Mount, where he was grazing his sheep. This led to his injury with several shrapnel in the abdomen and left hand, in addition to the deaths of 10 of his sheep.

According to the testimony of H.E.M., the missile that fell on the victim's location in Kahboub Mount was launched from Houthi Militia's location in the hills of Sanfa Mount, north of the targeted mountain in Al-Mudaraba District, Lahj Governorate.

Hodeidah, Al-Jarouba Village

At 9:30 a.m. on Saturday, March 24, 2018, five farmers, including three children, were killed as a result of an air strike launched by Arab Coalition aircraft on one of the mango farms in Al-Jarouba village, Al-Husseiniyah sub-district, Bayt Al-Faqih District, Hodeidah Governorate, in the southwest of Yemen.

According to what was stated in the statements of witnesses to the incident and the families of the victims, a coalition warplane targeted the farm of Ismail Mohammed Sharif while five of his sons and relatives were working on it. As a result, they were all killed in the raid that turned their bodies into pieces. The victims are Jawdat Ismail Ahmed Sharif, aged 40, Mohammed Mahfouz Ismail Ahmed Sharif, aged 20, Mohammed Mufaddal Ahmed Sharif, aged 16, Abdullah Mahfouz Ismail Ahmed Sharif, aged 15, and Omar Mohammed Ismail Ahmed Sharif, aged 17.



M.M.A., one of the witnesses to the incident, said, “The residents of Al-Jarouba village, in particular, and Beit Al-Faqih District, in general, woke up on Saturday morning to the sound of intense flight of Arab Coalition aircraft over the area. This coincided with the onset of summer when the mango fruit harvest season began. During this period, most farmers used to go to their farms to irrigate the trees and harvest the fruits. This was considered the only source of income to support the majority of families there.”

The witness further stated, “At half past nine in the morning on the same day, we were surprised by a powerful explosion that shook the entire village of Al-Jarouba. Curious about the source of the explosion, I joined some fellow residents inquiring about its location. To our astonishment, we noticed columns of smoke rising from the middle of the mango farm owned by Ismail Al-Sharif. When we rushed toward the site, we were met with a devastating scene. The bodies of five members of the Al-Sharif family, including three children, had been torn apart and scattered across the farm. This was the result of an air strike that targeted them while they were engaged in watering the trees.”

According to the testimony of M.A.S., a relative of the victims, the people from the surrounding area who rushed to the farm after the bombing were unable to recognize the dead due to the severe charring and fragmentation of their bodies. It took great effort and an entire day to collect the scattered remains.

He further described how the bombing resulted in the complete destruction of the farm and the devastation of dozens of mango trees. These trees held significant importance for the family as they relied on them to repay some of their debts and meet their basic needs. It was emphasized that the farm was situated within a populated area, and there were no military camps or weapons storage facilities to be targeted by the air strike.

Hodeidah, Al-Matinah Area

At 11 a.m. on Friday, June 5, 2020, three civilians from one family were injured because of an artillery shelling that targeted a farm in which they were working. It was located next to their house in Al-Matinah area, Al-Tuhayta District, Hodeidah Governorate, in the southwest of Yemen.

According to what was stated in the statements of witnesses and families of the victims, a mortar shell fired by Houthi militants on the farm owned by Suleiman Ahmed Abdullah, aged 39. The farm was near his home in Al-Matinah area of Al-Tuhayta District. He was with his wife, aged 34, and their son, Ahmed, aged 14, who were out on the farm to collect henna leaves. They were injured and transferred to Al-Khawkha Field Hospital, and then they were transferred to Doctors Without Borders Hospital in Mokha.



M.S.A., one of the witnesses to the incident and those who treated the victims, stated that the head of the family, Suleiman Ahmed, was injured by shrapnel in the abdomen and pelvis while his wife was injured in the chest and left shoulder. Their son, Ahmed, was injured in the right foot and right arm. He pointed out that the parents were in critical condition, and they were transferred to Doctors Without Borders Hospital in Mokha. Their son remained at Al-Khawkha Field Hospital.

The witness stated that the victims belonged to a poor family and depended on selling henna after drying and grinding it as the only source of income that provided them with some money that did not meet even the minimum necessary needs of the family.

Al-Jawf, Al-Haija Al-Matoun Area

At 5 p.m. on Tuesday, November 21, 2017, Naseem Ahmed Saleh Al-Najoudi, aged 22, was injured by bullets from a 23-caliber anti-aircraft machine gun while she was grazing sheep next to her house in Al-Haija area, Al-Matoun District, Al-Jawf Governorate.

F.A.R. stated that Houthi gunmen fired their machine guns at Naseem while she was grazing sheep next to her house. They wounded her in the head, even though the location where she was grazing in Al-Haija area was next to her house and did not have any military sites. She has been received treatment for the injury.

Imran, Al-Abla Area

At exactly 2 a.m., before dawn, on Friday, May 26, 2018, Arab Coalition aircraft targeted the tent of citizen Abdullah Saleh Dhari Al-Laki, a livestock herder and nomadic Bedouin, with two air strikes in the Al-Abla area, Harf Sufyan District, Amran Governorate.

According to witnesses to the incident, the two air strikes resulted in the deaths of a child and a young girl. They were Sarea Abdullah Saleh Al-Laki, aged 20, and Sabr Saber Ali Qursan, aged one. Another teenager, Sara Abdullah Saleh Al-Laki, aged 14, was injured, in addition to the deaths of all livestock, which represented the only source of income for the victim's family.



Sana'a, Ayal Mohammed Area

At 3 p.m. on Thursday, May 10, 2018, the warplanes of the Arab Coalition forces launched two air strikes targeting the farm of citizen Saeed Yahya Qar'ah located in Ayal Mohammed area in Nihm District, Sana'a Governorate.

The two air strikes resulted in the deaths of two daughters of the farm owner, Sabah Saeed Yahya Qar'ah, aged 17, and her sister, Jamila Saeed Yahya Qar'ah, aged 20. Additionally, six other civilians from the same family and some of their relatives were injured, including two women and five children. The entire farm, itself, was also destroyed and damaged.

The Rights Radar team obtained the names of those wounded in the incident. They were Afia Yahya Qar'ah, aged 45, Donia Ahmed Yahya Qar'ah, aged 15, Abdul Majeed Saeed Yahya Qar'ah, aged 13, Mohammed Fahd Saeed Yahya Qar'ah, aged 7, Abdullah Fahd Saeed Yahya Qar'ah, aged 5, and Nafa'h Mohsen Mohammed Ghalib, aged 50.

Shabwa, Usailan

On Wednesday, September 28, 2016, a woman was killed, and five other civilians from another family were injured as a result of a mortar shell fired by Houthi militia falling on one of the citizens' farms in Usailan District of Shabwa Governorate.

According to what was stated in the statements of the victim's family and testimonies of witnesses to the incident, Houthi militants fired a 120-caliber mortar artillery shell from their position in Al-Khaydir Hill overlooking the city of Usailan, where it fell in the middle of the farm of citizen Abdulkarim Salem Awad al-Masry, in northwest Usailan.

M.H.R., one of the witnesses to the incident, stated that al-Masry was with his family when the shell fell. They were collecting fodder from the farm. According to witnesses, the shell killed al-Masry's eldest daughter. Al-Masry and four of his sons were injured, and they were taken to Usailan Hospital.

03

Part Three:

Victims of Sniping and Shooting

In this context, Rights Radar's monitoring team documented the death of 257 individuals, including 24 children, 13 women, and 28 elderly individuals. Additionally, there were 198 people who were injured by bullets and sniper weapons, including 25 children, 11 women, and 22 elderly individuals. The Houthi militia is responsible for 244 deaths and 176 injuries, all of whom were Yemeni livestock herders and farmers spread across 17 Yemeni governorates.



257
Killing Cases



28
elderly



13
Woman




24
Child

The Yemeni legitimate government is responsible for the injury of six civilians, while Al-Qaeda is responsible for the death of 11 civilians and the injury of eight others. The armed formations outside the legitimate government caused the death of two men and the injury of eight individuals, including one child and one woman. Al-Qaeda caused the death of 11 civilian men and the injury of eight civilian men.

According to the documented information, all the victims affected by the Houthi bullets and sniper weapons, as mentioned in this report, were engaged in farming activities, grazing livestock or going to and from their farms and pastures.





Examples of Incidents:



Examples of Incidents: Taiz, Al-Damina



At 10 a.m. on Tuesday, January 10, 2017, Zaha Farhan Ahmed Amer, aged 80, was killed by a sniper's bullet while she was grazing sheep next to her house in Al-Damina area, near Al-Thalatheen Street, Bir Basha District, west of the city of Taiz, in southwest Yemen.

One of the witnesses to the incident, identified as A.A.A., was interviewed by the Rights Radar team. He stated that 80-year-old Zaha Farhan went out as usual at dawn on Tuesday to graze sheep near her house in Al-Damina area. At 10 a.m., she was struck by an automatic sniper bullet. Another witness, identified as F.D.A., mentioned that some residents of the area attempted to assist Zaha

by taking her to Al-Thawra government hospital. However, she breathed her last breath on the way as a result of her injury and arrived at the hospital deceased at exactly 11:45 a.m., before Tuesday afternoon. Her body was then transferred to the morgue of Al-Rawda Hospital, in north Taiz.

According to the forensic report received by Rights Radar, a gunshot entered the back of the victim's head and exited from the middle, causing a long and deep fracture in the skull.

Witnesses and the victim's family unanimously agreed that the source of the shooting came from the top of Al-Qari' Hill, overlooking the western 50th Street, where some Houthi militia snipers were positioned. The hill is approximately 700 meters (about 2,300 feet) away from Al-Damina area, in southwest Taiz.

Taiz, Al-Haql Village

In Al-Haql village, Bilad Al-Wafi sub-district, Jabal Habashi District, Taiz Governorate, the residents used to go out early every day to their farmlands to harvest their ripe crops. However, the situation changed drastically when the farmers (men, women, children and elderly individuals) in this area became direct targets of bombings, sniping and landmines.

At dawn on Thursday, June 8, 2017, Ali Ahmed Muhammad Ali, aged 54, and his wife, Zain Ahmed Hazza Muhammad, aged 50, were intentionally targeted by a sniper while they were on their way to one of their farms in Runa Al-Ajdal area, Al-Haql village. The wife was



injured, but the husband miraculously survived. This is just one scene among a series of bloody incidents that is repeated daily in Yemen, particularly in Taiz Governorate.

A relative of the victims, identified as R.A.A.H., stated, “My aunt, Zain, and her husband left their home in Al-Haql village, Bilad Al-Wafi sub-district, heading toward their farm in Runa Al-Ajdal area at dawn on Thursday morning. At 6:30 a.m., while she was assisting her husband in the farmland, a Houthi sniper targeted her. The sniper was stationed in Al-Anin area. The bullet struck her right shoulder and lodged in her breast.”

R.A.A.H. further added, “My aunt was carried back from the farm and then taken to a hospital in Taiz, where she underwent surgery to remove the bullet from her breast. She continued to receive treatment for about a month until she recovered. Since that day, many residents of the village have refrained from going to their farms because it has become too risky.”

Taiz, Wadi Salah

At 7 a.m. on Saturday, May 27, 2017, Amira Ismail Nasher, aged 35, was hit by a sniper’s bullet while she was on her way to get some fodder for her livestock from the family farm located in Wadi Salah neighborhood, in east Taiz, in southwest Yemen.

According to the statements of the victim’s family and some witnesses, Amira Ismail went out on Saturday morning from her home in Al-Sharaf area, in east Taiz, to bring some grass to feed her livestock. As soon as she had arrived at their farm located in Wadi Salah at 7 a.m. that day, a sniper targeted her with a bullet that penetrated the left side of her back and exited through the abdomen.

In an interview with the Rights Radar team, the victim’s older brother, Walid, said, “I was with my mother and some of my brothers in a place near our farm where my sister, Amira, had gone, and suddenly we heard her screaming at the top of her voice after she was hit by the sniper’s bullet. I quickly went to the farm and found her lying on the ground, covered in blood. By checking her breathing, I made sure that she was still alive.”

Walid added, “With great caution and much difficulty, I pulled my sister from the place exposed to the sniper, and then I immediately transferred her to Al-Safwa Hospital, where they took her directly into the operating room and underwent surgery to extract the bullet and heal the wounds and lacerations that it left behind. After that, she was transferred to intensive care. She remained there for nearly a month until she recovered.”

Identical statements from the victim’s family and witnesses indicated that a Houthi sniper stationed inside Mohammed Ali Othman School overlooking Wadi Salah and adjacent to the protocol camp, east of the city of Taiz, was the one who targeted the victim, Amira Nasher.



Taiz, Wadi Shahr

Only a week later, specifically at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, July 5, 2017, Qubul Ahmad Al-Haj Ali, aged 50, was hit by a sniper's bullet while she was grazing sheep in the middle of Wadi Shahr, at the foot of Al-Salehin Hill, in Al-Shaqab village, Sabr Al-Mawadim District, in south Taiz, in southwest Yemen.

The victim's husband, Abdo Ahmed Mohammed Muqbil, aged 60, told the Rights Radar team the details of what happened. He said, "My wife, Qubul al-Hajj, was grazing livestock in Wadi Shahr, at the foot of Al-Salehin Hill in the Al Shaqab area. While she was returning home with her sheep, a sniper targeted her with approximately 10 bullets, four of which hit her directly. The first bullet struck her right thigh, the second her left thigh, the third her left leg and the fourth her left forearm."

According to A.M.A., one of the witnesses to the incident, Qubul was unable to continue walking after her left hand and lower limbs were injured. She fell to the ground and broke her right hand, which was uninjured by the sniper's bullets. Then she continued screaming in pain until some of the women of the village heard her. Women close to the place went to her, bandaged her bleeding wounds, and transferred her to Al-Arous Field Hospital to receive some first aid, from which she was taken to Al-Safwa Hospital in the center of the city.

Identical statements from the victim's family and witnesses to the incident indicated that the source of the shooting came from the outskirts of Al-Salehin Hill in Sabr Al-Mawadim District, in south Taiz, where a sniper from Houthi militia and the forces loyal to the former president were stationed.

Taiz, Al-Salam Neighborhood

Only two days had passed until a 40-year-old woman fell because of snipers' bullets while she was going out to graze her sheep near her house located in Al-Salam neighborhood in Old Airport area, Al-Muzaffar District, Taiz Governorate, in southwest Yemen.

According to what was stated by the witnesses to the incident and the victim's family who were interviewed by the Rights Radar team, the citizen, Hafiza Abdo Mohammed Ghaleb, aged 40, was killed by a sniper's bullet at the moment she went out at 5 p.m., before sunset, on Friday, July 7, 2017. She was grazing her sheep next to her house in Al-Salam neighborhood in Old Airport area, in west Taiz.



According to the two witnesses, K.M.A., aged 54, and Q.H.A., aged 53, the Houthi sniper stationed in Al-Madarraj Hill overlooking Wadi Ghurab, in northwest Taiz, targeted the victim, Hafiza Abdo, with a bullet that blew her head off.

This was confirmed by the victim's uncle, Ahmed Mohammed Saif, who talked about some families trying to take her to his son Ibrahim's wife in Al-Buraihi Hospital, which was closest to the place of the incident, immediately after she was shot, but she died before arriving at the hospital, leaving behind 11 children, the eldest of whom was Ishaq, and the youngest was Bara'h, who was not yet two years old. Then, her body was transferred to Al-Rawda Hospital.

Taiz, Al-Ma'mouk Al-Salou Village

At 8 a.m. on Saturday, August 12, 2017, citizen Souad Abdel-Jabbar Qaid Abdel-Rahman, aged 40, was hit by a sniper's bullet while she was going with her husband and one of her sons to bring fodder for her livestock from one of their farms in Al-Ma'mouk village, Al-Sharaf subdistrict, in Al-Salou district, in south Taiz Governorate.

During a documented interview conducted by the Rights Radar team, Arif Abdulaziz Naji Muqbil, the victim's husband, stated that he went out with his wife, Souad Abdel-Jabbar, and their son, Osama, at dawn on Saturday from their home in Al-Ma'mouk village, Al-Sharaf subdistrict, Al-Salou district, heading to an agricultural farm to bring some grass and fodder for their livestock.

He continued, saying, "At eight o'clock on Saturday morning, before we arrived at the farm, a Houthi sniper stationed in Al-Houd village targeted my wife with a bullet that hit her right thigh and settled below the pelvis. She continued screaming at the top of her voice while we were hiding next to her. We were unable to do anything to save her."

The husband added, "We waited until the people gathered and some of the women of the village came, so we then transferred her to the market of Al-Sayyar village, from where she was transferred in a car to Al-Rawda National Hospital, north of Taiz, where she underwent surgery to extract the bullets. She had stayed in the intensive care until she died at 3:30 p.m., Wednesday, August 16, 2017.



Al-Bayda, Al-Atif Area

At 9 a.m. on Saturday, August 8, 2020, an elderly woman was killed, and her husband was injured by bullets from gunmen affiliated with Houthi militia while they were going out to graze sheep in Al-Atif area, Al-Qurayshiya District, Al-Bayda Governorate, in the center of Yemen.

According to identical testimonies and statements made by some relatives of the victims and witnesses to the incident, Houthi militia sent approximately 50 armed men, fully equipped, to surround the villages of Qayfa Dhi Kaleb subdistrict, Al-Qurayshiyah District, Al-Bayda Governorate, to close all roads and outlets leading to and from those besieged villages.

The witness, M.M.A., stated that Ahmed Zaid Alawi al-Hatbi al-Jawfi, aged 75, had gone to the Houthis and informed them that he and his wife, aged 70, lived in an area close to the locations where the Houthis were concentrated and deployed. He mentioned that they owned camels and sheep. The witness pointed out that the Houthi leaders and members provided security to the elderly couple, Ahmed Al-Hatbi and his wife, assuring them that their mission solely involved pursuing individuals they referred to as ISIS. As a result, the couple returned to their home and spent the night there safe and sound.

So, at dawn on Saturday, August 8, 2020, Ahmed Al-Hatbi's wife woke up early and went ahead of him to Al-Atif area of Al-Jawf in Al-Qurayshiyah district, which was near the deployment and concentration areas of the Houthi campaign, where the livestock herds grazed. Ahmed Al-Hatbi followed her shortly after, unaware that the campaign members had broken their promise to not attack them.

The second witness to the incident, M.S.A., said, "Approximately two hours after her arrival at the pasture, specifically at nine o'clock in the morning, members of the campaign began firing a continuous barrage of bullets directly at Al-Hatbi's wife until they killed her."

He further added, "Ahmed Al-Hatbi, upon hearing the sound of gunfire, rushed to save his wife. However, before he could reach her, members of the Houthi campaign unleashed a heavy barrage of fire upon him. As a result, he sustained severe injuries to his right and left thighs and lower abdomen. Subsequently, he was transferred to a hospital in Radaa city for medical treatment."



Al-Bayda, Khubza Village

Faisal Ali Ahmed, aged 64, originally from Al-Udayn District, Ibb Governorate, left his village, family and friends in search of better livelihood and job opportunities that matched his expertise and experience in agriculture and land cultivation. He found what he was looking for in Al-Khubba village, Radaa District, in Al-Bayda Governorate. There, he settled down and began practicing his profession, which had been passed down to him by his ancestors.

J.A.T., a resident of Khubza village and the person reporting the incident, said, “After the siege imposed by Houthi militia on Khubza village of Radaa District, the militants, along with their allies, continuously bombarded the homes and farms of the villagers. Their snipers deliberately targeted farmers while they were on way to their farms or even while they were working there, with the intention of intimidating them and preventing them from carrying out their work.”

He further added, “On Thursday, November 13, 2014, just two days prior to the invasion of Khubza village by the Houthis and their allies, one of their snipers fatally shot Faisal Al-Odini, a resident of Ibb Governorate, with a bullet that entered his chest and exited through his back while he was working on one of the farms in Khubza. He was killed instantly.” The testimony of another witness to the incident, A.A.A., aged 26, fully and accurately corroborates the details mentioned in the report provided by J.T.

Al-Bayda, Dhi Na'im

At 11 a.m. on Thursday, October 1, 2015, a widow, aged 60, was struck by a sniper's bullet while she was on her way to graze her sheep in one of the valleys in Tayyab area of Dhi Na'im District, Al-Bayda Governorate, located in eastern Yemen.

S.A.A., one of the witnesses interviewed by the Rights Radar team, reported that one of Houthi militia's snipers positioned in Zamhar Mountain, overlooking Tayyab area of Dhi Na'im District in Al-Bayda Governorate, deliberately targeted Maryam Alawi Abdul Karim Al-Hashimi, aged 66. The incident occurred as she was passing through one of the mountains near her home, heading to the valley to graze her sheep.

According to the medical report issued by Al-Omari Specialized Clinic, a copy of which is retained by Rights Radar, the victim, Maryam al-Hashimi, was brought to the clinic's emergency room with a gunshot wound. The entry hole of the bullet was estimated to be around 2 cm, with an exit hole of approximately 7 cm. The specialized medical team performed internal and external stitching to dress the wound and provided the necessary treatment to the victim.



Al-Bayda, Al-Zoub Area

At 6 a.m. on Thursday, June 2, 2017, a 30-year-old farmer was killed by a sniper's bullet while he was driving his car on the way to his farm in Al-Zoub village, Al-Qurayshiya District, Al-Bayda Governorate, in east Yemen.

Based on what was stated in the statements of the victim's family and the witnesses to the incident who were met by Rights Radar, including A.P.A. and M.M.A., before dawn on that Thursday, Mohammed Abdullah Ahmed Al-Daour, aged 30 left his home in Al-Zoub village, heading to his farm located on the outskirts of the village.

At 6 a.m., while Mohammed Al-Daour was driving his car toward his farm, he was targeted with a machine-gun bullet by a Houthi sniper stationed inside the government complex building in Al-Qurayshiya District. It penetrated the victim's left side of head and exited on the other side, killing him instantly, according to witnesses and the victim's family.



Al-Dhalea, Al-Qubba Area

At 1 p.m. on Monday, June 15, 2015, Ahmed Ali Ahmed Al-Najra, aged 13, was hit by a sniper's bullet that killed him while he was going to work on a qat farm belonging to one of his relatives in Al-Atariyya village, near Sanah district, Al-Dhalea Governorate, in south Yemen.

According to the testimony of A.M.S., aged 45, one of the witnesses to the incident, at 1 p.m., teenager Ahmed Ali Al-Najra was heading to his cousin's farm when he was targeted with a bullet by a Houthi militia sniper stationed inside one of the buildings in Al-Qubba area. As a result, he died a few hours after the incident.

Saleh Mohammed Ali Qaid, the representative of the victim's family and the person reporting the incident, stated that the Houthi sniper's bullet lodged in the chest of Ahmed Al-Najra from the left side, directly above the heart. Despite some village residents' attempts to take him to Al-Nasr Hospital in Al-Dhalea city, he succumbed to his serious injury and passed away on the way to the hospital.



The second witness to the incident M.S.A., aged 51, also spoke to Rights Radar about the Houthi militia's snipers stationed inside the buildings of Al-Qubba village and its surroundings and that they were intentionally attacking everything that moved in front of them, whether it was a child, a woman or an elderly person.

Al-Dhalea, Hamman Area

On Friday, August 19, 2016, before dawn, Mohammed Yahya Mohammed Saleh Al-Youbi, aged 21, left his house to go to his farm in Wadi Gul Hanish, located on the outskirts of Hamman village, Qataba District, Al-Dhalea Governorate. However, a sniper prevented him from reaching the farm by targeting him with several bullets that struck his chest and abdomen. As a result, he was taken to Al-Salam Hospital.

The victim stated, "I left my house before dawn to go to my qat farm in Wadi Gul Hanish, near Jabal Hamak in Hamman village, to irrigate the qat trees, which is our only source of income. While I was on the main road, a Houthi sniper stationed at the top of one of the hilltops overlooking the valley villages targeted me with several bullets, some of which hit my chest and abdomen."

He added, "Immediately after being injured, I lost consciousness, and my wounds continued to bleed. At one o'clock in the afternoon, my cousin came and took me to Al-Nasr Hospital in Al-Dhalea City after receiving an injection at Al-Salam Clinic in Qataba to prevent further bleeding. Due to the severity of the injury and my critical health condition, I was later transferred to the Doctors Without Borders Hospital in the temporary capital, Aden."



Al-Dhalea, Wadi Shekhab

At 9 a.m. on Wednesday, June 12, 2019, a child, Syria Ali Qasim Saleh, aged 12, was injured by a sniper's bullet. It penetrated her left shoulder and dropped her to the ground while she was with her sister, who was two years older than her, inside their farm in Wadi Shekhab, west of Qataba District, Al-Dhalea Governorate, in south Yemen.

According to the testimonies of the victim's family and witnesses, Syria was working with her sister, Maram, inside the farm near their home in Wadi Shekhab in Qataba District, Al-Dhalea Governorate. At 9 a.m. on the day of the incident, people heard the sound of bullets being fired from a machine gun from the Houthi militia's position in the highlands overlooking the farm.



S.M.M., one of the witnesses to the incident, reported that he was somewhere close to the farm and heard the victim's sister screaming at the top of her voice and calling the village residents to come and help her injured sister. He quickly set off to get there. Upon arriving at the farm, he found the little girl, Syria, lying on the ground with blood bleeding from above the left shoulder where the injury occurred.

The second witness to the incident, M.A.Q., also stated that he heard the sound of the two girls screaming after the bullets were fired. Then, he moved directly with a number of the villagers toward the farm to which the first witness had preceded them. They treated the wounded girl on the way to Al-Nasr Hospital in Al-Dhalea where she underwent surgery to remove the bullet from her left shoulder.

Lahj, Sin Sanfah

At 11 a.m. on Sunday, February 12, 2017, Ali Abdul Rahman Ali Hassan, aged 38, was killed by a sniper's bullet that targeted him while he was on his farm in Sin Sanfah area, Al-Sabiha subdistrict, Al-Mudaraba District, Lahj Governorate, in south Yemen.

In an interview conducted by the Rights Radar team, the victim's wife, Maymouna Mohammed Salem, said, "My husband left the house on Sunday morning, heading to his farm at the foot of Sanfah Mount in Kahboub area. At eleven o'clock before noon, while he was working inside the farm, a sniper targeted him with a bullet in his head that killed him."

The two witnesses to the incident, A.J.Z., aged 75, and A.S.H., aged 65, unanimously said that a Houthi militia's sniper stationed in Al-Muhawlah area overlooking Sin Sannah area targeted the farmer, Ali Abdul Rahman, with a bullet that penetrated his head and killed him instantly in the middle of his farm.

Lahj, Aqabat Al-Mansoura

At 9 a.m. on Friday, February 24, 2017, Musa Awad Mohammed Salem, aged 33, was killed by a sniper's bullet while he was searching for his lost sheep in Aqabat Al-Mansoura, overlooking Al-Ruwais area in Al-Mudaraba District, Lahj Governorate, in south Yemen.

According to the testimonies of witnesses, A.M.A. and H.M.S., one of Houthi militia's snipers stationed at the top of the hills overlooking Al-Wazi'iyah district of Taiz Governorate deliberately targeted Musa Awad with a bullet while he was in Ras Aqabat Al-Mansoura, overlooking Al-Ruwais area in Al-Mudaraba District, Lahj Governorate.

According to the report submitted by M.A.S., who was the victim's friend, the bullets from the Houthi sniper stationed in the Al-Wazi'iyah Mountains penetrated Musa Awad's head,



killing him instantly. The victim's body was carried back to his home by some residents of his village. They also returned the lost sheep that the victim had gone to search for in the mountainside of Mansoura.

Lahj, Wadi Al-Nabu

At 1 p.m. on Tuesday, April 30, 2019, a young man in his thirties was killed by a sniper's bullet while he was on his farm located in Wadi Al-Nabu on the border separating Mawiyah District of Taiz Governorate and Al-Musaimeer District of Lahj Governorate, in south Yemen.

According to the statements of witnesses and families of the victims, at 1 p.m. on Tuesday, a Houthi sniper stationed on the border between Al-Musaimeer, and Mawiyah districts targeted Ibrahim Hamdi Salem Haidara, aged 35, with a bullet. It settled in the left side of the chest, close to his heart, killing him immediately.

Witnesses have stated that the victim was from Al-Aqma village, Al-Musaimeer District, Lahj Governorate. He was targeted by a Houthi sniper while he was watering qat trees on the farm located west of Al-Musaimeer District. The farm served as the sole source of income for him and his entire family, supporting their livelihood and meeting their basic needs.

Hodeidah, Al-Jabaliya Area

Khadim Saeed Yahya Mahnish, a 42-year-old farmer from Al-Jabaliya area, Al-Tuhayta District, Hodeidah Governorate, remains confined to a wheelchair nearly four years after being struck by a sniper's bullet while he was on his farm. The incident resulted in a permanent disability, rendering him unable to move or work and causing immense hardship for his family.

On March 28, 2018, which he refers to as "bloody Wednesday," a Houthi militia sniper targeted Khadim with a bullet that penetrated his left foot, breaking it and shattering his shinbone. At the time, he was working on his farm in Al-Jabaliya area. Khadim was initially taken to Al-Khawkhah Field Hospital, where he received some initial aid before being sent abroad for further treatment.

Upon returning from his medical trip, funded by Emirates Red Crescent, Khadim was equipped with two crutches, and his foot was immobilized in a splint made with iron sheets. However, these measures were unable to fully heal his fracture or restore the damage caused by the





sniper's bullet. To his surprise, once these sheets were removed, he discovered that he had developed a permanent mobility disability that would likely last throughout his life. He now relies on crutches and may need a wheelchair in the future.

Khadim Mahnash and his family were forced to leave their home in Al-Jabaliya area of Al-Tuhayta District and relocate to the displaced people's camp in Al-Alili area of Al-Khawkhah District. They entered a new phase of life filled with pain, difficulty and harsh living conditions. The loss of their sole source of income, derived from farming, grazing and livestock rearing, added to their challenges.

In a recorded interview shared on social media platforms, Khadim expressed his ordeal, stating, "I was hit with a bullet from Houthi sniper while I was working on my farm in Al-Jabaliya village. I was taken to Al-Khawkhah Field Hospital, and then the UAE sponsored my travel and treatment abroad. Now, I have seven children, and I don't know how to provide for their basic needs."

He continued, "As you can see, I am unable to move or walk due to my injury. We don't understand why Houthi militia treats us aggressively, laying explosive devices and mines in our homes, farms and pastures. We are innocent citizens who have nothing to do with what is happening."¹

¹ <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=764182751124261>



Hodeidah, the village of Al-Hayma

Abdo Ahmed Yahya, aged 56, from Al-Hayma village (Haret Al-Wadi), Al-Tuhayta District, Hodeidah Governorate, worked hard as a farmer to support his family consisting of six children, including four daughters and two sons, in addition to his wife and elderly mother. He primarily relied on the crops from his farmland as the only source of income, which barely covers their minimum living needs.

However, this situation did not last long as, three years ago, on the afternoon of Saturday, July 20, 2019, while working on his farm, Abdo Ahmed was targeted by a sniper who shot him with two bullets. As a result, Abdo Ahmed found himself almost disabled, confined to a rickety wooden bed in one of the corners of his straw and mud-built house courtyard. His injury and inability to move and work has turned his family's life into an unbearable hell.

Appearing thin and pale, the victim recounted the details of that fateful day in a recorded interview that circulated through some media outlets. He described how a Houthi sniper targeted him with bullets while he was working on his farm in Al-Hayma area of Al-Khawkhah District. He displayed the locations of his injuries and the visible scars and disabilities they left behind, particularly on his intestines and right leg.

Abdo Ahmed stated, "While I was working on my farm, bullets came from the Houthi side, hitting my right leg and lower abdomen. Now, I am disabled, bedridden and unable to work. I don't know how to provide for my family in this condition."² According to information obtained by the Rights Radar team from medical sources, Abdo Ahmed was immediately transferred to Doctors Without Borders Hospital in Mokha where he underwent surgical interventions. He is now a living witness to the brutality of an unjust war that shows no mercy to anyone.

² <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cJy-Md9LKfo&t=12s>



Hodeidah, Al-Shaina Area



Salama Qasim Abdullah Qadri, aged 52, from Hays District, in the south of Hodeidah Governorate, was another example of the struggles faced by Yemeni mothers who cultivated the land and grazed the livestock to earn a living during times of war. She represented another tragic case in the long list of crimes and violations committed by the conflicting parties against the most vulnerable segments of society, marked by weakness, poverty, deprivation and marginalization.

Life was far from easy for Salama Qadri, who spent six years trying to balance her household responsibilities with the demanding tasks of plowing the land and grazing the livestock. This was a necessity imposed by the war as part of the desperate struggle for survival. She managed to navigate these challenges until her life was suddenly cut short when she was struck by a sniper bullet while grazing sheep in Al-Shaina area of Hays District, in south Hodeidah Governorate.

According to witness testimonies, Salama Qasim woke up at dawn on Tuesday, March 31, 2020, ready to face another day filled with the burdens of life. She prepared breakfast and shared it with her family before leaving the house, armed only with her sickle and a stick she used to guide her sheep. She made her way to the family's farm, located near the contact lines between Houthi militia and the joint forces of the legitimate government in Al-Shaina area of Hays District. Sadly, a Houthi sniper lay in wait, ready to add another tragic chapter to the ongoing struggle.



Upon reaching the farm, approximately 500 meters (about 1,640 feet) from the contact lines, Salama released her sheep to graze and began gathering fodder and firewood, working tirelessly until exhaustion overcame her. Seeking respite, she leaned against the trunk of a tree to rest in its shade. She did not know that a professional killer lurked nearby, scanning the area through his sniper scope, searching for prey.

At 8 a.m., before Salama could get up from her resting spot, her exhausted body became an easy target within range of the Houthi sniper's gun, positioned inside one of the houses near the farm. With a squeeze of the trigger, a bullet was unleashed at phenomenal speed, penetrating the victim's chest and settling in her heart, surpassing the speed of light.

Despite the efforts of some members of the joint forces to provide immediate medical assistance at the nearest point in the area, Salama passed away while receiving first aid.

The victim's family experienced harrowing moments upon receiving the news of the tragedy. Her husband is fainted, from which he did not recover for nearly an hour. It was a shock that he could not bear. Meanwhile, her children continued to mourn and cry in grief over the loss of their mother who meant everything to them.

Hodeidah, Mushaj Village

Abdullah Ali Karashi Amir Batit, aged 54, from Mushaj village, Al Khawkhah District, in the south of Hodeidah Governorate, was the sole breadwinner for a family consisting of 10 members, including five daughters and three sons, in addition to the parents. He relied on farming, grazing and raising livestock as basic and indispensable activities to support his family and meet their basic living needs.

Suddenly, Abdullah Karashi went from being a farmer and was a role model among the people of his village, known for his activity, vitality and love for working, to a physically disabled person who walked with one foot and a crutch and was completely unable to work. This happened after he lost one of his feet as a result of being hit by a bullet fired by a Houthi sniper. The incident occurred on Saturday afternoon, April 18, 2020, while he was working and grazing sheep on his farm in Al-Mushaj area of Al-Khawkhah District.

In a recorded interview circulated by some media outlets, Abdullah said, "I went out in the morning, with my children, to the farm, working and grazing the sheep. Then, a Houthi sniper infiltrated and shot me in my right foot. They took me to Al-Khawkhah Field Hospital, and, from there, I was transferred to Doctors Without Borders Hospital, where they operated on me. Now I am a disabled person who is unable to work. We primarily depended on farming and sheep for our livelihood, and we have nothing else."



He added, “They laid mines and explosive devices for us, so what is our fault when they do all this to us? We are ordinary citizens who have nothing to do with the legitimate government or the Arab Coalition. We are preoccupied with our own situation, and our families are suffering. We have nothing to do with everything that is happening.”³

Al-Jawf, Wadi Al-Hajl



Shafa'h Mabkhout, aged 37, came from a poor family residing in Naqza area of Al-Maslub District, Al-Jawf Governorate. She was a mother of eight children and was seven months pregnant. Tragically, she lost her life after being struck by a sniper's bullet on Tuesday morning, October 9, 2018, while she was grazing sheep in Wadi Al-Hajl, near her home in the same area.

A relative of the victim, identified as M.K.S., stated, “The Houthi sniper positioned on one of the hills targeted Shafa'h with a barrage of bullets, some of which penetrated her back while she was grazing sheep in Wadi Al-Hajl, near her home in Al-Maslub District, an area far from the conflict.”

Medical sources at Al-Jawf General Hospital reported that Shafa'h, who was seven months pregnant, was brought to the hospital with severe injuries. Unfortunately, both she and her unborn baby passed away approximately two hours after entering the operating room for the removal of the bullets due to the seriousness of her injuries.

³ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y_ygQtHDt-s

04

Chapter Four:

Psychological and Social Effects on Victims

The war in Yemen, which has been ongoing for more than nine years, has claimed the lives of thousands of civilians of all ages. The parties involved in the conflict have persistently committed crimes and violations against both land and living beings. These include missile and air bombardments, sniper attacks and the laying of explosives, particularly landmines.

Landmines, explosives, explosive devices and the remnants of bombs pose the greatest dangers, continuing to devastate the lives of civilians, including farmers, herders and livestock in areas experiencing armed conflict, as well as in those who are no longer active war zones.

Information obtained by the Rights Radar team indicates that Houthi militia has laid nearly two million landmines. Since the beginning of the conflict, a significant number of mines have been randomly laid in areas of clashes, particularly in Taiz, Saada, Hodeidah, Ma'rib, Abyan, Lahj, Al-Dhale', Al-Jawf, Al-Bayda, Sana'a, Shabwa and other regions. Throughout the war, civilians, travelers, livestock herders, farmers, children, women, displaced persons and even animals have faced severe life-threatening dangers. These circumstances have led to the emergence of psychological and social deformities among the victims.

Mines are a Threat to Yemenis

Dr. Adel Dashila has stated that farming and grazing are vital to the survival of Yemenis. Approximately three out of every four Yemenis rely on farming and livestock to sustain themselves. However, farmers and livestock herders have been significantly affected by the war between the Iranian-backed Houthi militia and the legitimate government, supported by the Arab Coalition aircraft. Indiscriminate targeting has resulted in military targets, civilian objects, armed fighters and unarmed civilians being treated equally.

In certain areas, cultivable land is contaminated with mines or unexploded ordnance, making it dangerous to work there. Consequently, many farmers have been forced to abandon their inherited craft of agriculture. For Yemeni families in conflict-affected regions, who depend on agriculture, grazing and raising livestock as their sole source of income, their livelihoods have become a matter of fate. Rather than facing hunger, they have chosen to take risks by going out daily into the mountains, valleys and agricultural fields, which are full of dangers. Unfortunately, many of these individuals have paid the ultimate price with their lives or their families' lives. Others have suffered permanent disabilities, leaving deep and irrecoverable wounds that will not fade over time.

The impact of the extensive number of mines and unexploded ordnance extends beyond death and deformities. It has also caused severe damage to livelihoods, as agricultural lands have turned into minefields, livestock have perished, and grazing businesses have been disrupted.

The Psychological Effects of War on Victims

War causes many harms, such as widespread insecurity, including food shortages, diseases, poverty, the disintegration of social ties and the lack of basic social services. This puts enormous pressure on Yemenis and greatly exacerbates the deterioration of mental health on a broader scale.



Dr. Mahyoub al-Mekhlafi, the psychological treatment and rehabilitation specialist who was interviewed by the Rights Radar team, confirms that, upon reviewing the psychological work database, the number of individuals with a psychological condition reached 41,295 according to the data available to him. It becomes clear that farmers and livestock herders are the most affected and exposed victims due to the psychological effects of the conflict and the violations against them. The majority of them suffer from permanent disabilities and physical deformities.

The serious and numerous effects of the war in Yemen, which encompass almost everything, are not limited to the killing and destruction caused by the war, but rather have affected various fields. On the economic level, it has led to the deaths of a large number of livestock. Large areas have fallen outside the scope of agricultural investment due to their proximity to conflict areas, the presence of mines and the displacement of most residents. In addition, many farmers are reluctant to cultivate their lands and farms out of fear for their lives.

Families who depend on grazing and agriculture also suffer, especially when the head of the family is completely disabled as a result of being exposed to landmines or explosive remnants, thus losing their breadwinner. On the health level, physical deformities and neurological diseases are widespread and become difficult to treat due to the country's lack of basic medical services, the absence of psychological and social support programs and the lack of modern centers for fitting prosthetic limbs for people with disabilities.



Dr. Mahyoub al-Mekhlafi states that the parties involved in the conflict do not adhere to the rules of discrimination outlined in International Humanitarian Law when carrying out military and combat operations, which could spare civilians from the injurious and deadly effects of war. This has resulted in the loss of lives and permanent disabilities among many farmers and livestock herders.

He adds that the war, which has been going on for years, has caused numerous psychological and social effects on these victims. The most prominent effects include fear, anxiety, rebellion and aggression. The war has generated within them a hostile personality toward society due to the conflict and the damage they have suffered. Most of them experience complete isolation from their family and community surroundings. Therefore, there is an urgent need for medical care and psychological rehabilitation interventions to reintegrate them into society, allowing them to lead normal lives. Additionally, providing artificial limbs to the disabled can compensate them for some of what they have lost and alleviate some of their physical disabilities.

He points out that this group has been exposed to frightening psychological conditions that threaten their internal psychological status. These conditions include neurotic diseases, such as fear for oneself, money and children, anxiety about the past inherited from parents, fear of the future, obsessive-compulsive disorder, which has become apparent among those displaced from homes to tents, as well as delusional neurosis. It has become evident that some members of this group have developed delusional neurosis in the absence of any real illness.



Among the serious psychological effects caused by the war on civilians, especially farmers and livestock herders, are depression resulting from poor living conditions and the destruction of capital that has been accumulated over years, through mines and the destruction of property as a result of bombing or through daily tax collections by influential individuals. Hysterical neurosis and schizophrenia are also prevalent.

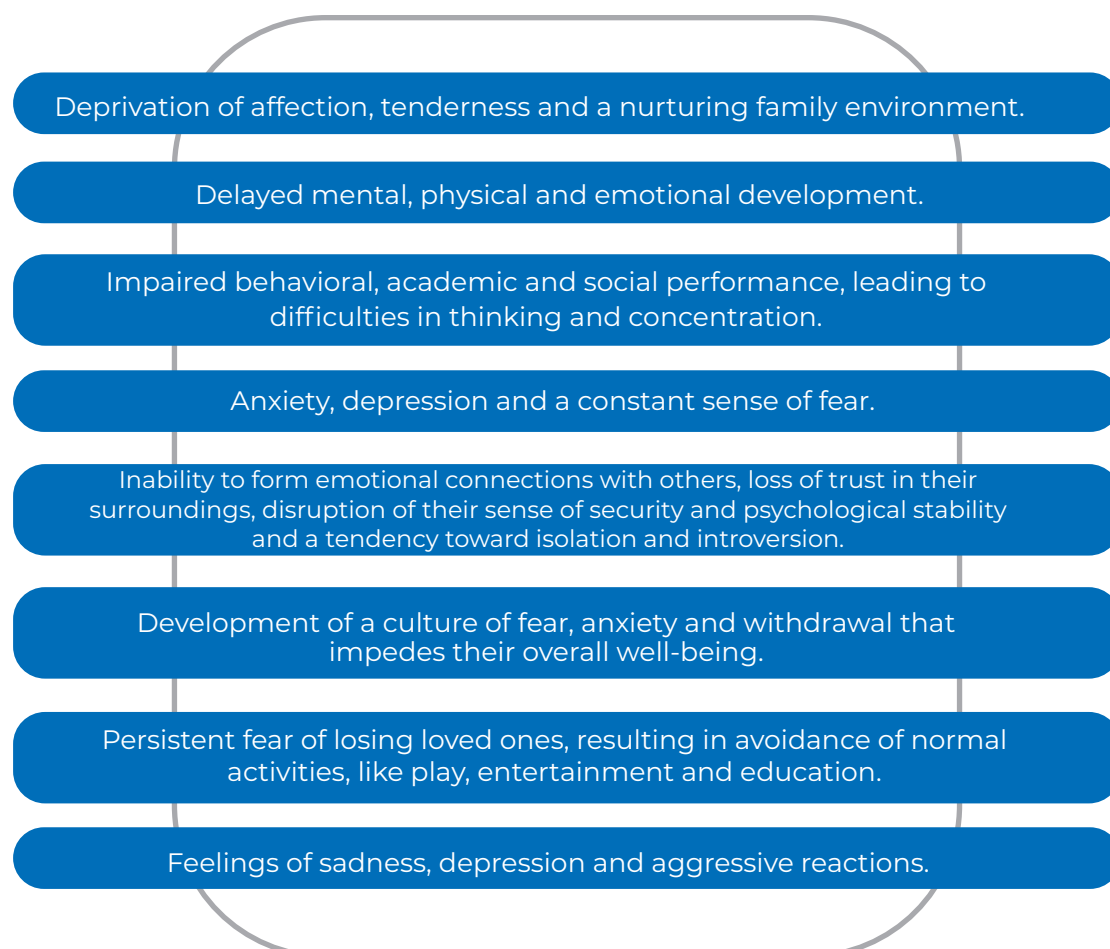
Numerous studies and research have demonstrated that civilians, including farmers and livestock herders, who have experienced war, displacement and the associated effects, are more prone to depression, psychological trauma, psychosocial and social illnesses and severe psychological distress compared to individuals who have not undergone similar circumstances.

The Psychological Effects of War on Children

Due to the dependence of families on children for livestock grazing and agricultural work, the war has resulted in the loss of many lives or has left them with permanent disabilities, caused by bombings, sniper attacks, mines or explosive devices. These events have had profound psychological effects on both the affected children and their families.

Dr. Mahyoub al-Mekhlafi explains that the most noticeable behavioral effects arising from psychological trauma in children include aggression, fear, anxiety, poor concentration, isolation, domestic violence and dropping out of education. He emphasizes that children are the age group most vulnerable to the impact of stressful events and war conditions. Experiences, such as witnessing war scenes, violence, explosions, the sounds of bombing and daily psychological pressures, contribute to a range of behavioral and psychological problems in children. These problems include fears, anxiety, mood swings, poor academic performance, learning difficulties, sleep and memory disorders, as well as potential long-term effects, such as psychotic symptoms and personality disorders.

The significant psychological effects of war on children can be summarized as follows:



Treatments

Al-Mekhlafi emphasizes the importance of providing medical care and necessary support to alleviate the victims' suffering and lift them out of their states of despair, frustration and loneliness that could lead to psychological depression, hallucinations or other psychological and neurological disorders. It is crucial to prevent additional burdens that may exacerbate their pain and suffering.

He further highlights the necessity for all parties involved in the conflict to cease targeting populated neighborhoods and adhere to the rules that distinguish between military targets and civilian areas, as outlined in international agreements. This is crucial to ensure the protection of civilians, including vulnerable groups, from the ravages of war. Al-Mekhlafi urges the international community to oblige Houthi militia to immediately cease targeting civilians, especially children, whether through sniping or systematic bombing of residential areas, gathering places, pastures, farms, main and secondary roads, as well as streets. Additionally, he calls for an immediate halt to the laying and use of landmines.

Al-Mekhlafi appeals to the United Nations and its agencies, as well as local and international organizations operating in Yemen, to intensify humanitarian relief efforts and provide medical care to these victims of terrible violations. He adds that it is crucial to alleviate their pain and suffering, offer appropriate care for disabled victims and work toward clearing residential areas of mines and remnants of war.

Recommendations

To Houthi Militia:

- Immediately cease targeting civilian-populated neighborhoods and adhere to the rules for distinguishing between military targets and civilian objects, as stipulated in international law applicable to the rights and protection of civilians, including the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocol of 1977, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1987, its Optional Protocols issued on May 25, 2000, and the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. This is necessary to ensure the well-being of civilians, including vulnerable groups, and spare them from the horrors of war.
- Cease all forms of targeting civilians, particularly children, whether through sniping or systematic bombing of residential neighborhoods, gathering places, citizens' pastures and farms, main and secondary roads, as well as streets.
- Take measures to relocate snipers from their current positions in hills, highlands and citizens' lands and farms.
- Immediately stop the laying and use of various types of mines and provide maps of minefields to the National Committee for Mine Clearance and the teams responsible for their removal.
- Identify areas contaminated with antipersonnel and anti-vehicle mines, especially those placed in non-military areas that are or may be accessed by civilians.
- Fully cooperate with all parties involved in mine clearance, including international bodies and the legitimate government, to facilitate the location and removal of mines.

To Arab Coalition Countries:

- Adhere to the rules of international humanitarian law and the provisions of the laws of war in all military actions carried out on Yemeni territories.
- Conduct thorough, transparent and public investigations into all incidents where civilian lives have been lost during air strikes. Hold those responsible for these incidents accountable and investigate all allegations related to violations of international humanitarian law. Provide reparations to all victims.

To Internationally Recognized Yemeni Government:

- Fulfill its legal and constitutional obligations by providing all possible means of protection for civilians and sparing them from the ravages of war.
- Establish a safe environment capable of addressing the profound psychological effects experienced by civilian victims as a result of bombings, sniping, mine explosions and remnants of war. Additionally, provide appropriate support mechanisms for disabled individuals, enabling them to lead their lives and build their future with confidence, ability and optimism.
- Seek international support from UN agencies, international and regional donors, and call on them to increase their efforts and activities related to mine clearance, which poses a deadly threat to the lives of civilians and hinders their ability to live normal lives.

To United States of America:

- Work toward ceasing drone air strikes throughout the Republic of Yemen.
- Support the efforts of the internationally recognized Yemeni government in anti-terrorism programs, strengthen the capacity of security and military services in Yemen and to provide aid that will enable the government to establish control over all Yemeni territories.

To United Nations and its Agencies in Yemen:

- Take a clear and firm stance against the hostile actions committed by parties in Yemen on an almost-daily basis, which target the civilian population.
- Utilize authority as a guardian of peace by obligating Houthi militia to cease all military attacks against residential neighborhoods, civilian objects and citizen property. Impose deterrent sanctions if necessary.
- Increase humanitarian relief efforts and medical care for victims of violations for alleviating their pain and suffering.
- Aid Yemen in mine clearance and the removal of remnants of war that pose a danger to civilians.
- Exert pressure on all parties to the conflict in Yemen to refrain from using mines and explosive devices that threaten or may pose a threat to the lives of civilians.

To Local and International Organizations Working in Yemen:

- Intensify efforts to provide comprehensive protection for the civilian population by monitoring and documenting violations that target the lives of civilians and threaten their security and safety. Publicly expose these violations to global public opinion for increasing pressure on the parties, committing them to cease all hostilities primarily targeting civilians, especially vulnerable groups.
- Exert more international pressure on the parties to the conflict in order to ensure the immediate cessation of all hostilities against the civilian population.
- Provide adequate and appropriate care for disabled victims and clear residential areas of mines and remnants of war.

To UN Security Council:

- We call on the Security Council to assume its legal and moral responsibilities to protect civilians, take all measures guaranteed by international conventions against Houthi militia, and impose more sanctions against the leaders and individuals responsible for committing crimes and violations against civilians.
- We also call on the Security Council to urge member states to intensify their efforts and take immediate and strict measures to combat the smuggling of weapons to Houthi militia via land and sea routes. Everyone who contributes or participates in these acts, whether individuals, groups or countries, should be punished.





RIGHTS RADAR

WHO WE ARE?

Rights Radar foundation is a civil society organization for Human Rights, Non-Profit and Non-Governmental organization for monitoring, promoting and defending Human rights in the Arab world.

Founded by some Arab human rights defenders, and activists. Allocated for monitoring, documenting, and reporting violations against Human Rights, as well as providing advocacy, and legal support for victims and capacity building for human rights activists. It is focusing on all topics and areas of human rights, including freedom of expression, media and press freedom, women's rights, children's rights, disability rights, refugee rights, rights to justice.

Rights Radar working through a wide and professional network of reporters and monitors in the ground in most of the areas covered by its activities, using up-to-date techniques of monitoring and documenting human rights cases.

OUR OBJECTIVES:

- Monitoring and documenting violations against human rights in the Arab World.

- Providing advocacy and legal support for victims of human rights' violations.

- Networking and partnership with human rights organizations.

- Capacity building and leadership developing for human rights activists.

OUR VISSION:

Excellence in monitoring, documenting, and advocacy of human rights in the Arab world.

OUR MISSION:

A non-profit human rights foundation to defend Arab human rights and advocate their essential rights through monitoring and documenting violations, issuing statements and reports, networking and partnership with regional and international human rights organizations, as well as creating training and capacity building opportunities for human rights activists and leaders.

OUR VALUES

- Responsibility

- Credibility.

- Independency.

- Transparency.



OUR PROGRAMS

MONITORING

Rights Radar regularly monitors the human rights status and abuses in the Arab world, through local qualified monitors and reporters working to world-class standards and using cutting-edge techniques, as well as through collaborations with local human rights organizations that work in the same field with the same quality of work.

DOCUMENTING

Rights Radar documents human rights abuses committed by various parties, individual or collective, across the Arab world. Through a variety of approaches, we obtain material proof and documented evidence of the abuses of human rights to be used to bring the perpetrators to justice.

ADVOCACY

As part of our mission, Rights Radar provides advocacy and legal support, both material and moral support, for victims of human rights abuses in the Arab world, thanks to our capacity and expertise, and in collaboration with international organizations with complementary programs and aims.

NETWORKING

We achieve our objectives and goals through collaborating with a wide network of local, regional and international human rights organizations. Sharing experiences and working together, we drive outcomes and defend human rights through collective action and large-scale campaigns.

CAPACITY BUILDING

As well as defending human rights, Rights Radar is committed to training the human rights activists working as internal staff members as well as external organizations that share the same goal of defending human rights. Capacity building is a major part of our program and mission to improve human rights.



FIELDS OF FOCUS

Rights Radar believes the right to freedom of expression and justice, rights for women, children, people with disabilities and refugees are fundamental issues and represent the core topics of our work and activities.

FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

We advocate for freedom of expression to advance media freedom and public liberties, and promote its potential to play a vital role in developing democracy and protecting the public interest. We believe that democracy will not be fully achieved unless freedom of expression is guaranteed as a basic right.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Rights Radar promotes women's empowerment and supports their vital role and participation in society. We believe that society cannot reach its full potential unless women enjoy the same equal rights and opportunities as men, including education, health care, jobs, etc.

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

We are working to enhance children's basic rights and assist them to fully enjoy their rights, including education, health care and protection. We look to children as our bright future, and this dream will not come true unless children are integrated fully into social development and public policies.

Yemen:

Farms and Pastures of Death

A human rights report on the
abuses committed against farmers
and herders during the wartime.

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