

YEMEN

- **YEM-COLL-02:** 96 parliamentarians
- **YEM-02:** Ahmed Saif Hashed
- **YEM-08:** Abdulkareem Jadban



Inter-Parliamentary Union

For democracy. For everyone.

Yemen

**Decision adopted unanimously by the IPU Governing Council at its 207th session
(Virtual session, 25 May 2021)**



Yemeni members of parliament vote in Sana'a on 24 June 2000 to approve the 12 June border agreement signed with Saudi Arabia © Khaled Fazaa/AFP

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| YEM09 - Abd al-Hameed Saif al-Batra' | YEM-57 - Mansour Ali Yahya Mafrah al-Hanq |
| YEM-10 - Insaf Ali Mohamed Mayou | YEM-58 - Nasr Zayd Mahi al-Din |
| YEM-11 - Ja'abal Mohamed Salem Mohsin Ta'imani | YEM-59 - Hiba Allah Ali Saghir Sharim |
| YEM-12 - Abd al-Rahman Ibrahim Abdah Nashtan | YEM-60 - Abd Allah Saad Sharaf Abas al-Namani |
| YEM-13 - Abd al-Khalek Abd al-Hafed Ben Shihoun | YEM-61 - Abd al-Razaq Maslah al-Hijri |
| YEM-14 - Abd al-Khalek Abdah Ahmad al-Barkani | YEM-62 - Abd al-Karim Ahmad Yahya al-Sinissi |
| YEM-15 - Mohamed Qasem Mohamed al-Naqib | YEM-63 - Abd al-Karim Mohamed Mach'ouf al-Aslami |
| YEM-16 - Mohamed Maqbal Ali Hasan al-Hamiri | YEM-64 - Abd al-Aziz Abd al-Jabar Ghaleb Dabwan |
| YEM-17 - Mafdal Ismail al-Abara | YEM-65 - Othman Hasin Fayed Majli |
| YEM-18 - Hazza' Saad Mathar Yahya al-Masouri | YEM-66 - Fathi Tawfiq Abd al-Rahim Mathar |
| YEM-19 - Amine Mohamed al-Saloui | YEM-67 - Mohsin Ali Omar Baserah |
| YEM-20 - Abd al-Rahman Hasin Ali al-A'shbi | YEM-68 - Isaac al'Qa'hm |
| YEM-21 - Abd al-Aziz Ahmad Ali Mohamed Ja'bari | YEM-69 - Ali Hassan Ahmad Jilan |
| YEM-22 - Abd al-Wahab Mahmoud Ali Ma'wadah | YEM-70 - Ibrahim Chouaib Mohamed al-Facheq |
| YEM-23 - Ali Hasin Naser Ahmad al-A'nsi | YEM-71 - Amine Ali Mohamed al-Akimi |
| YEM-24 - Ali Mohamed Ahmad al-Ma'mari | YEM-72 - Hamid Abd-Allah Saghir Ahmad al-Jabarati |
| YEM-25 - Ali Masaad al-Lahbi | YEM-73 - Zakaria Said Mohamed al-Zekri |
| YEM-26 - Mohamed Rashad Mohamed Ali al-Alimi | YEM-74 - Chawqi al-Raqib Chaman al-Qadi |
| YEM-27 - Mohamed Saif Abd al-Latif Hosam al-Shamiri | YEM-75 - Saghir Hamoud Aziz al-Sifani |
| YEM-28 - Mohamed Ali Salem al-Shadadi | YEM-76 - Mohamed Naji Abd al-Aziz al-Shayef |
| YEM-29 - Sakhr Ahmad Abas Ahmad al-Wajih | YEM-77 - Hashem Abd Allah Hasin al-Ahmar |
| YEM-30 - Mohamed Naser Malhi al-Hazami al-Idrissi | YEM-78 - Hussein al-Sawadi |
| YEM-31 - Najib Said Ghanem Saleh al-Dab'i | YEM-79 - Yasser Ahmed Salem al-Awadhi |
| YEM-32 - Ibrahim Ahmad al-Mazlam | YEM-80 - Yahya Ali al-Raee |
| YEM-33 - Ahmad Yahya Mohamed Ali al-Haj | YEM-81 - Saleh Ismail Abu Adel |
| YEM-34 - Bakil Naji Abd Allah al-Soufi | YEM-82 - Abd Al-Aziz al-Janid |
| YEM-35 - Rabish Ali Wahban Ahsan al-Ali | YEM-83 - Amine Ahmed Makharesh |
| YEM-36 - Zayd Ali al-Shami | YEM-84 - Faysal al-Shawafi |
| YEM-37 - Sultan Hazam al-Atwani | YEM-85 - Muhsin al-Ansi |
| YEM-38 - Sultan Said Abd Allah Yahya al-Barkani | YEM-86 - Qasem Hussein al-Hadha'a |
| YEM-39 - Samir Khayri Mohamed Ali Reda | YEM-87 - Ahmad al-Aqaari |
| YEM-40 - Sadeq Qasem Mohamad Qaed al-Ba'dani | YEM-88 - Ali Abd Allah Abu Haliqa |
| YEM-41 - Saleh Abd Allah Ali Qasem al-Sanbani | YEM-89 - Mohamed Yahya al-Hawri |
| YEM-42 - Saleh Ali Farid al-Barhami | YEM-90 - Mansour ali Wasel |
| YEM-43 - Saleh Farid Mohsin al-Awlaqi | YEM-91 - Ahmad Mohammad al-Dhubaibi |

YEM-44 - Aref Ahmad al-Sabri
YEM-45 - Abd Allah Mohsin Ahmad Abd Allah al-Ajr
YEM-46 - Abd al-Karim Sharaf Mohsin Shiban
YEM-47 - Abd Allah Ali al-Khalaki
YEM-48 - Abd Allah Mohamed Saleh Mohamed al-Maqtari
YEM-49 - Abd al-Malak Abd Allah Hasan Saleh al-Qosous
YEM-50 - Abdah Mohamed Hasin al-Hudhaifi al-Jaradi
YEM-51 - Ali Ahmad Mohamed Saleh al-Amrani
YEM-52 - Ali Qaed Sultan al-Wafi
YEM-53 - Awad Mohamad Abd Allah al-Awlaqi
YEM-54 - Fouad Abid Said Waked
YEM-55 - Mohamad Thabet Mohamad Ali al-Asli
YEM-56 - Mohamad Mohamed Ahmad Mansour

YEM-92 - Abdo Mohammad Beshr
YEM-93 - Khaled Mawjoud al-Saadi
YEM-94 - Khaled Mohammad Qasim al-Ansi
YEM-95 - Saleh Qaid al-Sharji
YEM-96 - Ahmed Mohsen al-Nuwaira
YEM-97 - Mohammad ali Siwar
YEM-98 - Abd al-Wali al-Jabri
YEM-99 - Said Moubarak Douman
YEM-100 - Ali Hussein Aishal
YEM-101 - Ghaleb Abdul Kafi Al-Qurashi
YEM-102 - Abbas Ahmed Al-Nahari
YEM-103 - Hamid Abdallah Al Ahmar
YEM-104 - Abdul Rahman Saleh Musleh Moezb

Alleged human rights violations

- ✓ Abduction
- ✓ Threats, acts of intimidation
- ✓ Arbitrary arrest and detention
- ✓ Lack of due process in proceedings against parliamentarians
- ✓ Abusive revocation or suspension of the parliamentary mandate
- ✓ Failure to respect parliamentary immunity
- ✓ Impunity

A. Summary of the case

This case concerns 96 members of the Yemeni Parliament, all elected during the 2003 parliamentary elections for a six-year term and who remain members of parliament in accordance with the Yemeni Constitution. Since 2014, they have allegedly been subjected to various human rights violations, including attempted murder, abduction, arbitrary detention and destruction of property.

Since the beginning of the political crisis in 2011 and the outbreak of the war in Yemen in 2015, two different factions claim to embody the Yemeni Parliament: a Sana'a-based faction under the control of the Houthi militia and a faction based in Seiyun and comprising parliamentarians who fled Sana'a. This faction is aligned with the internationally recognized government of President Abdrabbuh Mansur Hadi. The present case concerns 77 members of parliament who fled Sana'a and neighbouring governorates that are allegedly under the control of the Houthi militia, and 19 members who remained in Sana'a and allegedly suffered attacks carried out by the coalition forces led by Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

The complainants in the case regarding the 77 members of parliament allege that the violations were committed by the Houthi militia, and took place in different governorates in Yemen, including Sana'a and other parts of Yemen under the control of the internationally recognized government. These complainants state that, due to the violations and security situation, the majority of members are now in exile.

On 2 March 2020, the Houthi militia arbitrarily sentenced to death 35 members of parliament for "having taken actions threatening the stability of the Republic of Yemen, its unity, and security of its territory". The aforesaid complainants also stated that, on 9 February 2021, the Houthi militia sentenced to death 11 additional members of parliament. The parliamentarians were allegedly sentenced *in absentia* following the conclusion of trials marred with irregularities and which failed to comply with international norms and standards, as reported by the United Nations and other international organizations. The complainants added that, following the issuance of the death

Case YEM-COLL-02

Yemen: Parliament affiliated to the IPU

Victims: 96 male members of parliament (79 opposition members)

Qualified complainant(s): Section I.(1)(a) and (b) of the Committee Procedure (Annex I)

Submission of complaints: May 2019, October 2019

Recent IPU decision: October 2020

Recent IPU mission(s): - - -

Recent Committee hearings: Hearing with the delegation of Yemen at the 141st IPU Assembly (October 2019); hearing with Mr. Sultan Albarkani, Speaker of the Seiyun-based parliament during the 165th session of the Committee (May 2021)

Recent follow-up:

- Communications from Yemen: February and March 2021
- Communication from the complainants: February 2021
- Communication addressed to Yemen: April 2021
- Communication addressed to the complainants: April 2021

sentences against the lawmakers, the Houthi militia confiscated their property and financial assets, ransacked their homes and ordered their families to leave their houses.

The Houthi militia allegedly increased their harassment of Yemeni pro-government lawmakers following the latter's participation in a parliamentary meeting held in Seiyun in April 2019, which was called by the internationally recognized President Abdrabbuh Mansur Hadi. Additionally, the complainants stated that, on 3 April 2021, the Houthi militia unlawfully approved the stripping of the membership of 44 members of the House of Representatives, therefore rendering their constituencies vacant with the aim of electing new members in violation of the Yemeni Constitution.

The complainants in the case of the 19 members of parliament ¹ who remained in Sana'a allege that the violations were committed by the coalition forces as part of their support to the Government of Yemen in regaining power in Sana'a and northern parts of Yemen.

In 2019 and 2020, the parliamentary faction controlled by the Houthis in Sana'a provided substantial information on alleged violations committed by the coalition forces against the 19 members of parliament who reportedly continued to exercise their mandate in Sana'a, while failing to convey information on the cases of the 77 parliamentarians and the human rights violations they have allegedly suffered since 2014, or the steps taken to help identify and hold to account those responsible.

According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the conflict in Yemen has so far claimed the lives of 233,000 people.

B. Decision

The Governing Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union

1. *Notes* that the collective complaint concerning the situation of Mr. Said Moubarak Douman, Mr. Ali Hussein Aishal, Mr. Ghaleb Abdul Kafi Al-Qurashi, Mr. Abbas Ahmed Al-Nahari, Mr. Abdul Rahman Saleh Musleh Moezb and Mr. Hamid Abdallah Al Ahmar, all members of the House of Representatives in Yemen, is admissible, considering that the complaint: (i) was submitted in due form by a qualified complainant under section I.1(b) of the Procedure for the examination and treatment of complaints (Annex I of the Revised Rules and Practices of the Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians); (ii) concerns incumbent members of parliament at the time of the initial allegations; and (iii) concerns allegations of threats and acts of intimidation, lack of due process in proceedings against parliamentarians and failure to respect parliamentary immunity, allegations that fall under the Committee's mandate; and *notes* that these cases have been merged with the present case, which brings the total number of parliamentarians in this complaint to 96;
2. *Is deeply alarmed* that 46 members of parliament have been arbitrarily sentenced to death by the Houthi-controlled self-styled court in Sana'a in what appears to be a "*fatwa*", hence a call for their explicit killing by anyone, including members of the public, who are in a position to do so;
3. *Underlines* that these arbitrary measures constitute a direct and imminent danger to the lives of the parliamentarians subject to them; and *urges* those responsible to refrain from jeopardizing the physical integrity of the members of parliament and from using collective punitive measures against members of their families who remained in Sana'a, including the arbitrary eviction of women and children from their homes;
4. *Is aware* of the exceptional situation in which Yemen finds itself and the formidable challenges that exist to law and order; *emphasizes*, nevertheless, that the human rights of members of the Yemeni House of Representatives and those of the people of Yemen should be upheld at all costs; *calls on* all parties to the conflict to ensure accountability for violations and abuses suffered by all parliamentarians and protect their fundamental human rights;

¹ The Committee ruled on the admissibility of the cases concerning these parliamentarians in October 2020.

5. *Requests* the Secretary General to follow up the situation with the complainants and any third party likely to be in a position to supply relevant information;
6. *Requests* the Committee to continue examining this case and to report back to it in due course.



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Yemen

YEM/02 - Ahmed Saif Hashed

Decision adopted by the Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians at its 152nd session (Geneva, 23 January to 3 February 2017)

The Committee,

Referring to the case of Mr. Ahmed Saif Hashed, an opposition member of the Parliament of Yemen, and to the decision it adopted at its 143rd session (January 2014),

Taking into account the information provided by the complainants,

Considering that, according to the complainants, Mr. Hashed has, on account of his human rights work, been the target of repeated threats and constant harassment,

Recalling that the complainants allege the following: on 12 February 2013, Mr. Hashed was attacked and seriously wounded by five soldiers as he and others took part in a sit-in outside the Council of Ministers office to demand appropriate consideration under the law for injuries sustained during the demonstrations in 2011; Mr. Hashed was struck on the head by the soldiers; protesters tried to intervene to help Mr. Hashed but suffered the same treatment, and the soldiers tried again to strike Mr. Hashed but were blocked by protesters who had moved between them and him; the soldiers then threw tear gas canisters at the crowd; Mr. Hashed narrowly escaped with his life, thanks to the help of protesters who covered him with a blanket and rushed him to an ambulance; the office guards were also deployed to help him and allow the ambulance to reach him; Mr. Hashed was taken for treatment to the intensive care unit at a hospital in Sana'a; the attack came after Amnesty International had issued a public warning on 6 February 2013 against the use of unlawful force against protestors,

Considering that, according to the complainants, the incident was not simply an attack but an attempt on Mr. Hashed's life orchestrated by high-level state officials, including the Interior Minister and the head of the central security organization, in view of the following:

- The five anti-riot soldiers who perpetrated the attack were affiliated to the Interior Ministry;
- Although they had never been to the sit-in area during the two previous weeks of protests, the five soldiers started surveying it early in the morning, while the protesters were still asleep, according to the complainants' photo evidence; the anti-riot forces deployed usually remained inside their vehicles and did not approach the protesters;
- On 12 February, the five soldiers approached and repeatedly provoked the protesters, especially the women, with verbal insults; according to the complainants, there is photographic and eyewitness evidence of this;
- The face of one of the five soldiers, possibly the one who took the lead in the attack, was covered; he was standing in front of the radio station before the incident, but then moved to the side where the protesters were;

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- A senior anti-riot officer, General Almaqdashi, met with the five soldiers in front of the office about half an hour before the incident;
- After Mr. Hashed lodged a complaint against the Interior Minister and the head of the central security organization, the latter visited him in hospital and asked him to withdraw his accusations,

Recalling that, according to the Secretary General of the House of Representatives, the Government has expressed deep regret for the attack against Mr. Hashed and, following a call from the Prime Minister, the public prosecutor and the Interior Minister have set up a panel of inquiry headed by the Ministry's under-secretary to investigate the attack, to make its findings public and submit them to the public prosecutor,

Recalling that the complainants have stated that it did not believe that the panel of inquiry could establish the facts independently, since the Interior Minister, who was the highest-level suspect in the attack, had been involved in the investigation and both the Interior Minister and the head of the central security organization had refused to cooperate with the judicial authorities,

Considering that, according to the complainants: (i) the House of Representatives questioned the Interior Minister on 3 April 2013 and requested him to take appropriate action to bring Mr. Hashed's attackers to justice in the ensuing weeks; (ii) in the absence of a response from the Interior Minister, the House of Representatives wrote again to the Minister a number of times in May 2013, to no avail; (iii) the panel of inquiry did not publish its findings; (iv) the House of Representatives established a parliamentary fact-finding committee to pursue the case with the relevant judicial authorities; (v) the report of the fact-finding committee of 11 May 2013 noted that witnesses had confirmed Mr. Hashed's version of the incident and that the judicial and parliamentary authorities had requested that the suspects' statements be taken; the report, however, highlighted that none of the suspects had made an appearance, despite commitments from the Interior Minister to that effect, and that the Interior Minister and the Commander of the Special Security Forces had failed to execute judicial orders; (vi) in the course of 2013, the Interior Minister came before the House of Representatives on a number of occasions and pledged to arrest the perpetrators within a week, but failed to take any subsequent action,

Considering that new allegations submitted by the complainants claim that Mr. Hashed received death threats and was the victim of a new assassination attempt at his home on 14 June 2016; two suspects were reportedly detained and the case was referred from the Criminal Investigation Department to the public prosecutor,

Considering that the parliamentary authorities have not provided any information on the case,

Taking into account that Yemen is a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

1. *Deeply regrets* that the parliamentary authorities have failed to respond to its requests for information, and *invites* them to resume dialogue as soon as possible;
2. *Notes with deep concern* that Mr. Hashed was the victim of a further assassination attempt in June 2016 and of death threats, and *notes with interest* that an investigation appears to have been initiated against two suspects; *deeply regrets* the lack of information on the progress of this investigation; *wishes to be informed* by the parliamentary authorities of its findings as soon as possible and also whether any special protection measures have been granted by the authorities to Mr. Hashed in the wake of these incidents;
3. *Deplores the fact* that the perpetrators and instigators of the attack against Mr. Hashed during a peaceful demonstration in February 2013 appear not to have been punished four years after the events; *considers* that the continued impunity in this case increases the credibility of the complainants' allegations that the attack was premeditated and was carried out with the complicity or at the instigation of high-ranking state officials; *once*

again urges the authorities to do their utmost to ensure that these acts of violence committed against a parliamentarian in violation of his fundamental right to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly do not go unpunished; *wishes to be kept informed* of the measures taken in this respect;

4. *Recalls* that impunity poses a serious threat not only to parliamentarians but also to all those they represent and that it is therefore the responsibility of the Yemeni authorities to fulfil their international obligations by conducting diligent and thorough investigations in order to shed full light on these violations of Mr. Hashed's fundamental rights;
5. *Urges* the Parliament of Yemen to continue to exercise its oversight function until justice has been brought to bear in this case and to ensure that Mr. Hashed is given appropriate protection in view of the threats against him and the repeated attacks he has suffered for many years; *wishes to be kept informed* as soon as possible of the measures taken to this end;
6. *Requests* the Secretary General to convey this decision to the parliamentary authorities, the complainants and any third party likely to be in a position to supply relevant information;
7. *Decides* to continue examining this case.



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Yemen

YEM08 - Abdulkareem Jadban

***Decision adopted by the Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians
at its 152nd session (Geneva, 23-26 January 2017)***

The Committee,

Referring to the case of Mr. Abdulkareem Jadban, a member of the House of Representatives of Yemen assassinated on 22 November 2013, and to the decision it adopted at its 143rd session (January 2014),

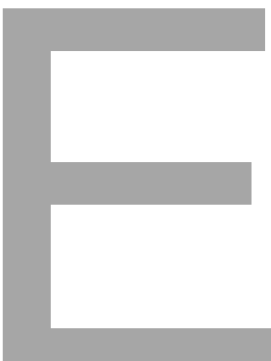
Recalling the following information provided by the complainant:

- On 22 November 2013, Mr. Abdulkareem Jadban, a member of the House of Representatives of Yemen and a Houthi representative of the National Dialogue Conference, was shot dead by two armed men on a motorcycle as he was leaving Al-Shawqani mosque in Sana'a;
- Members of the Houthi group have claimed that Mr. Jadban's assassination was politically motivated because of his stance and affiliation;
- The Yemeni Government and Parliament, as well as most political parties, have condemned the assassination;
- On 25 November 2013, the House of Representatives decided to summon the Government and security agencies to appear before it on 28 November to present a comprehensive report on the circumstances and measures taken in connection with the assassination of Mr. Jadban;
- The Secretary General of the House of Representatives of Yemen reported in January 2014 that the President of the Republic of Yemen had established a panel of inquiry to investigate the circumstances of Mr. Jadban's death and bring the perpetrators to justice, but that they had not yet been identified,

Considering that neither the complainant, nor the parliamentary authorities, have provided any new information on the case since 2014, despite repeated requests,

Taking into account that Yemen is a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

1. *Deeply regrets* that the parliamentary authorities have failed to respond to its requests for information, and *invites* them to resume dialogue as soon as possible;
2. *Notes with deep concern* that, following the announcement of the establishment of a panel of inquiry in early 2014, no information has been provided on the outcome of this inquiry, or on any measures taken to bring the perpetrators of Mr. Jadban's assassination to justice; *urges* the parliamentary authorities to provide information on this situation as soon as possible;



3. *Remains deeply concerned* that Mr. Jadban's assassination remains unpunished and *urges* the Yemeni authorities to do their utmost to shed light on this crime and to hold the culprits to account; *urges* the Parliament of Yemen to continue to exercise its oversight function until justice has been brought to bear in this case;
4. *Recalls* that impunity poses a serious threat not only to parliamentarians but also to all those they represent and that it is therefore the responsibility of the Yemeni authorities to fulfil their international obligations by conducting diligent and thorough investigations in order to shed full light on this crime;
5. *Requests* the Secretary General to convey this decision to the parliamentary authorities, the complainant and any third party likely to be in a position to supply relevant information;
6. *Decides* to continue examining this case.