

YEMEN

- **YEM-COLL-02:** 116 parliamentarians
- **YEM-02:** a parliamentarian (CONFIDENTIAL)
- **YEM-08:** Abdulkareem Jadban



Inter-Parliamentary Union

For democracy. For everyone.

Yemen

Decision adopted by the Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians at its 167th session (virtual session, 30 January to 11 February 2022)



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-67 - Mohsin Ali Omar Baserah |
| YEM-10 - Insaf Ali Mohamed Mayou | YEM-68 - Isaac al'Qa'hm |
| YEM-11 - Ja'abal Mohamed Salem Mohsin Ta'imani | YEM-69 - Ali Hassan Ahmad Jilan |
| YEM-12 - Abd al-Rahman Ibrahim Abdah Nashtan | YEM-70 - Ibrahim Chouaib Mohamed al-Facheq |
| YEM-13 - Abd al-Khalek Abd al-Hafed Ben Shihoun | YEM-71 - Amine Ali Mohamed al-Akimi |
| YEM-14 - Abd al-Khalek Abdah Ahmad al-Barkani | YEM-72 - Hamid Abd-Allah Saghir Ahmad al-Jabarati |
| YEM-15 - Mohamed Qasem Mohamed al-Naqib | YEM-73 - Zakaria Said Mohamed al-Zekri |
| YEM-16 - Mohamed Maqbal Ali Hasan al-Hamiri | YEM-74 - Chawqi al-Raqib Chaman al-Qadi |
| YEM-17 - Mafdal Ismail al-Abara | YEM-75 - Saghir Hamoud Aziz al-Sifani |
| YEM-18 - Haza' Saad Mathar Yahya al-Masouri | YEM-76 - Mohamed Najji Abd al-Aziz al-Shayef |
| YEM-19 - Amine Mohamed al-Saloui | YEM-77 - Hashem Abd Allah Hasin al-Ahmar |
| YEM-20 - Abd al-Rahman Hasin Ali al-A'shbi | YEM-78 - Hussein al-Sawadi |
| YEM-21 - Abd al-Aziz Ahmad Ali Mohamed Ja'bari | YEM-79 - Yasser Ahmed Salem al-Awadhi |
| YEM-22 - Abd al-Wahab Mahmoud Ali Ma'wadah | YEM-80 - Yahya Ali al-Raee |
| YEM-23 - Ali Hasin Naser Ahmad al-A'nsi | YEM-81 - Saleh Ismail Abu Adel |
| YEM-24 - Ali Mohamed Ahmad al-Ma'mari | YEM-82 - Abd Al-Aziz al-Janid |
| YEM-25 - Ali Masaad al-Lahbi | YEM-83 - Amine Ahmed Makhraresh |
| YEM-26 - Mohamed Rashad Mohamed Ali al-Alimi | YEM-84 - Faysal al-Shawafi |
| YEM-27 - Mohamed Saif Abd al-Latif Hosam al-Shamiri | YEM-85 - Muhsin al-Ansi |
| YEM-28 - Mohamed Ali Salem al-Shadadi | YEM-86 - Qasem Hussein al-Hadha'a |
| YEM-29 - Sakhr Ahmad Abas Ahmad al-Wajih | YEM-87 - Ahmad al-Aqaari |
| YEM-30 - Mohamed Naser Malhi al-Hazami al-Idrissi | YEM-88 - Ali Abd Allah Abu Haliqa |
| YEM-31 - Najib Said Ghanem Saleh al-Dab'i | YEM-89 - Mohamed Yahya al-Hawri |
| YEM-32 - Ibrahim Ahmad al-Mazlam | YEM-90 - Mansour ali Wasel |
| YEM-33 - Ahmad Yahya Mohamed Ali al-Haj | YEM-91 - Ahmad Mohammad al-Dhubaibi |
| YEM-34 - Bakil Najji Abd Allah al-Soufi | YEM-92 - Abdo Mohammad Beshr |
| YEM-35 - Rabish Ali Wahban Ahsan al-Ali | YEM-93 - Khaled Mawjoud al-Saadi |
| YEM-36 - Zayd Ali al-Shami | YEM-94 - Khaled Mohammad Qasim al-Ansi |
| YEM-37 - Sultan Hazam al-Atwani | YEM-95 - Saleh Qaid al-Sharji |
| YEM-38 - Sultan Said Abd Allah Yahya al-Barkani | YEM-96 - Ahmed Mohsen al-Nuwaira |
| YEM-39 - Samir Khayri Mohamed Ali Reda | YEM-97 - Mohammad ali Siwar |
| YEM-40 - Sadeq Qasem Mohamad Qaed al-Ba'dani | YEM-98 - Abd al-Wali al-Jabri |
| YEM-41 - Saleh Abd Allah Ali Qasem al-Sanbani | YEM-99 - Said Moubarak Doumani |

YEM-42 - Saleh Ali Farid al-Barhami	YEM-100 - Ali Hussein Aishal
YEM-43 - Saleh Farid Mohsin al-Awlaqi	YEM-101 - Ghaleb Abdul Kafi Al-Qurashi
YEM-44 - Aref Ahmad al-Sabri	YEM-102 - Abbas Ahmed Al-Nahari
YEM-45 - Abd Allah Mohsin Ahmad Abd Allah al-Ajr	YEM-103 - Hamid Abdallah Al Ahmar
YEM-46 - Abd al-Karim Sharaf Mohsin Shiban	YEM-104 - Abdul Rahman Saleh Musleh Moezb
YEM-47 - Abd Allah Ali al-Khalaki	YEM-105 - Mohammad Yahya Al-Sharafi
YEM-48 - Abd Allah Mohamed Saleh Mohamed al-Maqtari	YEM-106 - Mohamed Naguib Ahmed Seif
YEM-49 - Abd al-Malak Abd Allah Hasan Saleh al-Qosous	YEM-107 - Mohammed Mahdi Al-Kuwaiti
YEM-50 - Abdah Mohamed Hasin al-Hudhaifi al-Jaradi	YEM-108 - Ahmed Hadi Mohammed Al-Suraimi
YEM-51 - Ali Ahmad Mohamed Saleh al-Amrani	YEM-109 - Mohammed Al-Haj Al-Salihi
YEM-52 - Ali Qaed Sultan al-Wafi	YEM-110 - Mohamed Ahmed Waraq
YEM-53 - Awad Mohamad Abd Allah al-Awlaqi	YEM-111 - Mohsen Ali Al-Bahr
YEM-54 - Fouad Abid Said Waked	YEM-112 - Ali Mohammed Ghaleb Al-Mikhlaifi
YEM-55 - Mohamad Thabet Mohamad Ali al-Asli	YEM-113 - Ali Mohammed Al-Saar
YEM-56 - Mohamad Mohamed Ahmad Mansour	YEM-114 - Ali Abd Rabbo Al-Qadi
YEM-57 - Mansour Ali Yahya Mafлах al-Hanq	YEM-115 - Ali Ahmed Muthanna Al-Warafi
YEM-58 - Nasr Zayd Mahi al-Din	YEM-116 - Abdulwahab Muhammad Qaed Amer Al-Amiri
YEM-59 - Hiba Allah Ali Saghir Sharim	YEM-117 - Abdullah Hammoud Al-Katab
YEM-60 - Abd Allah Saad Sharaf Abas al-Namani	YEM-118 - Abdul Salam Ahmed Al-Dahabli
YEM-61 - Abd al-Razaq Maslah al-Hijri	YEM-119 - Abdul Hamid Mohammed Farhan Al-Sharabi
YEM-62 - Abd al-Karim Ahmad Yahya al-Sinissi	YEM-120 - Shuaib Hammoud Khaled Al-Suofi
YEM-63 - Abd al-Karim Mohamed Mach'ouf al-Aslami	YEM-121 - Sadiq Ali Al-Dabab
YEM-64 - Abd al-Aziz Abd al-Jabar Ghaleb Dabwan	YEM-122 - Hamid Muhammad Ali Shaabin
YEM-65 - Othman Hasin Fayed Majli	YEM-123 - Ahmed Mohamed Yahya Qaboua
YEM-66 - Fathi Tawfiq Abd al-Rahim Mathar	YEM-124 - Ahmed Abbas Ahmed Al-Barti

Alleged human rights violations

- ✓ Abduction
- ✓ Threats, acts of intimidation
- ✓ Arbitrary arrest and detention
- ✓ Failure to respect parliamentary immunity
- ✓ Impunity
- ✓ Abusive revocation or suspension of the parliamentary mandate

A. Summary of the case

This case concerns 116 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 war in Yemen in 2015, two different factions claim to represent the Yemeni Parliament: a Sana'a-based faction under the control of the Houthi militia and a faction based in Seiyun comprised of parliamentarians who fled Sana'a. This latter faction is aligned with the internationally recognized government of President Abdrabbuh Mansur Hadi and is recognized by the IPU as the legitimate parliamentary authority representing all parliamentarians elected in 2003.

The present case concerns 99 members of parliament¹ who fled Sana'a and neighbouring governorates that are allegedly under the control of the Houthi militia, and

Case YEM-COLL-02

Yemen: Parliament affiliated to the IPU

Victims: 116 male members of parliament (99 opposition members)

Qualified complainant(s): Section I.(1)(a) of the [Committee Procedure](#) (Annex I)

Submission of complaints: May 2019, October 2019

Recent IPU decision: May 2021

IPU mission(s): - - -

Recent Committee hearings: Hearing with the parliamentary authorities at the 142nd IPU Assembly (May 2021); and the 167th session of the Committee (February 2022)

Recent follow-up:

- Communication from the parliamentary authorities: January 2022
- Communication from the complainants: January 2022
- Communication to the parliamentary authorities: December 2021
- Communication to the complainants: January 2022

¹ For the purposes of this decision, the term "opposition" relates to members of parliament from political groups or parties whose decision-making power is limited.

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 concerning the 99 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 the other hand, the complainants in the case of the 19 members of parliament who remained in Sana'a allege that the violations were committed by the coalition forces as part of their support for the Government of Yemen in regaining power in Sana'a and the 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. However, the Houthi-controlled parliamentary faction failed to convey information on the cases of parliamentarians who support the internationally recognized government and the human rights violations they have allegedly suffered since 2014, or the steps taken to help identify and hold to account those responsible.

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. 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 complainants also stated that, on 9 February 2021, the Houthi militia sentenced to death 11 more 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 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 complainants also 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. On 10 July 2021, the number of members who were unlawfully stripped of their membership by the Houthis rose to 83 lawmakers.

During a hearing with the Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians on 1 February 2022, the Yemeni parliamentary authorities stated that the Houthi militia continued harassing, intimidating, and violating the human rights of parliamentarians who support the internationally recognized government. In a letter received from the parliamentary authorities on 24 January 2022, the human rights violations allegedly committed by the Houthis have affected 99 members of the House of Representatives.

In a report published in November 2021, the United Nations Development Programme estimated that the conflict in Yemen will have claimed 377,000 lives by the end of 2021, both directly and indirectly as a consequence of the conflict.

B. Decision

The Committee on the Human Rights of Parliamentarians

1. *Concludes* that the new collective complaint concerning the situation of Mr. Mohammad Yahya Al-Sharafi, Mr. Mohamed Naguib Ahmed Seif, Mr. Mohammed Mahdi Al-Kuwaiti, Mr. Ahmed Hadi Mohammed Al-Suraimi, Mr. Mohammed Al-Haj Al-Salihi, Mr. Mohamed Ahmed Waraq, Mr. Mohsen Ali Al-Bahr, Mr. Ali Mohammed Ghaleb Al-Mikhlaifi, Mr. Ali Mohammed Al-Saar, Mr. Ali Abd Rabbo Al-Qadi, Mr. Ali Ahmed Muthanna Al-Warafi, Mr. Abdulwahab Muhammad Qaed Amer Al-Amiri, Mr. Abdullah Hammoud Al-Katab, Mr. Abdul Salam Ahmed Al-Dahabli,

Mr. Abdul Hamid Mohammed Farhan Al-Sharabi, Mr. Shuaib Hammoud Khaled Al-Suofi, Mr. Sadiq Ali Al-Dabab, Mr. Hamid Muhammad Ali Shaabin, Mr. Ahmed Mohamed Yahya Qaboua and Mr. Ahmed Abbas Ahmed Al-Barti, 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 abusive revocation or suspension of the parliamentary mandate, failure to protect parliamentary immunity and other acts obstructing the exercise of the parliamentary mandate, which are allegations that fall under the Committee's mandate; and *decides* to merge the examination of their situation with the present case, which brings the total number of parliamentarians in this case to 116;

2. *Thanks* the Yemeni parliamentary authorities for the information provided in their letter of 24 January 2022;
3. *Remains 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*", meaning a call for their explicit killing by anyone who is in a position to do so, including members of the public; and is *deeply concerned*, also, about the unlawful and unconstitutional stripping of the membership of 83 members of the House of Representatives;
4. *Underlines* once again that these arbitrary measures constitute a direct and imminent danger to the lives of the parliamentarians subject to them; and *urges*, once more, those responsible to refrain from threatening 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;
5. *Stresses* that the human rights of members of the Yemeni House of Representatives and those of the people of Yemen should be upheld at all times; and therefore *calls on* all parties to the conflict in Yemen to ensure accountability for violations and abuses suffered by all parliamentarians and protect their fundamental human rights;
6. *Is aware* of the exceptional situation in which Yemen finds itself and the formidable challenges that exist to law and order; and *suggests*, in light of the geopolitical dimensions of the protracted conflict in Yemen and its devastating ramifications for the Yemeni people, that the Inter-Parliamentary Union, through its governing bodies, particularly the IPU Executive Committee, becomes more involved in bringing together all relevant stakeholders in and outside of Yemen, using parliamentary diplomacy to identify possible solutions to the human rights cases at hand and the conflict at large; and *requests* the Secretary General to raise this matter with the Executive Committee;
7. *Requests* the Secretary General also to convey this decision to the parliamentary authorities in Yemen, the complainants and any third party likely to be in a position to supply relevant information;
8. *Decides* to continue examining this case.



Inter-Parliamentary Union
For democracy. For everyone.

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.