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**Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner
for Human Rights and reports of the Office of the
High Commissioner and the Secretary-General**

Written statement* submitted by Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés (OIPMA), a non- governmental organization in special consultative status

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[22 August 2019]

* Issued as received, in the language(s) of submission only.

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Obstacles and continued challenges to conflict prevention and peace building in Yemen

The Organisation internationale pour les pays les moins avancés “OIPMA” (the International Organization for the Least Developed Countries “IOLDCs”) gives highest priority to monitoring and documenting gross violations of human rights in Yemen due to the armed conflict and provides an accurate insight and verified facts on the last developments and the atrocities which have brought about great devastation and suffering to the population through the following recent facts:

Fact one: As a root causes of the conflict, there are Two catastrophic elements in present day which are the cornerstone factors that fuel and sustain the conflict.

First: The Houthis refusing peace negotiations and flying their flags with its and shouting of slogans: "Death to America, Death to Israel, Curse on the Jews, Victory to Islam".

Second: The Islah party (Muslim Brotherhood) which their leaders are fully allied with al-Qaeda and ISIS ideologies, they are the decision makers in the Yemeni government, their ultimate objective is to take overpower and create an Islamic caliphate in the South.

One key area of challenge concerns the last developments in the conflict which became more complicated and showed that the war has been switched to be a North-South conflict, where we can see the two conflict parties are doing their best to keep the South under their power under the unification slogan, as we can see that through the following facts:

- This element is buttressed in Aden on the first of August 2019 where 105 killed and 89 wounded in one day as a result of an attack against the Southern leaders which launched in cooperation between Islah party and the Houthis, followed with clashes that ended with the seizure of the presidential protection brigades. Investigations by the Southern forces uncovered the existence of IEDs and abductors within the presidential protection camps, being used by al-Qaeda and ISIS, investigations of official government military commanders, including the commander of Badr camp in the heart of Aden, acknowledged that bombings and assassinations had been conducted inside Aden over a period of four years, under the guidance of the actual Yemeni Vice President, who is known, historically, to have embraced al-Qaeda since their return in Yemen from Afghanistan in the early nineties.
- The investigations revealed that the presidential protection guards camps and their commanders also have served as safe haven for Al-Qaeda and ISIS, including the houses of militias belonging to the Interior Minister who fled to Saudi Arabia after clashes that ended with the seizure of presidential protection brigades by southern forces.
- During the monitoring and survey operations of the transport camp, the forces of the Southern transitional Council "STC" uncovered a box containing explosive devices ready for detonation as well as other explosive devices, providing further evidence and reinforcing the authenticity of the information on the use of these camps by terrorist groups to commit crimes and bombings in Aden, Lahj and Abyan.
- Major General Saleh Al-Sayyed, Director of Security in Lahj governorate, declared the discovery of a factory in which belts and explosive devices were manufactured, inside the camps of the presidential protection brigades in Dar Saad district. Witness from those abducted and detained inside the camps confirmed that certain groups within these camps were indeed terrorist and supporters of the Islamic State and al-Qaeda.
- A huge rallying in Aden by the most majority people of the south from all the Southern Governorates took place on 15 August 2019, in support of the transitional council's measures to eradicate Al-Qaeda and ISIS cells from the camps of the Presidential Protection Brigades, which was the safe havens for the terrorist groups and the starting point to sowing chaos and assassinations over the years.
- Aldhalea Governorate witnessed over the past 60 days gross violations of human rights committed by the Houthi militia against the civilian population, which should

be classified as war crimes, and crimes against humanity. On-site visits and in-person to Aldhalea interviews conducted by the Civil Network For Media Development and Human Rights (CNMDHR) revealed that Houthi militias are directly responsible for all crimes and violations perpetrated, namely murder, destruction of property schools and hospitals and forced displacement of civilians. Cultural sites, mosques, schools and educational foundations have also been targeted, depriving thousands of schools and college-age students from education. A total of 8 schools have been converted into military barracks and stores for weapons.

- The CNMDHR has documented 126 cases of murders including 12 children, 9 women, 269 cases of injuries, among who are 28 children and 22 women. A total of 32 cases of arrest, kidnaping, and coercive concealment were documented, among them were 8 children.
- A propaganda campaigns adopted by the Islah Party accusing the United Arab Emirates and the coalition with starvation of the Yemenis. In contrary, the Director of the World Food Program (WFP) declared last June that the Houthis have been disrupting humanitarian aid operations in cities they control which contain majority of the population of Yemen, forcing the WFP to pause the all humanitarian aid operations until the Houthis ease the situation.
- The fact that, following the High-Level Pledging Event for the 2019 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan donors pledged US 2.6 billion. At the same time in 2018, the Plan was 65 per cent funded – thanks to more than generous contributions from major donors such as the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and the State of Kuwait.
- Moreover, the United Arab Emirates, however, remains the largest aid donor in Yemen, providing billions of dollars in direct assistance as well as assistance in developing and rehabilitating infrastructure in liberated areas across Yemen.
- According to a report by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the value of UAE assistance to the Yemeni people from 2015 to June 2019 amounted to about \$ 5.59 billion. Humanitarian aid accounted for about 34 percent, valued at \$ 1.89 billion, of the total UAE aid to Yemen. Development assistance, rehabilitation and stabilization support projects accounted for 66 percent of the \$ 3.70 billion in aid to help rebuild Yemen's liberated governorates and provide livelihoods and stability in many areas.
- Aid has been distributed to many services, with the humanitarian, health, education and construction sectors, benefiting some 17.2 million Yemenis in 12 governorates. Among those beneficiaries are 11.2 million children and 3.3 million women, according to a report by the UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.
- According to the report, some 11.4 million Yemenis received medical treatment, as well as medicines, medical supplies and rehabilitation of hospitals, while 16.3 million Yemenis received food assistance and 1.8 million boys and girls received educational and educational support. Plans are in place to build a \$100 million power plant in Aden.
- Monitoring and reporting through insufficiency of verified information, absence of impartiality in disseminating and selecting of information from ‘well-informed’ sources by experts mandated to conduct fact-finding missions, impact the validity of these activities. This fact was evidenced during a meeting of a Panel of Eminent Experts held at the 39th session of the HRC in March 2019, organized by 16 human rights organizations on “Measures to Enhance Accountability in Yemen”. The Chair of the Panel of the Group of International and Regional Eminent Experts on Yemen Mr. Kamal Jendoubi noted that the report of the Panel of Eminent Experts was criticized internationally and even rejected by some parties in the conflict”, whilst also acknowledging that “other difficulties in the report related to time and security conditions.” Conclusions of the report were guided by very limited evidence-base,

with many references to such terms as reasonable grounds to believe; they have reasonable grounds to believe that.

As a result, and in order to overcome the challenges and obstacles the OIPMA has identified that, the key solution for the situation in Yemen should be started in tackling the root causes of the South-North conflict, and the starting point is to find an effective and practical solution for conflict prevention post-conflict and peacebuilding through restoring both states as it was before 22 May 1990.

There for, its time for the Human Rights Council to take the appropriate measures to encourage the former the representatives of the two former states, Yemen Arab Republic, and Democratic Republic of Yemen to reinforce the need to rebuild a new geopolitical reality based on regional and international partnership that would help, after completing the rearrangements of the transitional period of the two states, to found elevated relations between the Two States deriving from good-neighborly relationship and mutual cooperation that would assist in eradicating terrorism and extremism and achieving security, stability, and sustainable development.

After the establishment of the two states, there will be a possibility to establish a type of confederation system between the two restored states could be the best solution for Conflict Prevention, Post-conflict Peacebuilding and ensure the stability in the region.
