



Women
Journalists
Without
Chains

PRESS FREEDOM IN YEMEN: A BITTER REALITY AND DARK PROSPECTS

75 JOURNALIST VIOLATIONS IN 2024: ONE EXECUTION



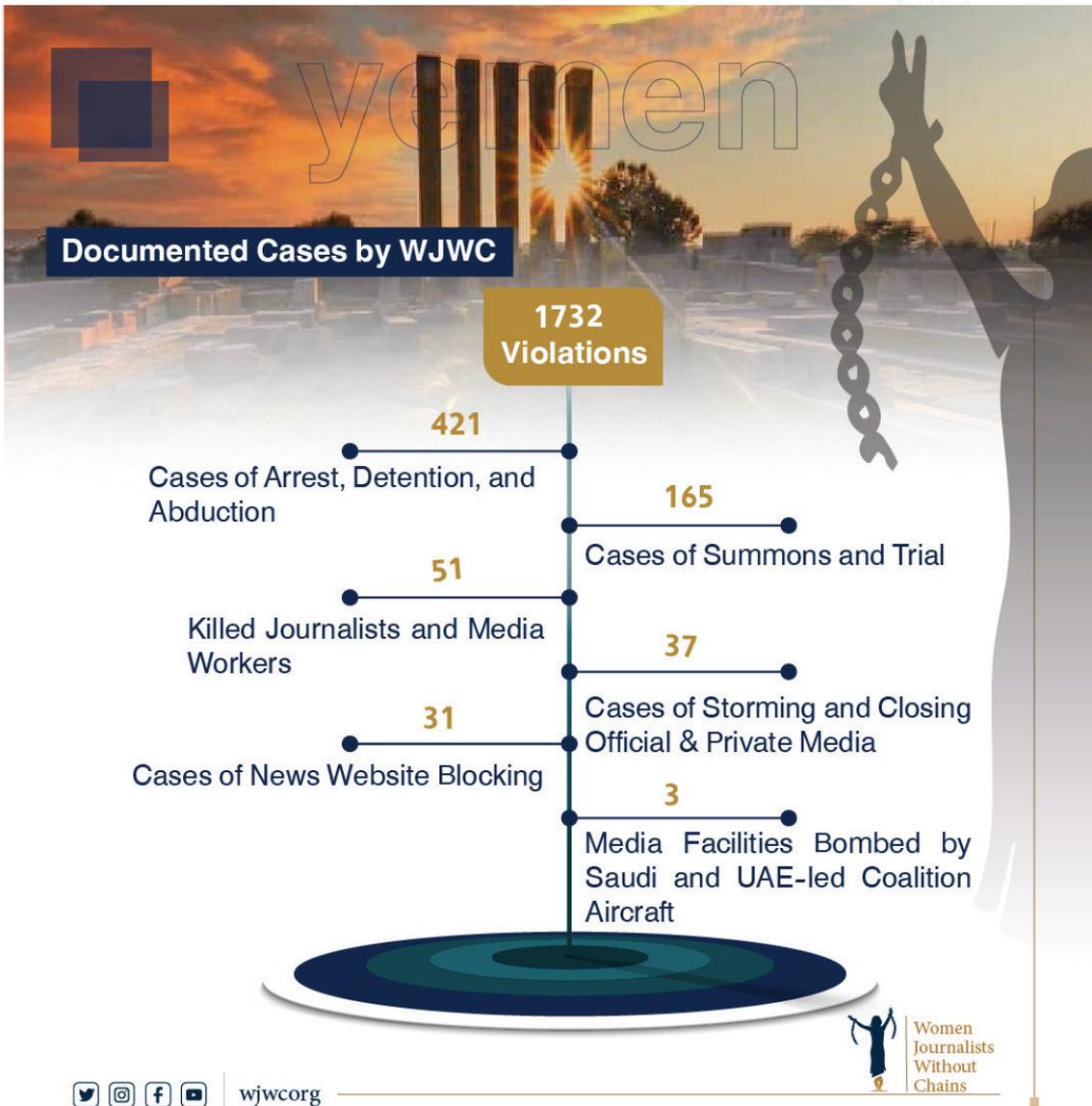


Following the revolution of February 11, 2011, Yemen experienced a significant expansion in press freedoms, ushering in a new era of independent journalism. This period saw the establishment of numerous media platforms, including radio stations and satellite channels, which had previously been monopolized by the regime. However, this progress was abruptly reversed in September 2014 when the Houthi militia and its ally, Saleh, seized control, leading to a severe crackdown on the press once again, resulting in heavy repercussions for journalists and media outlets.

In March 2015, the conflict escalated significantly with the intervention of external forces. The Arab coalition, led by Saudi Arabia and the UAE, launched airstrikes targeting Houthi-controlled areas. The situation deteriorated rapidly, creating severe humanitarian risks and resulting in the deaths of tens of thousands of innocent civilians. Amid this chaos, journalists and media professionals have played a crucial role in reporting the facts and documenting events. However, this has come at a great cost, as they face heinous crimes and threats to their lives, plunging journalism into its most perilous phase to date.

These ongoing and systematic attacks have fostered an environment hostile to journalistic and media activities, putting journalists at significant risk to their lives and safety. According to the 2024 World Press Freedom Index, Reporters Without Borders has classified Yemen as one of the most dangerous countries for journalists. In this index, Yemen ranked 154th out of 180 countries assessed.

Over the past decade, at least 52 journalists and media workers have been killed, while violations have soared to a staggering 1,732. This includes 421 cases of arrest, kidnapping, and detention; 165 summonses and trials; 37 incidents of storming and closure of both official and private media institutions; and the blocking of 31 news websites. Additionally, three media facilities were bombed by Arab coalition aircraft led by Saudi Arabia and the UAE, among other violations. This period has been deemed the darkest and bloodiest for journalists in decades, according to annual reports from Women Journalists Without Chains (WJWC) on press and media freedoms.



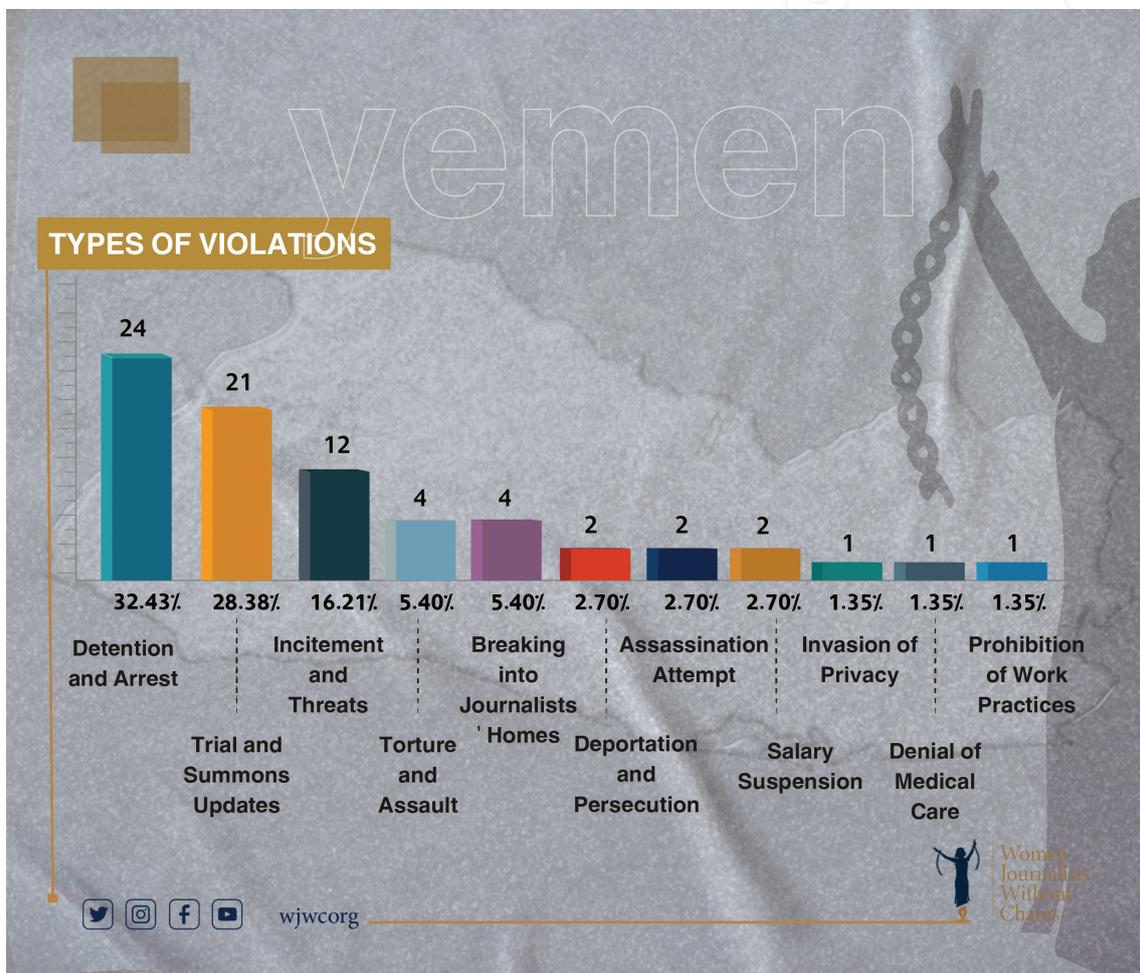
Women Journalists Without Chains aims to preserve journalistic memory through thorough monitoring, documentation, and the publication of annual reports. This initiative highlights the crimes against journalists, the state of press and media freedoms, and the risks they encounter while performing their duties. Additionally, it seeks to expose violators and hold them accountable for these serious offenses.

WJWC announced that it is sharing the data and statistics it has gathered with local and international bodies to coordinate efforts aimed at protecting journalists. It seeks to pressure the responsible parties to cease hostile actions, release abducted individuals, and disclose the fate of those forcibly disappeared.



Additionally, the organization seeks positive engagement and the effective use of this data on journalists' issues and rights to build robust public opinion against violations and to challenge the policy of impunity.

In its 2024 annual report on press and media freedoms in Yemen, WJWC documented 75 violations against journalists and media activists, including one execution. The organization emphasized that these figures do not indicate an improvement in press freedoms or a reduction in violations compared to the early stages of the war. Instead, they reflect the increasingly oppressive control imposed by the warring parties on all forms of journalistic work.

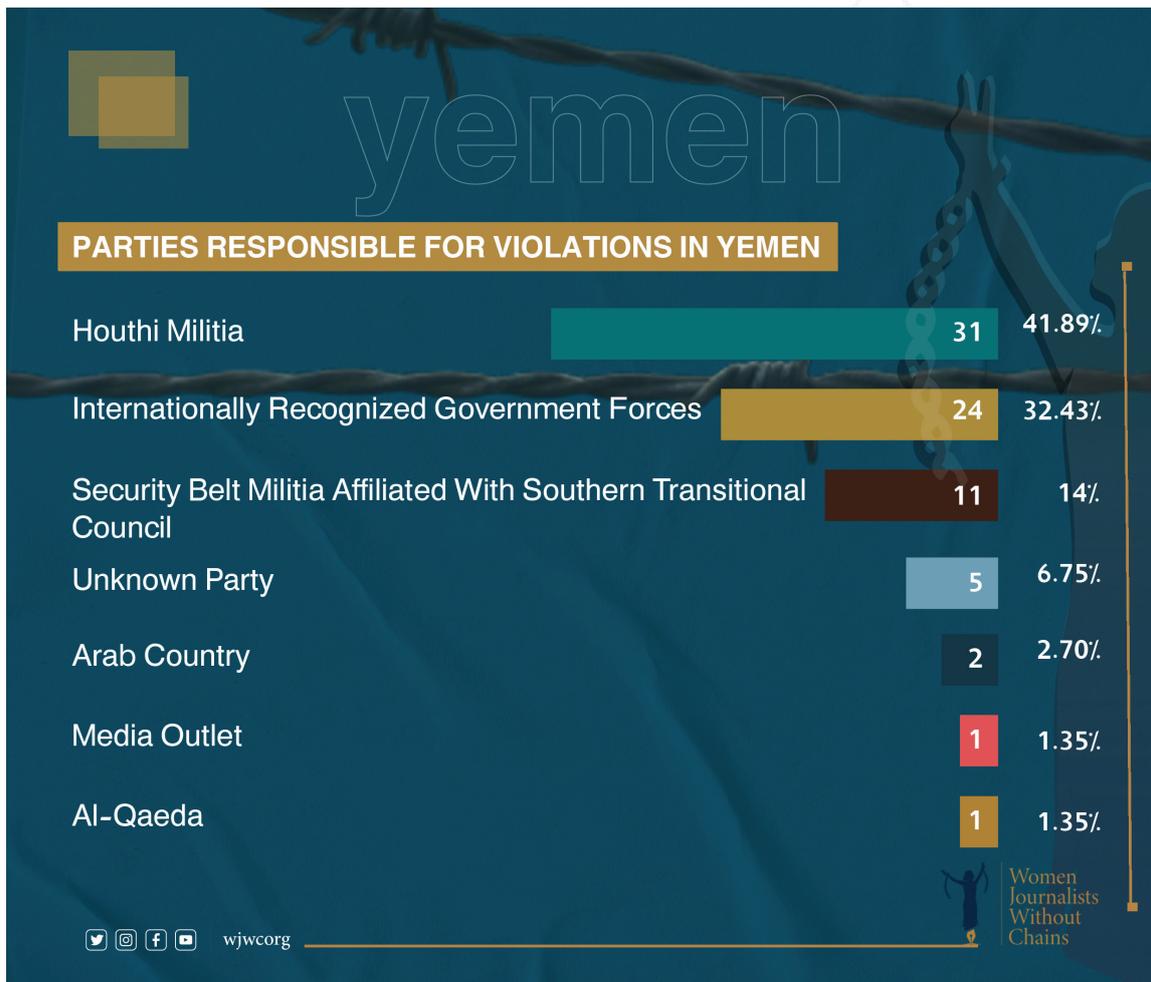


Notably, the recorded violations included 24 cases of arrest, detention, and kidnapping, comprising 32.43% of the total. Similarly, 21 cases of trial and summons accounted for 28.38%, while 12 cases of threats and incitement represented 16.21%. Additionally, there were 4 cases each of torture and assault (5.40%) and storming press institutions and journalists' homes (5.40%). Furthermore, the



report highlighted 2 cases of attempted murder (2.70%), 2 cases of deportation and prosecution (2.70%), and 2 cases of preventing visits and denying health care (2.70%). Finally, single cases were recorded for execution (1.35%), salary suspension (1.35%), privacy violation (1.35%), and preventing work (1.35%).

Regarding the perpetrators, WJWC reported that the Houthi militia topped the list with 31 violations, accounting for 41.89% of the total. This was followed by 24 violations committed by forces and military and security formations loyal to the internationally recognized government, representing 32.43%. The Security Belt Forces militia, affiliated with the Southern Transitional Council, committed 11 violations, amounting to 14%. Additionally, 5 violations were attributed to unidentified individuals (6.75%), 2 violations to an Arab country (2.70%), 1 violation to a media outlet (1.35%), and 1 violation to Al-Qaeda in Hadhramaut Governorate (1.35%).





War Crimes

Women Journalists Without Chains asserts that the systematic harassment of journalists constitutes a war crime, as it directly contravenes local, international, and humanitarian laws, particularly the 1949 Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols, as well as resolutions from international bodies like the United Nations Human Rights Council and UNESCO. These legal frameworks emphasize the obligation to protect journalists as civilians who are entitled to full protection during armed conflicts.

Additionally, they affirm that media institutions—such as newspaper offices, radio stations, and satellite channels—are to be treated as civilian entities safeguarded under international law. The organization points out that warring parties continue to regard journalists, whose primary role is to report facts and document events, as adversaries to be silenced. This tactic has been consistently employed by various factions since the conflict began.

In 2015, the Houthi militia's leader, Abdul-Malik al-Houthi, asserted in a televised address that journalists as posing a greater threat than frontline combatants. This declaration marked the inception of a protracted and violent string of transgressions, effectively sanctioning his faction to direct hostilities towards journalists. Al-Houthi sanctioned appalling atrocities, such as the execution and incarceration of numerous individuals, exploiting them as human shields. Notably, this strategy was evident in the case of journalists Abdullah Qabil and Youssef al-Aizari, who were strategically positioned on Mount Wahran in Dhamar Governorate, subsequently subjected to coalition airstrikes.

Since 2014, Yemen has witnessed a dramatic erosion of press freedom, with all parties to the conflict implicated in grave violations against journalists. These include targeted killings, such as the assassination of Abdulkarim Al-Khaiwani in Sanaa and the bombing that killed Rasheh Al-Harazi and her unborn child in Aden. Enforced disappearances, like the case of Wahid Al-Sufi, and arbitrary detentions have also become commonplace, creating a climate of fear and self-censorship.

The targeting of media outlets further underscores the perilous environment for



journalists. The coalition airstrike on the Yemen Today channel building, resulting in the deaths of several employees, exemplifies the disregard for media safety. These attacks not only silence critical voices but also deprive the Yemeni people of vital information and impede the pursuit of truth and accountability in this protracted conflict.

Perpetrators Acting with Impunity

WJWC has documented a disturbing pattern of impunity for attacks on journalists in Yemen. Since 2014, 51 cases of journalist killings have been recorded, yet no effective investigations have been conducted, and perpetrators remain unpunished. This lack of accountability has emboldened all parties to the conflict, leading to an escalating cycle of violence against media professionals.

This situation mirrors a global trend highlighted by UNESCO: an alarming 86% of crimes against journalists worldwide since 2006 have gone unpunished. The absence of justice not only perpetuates the culture of impunity but also undermines efforts to ensure freedom of expression and holds perpetrators accountable for their actions.

Women Journalists Without Chains highlights that the ongoing impunity for crimes against journalists in Yemen threatens media freedom and societal stability. This environment emboldens perpetrators and fosters a culture of fear, undermining citizen safety. A free press is vital for a just society, and the lack of accountability for these crimes compromises this right. WJWC urgently calls for an independent international investigative committee to examine crimes against journalists in Yemen, ensuring justice for victims and deterring future attacks.

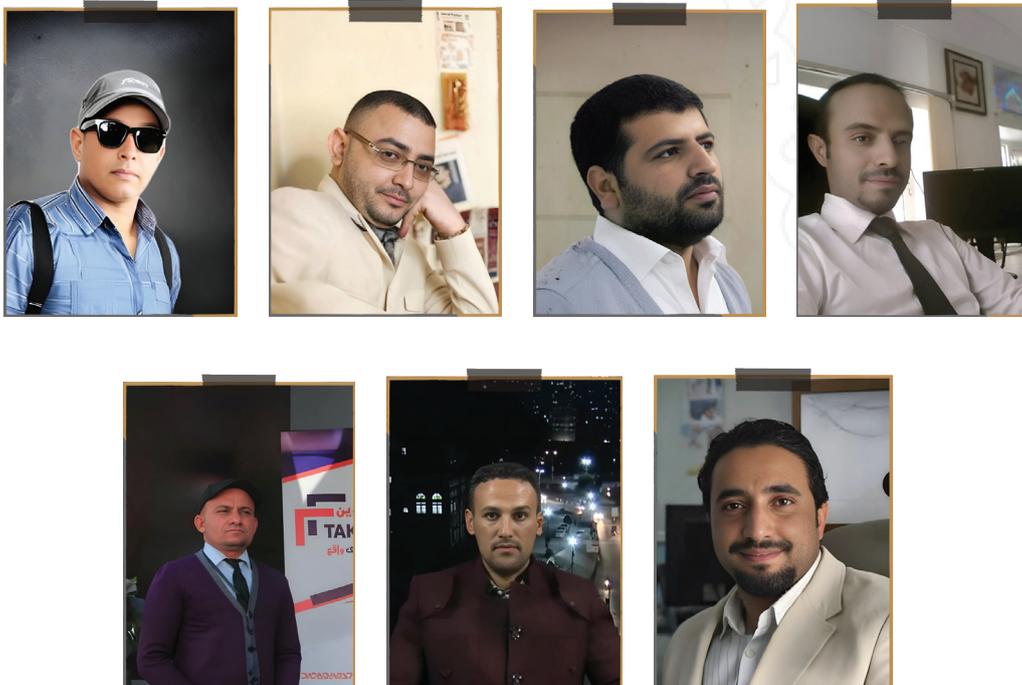
Arrest and Abduction

Women Journalists Without Chains documented 24 cases of arrest, detention, and kidnapping in 2024, accounting for 32.43% of the total violations against journalists during that year. It highlighted the severe plight of abducted journalists, enduring cruel and degrading treatment, physical and psychological abuse, lack



of access to essential healthcare and sustenance, restricted visitation rights, and various other egregious violations.

Presently, nine journalists remain in detention across various factions, with five held by the Houthi militia, including Wahid Al-Sufi (forcibly disappeared), Nabil al-Sedawi from the Saba Agency, along with Mohammed al-Nabahi, Mohammed al-Mayahy, and Fahd al-Arhabi. Additionally, two journalists are detained by the Security Belt Forces militia in Aden linked to the Southern Transitional Council, namely Ahmed Maher and Shaker Naseh. In Hadhramaut, a journalist affiliated with Al-Qaeda, Mohammed Qaid al-Maqri, remains detained, while journalist Ali Abu Lahum is held by Saudi authorities.



In September 2024, the Houthi militia escalated its crackdown on media freedom, arresting hundreds of activists and journalists for celebrating the anniversary of the September 26 Revolution or expressing critical views online. This included the arrest of journalist Mohammed al-Mayahy from his home in Sana'a for commemorating the revolution on his Facebook page. He remains unjustly detained. Other journalists, such as Fouad Al-Nahari, Abdo Masoud Al-Madan, and Mohammed Al-Sahbani, were also detained and forced to sign pledges not to criticize the Houthi group before their release.



Beyond Houthi control, journalist Tawfiq Al-Janad was arrested by Egyptian security forces from his apartment in Cairo on February 23, 2024. Following a forced deportation to Aden, his whereabouts remain unknown. This incident highlights the transnational nature of the threats faced by Yemeni journalists.

WJWC demands the immediate and unconditional release of all detained and forcibly disappeared journalists. We urge the international community, including the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the International Federation of Journalists, to exert significant pressure on all parties to the conflict to ensure the safety and freedom of all media professionals.

Judicial Harassment and Repression

The Women Journalists Without Chains organization recorded **21** cases of trials and summoning of journalists in **2024**, representing **28.38%** of total violations. Among these, journalist Taha Ahmed Rashid Al-Ma'mari, owner of Yemen Digital Media and Yemen Life for Media Production, received a death sentence from the Specialized Criminal Court in Sana'a, associated with the Houthi militia, on September 24, 2024.

This ruling was based on fabricated charges and included the confiscation of all his movable and real estate properties. The court's actions followed the seizure of his companies by armed groups on April 18, 2021, under claims of supporting aggression. Notably, al-Ma'mari has been residing in Spain since 2015, highlighting the severe risks faced by journalists in Yemen's current climate.

Journalists Ali Abu Lahum and Nabil Al-Sedawi remain imprisoned under arbitrary sentences. Abu Lahum has been held in Saudi prisons since August 2021, following a 15-year sentence by a Najran court on charges of apostasy and promoting atheistic thought based on his online posts.

In contrast, al-Sedawi has been detained by the Houthi militia since April 2015, accused of spying for the Arab coalition. In August 2024, the Criminal Court in Sana'a upheld an appeal ruling that increased his prison sentence from eight to nine years. This trial did not adhere to the minimum standards for a fair trial, highlighting the ongoing injustices faced by journalists in the region.



On May 28, 2024, the Specialized Criminal Court for Terrorism Cases in Aden Governorate, under the authority of the Southern Transitional Council, issued an arbitrary verdict sentencing journalist Ahmed Maher to four years in prison. This verdict follows a pattern of severe human rights abuses against Maher, including enforced disappearance, torture, false accusations, and denial of due process. These actions represent a grave violation of Maher's fundamental rights and a blatant disregard for the rule of law.

Women Journalists Without Chains vehemently condemns the unjust sentences levied against journalists, flagrant violations of international law that betray a deep-seated hostility towards press freedom. The exploitation of the judiciary by warring factions to silence critical voices is abhorrent. WJWC categorically rejects the practice of trying journalists on publication-related matters in courts that lack specialized expertise in media law and fail to provide adequate opportunities for a fair and just trial.

Extrajudicial Death Sentence

Women Journalists Without Chains, in a statement released on December 27, 2024, documented the tragic execution of journalist Mohammed Qaid al-Maqri by al-Qaeda last year. After enduring nine years of abduction and forced disappearance, Al-Qaeda confirmed the untimely demise of al-Muqri, along with 10 other individuals, creating ripples of dismay within journalistic circles. Back in October 2015, al-Qaeda forcibly took Mohammed Qaid al-Muqri, a dedicated correspondent for Yemen Today TV stationed in Hadhramaut. His whereabouts remained a mystery until the recent revelation by the organization concerning his grievous end.

Characterizing this heinous act as brutal and inhumane, the organization highlighted the imminent danger such deeds pose to local, regional, and global tranquility and stability. It stressed that these atrocities blatantly contradict Islamic principles and established human rights laws, treaties, and conventions, calling upon international and humanitarian entities to denounce these despicable deeds, stand in solidarity with journalists, and collaborate in providing them with



the necessary assistance and protection.

Assault on Journalistic Entity

The recent escalation of violence has taken a troubling turn, targeting not only civil unions and human rights organizations but also advocates for freedoms, as exemplified by a distressing incident involving the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate. After the seizure of its headquarters by the STC militia in Aden, journalists were shocked by a cowardly assassination attempt on their Syndicate's Secretary-General, journalist Mohammed Shabita, who also holds the position of Assistant Secretary-General for Arab Journalists. Gunmen affiliated with the Houthi militia callously attacked him inside a vehicle near the Ministry of Information in Sana'a, resulting in the tragic death of a relative and the injury of another relative's son. Shabita sustained severe injuries, the effects of which linger to this day.

Women Journalists Without Chains strongly condemns this barbaric act, labeling the assassination attempt a crime against humanity—an assault on a civilian solely because of his journalistic and union activities. This terrorist act blatantly violates international conventions and seeks to silence advocates for rights, journalists, and opinion leaders, curtailing their freedom of speech.

The organization highlights the parallel suffering of journalists in regions controlled by the Transitional Militia and those under the Houthi Militia. The attempt on the Syndicate's Secretary-General, the disruption of its operations, and the restrictions on its activities in Sana'a are part of a systematic suppression akin to the challenges faced by the Journalists Syndicate branch in Aden, marked by seizure, looting, and intimidation of its administrative personnel.



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KEY INDICATORS

The prolonged disappearance of journalists, including two individuals still missing, constitutes a grave human rights violation.

The continued arbitrary kidnapping and detention of journalists and media professionals, often accompanied by psychological and physical torture.

Journalists facing fabricated terrorism charges, harsh sentences (including death penalties), systematic suppression of dissent.

All conflicting parties deal with press freedoms with absolute hostility.

Journalists facing significant risks, including targeted killings and assassination attempts, creating a climate of fear and self-censorship.

The imposition of illegal restrictions on trade unions and civil work.

    [wjwc.org](https://www.wjwc.org)

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RECOMMENDATIONS

- Reveal the fate of forcibly disappeared journalists.
- Urge the international community to pressure all conflicting parties to respect press freedoms.
- Immediately release all journalists and media professionals arbitrarily arrested.
- Commit to respecting international laws and treaties protecting journalists and press freedoms.
- Stop the persecution of journalists while they perform their professional duties.
- Stop unjust rulings against journalists and their professional work.
- Prevent the politicization of the judiciary and its use to intimidate journalists.
- Investigate all serious violations against journalists and hold those responsible accountable.





wjwc.org


 Women Journalists Without Chains

About WJWC

Founded in Yemen in 2005 by Nobel Peace Prize laureate Tawakkol Karman, Women Journalists Without Chains (WJWC) is a regional organization committed to defending the public's right to access facts, news, and reliable information.



Initially focused on Yemen, WJWC expanded in 2023 to include 21 countries across the Middle East and North Africa, becoming a key advocate for press freedom, freedom of expression, and human rights.

WJWC works to empower citizens to form independent opinions and hold power accountable while upholding the principles of good governance, human dignity, and equality. It opposes policies and practices that undermine rights and freedoms, striving to create an environment where access to information is safeguarded.

The organization collaborates with civil society groups to build regional and international coalitions, defending journalists and promoting freedom of information. Since its founding, WJWC has exposed violations of press freedom in Yemen and expanded its efforts to advocate for journalists' rights across the MENA region, supporting both men and women in their profession.

With a steadfast commitment to press freedom and human dignity, WJWC envisions an informed and equitable society where everyone has access to unbiased, accurate information. It remains a vital voice for justice and human rights in the region.

Detention and Arrest

Date	Status
January 30, 2024	Journalist Ali Jabour was detained by the Al-Wahat military checkpoint at the western entrance of Aden, managed by the Aden Cordon Forces. He was interrogated in a narrow, unsanitary room and held for over six hours before being released. Following his release, he received a threat from the leadership of the military region
February 23, 2024	Egyptian security forces arrested journalist Tawfiq Al-Janad after raiding his apartment, searching it, and terrorizing his family. He was imprisoned for a month without being charged with any crime



March 25, 2024	Media activist Mohammed al-Shishan was arrested by security forces affiliated with the Southern Transitional Council in Aden Governorate. He was taken from a market in the city while filming a Ramadan competition for his YouTube channel
April 22, 2024	Abdulaziz al-Dhubhani, a correspondent for Yemen Youth Channel, was detained by a military checkpoint in the Kalaba area of Taiz Governorate while filming a field report
April 23, 2024	The Houthi militia in Sana'a arrested journalist Mohammed al-Nabihy, head of the Media Foundation for Transparency and Anti-Corruption, after he left his home on Hayel Street. Days later, armed Houthi personnel raided his home to seize his personal phone and laptop
April 27, 2024	The Houthi militia arrested journalist Khaled Al-Araasi in Sana'a after raiding his home, terrorizing his family, and taking him to an unknown location. This arrest followed his publication on the trade of toxic and internationally banned agricultural pesticides
June 14, 2024	Gunmen affiliated with the Aden Security Department kidnapped Saleh al-Obaidi, a photojournalist for Agence France-Presse, from a main street in Aden Governorate and took him to an unknown location
July 18, 2024	Journalist Fahmi al-Alimi was kidnapped by the Security Belt militia in Aden, under the Southern Transitional Council, after leaving his home
July 23, 2024	Journalist Tayeb Rashad Abdul-Wahhab was arrested at the Hangar checkpoint and taken to the military security headquarters. He was detained for several hours following a malicious charge by the former military police commander, Mohammed al-Khawlani
July 24, 2024	Photojournalist Jihad al-Yemeni was arrested by a Houthi-controlled military checkpoint in Madhikharah, Ibb Governorate. He was subsequently imprisoned in al-Saleh prison in al-Hawban while performing his professional duties
August 18, 2024	Media professional Mujali al-Samadi, executive director of Voice of Yemen Radio, was detained in Taiz Governorate's security prison without any legal justification



August 24, 2024	Journalist Fahd al-Arhabi was arrested by the Houthi-affiliated Security and Intelligence Service in Amran Governorate after publishing reports on corruption cases
August 25, 2024	Journalist Ali Saeed al-Saqqaf, former editor-in-chief of al-Wahdawi newspaper, was detained by security authorities in Ash-Shamayatayn District, Taiz Governorate
September 7, 2024	Journalist Salah bin Ghaleb, a correspondent for al-Mushahid website in Lahj Governorate, was detained by a security force associated with the Southern Transitional Council while he was covering a protest by female students at Khadija Girls' High School in Tur Al-Baha District
September 10, 2024	Media activist Sahar al-Khawlani was detained by the Houthi militia because of her outspoken activism against the militia's discriminatory practices and her efforts to highlight the suffering of Yemeni citizens on social media
September 20, 2024	Journalist Mohammed al-Mayahy was detained by the Houthi militia and taken to an undisclosed location, reportedly due to his critical writings and opinions regarding the group. His arrest also follows his advocacy for celebrating the anniversary of the September 26 Revolution
September 22, 2024	Journalist Fouad al-Nahari was arrested by the Houthi militia and placed in the Criminal Investigation Prison in Dhamar city. His phone and laptop were confiscated due to his journalistic activities
September 23, 2024	Journalist Hassan al-Halqi was arrested by the Houthi militia due to his writings on his social media page
September 24, 2024	Journalist Abdo Masoud al-Madani was abducted by the Houthi militia in Sana'a, the capital, because of his social media posts
September 24, 2024	Journalist Mohammed al-Sahbani was kidnapped by the Houthi militia in the city of Ad-Dimnah, Taiz Governorate, due to his writings on social media
September 29, 2024	Literary writer Abdul-Wahhab al-Harasi was detained by the Houthi militia in Sana'a because of his posts on social media



October 13, 2024	journalist Mohammed al-Yazidi, a correspondent for al-Jumhuriya TV in Aden, was detained by forces associated with the Criminal Investigation Department in Aden Governorate. His arrest followed a complaint lodged by Faraj al-Buhsani, a member of the internationally recognized Presidential Council
October 21, 2024	Journalist Adel al-Nuzaili was detained and imprisoned by the West Coast Forces affiliated with Brigadier General Tariq Saleh, a member of the internationally recognized Presidential Council, without any charges
November 21, 2024	Journalist Jamil Al-Samit was incarcerated in the Public Funds Investigation Prison in Taiz Governorate on charges of publishing reports exposing corruption in the Public Funds Prosecution Office in the governorate

Trial and Summons Updates

Date	Status
May 28, 2024	Journalist Ahmed Maher was sentenced to four years in prison by the Specialized Criminal Court for Terrorism Cases in Aden
August 1, 2024	Journalists Abdulkhaleq Emran, Akram al-Walidi, Tawfiq al-Mansouri, and Harith Hamid faced resumed trial procedures by the Houthi militia after their release as part of a prisoner exchange deal facilitated by the United Nations in April 2023
August 20, 2024	Journalist Nabil al-Sedawi had his prison sentence increased from eight to nine years by the Specialized Criminal Court for State Security Cases in Sana'a, in a trial that did not meet fair trial standards
August 25, 2024	Media activist Aziz Mohammed al-Ahmadi was summoned by the Public Prosecution Office in Shabwa Governorate for publishing reports highlighting corruption within the local authority



September 16, 2024	Journalist Abu Bakr al-Mihdhar, a correspondent for Belqees TV in Shabwa Governorate, was summoned by the Public Prosecution Office on charges of working without proper licenses. He faced harassment and unfair treatment from the Governorate's Media Office, which demanded that he sign work permit forms that violated the law
September 16, 2024	Correspondent Awad Atash, representing al-Mahra TV in Shabwa Governorate, was summoned by the Public Prosecution Office on similar charges of working without proper licenses. He also experienced intimidation from the Media Office concerning his work permits
September 16, 2024	Journalist Hassan Ahmed al-Buraiki, a correspondent for Suhail TV in Shabwa Governorate, was summoned by the Public Prosecution Office on charges of operating without the required permits. He faced harassment and arbitrary demands from the Governorate's Media Office, which pressured him to sign work permit forms that were in violation of legal standards
September 24, 2024	Journalist Taha Ahmed Rashid al-Ma'mari, owner of "Yemen Digital Media" and "Yemen Life for Media Production and Satellite Broadcasting," was sentenced to death by firing squad by the Specialized Criminal Court of First Instance in Sana'a, affiliated with the Houthi militia, based on fabricated charges. Additionally, all his movable and real estate properties were confiscated
October 9, 2024	Journalist Abdul Aziz al-Majidi was summoned by the Specialized Criminal Court in Aden Governorate and declared a fugitive from justice in the case of the murder of Brigadier General Adnan al-Hammadi, according to a statement by the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate



October 9, 2024	Journalist Weam al-Sufi was similarly summoned by the Specialized Criminal Court in Aden Governorate and declared a fugitive from justice in relation to the murder of Brigadier General Adnan al-Hammadi
October 9, 2024	Media activist Ahmed al-Dhubhani was also summoned by the Specialized Criminal Court in Aden Governorate and declared a fugitive from justice concerning the murder case of Brigadier General Adnan al-Hammadi
October 9, 2024	Media activist Yasser al-Maliki was summoned by the Specialized Criminal Court in Aden Governorate and declared a fugitive from justice in the case regarding Brigadier General Adnan al-Hammadi's murder
October 9, 2024	Media activist Mukhtar al-Wajih was summoned by the Specialized Criminal Court in Aden Governorate and declared a fugitive from justice in relation to the murder of Brigadier General Adnan al-Hammadi
October 9, 2024	Media activist Amrous al-Samadi was summoned by the Specialized Criminal Court in Aden Governorate and declared a fugitive from justice in the case of Brigadier General Adnan al-Hammadi's murder
October 9, 2024	Media activist Walid Tawfiq was summoned by the Specialized Criminal Court in Aden Governorate and declared a fugitive from justice concerning the murder case of Brigadier General Adnan al-Hammadi
October 20, 2024	Journalist Wajdi al-Salmi was summoned by the Public Funds Investigations Department in Taiz Governorate regarding his publications on corruption cases



November 3, 2024	The East al-Mukalla Primary Court acquitted journalist Abdul-Jabbar Omar Bajbair, the General Manager of the local Aad TV, of charges brought against him by the Hadhramaut Investment Company for Electricity Generation
November 6, 2024	Journalist Jamil al-Samit appeared before the Sabr Primary Criminal Court in Taiz Governorate for trial on charges of insulting the army and its leadership, based on posts published on his official Facebook page, despite the court lacking jurisdiction over press and publishing cases

Incitement and Threats

Date	Status
February 5, 2024	Journalist Ashraf al-Rifi, Secretary of the Rights and Freedoms Committee of the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate, received threats from a military leader affiliated with the Houthi group
February 10, 2024	Journalist Bushra al-Ansi faced harassment and threats from the Yemeni ambassador to Malaysia, who incited her deportation due to her writings on her Facebook page
February 24, 2024	Journalist Fouad Al-Fattah received a threatening phone call from an unknown individual
February 20, 2024	Al-Masdar Online became the target of an incitement campaign led by Houthi militia leaders in response to their journalistic work
April 16, 2024	Journalist Abdulrahman Anis was subjected to a campaign of incitement and accusations of treason on the X platform, stemming from his journalistic activities
May 9, 2024	Mahmoud al-Hamidi, the Al-Arabiya correspondent in Marib Governorate, received a death threat following the channel's report on Abdul Majeed al-Zindani



May 17, 2024	Head of the al-Shumou Foundation and the editor-in-chief of Akhbar al-Youm newspaper were subjected to incitement by the head of the Ma'rib Governorate Court of Appeal. This occurred after he refused to sign a complaint petition against the foundation to appear and be tried before the Specialized Criminal Court for terrorism cases, which is not a court competent in press and publishing matters
August 2, 2024	Journalist Mohammed al-Masani was the target of a systematic incitement campaign on social media orchestrated by the Director of the Education Office in al-Shamayateen District, prompted by his reports on irregularities within the office
November 11, 2024	Journalist Hiba al-Taba'e faced a widespread campaign of incitement and defamation on social media, led by religious and security figures in Taiz Governorate, after posting a picture with her husband, Salah al-Wasie, on Facebook. She reported receiving a direct death threat
November 11, 2024	Journalist Salah Al-Wasie was similarly targeted by a broad campaign of incitement and defamation on social media, as well as by religious and security figures in Taiz Governorate, due to a Facebook post featuring him with his wife, Hiba Al-Taba'e. He also reported receiving a direct death threat

Torture and Assault

Date	Status
January 1, 2024	Mujali al-Samadi, a journalist who runs and owns Voice of Yemen Radio, was attacked in front of his home in Sana'a by three Houthi members. The attackers also damaged the windows of his car, a day after the Court of Appeal reversed an earlier decision, upholding Voice of Yemen Radio's right to resume broadcasting and recover its equipment that had been stolen by the Ministry of Information in Sana'a



July 21, 2024	Cartoonist Hilal al-Muraqab was attacked by security guards connected to the Facilities Security in Ma'rib Governorate for taking part in a public gathering
September 10, 2024	Media activist Sahar Al-Khawlani was abducted by the Houthi militia and subjected to physical and mental abuse. Investigators connected to the militia physically and psychologically attacked Al-Khawlani during interrogation sessions, according to information obtained by WJWC

Breaking into Journalists' Homes

Date	Status
May 28, 2024	the Houthi armed group seized the residence of Nasr Taha Mustafa, the previous leader of the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate, in the city of Sana'a, and listed it for sale
June 14, 2024	A group with ties to the Aden Security Department invaded the residence of Agence France-Presse photographer Saleh al-Obeidi, ransacking the place and interfering with its belongings
September 10, 2024	The Houthi militia broke into the residence of media activist Sahar al-Khawlani in the capital city of Sana'a and took her away
September 20, 2024	The Houthi militia raided journalist Mohammed Dabwan al-Mayahy's house in the capital city of Sana'a, seizing his phone and computer. Shortly after his capture, his Facebook account vanished
April 5, 2024	Journalist Tawfiq Abdullah al-Nasari was threatened with an attack by a sports figure connected to the 22nd of May Sports Club in Sana'a, the capital
January 2024	The Houthi leaders warned that they would sever the underwater internet cable in Yemeni waters



Deportation and Persecution

Date	Status
March 23, 2024	Authorities in Egypt deported Yemeni journalist Tawfiq Al-Janad from Cairo to Aden Governorate, although he preferred to be sent to Beirut. This took place after he had spent a month in custody at Omrania Prison in Giza Governorate
September 13, 2024	The Deputy Minister of Interior for Security and Police issued an order to security forces in all Yemeni cities to apprehend journalist Sabri bin Makhashin, who is the publisher and editor-in-chief of al-Muharer newspaper

Assassination Attempt

Date	Status
May 7, 2024	Mohammed Shabita, the Secretary-General of the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate and Assistant Secretary-General of the Arab Journalists Union, was targeted in an assassination attempt. Gunmen affiliated with the Houthi group opened fire on his vehicle near the Ministry of Information building in Sana'a, leaving him severely injured and tragically claiming the life of a relative
December 9, 2024	Journalist Kamel al-Khodani was the victim of an assassination attempt by unknown gunmen in Marib Governorate. He sustained gunshot wounds and was subsequently transported to a hospital for medical treatment



Salary Suspension

Date	Status
March 28, 2024	Journalist Rahma Hujaira, a member of the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate and an employee of Yemen Today TV who presents the "Without Rahma" program, reported that the channel has been withholding her salaries since December 2022

Invasion of Privacy

Date	Status
May 16, 2024	Journalist Obad Al-Jaradi fell victim to a severe privacy violation by the Yemeni-Omani telecom company YOU. The company unlawfully withdrew his phone number, confiscated his accounts, removed his photographs, and deleted all his data before blackmailing him

Denial of Medical Care

Date	Status
August 21, 2024	A publication case has caused journalist Fahd al-Arhabi's health to worsen after he was arrested by the Security and Intelligence Service in the Amran Governorate. Al-Arhabi has stomach, duodenal, and colon ulcers, as well as enlargement of the prostate and heart muscles, as well as serious chest infections, blood, intestinal, and joint infections, according to a statement released by the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate on October 16, 2024



Prohibition of Work Practices

Date	Status
November 15, 2024	The Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor of Yemen's internationally recognized government issued an official memorandum suspending the activities of professional unions, including the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate

Visitation Denial

Date	Status
October 25, 2024	The Yemeni Journalists Syndicate reported that the Houthi militia's Security and Intelligence Service in Sana'a has refused to reveal the location of detained journalist Mohammed al-Mayahy. This denial of access to his family and lawyer, coupled with the spread of false rumors about his death, has caused immense distress to his loved ones

Execution of Journalist

Date	Status
December 26, 2024	Al-Qaeda announced in a statement that they had executed journalist Mohammed Qaed al-Muqri, a correspondent for Yemen Today TV in Hadramout, after nine years of abduction and enforced disappearance