



منظمة سائس للتنمية الدبلوماسية وحقوق الإنسان
Sais Organization for Diplomatic Development and Human Rights

Monthly Report

Developments in the Yemeni Scene

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Sais Organization

A non-governmental organization concerned with promoting democracy, human rights, and the development of public policies. It works to strengthen civic participation and societal accountability of government sectors, and to promote the values of fundamental rights and individual freedoms



The Political Axis



The head of the Hadramout Tribes Alliance, Amr bin Habrish, stated during a televised interview that Hadramout Governorate is facing what he described as an “armed tribal incursion” carried out by forces affiliated with tribes from Al-Dhalea and Yafa’, which he claimed are supported by the United Arab Emirates. He added that these forces have seized control of the Al-Dhabba oil export terminal.

1 December

The Houthi group has released 11 crew members of the cargo vessel Eternity C, which came under attack off the Red Sea coast in early July. The group stated that the released crew were airlifted from Sana’a to Muscat following mediation efforts led by the Sultanate of Oman.

3 December

The local authority in Hadramout has reached a de-escalation agreement with the Hadramout Tribes Alliance through local mediation supported by Saudi Arabia. The agreement stipulates the withdrawal of Alliance forces from the vicinity of oil companies to a distance of no less than one kilometer, and the withdrawal of forces backing the Hadrami Elite to a distance of three kilometers from their current positions. It also includes arrangements for a direct meeting between the Governor of Hadramout and Bin Habrish following the completion of the withdrawals.

3 December

The Southern Transitional Council congratulated the districts of Wadi Hadramout on what it described as the end of more than three decades of “suffering,” affirming that its takeover of Seiyun came in response to the demands of the people of Hadramout, following years of what it said were terrorist operations, security failures, and injustices related to rights and public property.

3 December

Mohammed Al-Qahtani, head of the Saudi delegation to Hadramawt Governorate, called on the Southern Transitional Council forces that had arrived from outside Hadramawt to return to their camps and hand over the sites they had taken control of to the National Shield forces.

5 December

The Yemeni Ministry of Foreign Affairs welcomed the relocation of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) headquarters from Sana'a to the capital, Aden.

6 December

President Rashad Al-Alimi expressed his absolute rejection of unilateral measures in the eastern governorates during his meeting in Riyadh with the British Ambassador, Abda Sharaf, the French Ambassador, Catherine Corm-Kammoun, and the Chargé d'Affaires of the U.S. Embassy.

7 December

UN Special Envoy Hans Grundberg concluded his visit to Bahrain, during which he discussed with Foreign Minister Abdullatif Al-Zayani the latest developments in Yemen and ongoing peace efforts.

8 December



Rashad Al-Alimi stated during his meeting in Riyadh with the ambassadors of the countries sponsoring the political process in Yemen that the unilateral measures taken by the Southern Transitional Council in the eastern governorates constitute a "clear violation" of the frameworks governing the transitional phase and pose a direct threat to the unity of security and military decision-making.

8 December



Hans Grundberg held meetings with Foreign Minister Shuaib Al-Zindani, the Saudi and UAE ambassadors, and representatives of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council to discuss recent developments in Hadramawt and Al-Mahrah.

9 December

The European Union, the United States, France, and the United Kingdom called for supporting de-escalation efforts in Hadramout and Al-Mahrah governorates, and collectively reaffirmed support for the Presidential Leadership Council and the Yemeni government.

8 December

Amr bin Habrish, head of the Hadramout Tribes Alliance, accused the Southern Transitional Council forces in a recorded statement of carrying out a treacherous attack on the Alliance forces using drones, heavy and light weapons, and armored vehicles.

10 December

Fifteen Yemeni parties and factions, along with the Shura and House of Representatives councils, expressed their full rejection of the unilateral measures taken by the Southern Transitional Council in Shabwah, Hadramout, and Al-Mahrah, including troop movements, the creation of de facto structures, and violations of legitimate authority.

10 December

The Saudi delegation, headed by Major General Mohammed Al-Qahtani, held a series of meetings during its visit, which began on December 3. These included meetings with the Hadramout local authority led by Governor Salim Al-Khanbashi, tribal and local leaders, the Shura Council led by Al-Kutayri, the Hadrami parliamentary bloc led by Al-Amri, and an expanded meeting with sheikhs, notables, and elders from the Wadi and Desert districts.

12 December

President Rashad Al-Alimi warned of the consequences of imposing any unilateral measures in the eastern governorates during his meeting with U.S. Ambassador Stephen Fagin in Riyadh. The ambassador reaffirmed the United States' steadfast support for the Presidential Leadership Council, Yemen's unity, stability, and territorial integrity.

15 December

UN Secretary-General António Guterres discussed the overall situation in Yemen with Sultan Haitham bin Tariq of Oman, including the status of UN staff and personnel from diplomatic missions and NGOs who remain arbitrarily detained by the Houthis.

15 December

Saudi Ambassador to Yemen Mohammed Al-Jaber discussed recent developments and Saudi Arabia's political efforts to achieve security and stability in Yemen with Norway's Deputy Foreign Minister Andreas Grøvvik.

16 December

UN Secretary-General António Guterres, in a press conference, warned of the risks posed by the Southern Transitional Council's recent unilateral measures on ongoing peace efforts in Yemen, stating that they deepen divisions, harden positions, and increase the risk of broader escalation.

17 December



Hadramout Governor Salim Al-Khanbashi, in a virtual meeting with Masaki Watanabe, Chief Adviser to the UN Special Envoy, stated that the return of Southern Transitional Council forces to their previous positions represents the optimal solution to prevent any conflict in the governorate.

18 December

Amr bin Habrish, head of the Hadramout Tribes Alliance, reaffirmed during the 12th anniversary of the Alliance's founding the commitment to the goal of self-governance and rejection of imposing any project by force. He accused unnamed parties of violating the agreement signed with the local authority under Saudi mediation, emphasizing the Alliance's adherence to the agreement.

20 December

French Ambassador Catherine Corm-Kammoun met with Presidential Leadership Council member Othman Majli to discuss the latest political and military developments in Yemen, renewing her country's firm commitment to Yemen's unity, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

22 December

The United Nations announced the signing of a Yemeni prisoner exchange agreement in Muscat, stipulating the release of 1,200 individuals from the government side, including politician Mohammed Qahtan, seven Saudis, and 23 Sudanese, in exchange for 1,700 detainees from the Houthi side.

23 December

The UN Security Council and the European Union issued a statement reaffirming their support for the UN Special Envoy to Yemen, emphasizing their commitment to Yemen's unity, sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity, and reiterating support for the Presidential Leadership Council and the government.

24 December

Spokesperson for the Coalition to Support Legitimacy forces, Turki Al-Maliki, announced that the coalition responded to a request from President Rashad Al-Alimi to carry out military intervention to protect civilians in Hadramawt and Al-Mahrah governorates from violations. He confirmed that coalition forces would respond to any military movements that contradict de-escalation efforts.

27 December

The Saudi Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that the military movements in Hadramout and Al-Mahrah took place without the approval of the Presidential Leadership Council or coordination with the coalition, calling for an end to escalation and an immediate withdrawal.

25 December

The Yemeni Ministry of Foreign Affairs expressed its rejection of mutual recognition between Israel and the Somaliland region, reaffirming its support for Somalia's sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity. It also welcomed the statement issued by Saudi Arabia regarding the recent developments in Hadramawt and Al-Mahrah.

25 December

President Rashad Al-Alimi requested that the forces of the Coalition to Support the Legitimacy in Yemen take "all necessary military measures" to protect civilians in Hadramawt, support the armed forces in enforcing de-escalation, and safeguard the Saudi-Emirati mediation efforts. This followed an emergency meeting of the National Defense Council chaired by Al-Alimi to discuss the security developments.

26 December

UN Special Envoy Hans Grundberg called on all parties to exercise restraint, reduce tensions, and engage in dialogue in Hadramout and Al-Mahrah, noting that he is closely monitoring developments in the two governorates.

27 December



President Rashad Al-Alimi declared a 90-day state of emergency across Yemen in response to the military escalation, accusing the Southern Transitional Council and the United Arab Emirates of rebellion, and directing the forces to coordinate with the Saudi-led coalition and hand over occupied sites to the National Shield forces.

30 December

President Al-Alimi announced the termination of the UAE's role in the Arab Coalition to Support Legitimacy and ordered the withdrawal of UAE forces from Yemen within 24 hours.

30 December

Saudi Arabia called on the UAE to withdraw its forces from Yemen within 24 hours, warning of the dangers posed by supporting Southern Transitional Council military movements in Hadramout and Al-Mahrah that could affect Saudi national security. The Kingdom reaffirmed its support for President Al-Alimi and emphasized that its security remains a red line.

30 December

Economic Axis

Financial and Banking Sector Developments

The United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia announced a joint grant of USD 10 million to support a collaborative project on food security in Yemen.

4 December

A report by the Central Bank revealed that the total public debt (domestic) rose to YER 7.85 trillion by the end of September. The report also noted that the cash deficit in the budget increased to YER 630.6 billion, with the government continuing to rely on direct domestic borrowing at a rate exceeding 90%.

9 December

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9 December

The Ministry of Education, the Saudi Program, and UNESCO signed a partnership agreement valued at USD 40 million to enhance basic education and develop educational infrastructure in Yemen.

12 December

U.S. Ambassador to Yemen Stephen Fagin commended the efforts of Central Bank Governor Ahmed Ghalib in managing the financial sector, strengthening currency stability, and ensuring compliance with sanctions imposed on the Houthi group, designated as a terrorist organization.

15 December

Energy and Oil Sector Developments

Petromasila Oil Company in Hadramout Governorate halted all production and refining operations at its Sector 14 facilities for four days due to the deterioration of security conditions in the surrounding areas.

4 December

Security forces and the Hadramout branch of the Geological Survey Authority apprehended a group of workers involved in illegal gold extraction in Wadi Qadiyah, located in the Dhaloomah area of the Brom Meifa'a District.

10 December

The Fifth Support and Reinforcement Brigade seized four illegal stations used for refining and extracting petroleum derivatives from crude oil in the Al-Khash'ah area of Hadhramaut. The authorities stated that the facilities are owned by individuals from northern governorates.

24 December

Transport and Telecommunications Sector Developments

The Red Sea Ports Corporation under the legitimate government signed an agreement to rehabilitate and operate the historic Al-Mokha Port in Taiz Governorate, at a cost of USD 138.907 million.

9 December

The Minister of Transport in Aden called for international support to provide explosive detection equipment at ports and airports in government-controlled areas, during a meeting with the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Regional Coordinator.

16 December

The Yemeni government denied claims circulated by activists and media outlets suggesting that Saudi Arabia had halted the issuance of ship entry permits to Aden Port and blocked the delivery of food and medicine to liberated areas.

17 December

Al-Mukalla Port and the Al-Wadi'ah land crossing resumed normal operations following a temporary suspension caused by Saudi airstrikes targeting the port.

31 December

Military and Security Axis

Internal Military Developments



The Hadramout Protection Forces affiliated with the Hadramout Tribes Alliance, led by Amr bin Habrish, stated that they had successfully repelled an armed attack carried out by forces affiliated with the Southern Transitional Council in the Hadramout Plateau.

3 December

The Southern Transitional Council launched a military operation dubbed “The Promising Future”, during which it took control of the entire city of Seiyun in Wadi Hadramout, in addition to Al-Qatn Camp, Al-Khasha’a Camp (37) of the First Military Region, and Al-Wahd checkpoint. It also seized control of “Areen Camp” in Arma District, Shabwa Governorate.

3 December

The Second Military Region announced that Elite Forces had tightened their control over positions previously held by the Hadramout Tribes Alliance, after Alliance-affiliated elements attacked Elite Forces while they were guarding company facilities, forcing the forces to respond and repel the assault.

4 December

The Hadramout Tribes Alliance accused Southern Transitional Council forces of launching a treacherous attack while the Alliance was implementing withdrawal steps from the vicinity of oil facilities, resulting in six fatalities and dozens of injuries, holding the UAE responsible for supporting the attacking forces.

5 December

Internal Military Developments

Violent clashes erupted between the Hadramout Elite Forces and armed elements from the Hadramout Tribes Alliance in the mountainous area of Khard Al-Ays, located north of the city of Ash Shihr, resulting in casualties on both sides.

25 December

The American Center for Justice revealed that military confrontations witnessed in the districts of Wadi Hadramout and Al-Mahrah in early December resulted in the deaths of 34 Southern Transitional Council fighters, 17 members of the Hadramout Alliance, 24 soldiers from the First Military Region, in addition to one civilian fatality

11 December

The General Staff Headquarters of government forces reported that 32 officers and soldiers from the First Military Region were killed and 45 others wounded following an attack carried out by forces affiliated with the Southern Transitional Council on the headquarters of the First Military Region in Seiyun and its affiliated sites in Hadramout Governorate.

13 December

The Southern Transitional Council announced the launch of a new military operation named “Decisive Resolution” against Al-Qaeda in Abyan, marking the third such operation since 2022.

13 December

The military and security-focused platform “Defense” reported that the Houthi group acknowledged the deaths of five missile and drone weapons experts months after they were killed in U.S. airstrikes.

24 December

Internal Military Developments

The leadership of the Second Military Region vowed to respond to an ambush targeting a Hadramout Elite Force unit in the Ays Khard area of the Hadramout Plateau, carried out by armed groups affiliated with Amr bin Habrish. It later announced that it had taken control of a camp allegedly used for illegal recruitment activities in Wadi Nahb.

25 December

Two Saudi warplanes carried out warning airstrikes on Nahb Camp in Ghayl Bin Yamin District, which had been taken over by the Hadramout Elite Forces. In this context, the Southern Transitional Council stated that the Saudi airstrikes would not serve any path of understanding and would not deter the people of the South from continuing their pursuit of restoring their full rights. Meanwhile, the Second Military Region expressed its deep astonishment at the strikes targeting one of its camps by Saudi aircraft.

26 December

Houthi leader Abdul-Malik Al-Houthi stated that any Israeli presence in the Somaliland region would be considered a “legitimate military target” for the group’s forces, deeming Israeli recognition of the region an act of aggression against Somalia and Yemen and a threat to regional security and the Red Sea.

29 December

The Saudi-led Arab Coalition carried out limited airstrikes at Mukalla Port, targeting weapons shipments and combat vehicles that had been brought in without official permits, after monitoring two vessels arriving from Fujairah Port in the UAE that had disabled tracking systems. The coalition confirmed that no human casualties resulted from the strikes.

30 December

Security Operations

The Security Support Forces of the Hadramout Elite seized approximately 10 tons of narcotics inside warehouses belonging to the First Military Region in Wadi Hadramout.

10 December

The Coast Guard intercepted a smuggling boat off the coast of Ras Imran in Aden, operated by a woman holding Sri Lankan nationality. The vessel was en route from Djibouti, and nine sailors aboard were detained.

17 December

Eritrean authorities released 31 Yemeni fishermen after they had been kidnapped and arbitrarily detained for several days, raising the total number of Yemeni fishermen released by Eritrean authorities to 257 fishermen.

18 December

Security services in Marib arrested the leader of a Houthi terrorist cell involved in manufacturing and planting explosive devices, targeting civilian and military figures in the governorate.

19 December

Forces of Dir' Al-Watan thwarted an attempt to plant improvised explosive devices (IEDs) along the international highway linking Al-Abr and Al-Wadi'ah, in a preemptive security operation aimed at securing travelers' movement and supply lines

20 December



The International Organization for Migration (IOM) announced that 17,659 irregular migrants from the Horn of Africa entered Yemen during November 2025, marking a slight decrease of less than 1% compared to October, which recorded the entry of 17,685 migrants.

9 December

Security Operations

Marib Governorate Police arrested the leader of a Houthi cell, identified as (A.A.D.), implicated in the manufacture of explosive devices and the targeting of civilian and military leaders.

20 December

Shabwa Governorate Police reported that a smuggling boat disembarked 180 migrants on the Al-Ayn coast, arriving illegally from the Horn of Africa.

21 December

Sources reported the killing of Al-Qaeda commander Kamal Al-San'ani in a U.S. drone strike in the Al-Khaseef area of Wadi Abidah, east of the city of Marib.

23 December

The Royal Oman Police seized a drug shipment aboard a smuggling vessel in the Sultanate's territorial waters, with four Yemeni nationals on board.

25 December

The UAE Ministry of Defense announced the termination of the remaining teams it said were designated for "counterterrorism" missions in Yemen, carried out voluntarily, ensuring the safety of its personnel and in coordination with relevant partners.

30 December

Hadramout Governor Salem Al-Khanbashi called on Dir' Al-Watan Forces and the Hadramout Elite Forces to fill the security vacuum and protect public and private property in the event that Southern Transitional Council forces withdraw and return to their positions outside the governorate.

31 December

Assassinations and Explosions



The Saudi-led MASAM Project announced that the historic city of Timna, the capital of the ancient Qataban Kingdom in Shabwa Governorate, had been cleared of landmines and explosive devices planted by the Houthi group during its period of control.

5 December

A car bomb exploded near the perimeter wall of the Security Administration of Al-Shamaytayn District in the city of Al-Turbah, south of Taiz, without resulting in any casualties.

6 December

Two Al-Qaeda commanders, Abu Ubaidah Al-Hadrami and Anis Al-Hassali, were killed in a U.S. drone strike carried out in Wadi Abidah, Marib Governorate.

9 December

A woman and her husband were killed by gunmen in Khawlan Street in Sana'a. The perpetrators were later apprehended, and the incident was reported to be linked to a tribal vendetta.

18 December

The Islah Party announced that an IED explosion targeted its main headquarters in Taiz, resulting in the deaths of three people (two party leaders and a child) and injuring 13 others. Taiz police later announced the arrest of suspects involved in the incident.

18 December

Assassinations and Explosions

The Deputy Commander of the Shabwa Defense Forces and Commander of the Third Brigade, Brigadier Fawzi Al-Saadi, survived an assassination attempt involving an explosive device that targeted his convoy on the road between Ataq and Areen in Shabwa Governorate.

22 December

The MASAM Project for clearing Yemeni lands of mines removed 3,491 landmines, unexploded ordnance, and improvised explosive devices during the month of December, which had been planted by the Houthi group across various governorates.

28 December

Victims of Landmines and Shelling



A woman was killed after a Houthi-attributed landmine detonated while she was walking along an agricultural road in Al-Maslub District, Al-Jawf Governorate

3 December

The child Ahmed Amin (12 years old) and the girl Abrar Fouad (17 years old) were injured by shrapnel as a result of artillery shelling attributed to the Houthi group, which targeted residential neighborhoods east of Taiz City, coinciding with an exchange of shelling along the frontlines.

7 December

The Houthi group carried out indiscriminate shelling on civilians' homes in the Ahama area of Al-Musaymir District, Lahj Governorate.

21 December

Human Rights Axis (Violations)

The U.S. House Committee on Foreign Affairs approved legislation mandating an investigation into Houthi practices in Yemen and the imposition of sanctions on its members over human rights violations and obstruction of humanitarian aid.

3 December

The internationally recognized Yemeni government handed over 26 bodies of Houthi fighters as a humanitarian initiative. The fighters had been killed on the Marib and Al-Jawf fronts

5 December

The Houthi group handed over 20 bodies to the relevant authorities in Marib Governorate, ten days after local authorities in Marib had received 26 bodies of Houthi elements

16 December

The Houthis transferred dozens of their recruits from the marginalized community to various combat fronts across several governorates, following the killing of commander Jalal Dammaj, appointed by the group as Deputy Director of Security in Far' Al-Udain District, Ibb, by his bodyguard, who also belonged to the marginalized group

18 December



The National Association of Wounded and Disabled Soldiers in the Yemeni Army reported that Chairman of the Presidential Leadership Council Rashad Al-Alimi approved the demands of wounded soldiers following his meeting with their delegation in Aden Governorate.

2 December

The Association of Wounded Yemeni Army Soldiers in Taiz Governorate announced the end of a sit-in that had lasted for more than a month, following the fulfillment of their demands by the relevant local authorities

19 December

The Saudi Ministry of Interior announced the execution of Yemeni national Qaboos Talib Al-Kathiri after he was convicted of terrorist crimes, including the killing of Abu Nawaf Al-Otaibi, commander of Coalition Forces in Wadi Hadramout, in 2019

18 December

Violations and Suppression of Freedoms

An individual in the Bab Al-Yemen area in central Sana'a set himself on fire in protest against the Houthi group's seizure of his vehicle and demands for exorbitant financial payments

3 December

The Yemeni Network for Rights and Freedoms accused STC forces of committing violations after taking control of Seiyun City, including storming the homes of officers affiliated with northern governorates, detaining some of them, and carrying out looting operations targeting commercial shops and private vehicles belonging to government employees.

7 December

The National Commission to Investigate Alleged Human Rights Violations documented the killing of more than 790 women and the injury of over 1,490 others throughout the years of conflict in Yemen.

8 December

The United Nations called on the Houthi group to revoke its decision to refer detained UN staff to trial. The United States and the United Kingdom also condemned the move

9 December



The organization "Witnesses for Human Rights" accused Southern Transitional Council (STC) forces of committing violations following their control over Wadi and Plateau Hadramout, including home raids, arbitrary arrests, looting, and forcible seizure of public and private property

4 December

Violations and Suppression of Freedoms

The organization SAM for Rights and Liberties reported that Abdulmajid Sabrah, Head of the Defense Authority for Detainees, began a hunger strike after the Houthi group returned him to solitary confinement, according to information received from his family.

11 December

Citizen Akram Al-Turki died under torture inside a Houthi-run prison in Dhulaima District, Amran Governorate, five days after he was abducted while returning from his farm to his home, following directives from the group's local security supervisor

15 December

The Yemeni Network for Rights and Freedoms accused STC-affiliated forces of committing 4,071 violations, including extrajudicial killings, injuries, summary executions of detainees, arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances, and looting of public and private property. The network documented 35 direct killings, 56 injuries, and the execution of seven detainees affiliated with the First Military Region and the Hadramout Tribes Alliance.

15 December

The American Center for Justice documented serious violations committed by STC forces during their incursion into Wadi Hadramout districts, including arrests, looting of government institutions and commercial shops, and raids on civilians' homes, targeting civilians based on geographic identity.

11 December

Violations and Suppression of Freedoms

Tribal gunmen carried out an extrajudicial execution of citizen Amin Bahaj in Habban District, Shabwa Governorate, hours after he committed a murder and after his family handed him over to the victim's family to avoid tribal retaliation

15 December

The National Authority for Prisoners and Detainees condemned the ratification by the so-called Houthi Supreme Court in Sana'a of death sentences against three detainees, stating that the move—coinciding with the Muscat consultations—reveals the use of detainees' lives as a tool of political pressure and humanitarian blackmail

17 December

A displaced child, Ayat, from Seiyun City in Hadramout, died in Al-Suwaida Camp in Marib Governorate due to health complications caused by severe cold, lack of shelter, and absence of basic services

24 December



The Yemeni Journalists Syndicate condemned the death threats and intimidation targeting Amani Bakhraibah, a presenter at Aden Satellite Channel, against her and her family while she was in Mukalla, Hadramout, by elements affiliated with the STC, according to a report received by the syndicate

25 December

Violations and Suppression of Freedoms

Thirty Yemeni fishermen returned to the Fishing Port in Hodeidah after being detained for several days by the Eritrean navy while fishing in Yemeni territorial waters in the Red Sea

30 December

The Houthi group, through the Traffic Police sector under its control, approved the preparation of a study to allocate taxi buses exclusively for women in Sana'a, a move the group said comes within what it describes as reinforcing the "faith-based identity" and protecting women's privacy

26 December

Arrests and Abductions



The International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) called on the United Nations to exclude Abdulqader Al-Murtadha and his deputy from the Muscat negotiations on detainees in Yemen, citing their alleged involvement in torture, enforced disappearances, and the mistreatment of journalists

13 December

The Hadramout Tribes Alliance accused forces affiliated with the Southern Transitional Council (STC) of storming hospitals in Mukalla City on December 9 and abducting a number of wounded individuals belonging to the Hadramout Protection Forces to an unknown location, including Walid Barshaid and Abdullah Barshaid

12 December

The Houthi group abducted journalist Alya Al-Mihal in Sana'a, less than three months after her release from prison. This came after she appeared in a video clip while using public transportation, during which she was interrogated by an armed man about her employer, following her criticism of Houthi slogans.

15 December

Human rights activist Riyadh Al-Dubaie stated that a force affiliated with the STC arrested his brother from his home in Seiyun City, where he remains detained without any legal justification or charges, and with no information regarding his place of detention

17 December

Arrests and Abductions

Thirty-five local and international human rights organizations called on the Presidential Leadership Council to immediately release journalist Nasih Shaker, who has been detained in Aden City for more than two years

18 December

The Houthi group abducted ten United Nations staff members in Sana'a, bringing the total number of UN employees detained by the group to 69, in addition to the arrest of four Yemeni staff members working for the United Nations

19 December

The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Volker Türk, called on the Houthi group in Yemen to immediately and unconditionally release the organization's detained staff

23 December

Forces loyal to Tariq Saleh in Mokha released journalist Adel Al-Nuzaili after he signed a written pledge to refrain from posting on social media, along with a commitment by his family not to publish or speak about the circumstances of his detention

24 December

The Security Belt Forces in Aden arrested Ahmed, the son of legal adviser Nabil Ahmed Al-Amoudi, who stated that the arrest was retaliatory in nature, linked to his positions opposing corruption within the judicial authority

25 December

Arrests and Abductions

The Houthi group arrested a citizen in Al-Bayda Governorate who had burned his vehicle after the group had tampered with it during his previous detention

-----28 December

The Houthi-affiliated Criminal Court issued a ruling ordering the release of journalist and writer Mohammed Al-Miyahi, after one and a half years of detention over his writings and opinions critical of the group

-----29 December

Sources reported the release of six fighters from the Hadramout Protection Forces affiliated with the Tribes Alliance, who had been detained at Riyan Airport in Mukalla, following the withdrawal of Emirati forces from the airport

-----31 December



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