

Annual Report

VIOLATIONS AGAINST MEDIA FREEDOMS IN YEMEN



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Violations Against Media Freedoms
in Yemen
2025



This Report was prepared by the Yemeni Media Freedoms Observatory (Marsadak), a platform affiliated with the Studies and Economic Media Center (SEMC), which is dedicated to monitoring and documenting violations against press freedom and freedom of expression in Yemen.

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Executive Summary

This report documents the state of media freedom in Yemen during 2025, amid an ongoing conflict and deep institutional fragmentation. Journalists continued to work in one of the world's most dangerous environments for media activity, under escalating violations and in the absence of accountability. The report is based on a multi-source monitoring and documentation methodology adopted by the Yemeni Media Freedoms Observatory (Marsadak), drawing on direct testimonies, field data, and open-source information.

Throughout the year, the Marsadak documented a series of grave violations totaling more than one hundred incidents. These included 15 killings, 3 injury cases, 30 arbitrary arrests and detentions, several of which involved enforced disappearance for varying periods before the detainees' whereabouts were disclosed, along with 27 interrogations and prosecutions, 8 threats, 5 cases of pursuit and prevention from filming, 11 incitement cases, and 9 violations targeting media institutions.

Concerning trends also emerged in the targeting of lawyers and defenders of journalists. Lawyer and human rights defender Abdulmajeed Sabra remains detained in Houthi prisons since September 2025, signaling an expansion of repression to include the legal protection system associated

with media freedom.

The data indicate that arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance were among the most prominent tools of repression used to silence journalists, alongside the increasing use of the judiciary as a means of pressure. These included prosecutions based on vague charges, referral of publication-related cases to incompetent courts, and burdensome legal procedures. Administrative and security restrictions also continued, including prior permit requirements for field reporting in some areas, obstruction of coverage, and website blocking, reflecting a systematic trend toward controlling the media space.

The year also witnessed an escalation in the targeting of women journalists through campaigns of incitement, defamation, and threats, in addition to discriminatory restrictions on freedom of movement. These included requirements in some areas for women to be accompanied by a mahram (male guardian), limiting their ability to carry out their work independently. Violations also extended to the digital sphere, where journalists faced harassment and prosecution over their social media activity.

The report demonstrates that these violations were not isolated incidents, but part of a systematic pattern practiced by various parties to the conflict



to varying degrees, amid a lack of accountability and ongoing impunity. It also reflects the decline of independent media, growing fragmentation, and the erosion of professional solidarity within the media sector.

The report found that the Yemen' IRG was the leading perpetrator of media freedom violations during 2025, followed by Ansar Allah (the Houthis), and then authorities affiliated with the dissolved Southern Transitional Council (STC). This does not indicate a lower level of violations in Houthi-controlled areas; rather, it reflects the group's tight security grip over journalists and citizens alike, effectively turning those areas into near-closed media environments.

The report clarifies that the IRG of Yemen committed the highest number of media freedom violations during 2025, followed by the Ansar Allah group (Houthis) and then authorities affiliated with the Southern Transitional Council (STC). This does not indicate a decrease in the volume of violations in Houthi-controlled areas; rather, it reflects the severe security grip the group maintains over both journalists and citizens, effectively turning those regions into media-tight environments.

To provide a clearer picture, the cumulative data for the period between 2015 and 2025 shows that Marsadak documented a total of 2,675 violations. The Ansar Allah group (Houthis) topped the list of violators with 1,894 violations, followed by the Yemen'

IRG with 284 violations. Additionally, 101 violations were attributed to the Southern Transitional Council, 37 violations were committed by the Saudi-led Coalition, and 28 violations were attributed to Al-Qaeda. Conversely, 118 violations were documented against unknown parties, while 213 violations were committed by influential figures, individuals, and other unidentified entities.

The report concludes that the continued targeting of journalists, combined with the absence of accountability and the weakness of an independent and fair judiciary, poses a direct threat to freedom of opinion and expression in Yemen. It undermines society's right to access information and makes 2025 a pivotal year requiring serious international engagement, as well as urgent legal and institutional reforms to ensure the protection of journalists and end systematic abuses against them.

This report is not intended merely as a statistical record. Rather, it seeks to provide a comprehensive reading of the media landscape in Yemen over a full year of violations, through pattern analysis, testimonies, and highlighting the human and societal impact of these practices. It aims to serve as both a documentary and analytical reference reflecting the reality faced by Yemeni journalists, and summarizing a media sector besieged by fear, burdened by restrictions, yet still striving to survive and endure despite immense challenges.



Introduction

Media freedom in Yemen has witnessed a severe decline in recent years amid the ongoing armed conflict since 2014, which has led to the collapse of state institutions, the proliferation of de facto authorities, and the politicization of security and judicial bodies. Journalism has shifted from a means of conveying truth into a high-risk profession, where journalists face continuous threats to their lives, safety, and liberty.

During 2025, this deterioration continued at an alarming pace. Journalists and media workers were subjected to serious violations, including killing, arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance, and torture. Journalists no longer faced repression solely in the field; they also became targets of security and judicial institutions through multiple accusations. The scope of these violations widened, their methods diversified, and repression evolved from traditional censorship to digital surveillance, and from direct coercion to the exploitation of vague laws and legislation aimed at silencing independent media voices.

The impact of these violations is not limited to journalists alone. It extends directly to society by undermining the right to access information and

imposing a restricted media environment dominated by censorship, fear, and polarization.

This report is presented within that context to provide comprehensive documentation and analysis of violations against media freedom in Yemen during 2025. It is based on a human rights methodology that relies on multi-source verification, with the aim of identifying patterns of abuse, understanding their contexts, and highlighting their effects on journalists and society.

The report seeks to serve as a credible reference for international and local organizations, decision-makers, and researchers, in support of efforts to protect press freedom, strengthen accountability, and ensure a safe and independent environment for media work in Yemen.



Methodology

This report is based on a professional human rights methodology for monitoring and documenting violations against media freedom in Yemen during the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025, in accordance with internationally recognized standards of verification, impartiality, and objectivity.

Data were collected through a network of local monitors affiliated with the Yemeni Media Freedoms Observatory (Marsadak), deployed across several Yemeni governorates. These monitors operate under unified monitoring and documentation mechanisms designed to ensure the accuracy, consistency, and reliability of information.

The documentation process relied on a variety of sources, including:

- ▶ Direct interviews with victims or their family members
- ▶ Field testimonies from eyewitnesses
- ▶ Reports and complaints submitted to Marsadak
- ▶ Review of official documents (when available)
- ▶ Open-source media monitoring and social media platforms

All documented cases were subjected to a rigorous verification process

based, whenever possible, on:

- ▶ Cross-checking information through at least two independent sources for each case
- ▶ Reviewing available evidence, including documents, photographs, and recordings

In cases where full verification standards could not be met, the information was classified according to its degree of credibility or excluded from the database.

Marsadak adopts a broad definition of violations against media freedom, encompassing any act or omission that restricts, punishes, or threatens journalists and media workers because of their professional activities or opinions. This includes physical abuses, legal and administrative restrictions, judicial harassment, economic pressure, incitement, and defamation.

Marsadak acknowledges several challenges that may affect the comprehensiveness of the data. Most notably, these include difficulty accessing certain areas, particularly those under strict security restrictions, the reluctance of some victims or their families to report incidents for fear of retaliation, and limitations on the circulation of information, especially in areas that are effectively closed to



independent media.

Accordingly, the figures presented in this report represent the minimum number of violations that could be verified and documented, and do not necessarily reflect the full scale of abuses committed.

Marsadak remains committed to protecting its sources. Names of some victims or witnesses have been withheld in cases where disclosure could place them at risk. Pseudonyms were used when necessary, and any information that could endanger victims or their families has been omitted.

Context and Key Trends of Violations

The severe deterioration in media freedoms continued throughout 2025, as the consequences of armed conflict and political division intersected with the fragmentation and fragility of state institutions, the proliferation and growing influence of de facto authorities, and the absence of an effective system of legal and judicial safeguards. As a result, journalism remained one of the professions most exposed to risk and abuse.

Within this context, the violations faced by journalists and media workers were no longer isolated or individual incidents. Rather, they became recurring and interconnected patterns reflecting a broader trend toward restricting freedom of expression, controlling the media space, and weakening the media's oversight and social role.

The roots of this deterioration extend back to the period following

late 2014, when journalism gradually became a high-risk activity after the Houthi group (Ansar Allah) seized control of the Yemeni capital, Sana'a. The subsequent collapse of state institutions, rise of competing de facto authorities, and absence of effective legal protection led to a cumulative escalation of violations over the years. The Yemeni Media Freedoms Observatory (Marsadak) has documented more than 2,600 violations against journalists and media workers, including 70 killings, 536 arrests and enforced disappearances, the dismissal of approximately 1,000 journalists from their jobs, and more than 180 violations targeting media institutions.

During 2025, there was a notable increase in the use of arbitrary detention as a primary tool to silence journalists, alongside the continued practice of enforced disappearance. In some cases, the judiciary was



also used as a mechanism of pressure through the referral of publication-related cases to incompetent courts, the imposition of excessive financial bail, and prolonged litigation procedures that created both legal and psychological exhaustion for journalists.

Methods of repression increasingly extended into the digital sphere, where journalists were targeted over their posts and opinions on social media platforms. This signaled an expansion of censorship from traditional field reporting to online expression.

At the same time, the media landscape witnessed a clear decline in independent journalism as a result of security, political, and economic pressures. This contributed to deepening media polarization, while a number of media outlets shifted from professional platforms into instruments operating within the broader conflict environment.

The year also revealed troubling pat-

terns of targeting women journalists through incitement and defamation campaigns, threats, and extortion, alongside continuing restrictions on movement and fieldwork. As a result, some women journalists were compelled to reduce their activities or work under pseudonyms.

In the same context, signs of the militarization of journalism and the increasing overlap between media work and security or military structures became more visible. This further complicated the legal status of journalists and undermined the protections afforded to them under international law.

Compounding these trends was the continued absence of accountability and persistent impunity, which entrenched an environment in which violations could continue and recur without deterrence. This has directly contributed to the erosion of public trust in the media and further restricted society's right to access information.



Types of Violations

This 2025 annual report recorded 108 cases of violations, distributed between abuses targeting individuals and media institutions and outlets. Violations directed against individuals, including journalists and media workers, amounted to 99 cases, representing 91.6% of the total. Violations against media institutions and outlets totaled 9 cases, accounting for 8.4%.

These violations were distributed as follows: 15 killings, 3 injuries, 30 cases of arbitrary arrest and detention, some of which involved enforced

disappearance for varying periods before the detainees' whereabouts were disclosed, in addition to 27 cases of interrogation and prosecution, 8 threats, 5 cases of harassment and prevention from filming, 11 cases of incitement, alongside 9 violations targeting media institutions.

Marsadak also documented 9 violations against media institutions, including raids, shelling, destruction, the blocking of news websites, as well as interrogations and prosecutions linked to media coverage or published content.

The report documented:

- 26 violations in Sana'a Governorate - 20 violations in Aden - 19 violations in Hadramawt - 18 violations in Taiz - 14 violations in Marib
- 7 violations in Al Hudaydah - 2 violations in Dhamar - 1 violation each in Shabwah and Al Dhale'e

Responsibility for Violations

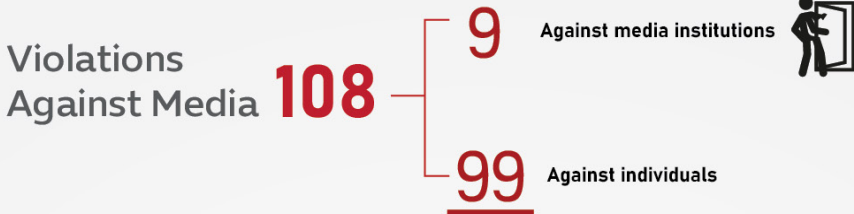
The IRG of Yemen topped the list of parties responsible for violations this year with 42 cases, followed by Ansar Allah (the Houthis) with 21 cases.

Israeli forces were listed third with 16 violations, resulting from the shelling of the 26 September Newspaper building in Sana'a, which led to journalists being killed and injured.

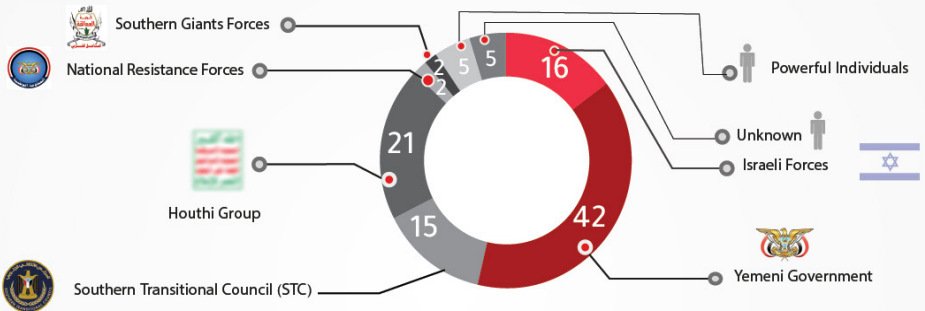
The report also documented 15 violations committed by the Southern Transitional Council (STC), 2 violations each by the National Resistance Forces and the Southern Giants Brigades, in addition to 5 violations committed by influential individuals, and 5 violations attributed to unidentified actors.

Violations Cases Against Media in Yemen

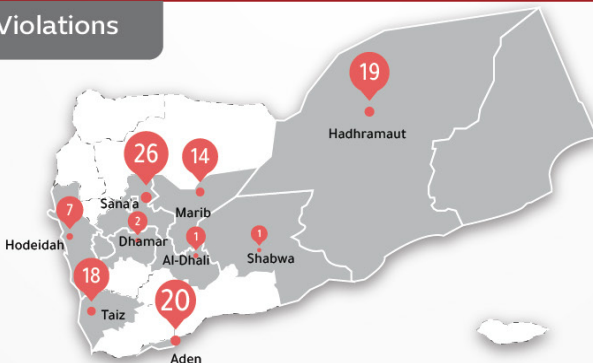
During 2025



Areas of Violations



Areas of Violations



Main Patterns of Violations

This section documents the most prominent patterns of violations suffered by journalists and media workers in Yemen during 2025, based on data collected by the Yemeni Media Freedoms Observatory (Marsadak). These patterns demonstrate that the abuses were not isolated incidents, but recurring practices reflecting a systematic policy aimed at restricting press freedom and freedom of expression.

01 Killings:

Killing remains one of the gravest forms of violations faced by journalists in Yemen during 2025, continuing a pattern that has persisted since the outbreak of the armed conflict. This has brought the cumulative number of journalists and media workers killed to 70 victims. Journalists have not been treated as civilians protected under international humanitarian law, but rather as potential targets within the context of the conflict.

During the year, the Marsadak documented the killing of 15 journalists and media workers while carrying out their duties or as a result of their professional activities, whether through direct targeting or due to shelling and

military attacks. These incidents reveal growing disregard for the lives of journalists and a lack of commitment by parties to the conflict to the principles of distinction and civilian protection as stipulated in the Geneva Conventions and UN Security Council Resolution 2222 (2015).

Photojournalist and TV director Musab Abdulhafeez Al-Hattami was killed in a direct drone strike carried out by Ansar Allah (the Houthis) while on his way to cover frontline developments in Marib. His brother, military photographer Suhaib Al-Hattami, was injured in the same incident.

Musab had been traveling to the frontlines to document and report on developments in Yemen's war. He had planned to produce media materials on the ongoing conflict only days after returning to Yemen from the Netherlands, where he had been coordinating with fellow media professionals on a series of reports and productions related to the war.



Musab Al-Hattami, who held a bachelor's degree in film directing from Jordan, began his artistic career in 2010 producing short films and music videos before working as a director for several media institutions in Jordan and for ART TV channel. He later moved to the Netherlands, where he obtained Dutch citizenship, before returning to Marib to begin producing documentaries on the humanitarian situation in Yemen. He was killed in this attack.

Houthi drones were not the only source of fear threatening journalists' lives in Yemen and making the profession increasingly dangerous. Israel also joined the list of violators after carrying out an airstrike targeting the headquarters of the 26 September and Al-Yemen newspapers, outlets affiliated with the military wing of Ansar Allah (the Houthis) in Sana'a. The attack resulted in the killing of 14 journalists and newspaper employees, while journalist Mansour Al-Ansi sustained injuries of varying severity.

02 Arbitrary Arrests

Arbitrary arrest represents one of the most widespread patterns of violations during 2025 and has been extensively used as a tool to silence journalists, particularly in response to their opinions or professional work.

Marsadak documented 30 cases of arbitrary arrest and detention during 2025. These arrests were carried out without judicial warrants, or on the basis of vague charges such as "undermining security" or "inciting public opinion," in direct violation of Article (9) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).

In most cases, journalists were not informed of the reasons for their arrest, denied access to legal counsel, and were not presented before prosecutors within the legally prescribed timeframe. Many were detained in security facilities not designated for detention, or in military prisons, reflecting a punitive rather than lawful approach.

Over the past decade, Marsadak has documented 543 cases of arrest, illustrating how this widespread practice has severely undermined journalistic work and contributed to



a significant shrinking of the space for free and professional media.

In 2025, arbitrary arrests increased by approximately 5% compared to the previous year and were frequently accompanied by enforced disappearance for varying periods. Detainees were often denied due process rights, family visits, and access to legal representation.

Among these cases was that of journalist Hamoud Hazaa in Marib, who was subjected to arbitrary arrest, enforced disappearance, and torture, in a blatant violation of his human rights and legal protections. Security forces stormed his home by breaking down the door, terrorized his family, and confiscated his personal belongings, including mobile phones and a laptop. He had then forcibly disappeared for a full day in a Political Security prison before being transferred to a Military Police facility in Marib, where he was released after three days.

Arrests and prosecutions have had a profound negative impact on the media environment, fostering fear and widespread self-censorship among journalists. Some were forced to leave the profession entirely, others shifted to unrelated fields, while many refrained from covering political, security, and corruption-related issues. It has become increasingly

common for journalists to be detained solely for social media posts, constituting a direct violation of freedom of expression.

All authorities operating in Yemen, including the Yemen' IRG, Ansar Allah (the Houthis), and the Southern Transitional Council (STC), bear clear obligations under international and national law to protect freedom of opinion and expression and ensure the safety of journalists. These obligations prohibit arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance, torture, and any form of cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment.

By the end of 2025, 11 journalists remained behind bars, with some being prosecuted on fabricated charges related to their journalistic work, most notably "undermining security." Their cases are being tried before inappropriate jurisdictions, including counterterrorism prosecutors and courts. Authorities have also manipulated and reinterpreted legal provisions to justify repressive practices, placing journalists at serious risk of severe penalties, including the death sentence.

Wahid Al-Soufi – Nabil Al-Sadawi
– Mohammed Al-Miyahi – Nasih
Shaker – Walid Ali Ghalib – Abdul-
jabbar Ziyad – Abdulaziz Al-Noum
– Haitham Dawood Al-Raimi –
Hassan Ziyad – Majed Zayed



In Hudaydah Governorate, controlled by the Houthi group, the Security and Intelligence apparatus carried out an arrest campaign targeting six journalists and media workers, including a female journalist whose family declined to disclose her identity for fear of reprisals. She has been detained since May 2025, alongside journalists Walid Ali Ghalib, Abduljabbar Ziyad, Abdulaziz Al-Noum, Haitham Dawood Al-Raimi, and Hassan Ziyad.

According to information obtained by Marsadak, these individuals were initially subjected to enforced disappearance before their detention was acknowledged in a Security and Intelligence prison in Hudaydah. Their families were misled through false claims that they had been transferred between Hudaydah, Sana'a, and Hajjah Governorate.



A relative of one of the six journalists, who requested anonymity for fear of reprisals, said:

“For six months, my son has remained in Houthi prisons without any formal charges being brought against him. During his detention, he was subjected to harsh treatment

and prolonged interrogations that lasted late into the night. He was placed in a narrow, overcrowded cell, and was only allowed access to the bathroom once a day.

At first, he was arrested and forcibly disappeared, and we had no knowledge of his whereabouts despite our continuous search. Each time, we received conflicting information about his place of detention. We were told that he was no longer in Hudaydah, then that he had been transferred to the Security and Intelligence prison in Sana'a, and later we were informed that he was in Hajjah governorate.

After months of suffering, we finally discovered that he had been detained in the Security and Intelligence prison in Hudaydah. During that period, we lost significant amounts of money paying intermediaries and individuals linked to the de facto authorities, without any result. We were only allowed to visit him after three months, and when we finally saw him, he was in poor health.”



Areas under the control of the Houthis are no longer a safe or viable environment for journalistic work, as journalists are treated as a security threat no less dangerous than armed combatants. This rhetoric aligns with incitement previously expressed by the Houthis leader in a speech in 2019.

In Hadhramaut governorate, under the control of the Yemen' IRG, security and judicial authorities continued to pursue journalists. Seven journalists were arrested following surveillance and monitoring of their movements. These violations included the raid on journalist Imad Al-Deeni's home, and the arrest of journalist Awad Kashmeem from a street in the city after days of pursuit, during which his home was also raided and his family was terrorized, in connection with his journalistic activity and published opinions.

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Data collected for this report indicates that 83% of all arrests during 2025 were carried out without formal judicial warrants, with repeated denials by security authorities. Journalists were held for months without formal charges being filed against them.

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Journalist Mazahim Bajaber said:

“I did not commit any act in violation of the law, but I was subjected to a systematic attempt to force me into silence.

The campaign against me began with a vague and fabricated charge of ‘disturbing social peace,’ which was used as a pretext to silence me and prevent me from exposing abuses committed by the authorities in the governorate.

While I was outside the country, I received a summons via WhatsApp. I sent a lawyer to inform the judge of my circumstances, but I was surprised upon my return to find that a coercive arrest warrant had been issued against me, despite the law requiring three prior summonses before issuing such a warrant. The Criminal Investigation Department also deliberately withheld some of the summonses from me.

I was arrested on 18 June 2025 at the Al-Adwas check-

point in Hadhramaut while returning to visit my wife, who had given birth only days earlier. I was transferred between several detention facilities under heavy security escort. On the same evening, I was informed of a new complaint filed against me by the leadership of the Second Military Region, containing serious allegations, despite the fact that I had not been notified of it prior to my arrest.

I was subjected to prolonged and exhausting interrogations that, in my view, were intended to extract confessions, but I maintained my position that I had committed no violation. During more than 30 days of detention, I was subjected to arbitrary arrest and harsh conditions, while my family was terrorized and prevented from checking on my wife and child.

My case was reviewed by the prosecution and then by the Specialized Criminal Court, despite its lack of jurisdiction over publication-related cases. When the court ordered my release on bail, an exor-

bitant financial guarantee of 30 million Yemeni riyals was imposed. After mediation, the amount was reduced to 15,000 Saudi riyals, which was paid by my family and deposited into a non-withdrawable account. Nevertheless, the prosecution delayed the implementation of the decision for an additional six days, and I was finally released on 20 July 2025, after 32 days of arbitrary detention.”

03 Enforced Disappearance

Enforced disappearance is considered a serious crime under international law and cannot be justified under any circumstances. One of the most prominent features accompanying the arrest of journalists in Yemen is the deliberate delay in disclosing their fate or places of detention, as they are forcibly disappeared for varying periods before their whereabouts are revealed. When their detention locations are eventually disclosed, it is often found that these facilities fail to meet even the most basic standards required in lawful places

of detention. Detainees are placed in narrow, unclean rooms, deprived of adequate food and family visits, and held for months without being brought before competent judicial authorities. This constitutes a clear violation of national legislation, which prohibits holding any person in security detention for more than 24 hours without judicial referral.

Journalist Wahid Al-Soufi remains forcibly disappeared since 2025 in prisons controlled by the Houthi group, with no confirmed information about his fate to date, whether he is still alive or has been killed. This case raises heightened concern when compared with a similar past case involving journalist Mohammed Al-Maqri, who had forcibly disappeared in Al-Qaeda detention facilities since 2015. In December 2024, the public was shocked when Al-Qaeda announced that he had been executed. These cases demonstrate that the practices of various parties to the conflict in Yemen are in stark violation of Yemeni law and relevant international conventions.

Secret detention, repeated denial of the existence of detainees, and prolonged absence of information have been recurring patterns affecting hundreds of journalists over the past decade. Some were later released in deteriorating health conditions, as



in the cases of journalists Hisham Tarmoom, Hala Badaawi, Mohammed Al-Salahi, Ahmed Maher, Abdoh Al-Madan, and many others.



In the case of journalist Ahmed Maher, he was arrested, forcibly disappeared, and tortured in August 2022 in Aden. His family was also denied visitation rights. Maher remained forcibly disappeared for one month before appearing in a recorded video made under coercion, in which he was forced to deliver confessions accusing him of actions threatening state security.



As for journalist and writer Mohammed Al-Miyahi, he was arrested by the Ansar Allah (Houthi) group in September 2024 and forcibly disappeared for nearly a month before it was later revealed that he was being held in a Security and Intelligence prison in Sana'a.

These practices clearly aim to intimidate journalists and send a deterrent message that anyone criticizing these authorities may face the same fate. This pattern of violations has contributed to the decline of freedom of information and the erosion of independent professional journalism. It underscores the urgent need for increased international pressure on all parties to the conflict in Yemen to end these practices and hold perpetrators accountable, as continued impunity has led to an escalation and intensification of violations.

04 Torture and Ill-Treatment

Testimonies from released journalists and relatives of detainees reveal a disturbing pattern of physical and psychological torture, as well as cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment inside places of detention. These practices include beating, prolonged solitary confinement, denial of medical care, threats, and coercion to extract forced confessions. Such acts are absolutely prohibited under international human rights law, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Convention against Torture, as well as under the Yemeni Constitution and Penal Code. In



certain cases, they amount to grave crimes requiring criminal accountability and reparations for victims.

Despite these legal guarantees, multiple testimonies point to a tragic reality still endured by several detained journalists. These accounts come from journalists who were later released, from their families, or from former detainees who spent extended periods in detention alongside them. The narratives consistently describe systematic patterns of abuse, including beatings, degrading treatment, and detention under harsh and inhumane conditions.



The Yemeni Penal Code stipulates punishment for any public official who uses torture, force, or threats during the course of their duties to coerce a suspect, witness, or expert into confession or false testimony.



The family of journalist Nasih Shaker reported that he was subjected to physical and psychological torture during his detention in Aden. Other journalists were also released in de-

teriorating health conditions. Journalist Ahmed Maher was likewise subjected to torture and pressure to force him to appear in a recorded video confession to charges brought against him by the Southern Transitional Council (STC), before he was later acquitted two years afterward reflecting a pattern of targeting and detention without sufficient evidence.



The mother of journalist Nasih Shaker recounted that she was able to visit him after a year and a half of detention, finding him in poor health with visible signs of ill-treatment on his head, shoulders, and back. She reported swelling on his head and burn marks between his right shoulder and neck. He also told her that he had been placed in solitary confinement during the first week of his transfer from Al-Hizam prison to Bir Ahmed prison in Aden, before being later placed with other inmates, and that he had been subjected to severe punitive measures during that period.

In areas under the control of the Houthi group, the Security and Intelligence apparatus remains the most threatening body to journalists, according to testimonies from families and released detainees. This agency is responsible for monitoring, arresting, and forcibly disappearing journalists in unofficial detention centers, in addition to subjecting them to arbitrary practices. Recent cases include journalists Hassan Ziyad, Walid Ali, Abduljabbar Ziyad, Abdulaziz Al-Noum, and Haitham Dawood, alongside earlier cases involving Mohammed Al-Salahi, Abdoh Al-Madan, and Nabil Al-Sadawi, all of whom were reported to have been subjected to various forms of ill-treatment and denial of medical care.

“

Journalist Osama Korbash described being assaulted and detained while performing his journalistic duties:

“I was assaulted and my hands were tied behind my back, then I was taken to Al-Misrakh district prison in the south of Taiz governorate, where I was held for about five hours under harsh con-

ditions before being released.

I was covering a campaign to remove street vendors and informal stalls in Najd Qasim market, west of Taiz city, when the district security director and several of his escorts forcibly seized my phone, assaulted me, insulted me, and took me into custody.

I identified myself as a journalist, but the security director falsely accused me in front of citizens of belonging to the Houthi group, an act of public incitement that endangered my personal safety and placed my life at risk, especially since it came from a security authority that is supposed to protect me, not attack me or level such serious accusations against me.”

Health Status

Many detained journalists are currently suffering from severe physical and psychological issues due to mistreatment and harsh detention conditions. These practices are criminalized by both national laws and international conventions, which guarantee the rights of detainees and prohibit torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment.

The family of journalist Naseh Shaker reported that his health has deteriorated steadily since the early years of his detention. This is a direct result of brutal physical and psychological torture during interrogations, prolonged enforced disappearance, deliberate medical neglect, and the denial of exposure to sunlight. His family noted that his body shows visible signs of torture on his head, and he suffers from chronic pain in his back, lower spine, neck, and shoulders.

During his first hearing before the Specialized Criminal Court in Aden, Shaker's lawyer (appointed by the Marsadak) requested that the judge refer him to a physician to document the extent of the torture he endured. However, the judge denied the request, a flagrant violation of the law and the fundamental guarantees of health and justice.

Numerous cases have been documented in recent years confirming a pattern of deliberate medical neglect against journalists, including Fouad al-Nahari, Ahmed Maher, woman journalist Hala Badawi, Abdo al-Madan, Hesham Tarmoum, and many others. This reflects a recurring systematic violation of the right to health and human dignity for detained journalists.

Suffering of Detainees'

Families

The families of detained journalists live in exceptionally cruel humanitarian conditions characterized by visitation bans, financial extortion, psychological and social pressure, and a total lack of information regarding the fate and whereabouts of their loved ones. These practices have created a tragic, long-term reality that burdens families and undermines their social and economic stability.



“

The most prominent impact of this suffering is reflected in the physical and mental health of the relatives. The wife of journalist Mohammed al-Mayahy has endured a harsh economic reality for over a year following the disappearance and detention of her husband, the family's sole breadwinner, leaving her alone with their two children. Meanwhile, the mother of journalist Naseh Shaker has developed diabetes and heart disease due to constant anxiety over her son's fate and the torture he faces. She would often hide her illness from him during visits to protect his morale, despite traveling dozens of miles to reach Aden.

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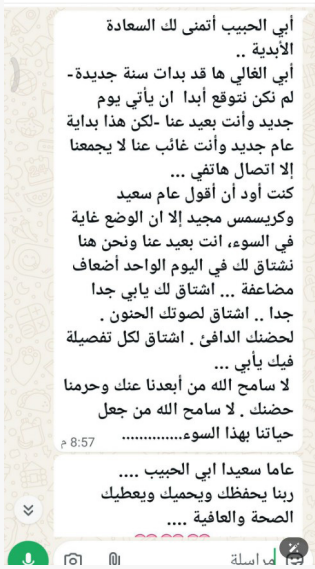
The family of journalist Ashraf Radwan, in Hadhramaut, also experienced harrowing days and severe psychological distress while following his case through security and judicial agencies during his 100-day detention. On October 6, 2025, the Specialized Criminal Court ordered his conditional release in exchange for a bail of 30 million Yemeni Rials (approximately \$1,800 USD). His father commented: "This amount is massive and far beyond our financial means; we cannot pay it," a stark reflection of the families' dire economic realities and the unjust nature of the conditions imposed upon them.

Even after release, the suffering often takes a new form. Journalists Ahmed Awada and Fouad al-Nahari were forced to flee to safer areas, preventing them from staying with their families and starting a new chapter of hardship in exile. Al-Nahari described this reality by saying they had "moved from a small prison to a larger one."

Families are frequently subjected to financial extortion, particularly in cases of enforced disappearance. They are often asked to pay sums of money just to learn where their relatives are being held, with authorities misleading them into believing that such information is condition-

al on payment. Under the weight of fear and anxiety, families often feel forced to pay, as was the case with the families of six journalists recently detained in Hodeidah, further exacerbating their suffering amid a collapsing economy and widespread unemployment.

In a moving message at the start of the school year, the daughter of Fouad al-Nahari expressed her deep longing for her father, who was forced to leave his home and children to flee to another region out of fear for his life.



In many instances, families are coerced into silence, forbidden from speaking about the details of the arrest or what their sons endure in detention. They fear that reporting these abuses will lead to intensified suffering for the prisoner or harsher retaliation from the detaining authorities. This forced silence suppresses vital information from reaching human rights organizations and the international community, reflecting the sheer scale of intimidation.

Following a month of coordination with judicial authorities and the management of Bir Ahmed Prison in Aden, the Yemeni Media Freedoms Observatory (Marsadak) successfully obtained an official permit for a visit to Naseh Shaker. His mother and sister subsequently made the trip, enduring the hardship of traveling nearly 370 kilometers (approx. 230 miles) from Sana'a to Aden. The grueling journey took them through rugged terrain and dozens of military checkpoints manned by Houthi forces, the Yemeni government, and the Southern Transitional Council, a testament to the lengths families will go just to check on the well-being of their loved ones.

05

Assaults and Harassment of Journalists

Journalists continue to face physical and verbal assaults, as well as security harassment, whether during the performance of their professional duties, due to their expressed opinions and social media posts, or even while inside detention centers. These patterns of abuse indicate systematic targeting directly linked to their media work, constituting a flagrant violation of their right to personal safety and freedom of expression.

In January 3, 2025, soldiers affiliated with the Houthis group arbitrarily detained journalist Hamdi Dubla, the News Director at Al-Thawra newspaper in Sana'a (which is under the Houthis' control), without any clear legal justification. Dubla was arrested for Facebook and WhatsApp posts in which he called for the payment of public employee salaries in the Houthis-controlled areas. They labeled these demands as «inciting public opinion,» leading to his surveillance and subsequent arrest.

He was intercepted at the Al-Sabaha checkpoint, in Sana'a city, while returning from Hodeidah after his name was circulated to security outposts. He was handcuffed, blindfolded, and transported to the Intelligence Prison in the Hadda district of Sana'a facility notorious for its poor conditions, where he was placed in solitary confinement. Dubla was released after four days of detention in deteriorating health due to the mistreatment and conditions he endured

This incident is part of a broader series of systematic violations targeting journalists at the Al-Thawra press institution, including arbitrary dismissal, defamation campaigns, and the withholding of financial entitlements as retaliation for demanding their legitimate professional rights.

Additionally, in IRG' controlled areas, security harassment and arrests have targeted several other journalists, including Awad Kashmim, Ashraf Radwan, Abduljabbar Bajbir, Emad al-Dini, and Muzahim Bajaber, reflecting a systematic crackdown on media and intellectual freedoms.



06 Judiciary as a Tool of Oppression

This report reveals a recurring pattern in which prosecutors and courts are used as tools to intimidate journalists. This is achieved by referring publishing-related cases to courts lacking proper jurisdiction, imposing exorbitant bail amounts, intentional trial delays, and issuing warrants that do not meet legal requirements.

Journalists operate within a complex legislative environment exacerbated by ongoing conflict and political division. This has effectively paralyzed Yemeni Parliament, the legislative and oversight body, preventing any reform regarding media freedom. Consequently, authorities often deal with journalists based on their political loyalty rather than objective legal standards.

This year, we documented 27 cases of summons and trials involving journalists by various security and judicial bodies. Journalists faced broad, vague charges, most notably “undermining security”, despite the cases essentially being about freedom of expression and publishing.

- **The Case of Mohammed al-Mayahy:** After initially being sentenced to prison, an appellate court ordered his release. However, he remained detained as

authorities demanded a five-million-rial bond (\$9,500 USD) to guarantee he would not criticize the Houthis, a blatant restriction on free speech.

- **Exorbitant Bail:** Journalists **Muzahim Bajaber** and **Ashraf Radwan Fadel**, in **Hadhramaut**, were ordered to pay an excessive bail of 30 million Yemeni Rials before their release, despite no conviction being issued. This sets a dangerous precedent where fines and bail are used as punitive measures rather than procedural guarantees.
- **Intentional Delays:** Systematic delays were noted in the cases of **Naseh Shaker** and **Ahmed Maher** in **Aden**. Meanwhile, cases involving **Aziz al-Ahmedi**, **Awad Atash**, **Ahmed Muraiki**, and **Abdulrahman al-Mahdhar** (correspondents for the **Suhail**, **Balqees**, and **Al-Mahriah TV** channels in **Shabwa**) have remained pending for nearly two years without a judicial ruling.

Conversely, the Public Funds Court in **Marib** acquitted journalist **Ali Owaidha** of “insulting a public official” over a Facebook post. In **Aden**, several cases, including those of **Ahmed Harmal**, **Sabreen Jalal**, and **Zaki Ahmed al-Yousifi**, were resolved through out-of-court settlements after being reviewed by the prosecution.



From the outset of his detention at the Security and Intelligence Prison in Sana'a, the judicial proceedings for journalist Mohammed al-Mayahy were defined by systemic stalling and flagrant legal irregularities. These violations included his referral to the Specialized Criminal Court rather than the legally mandated Press Court and a breach of due process when his first trial session was held in absentia after 130 days of detention. Although an appellate court eventually overturned his initial 18-month sentence on December 28, 2025, ruling for his immediate release and the dismissal of all penalties, he remained arbitrarily detained as authorities refused to honor the court order, instead conditioning his freedom on an illegal financial guarantee of 5 million Yemeni Rials (Approx. 9,500\$



07 Targeting Women Journalists

For years, women journalists in Yemen have been subjected to systematic campaigns of incitement, threats, and extortion, directly impacting their psychological and physical safety and their ability to work freely in a secure environment. These pressures range from direct threats and physical assaults to verbal abuse via media outlets and social platforms. Such hostility has forced many women to cease working out of fear for their lives or to remain silent, while others continue to defy these conditions to keep reporting.

Since 2015, the Yemeni Media Freedoms Observatory (Marsadak) has documented 56 violations against female journalists. These include killing, arrest, physical and verbal torture, defamation, extortion, character assassination (attacks on personal honor), and harassment. Additionally, they face arbitrary travel bans, invasive searches at checkpoints, and restrictions on movement. These violations do not only affect the journalists themselves but extend to their families, causing significant psychological and humanitarian harm in an environment that heavily restricts women's professional rights.



Public Incitement: Journalist Ahd Yassin (Al-Jumhuriya TV) was the target of public incitement campaigns involving hate speech on social media. This included rhetoric from figures like Sheikh Abdullah al-Adini, a Member of Yemeni Parliament and preacher in Taiz, leading to death threats and a widespread defamation campaign that severely impacted her well-being.

Media Hostility: The Houthi-affiliated Al-Hawiyah TV channel broadcast verbal abuse targeting female broadcasters working for Yemen Shabab and Belqees TV, part of a systematic effort to smear and incite against women in the media sector



Forced Anonymity and Exile: To ensure their safety, some female journalists have resorted to working under pseudonyms. One woman journalist (N.S.A.) was barred by her family from practicing journalism for two years before returning to writing under a hidden identity. In another case, female journalist Heba

Yahya was forced to delete all her posts and writings after receiving direct threats in Sana'a, eventually fleeing the country to save her life.

Detention and Harassment: Female journalists have also faced arrest and enforced disappearance. In Ho-deidah, a woman journalist (whose family requested anonymity) had her home raided and was secretly detained in a Security and Intelligence prison. Furthermore, woman Wafa al-Matari has suffered for over two years from arrest, assault, harassment, and wrongful termination; despite a court ruling in her favor, it remains unenforced to this day.



Female journalist Amani Bakhai-ba notes that hate speech and incitement, whether through traditional media or social platforms, foster a hostile environment that inflicts both symbolic and physical violence. This creates immense psychological pressure, limiting the presence of women in media or forcing them to work anonymously or quit the profession entirely



In a similar context, woman journalist “S.A.” (who requested anonymity) recounted receiving direct threats while preparing a field report on residential buildings. She was confronted by bystanders who accused her of “treason” and “destroying the country” simply because she was a journalist. These are the same systematic accusations used to criminalize journalism in conflict zones. The incident severely impacted on her mental health, leading to recurring nightmares that required clinical intervention through the Observatory’s psychological support programs.

These incidents are part of a broader pattern of abuse that includes societal incitement, defamation, travel bans, and harassment. A major hurdle remains the restrictions on freedom of movement, specifically the “Mahram” requirement (mandatory male guardianship) for women traveling in areas under Houthi control. This measure prevents female journalists from performing field work independently and acts as a significant barrier to their participation in the media, necessitating a push for the enforcement of national laws and international obligations to ensure a safe, non-discriminatory work environment.

08

Security Restrictions, Administrative Hurdles, and Censorship of Journalists and Media Outlets

Throughout the year, authorities in various Yemeni governorates have continued to impose strict security and administrative restrictions on media work. These measures include requiring prior permits and licenses, often granted based on political and security affiliations, which frequently paralyze the operations of media institutions. Such practices violate constitutional and legal guarantees for freedom of opinion, expression, and the press, as well as international standards that safeguard the right of journalists to work without intimidation or arbitrary constraints.

The Houthi group remains the most restrictive entity toward the media, followed by the Southern Transitional Council (STC). Since 2015, the Houthi group’s campaigns of tightening control, rigid censorship, and severe penalties have turned areas under its control into “information black holes.” The Houthi group has raided and looted several TV channels, including Belqees, Suhail, and Yemen Shabab, as well as radio stations like Nass FM and Sawt al-Yemen, confiscating their equipment and



repurposing state media outlets as mouthpieces for its own agenda. Furthermore, it has blocked over 200 news websites, leading to the total cessation of partisan and opposition newspapers.

These restrictions have expanded to target social media content creators, many of whom have been arrested or forced to obtain prior approval before filming. Recently, these bans were extended to ordinary citizens; the Houthi group issued decrees prohibiting photography in specific locations and threatened to punish anyone who publishes images or videos critical of the group, particularly from sites targeted by USA or Israeli airstrikes, under the pretext of “public interest.” These restrictions violate the public’s right to access information and the journalists’ right to free coverage.

This deliberate blackout has hindered human rights organizations and media outlets from documenting violations, including the Israeli strikes on the headquarters of the 26 September and Al-Yemen newspapers in Sana’a, which resulted in the deaths of several journalists. Information regarding these incidents remains tightly controlled by the Houthis.

In Dhamar Governorate, under Houthi

control, journalist Saqr Abu Hassan was forced to close his [media institution](#), the “Saqr Media Center,” following two years of systematic security and administrative pressure, despite possessing all legal permits. His case serves as a prime example of institutional tactics used to dismantle independent media.



Journalist Saqr Abu Hassan states:

“After years of saving and hard work, I established a small media training project that represented my professional dream. However, this dream quickly vanished under relentless pressure of security. Weeks after opening, I was summoned for hours of interrogation regarding every detail of my life and work. I was ordered to provide security agencies with full inventories of the office and its activities, even though the project was fully licensed.

Later, I received repeated calls ordering me to halt training sessions without any legal justification. I was also forced to shut down a local volunteer-run

podcast simply because its content did not please them (the Houthis). I exhausted my savings and my family's savings, and debts piled up until I could no longer meet my family's basic needs. Realizing this was a direct personal targeting, I was forced to close the project. This experience has left a profound psychological and financial scar, proving that the current environment makes even small, independent media projects impossible to sustain."

”

In Aden, the media entity affiliated with the Southern Transitional Council (STC) has exercised illegal censorship and administrative tightening, including the arrest of journalists. Despite having no legal authority to regulate the media, the STC has banned local TV channels like Yemen Shabab and Suhail, as well as international outlets like

Al Jazeera TV. It has also pressured broadcasting companies like "Yemen Digital," imposing conditions after the appearance of guests not loyal to the STC and demanding guest lists for prior approval or rejection.

The STC also seized the headquarters of the Yemeni Journalists' Syndicate in Aden by force, replacing it with the so-called "Southern Journalists' Syndicate." Furthermore, they forcibly installed Salah al-Aqel as Deputy Minister of Information, replacing the legitimate deputy, Mohammed Qizan.

Also in Aden, filming without prior permission has also been banned. Journalists Sameh Abdel Wahab, Wathiq al-Junani, and Fahmi al-Alimi were arrested and forced to sign "pledges" before their release. Unofficial censorship has also manifested as assaults by unidentified civilians; for instance, gunmen intercepted journalists Dalil Yousef and Alaa al-Salali, taking them to a police station where they were forced to sign pledges to cease journalistic work until they obtained prior permits.

In Hadhramaut and Taiz, judicial harassment based on vague charges continues. Publishing cases are often referred to incompetent courts due to the lack of a clear legal framework for "publishing crimes," allowing cases to be characterized by political motives rather than legal grounds. However, the requirement for prior field permits is less common in these two governorates compared to Aden and Marib.

In Marib, procedural restrictions are more formal; journalists and media outlets are required to obtain prior permits for filming and field coverage. The governorate has also seen cases of summons, detentions, and prosecutions before unauthorized bodies, creating a high-pressure and hazardous work environment.

Conclusion: Monitoring data confirms that journalists across these regions operate in a high-risk environment charged with threats. This situation demands urgent international intervention to pressure all parties to the conflict to respect freedom of expression and ensure that journalists and media institutions

09

Targeting Lawyers and Legal Defenders of Journalists

Violations and arbitrary practices have extended to include the lawyers and activists who defend journalists. A systematic pattern of assaults, arbitrary arrests, threats, and accusations of treason have been recorded. These actions undermine the right to defense, weaken fair trial guarantees, and create a climate

of intimidation that discourages some lawyers from representing detained journalists.

The Case of Abdul Majeed Sabra: One of the most prominent cases is that of lawyer Abdulmajeed Sabra, who has been held by the Houthis group since September 2025. His office was raided, and he had forcibly disappeared for more than 70 days before his family learned he was being held in a cramped solitary confinement cell at the Security and Intelligence Prison in Sana'a. Today, his health is deteriorating as he is denied his legal and human rights, including visits from family and legal counsel.

Sabra had previously faced threats and was forcibly expelled from a courtroom for defending his clients. In 2022, he was accused of "collaborating with aggressor states" while defending journalist Abdul Khaleq Amran and his colleagues, a clear retaliatory response to his professional work.



Lawyer Sabra is widely recognized for his prominent role in defending journalists, media professionals, and citizens in Yemen, dedicating his legal career to advocating for their causes before various judicial bodies to protect rights and ensure access to justice.

Similarly, Nizar Salam, the lawyer for journalist Ahmed Maher, was arrested in August 2022 by gunmen affiliated with the Southern Transitional Council (STC) as he was leaving the Seera Court in Aden. He was subsequently accused of terrorism purely because of his legal defense of Maher.

These practices threaten the independence of the legal profession, the right to defense, and the integrity of legal proceedings, ultimately undermining public trust in the justice system.

10

Freedom of Movement

In a previous report by the Yemeni Media Freedoms Observatory (Marsadak), affiliated with the SEMC, titled “Traps of Fear,” an alarming escalation was revealed regarding violations against Yemeni journalists traveling between governorates. These violations occur at military checkpoints manned by various parties to the conflict and represent grave breaches of the Yemeni Constitution, local laws, and international human rights treaties.

A survey conducted for the report, covering 42 male and female journalists across ten governorates, revealed the following:

- 76.2% of participants had their electronic devices searched.
- 51.5% confirmed they were subjected to direct financial extortion.
- The report documented numerous cases of forced searches, confiscation of equipment, threats of arrest, and verbal and physical abuse, often triggered simply by the disclosure of the traveler’s professional identity as a journalist.

The danger is no longer limited to journalists performing their duties;



merely carrying a press card, having media materials on a smartphone, or possessing documents linked to a media institution is enough to subject a journalist to a series of violations. These range from field interrogations to confiscation, arrest, or financial extortion.

While the degree of danger varies depending on the authority controlling the checkpoint, the common denominator across all regions is the targeting of the journalism profession as a pretext for abuse. This occurs amidst a total absence of accountability and the use of security measures as tools for political and security pressure against press freedom.

The searches primarily focused on private photos, videos, SMS messages, call logs, and instant messaging apps (such as WhatsApp, Facebook Messenger, and Telegram).

The report also highlighted the severe psychological and professional consequences of these practices:

- 69% of journalists reported that their personal freedom and mental health were negatively affected.
- 12% have ceased traveling altogether out of fear, a trend that threatens the continuity of independent journalistic work in Yemen.



Journalists Behind Bars ²

Currently, 11 journalists remain in the prisons of the Ansar Allah group (Houthis) and the Southern Transitional Council (STC). Some have been held for a decade. The Houthi group refuses to release 10 journalists, including one female journalist, while journalist Naseh Shaker remains detained in STC prisons in Aden.

No	Name	Current Detention Location	Violating Entity	Days Behind Bars ³
1	Waheed al-Sufi	Sana'a	Ansar Allah (Houthis)	3,504 days
2	Nabil al-Sadawi	Sana'a	Ansar Allah (Houthis)	3,310 days
3	Naseh Shaker	Aden	Southern Transitional Council	402 days
4	Mohammed al-Mayahy	Sana'a	Ansar Allah (Houthis)	284 days
5	Walid Ali Ghalib	Hodeidah	Ansar Allah (Houthis)	225 days
6	Abduljabbar Ziyad	Hodeidah	Ansar Allah (Houthis)	225 days
7	Female Journalist (Family requested anonymity)	Hodeidah	Ansar Allah (Houthis)	225 days
8	Abdulaziz al-Nawm	Hodeidah	Ansar Allah (Houthis)	225 days
9	Hassan Ziyad	Hodeidah	Ansar Allah (Houthis)	225 days
10	Haitham Dawood al-Reemi	Hodeidah	Ansar Allah (Houthis)	225 days
11	Majed Zayed	Sana'a	Ansar Allah (Houthis)	100 days

2 - As of December 31, 2025.

3 - Calculated from the date of arrest until December 31, 2025.

Recommendations

Based on the patterns of systematic violations documented in this report for 2025, the Yemeni Media Freedoms Observatory (Marsadak) recommends the following urgent and medium-term measures to ensure the protection of journalists and promote freedom of expression:

1. To the IRG of Yemen:

- ❑ Halt all forms of arbitrary arrest and enforced disappearance of journalists.
- ❑ Launch transparent and independent investigations into all violations against journalists and hold those responsible accountable.
- ❑ Review and amend national legislation regarding media and publishing to align with international standards for free speech.
- ❑ Ensure judicial independence and prevent the referral of press cases to incompetent courts, specifically the Specialized Criminal Courts, which are classified as unconstitutional.
- ❑ Abolish all illegal administrative and security restrictions imposed on media work.

- ❑ Stop targeting journalists for their opinions or media activity, including on social media.
- ❑ Protect media institutions from arbitrary closure or harassment and ensure a safe work environment.
- ❑ Implement specific measures to protect female journalists from gender-based violations.

2. To the Ansar Allah Group (Houthis):

- ❑ Release all journalists held in its prisons and reveal the fate of those forcibly disappeared.
- ❑ Cease all forms of arbitrary arrest and enforced disappearance.
- ❑ End strict censorship practices and the blocking of news websites; ensure free access to information.
- ❑ Remove restrictions on journalistic work, including filming and field coverage.
- ❑ Stop pursuing journalists over their opinions or social media posts.
- ❑ Refrain from using the judiciary as a tool to restrict freedom of expression and ensure journalists are tried before competent authorities per legal standards.



3. To the Southern Transitional Council (STC):

- ☑ Immediately and unconditionally release all journalists detained due to their media work.
- ☑ Halt all forms of arbitrary arrest and harassment of journalists in areas under its control.
- ☑ End illegal interference in the operations of media institutions and the Journalists' Syndicate.
- ☑ Remove restrictions on journalistic work, including filming and field coverage.
- ☑ Guarantee the freedom of local and international media outlets to operate without prior conditions or restrictions.
- ☑ Respect the independence of journalism and stop using security and judicial agencies to pressure media professionals.

4. To the International Community and UN Organizations:

- ☑ Exercise effective pressure on all parties to the conflict in Yemen to stop violations against journalists.
- ☑ Support independent international mechanisms to investigate violations committed against journalists in Yemen.

- ☑ Include the issue of media freedom as a priority in international discussions regarding the situation in Yemen.
- ☑ Link international aid and support to the commitment of all parties to respect human rights and freedom of expression.

5. To Journalists and Media Professionals:

- ☑ Adhere to professional standards and journalistic ethics; avoid hate speech and incitement.
- ☑ Document and report violations to human rights organizations and relevant authorities.
- ☑ Avoid involvement in any activities of a military or security nature that could affect their legal status as civilians.
- ☑ Strengthen professional cooperation and solidarity to face shared challenges.



PRESS



News



PRESS



Emergency Support

legal support



Through a group of lawyers who are ready to defend journalists, MARSADAK provides all kinds of legal support to journalists and media personnel who are subjected to violations and harassment in connection with their journalistic work.

Legal support includes providing legal advice related to carrying out the press duties and in case journalists face legal issues in addition to allocating a lawyer in cases pending against journalists before the courts.

[Click here](#) to submit a request for legal support.

psychological support



The Media Freedom Observatory provides support to journalists and workers in media institutions who face psychological pressure while practicing their profession.

The support includes psychological counseling as well as direct psychological support sessions through psychologists.

[Click here](#) To access psychological support

Digital Support



The Media Freedom Observatory in Yemen, through digital experts, provides digital support to offer consultations and assist journalists in resolving digital issues they face in the media field. This includes helping those subjected to hacking and harassment due to their journalistic work.

To submit a request for digital support, click [\[here\]](#).



The Studies and Economic Media Center (SEMC) is a leading Yemeni civil society organization dedicated to promoting economic awareness, transparency, and good governance. It actively encourages citizen participation in decision-making processes and advocates for the development of a professional and responsible media landscape in Yemen.

<https://economicmedia.net/>

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Yemen Media Freedoms Observatory (MARSADAK) is a monitoring and information platform aimed at disseminating all matters relating to freedoms of opinion and expression in various Yemeni regions in a professional and independent manner, as well as, analyzing and advocating for journalists' issues at the local and international levels.

<https://marsadak.org/>

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