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Infographic 01



**Assessing the Role of Parties,  
Institutions and States  
Affecting the Human Rights  
Reality in Yemen**

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# Introduction

The issue of human rights in Yemen is no longer merely a local matter; it is entangled with numerous local, regional, and international complexities. Yemenis now look to the role that international actors, especially countries with influential stances in the Yemeni war, can play.

The effectiveness of human rights-related activities, supported by both UN and international external parties, remains a subject of ongoing debate. The outcomes of these activities are not definitive judgments but rather windows for societal and human rights discussions with these external actors, aiming to correct policies and perhaps the paths that have led many people to feel either satisfied or dissatisfied.

The experience of monitoring and documenting has not been easy for the organization, given various challenges. Notably, the novelty of the subject necessitates collecting and analyzing new and complex data. Additionally, the limited engagement of the targeted audience reflects the difficulty of capturing attention and encouraging active participation. Furthermore, inadequate internet connectivity in certain regions hinders information gathering and communication with relevant parties.

Addressing these challenges requires the organization to adopt innovative strategies and advanced techniques to ensure accurate assessment and effectiveness in promoting human rights in Yemen..

**Sam Team**

# Analytical Chapter:

## Presentation and analysis of study data and discussion of results

### 1. Preface

This chapter deals with the analysis of data based on some statistical indicators using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) to evaluate the role of influential parties, institutions, and states in the reality of human rights in Yemen. Some statistical tests were used to examine the validity and reliability of the data, such as the test of normal distribution of data, skewness, and kurtosis. Frequencies and percentages were also extracted to identify the responses of the study sample members (journalists,

media professionals, and human rights activists in Yemen). T-tests of means and relative weights were used to determine the level of response of the sample members to the questions and axes of the study. Standard deviation tests were used to determine the degree of concentration and dispersion of the responses around their mean. The following is a detailed presentation of the study results that were reached in light of the study questions and objectives, with an interpretation of the results.

## Normality Data

### 2.1 Normal distribution of data on sample responses for organizations operating in Yemen

The normal distribution, with the calculation of the skewness coefficient and kurtosis coefficient, is used to study the suitability of the data used in conducting inferential statistical research. As many statisticians agree, the skewness and kurtosis should be between -2.58 and +2.58 for the data to be characterized as having a normal distribution.(1)

It is evident from the results of this study that the data used for the sample responses regarding organizations operating in Yemen is characterized by a normal distribution, as calculated by the values of the skewness coefficient, which are between 0.037 and -0.854, and the kurtosis coefficient, which are found to be between 0.020 and -0.965. The obtained values do not exceed the permitted and proposed limit by specialists ( $\pm 2.58$ ) (2), as shown in Table 1. This is a scientific indication that the data used for the sample responses regarding organizations operating in Yemen is normally distributed, and not biased towards a particular group in the study population. This conclusion supports the statistical result obtained from this data, which means that it can be relied upon, and the derived scientific decision is a sound one that can be dealt with and built upon.

Table No. (1) shows the (Skewness & Kurtosis) for organizations operating in Yemen

Organizations operating in Yemen Statistical value		Skewness		Kurtosis	
		Standard error	Statistical value	Standard error	
1	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	-.626	.240	.215	.476
2	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	-.395	.240	-.083	.476
3	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	-.587	.240	-.492	.476
4	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	-.120	.240	-.069	.476
5	United Nations Office of Safety and Security	-.147	.240	-.756	.476
6	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	-.049	.240	-.222	.476
7	UNHCR	-.639	.240	-.332	.476
8	United Nations Information Centre	-.854	.240	.400	.476
9	United Nations Children's Fund	-.218	.240	-.412	.476
10	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	-.378	.240	.037	.476
11	World Food Programme (WFP)	-.354	.240	-.726	.476
12	World Health Organization	-.286	.240	-.311	.476
13	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	-.323	.240	-.486	.476
14	United Nations Organization for Agricultural Development	-.320	.240	.020	.476

(1) Hair, J. F., Anderson, R. E., Black, W. B., & Tatham, R. L. Multivariate Data Analysis: Prentice Hall. (2010)

(2) Hair, J. F., Anderson, R. E., Black, W. B., & Tatham, R. L. Multivariate Data Analysis: Prentice Hall. (2010)

15	International Labour Organization (ILO)	.037	.240	-.965	.476
16	United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	-.626	.240	.215	.476
17	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	-.395	.240	-.083	.476
18	Office of the Adviser to the Secretary-General of the United Nations	-.587	.240	-.492	.476
19	Office of the UN and US Envoy in Yemen	-.120	.240	-.069	.476

## 2.2 Normal distribution of data on sample responses to parties, institutions and countries affecting the reality of human rights in Yemen

The study results showed that the data used regarding the parties, institutions, and influential countries in the human rights situation in Yemen exhibit a normal distribution. This was demonstrated by calculating the values of skewness, which ranged from -0.001 to 1.256, and the values of kurtosis, which were found to be between -0.495 and -1.524. The obtained values do not exceed the permitted and suggested threshold by experts (2.58±), as shown in Table 2. This scientific evidence indicates that the data used follows a moderate distribution, indicating that it is not biased towards a specific group in the study community.

Table No. (2) shows the (Skewness & Kurtosis with regard to the parties, institutions and countries affecting the reality of human rights in Yemen)

Parties, institutions and influential States Statistical value		Skewness		Kurtosis	
		Standard error	Statistical value	Standard error	
1	Government	.735	.240	-.728	.476
2	Local authority (executive offices and governing bodies)	.309	.240	-1.304	.476
3	Local Council	.748	.240	-.598	.476
4	Police and Security	.016	.240	-1.524	.476
5	Army	.111	.240	-1.430	.476
6	Political parties	.507	.240	-1.219	.476
7	Judicial system and courts	-.001	.240	-1.510	.476
8	Tribal groups	.485	.240	-1.260	.476
9	Civil Society/NGO Organizations	-.785	.240	-.600	.476
10	Ministry of Human Rights	.348	.240	-1.372	.476
11	National Human Rights Committee	-.534	.240	-1.131	.476
12	UN Envoy	.824	.240	-.495	.476
13	U.S. Envoy	1.256	.240	.926	.476
14	Human Rights Organizations	-.755	.240	-.799	.476
15	International Organizations	-.212	.240	-1.495	.476
16	Financial Institutions & Banks	.274	.240	-1.311	.476



### 3- Statistical description of the personal data of the members of the study sample:

The study community has been identified from job sites, and the study sample can be classified according to demographic variables related to journalists and human rights activists in Yemen from various media, human rights, political, and social institutions operating in Yemen. The study community can be categorized according to three main variables: gender, age, and occupational status. The following is an explanation of the characteristics of the study participants in light of the demographic variables. Table 3 and Chart 1 illustrate the distribution of study participants according to the demographic variables of the study.

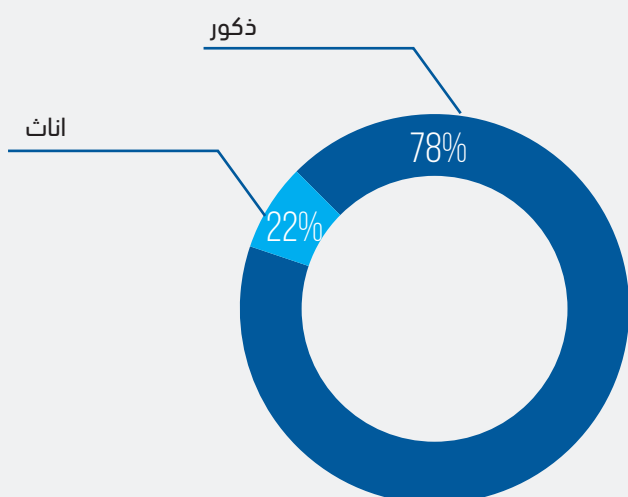
According to the following table and chart, it is evident that 77.2% of the respondents, or 78 individuals, are male, while the number of females is approximately 23, representing 22.8%. This indicates that males constitute the majority of the study sample in the media, human rights, political, and social organizations operating in Yemen.

The study results also present the distribution of sample participants by age. The majority of respondents from the study sample, approximately 40.6%, or 41 respondents out of a total of 101 activists and individuals interested in human rights in Yemen, fall within the age range of 41 to 50 years. This is followed by 28.7%, or 29 respondents, whose ages range from 31 to 40 years. The smallest number of respondents, 3 individuals, representing 3%, are aged over 60 years. Additionally, 7.9%, or 8 respondents, represent the remaining portion of the study sample.

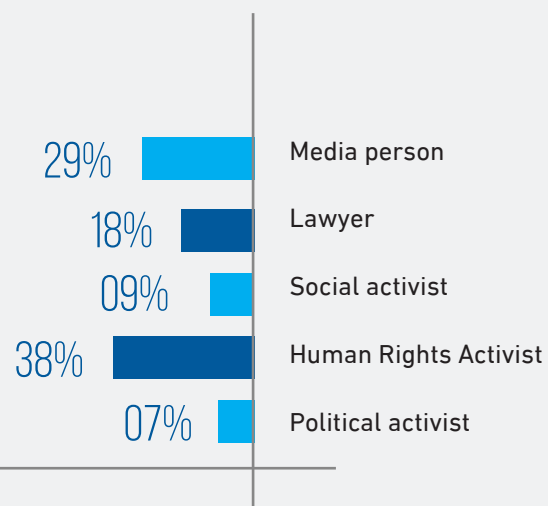
As indicated by the study results, the distribution of sample participants by occupational status is as follows: the highest percentage, 37.9%, or 38 respondents out of a total of 101 individuals in the sample, represents human rights activists in Yemen. This is followed by media professionals, accounting for 28.7%, or 29 respondents. Additionally, the results show that 17.8%, or 18 respondents out of 101, are working in the field of law. Furthermore, social activists and political activists represent smaller proportions, with 8.9% (9 respondents) and 6.9% (7 respondents) respectively. The following table and chart illustrate the distribution of study participants according to their occupational status.

Table No. (3) shows the personal data of the study sample members

Description	Number	Percentage
Gender		
Male	78	77.2%
Female	23	22.8%
Age		
21-30 years	20	19.8%
31-40 years	29	28.7%
41-50 years	41	40.6%
51-60 years	8	7.9%
More than 60 years	3	3
Occupation		
Media person	29	28.7%
Lawyer	18	17.8%
Social activist	9	8.9%
Human Rights Activist	38	37.6%
Political activist	7	6.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100%</b>



Personal data of the study sample members



## 4- Statistical description of the study's themes and questions

(Frequencies, percentages, arithmetic averages, standard deviations and relative weights of the questions and axes of the study)

**This study is based on a number of main axes that include:**

1. Assessing the role of human rights organizations in Yemen
2. The impression of the study sample members about the international organizations operating in Yemen
3. The work of the United Nations in Yemen
4. Confidence in the parties, institutions and countries that influence the reality of human rights in Yemen
5. The role of foreign countries in the file of protecting human rights in Yemen
6. The role of the Yemeni parties involved in the Yemeni conflict regarding their commitment to human rights
7. The Arab coalition's contribution to the deterioration of human rights in Yemen and the commission of serious crimes

The tables from (5) to (11) provide the frequencies, arithmetic means, and relative weights for the questions and dimensions of the study to assess the role of parties, institutions, and influential states in the human rights situation in Yemen. The following is a detailed presentation of the arithmetic means and relative weights for all the study questions and dimensions. To interpret the assessments of the study participants on each question of the tool, the statistical standard of relative weights for the pentagonal scale was used, as indicated in the following table.

**Table No. (4) Statistical Standard of Relative Weights of the Pentagonal Scale**

Availability	Arithmetic mean	Relative weight	Ranking
very weak	1.00 – 1.80	20% - 36%	1
Weak	1.80 - 2.60	36% - 52%	2
Average	2.60 – 3.40	52% - 68%	3
High	3.40 – 4.20	68% - 84%	4
Very High	4.20 – 5.00	84% - 100%	5

Source: Mohamed Bahgat Keshk, Principles of Statistics and their Uses in the Fields of Social Work, Free Printing House, Alexandria, 1996, pp. 114-115



## The first theme: Assessing the role of organizations working in the field of human rights in Yemen

### Arithmetic averages, standard deviations and relative weights

The results of the study showed through Table (5) that the majority of respondents, i.e. (96%) to (97) respondents out of the total sample of the study (101) respondents have knowledge of organizations working in the field of human rights in Yemen, while (4) of the total respondents, (4%) have no knowledge of organizations working in the field of human rights in Yemen.

The results of the statistical description analysis showed that the majority of respondents (96), i.e. (95%) knew the role and efforts of human rights organizations in detecting and monitoring human rights violations in Yemen, while (5%) for 5 respondents did not have knowledge and knowledge of the role and efforts of human rights organizations in detecting and monitoring human rights violations in Yemen, shown in Table (5).

The results of the study also show that the most respondents (69) of the study sample, i.e. (68.3%) reported a good evaluation of the performance of human rights organizations in detecting and monitoring human rights violations in Yemen, while (16.7%) of media professionals and human rights activists rated the performance very well.

On the other hand, (14) respondents out of a total of (101) (14%) reported poor evaluation of the performance of human rights organizations and monitoring human rights violations in Yemen. The results of the statistical study also showed that the majority of respondents (45.5%) for 46 respondents reported the negative role of the work carried out by the UN envoy to reduce the continued violation of human rights in Yemen, while (27.7%) evaluated for 28 respondents the role (neither positive nor negative) of the work carried out by the UN envoy to reduce the continued violation of human rights in Yemen. (17) of the study sample, i.e. (16.8%) answered that the UN envoy does not play any role to limit the continued violation of human rights in Yemen.

The results of the study also showed the role of the US envoy to reduce the continued violation of human rights in Yemen with the negative role of (64.3%) for (65) respondents from media professionals and human rights activists in Yemen, while (4%) only for (4) members of the study sample reported the positive role of the US envoy to reduce the continuation of human rights violations in Yemen.

The results of the study also showed in Table (5) that the majority of respondents (41) respondents (41%) heard news to a large extent about the Security Council team on human rights violations in Yemen, while 29 (28.7%) of the respondents heard news to a medium degree and (21) respondents, (20.7%) heard news to a small degree about the Security Council team on investigating human rights violations in Yemen.

According to Table 5, the majority of respondents, accounting for 51.5% or 52 individuals, who are media professionals and individuals interested in human rights, have a moderate level of trust in the reports issued by the team responsible for investigating human rights violations in Yemen under the Council. On the other hand, 25.7% or 26 respondents have a low level of trust in these reports. Finally, the results indicate that only 20% or 20 respondents have a high level of trust in the reports issued by the team responsible for investigating human rights violations in Yemen under the Council, as shown in Table 5.

Table (5) shows the statistical description of the assessment of the role of organizations working in the field of human rights in Yemen

No	Question	Yes	No			
1	Do you have knowledge of organizations working in the field of human rights in Yemen?	97 (96%)	4 (4%)			
3	Do you know of any role or efforts made by human rights organizations in detecting and monitoring human rights violations in Yemen?	96 (95%)	5 (5%)			
5	How do you evaluate the performance of human rights organizations in detecting and monitoring human rights violations in Yemen?	Very good	good	Bad	Very bad	
		17 (16.7%)	69 (68.3%)	14 (14%)	1 (1%)	
4	How do you assess the role played by the UN envoy to curb the continued violation of human rights in Yemen?	Positive	Negative	Neither positive nor negative	doesn't play any role	I don't know
		8 (7.9%)	46 (45.5%)	28 (27.7%)	17 (16.8%)	2 (2%)
5	How do you assess the role played by the US envoy to curb the continued violation of human rights in Yemen?	4 (4%)	65 (64.3%)	13 (12.8%)	14 (13%)	5 (5%)
6	To what extent have you heard news about the Security Council's Panel of Inquiry on Human Rights Violations in Yemen?	Significantly	Medium degree	To a small degree	I don't hear about it	
		41 (41%)	29 (28.7%)	21 (20.7%)	10 (10%)	
7	To what extent do you trust the reports issued by the Council's Panel of Inquiry on Human Rights Violations in Yemen?	Significantly	Medium degree	To a small degree	I don't trust it.	
		20 (19.8%)	52 (51.5%)	26 (25.7%)	3 (3%)	



الرسم البياني يوضح  
المتوسطات الحسابية  
والأوزان النسبية لِنِطْبَاع  
أفراد عينة الدراسة عن  
المنظمات الدولية العاملة

## The second theme: the impression of the members of the study sample about the international organizations operating in Yemen

### Arithmetic averages, standard deviations and relative weights

Table 6 and Graph 2 provide the statistical description of frequencies, percentages, arithmetic means, standard deviations, and relative weights (agreement rate) for the questions regarding the impressions of the study sample individuals about international organizations operating in Yemen. The overall impression of international organizations operating in Yemen achieved an average score of 3 out of 5 on the pentagonal scale. The values deviated from their arithmetic mean by approximately 0.875, and their relative importance was 60%. This result indicates a moderate level of response to the impressions of the study sample individuals. The following are the statistical analysis results at the organizational level.

According to the study results, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Food Programme (WFP) ranked first in terms of the level of impression among media professionals and human rights activists in Yemen regarding international organizations operating in Yemen. The average scores for the responses of the sample individuals for these two organizations were 3.47 and 3.39, respectively. The standard deviations were 0.965 and 1.113, and their relative importance was 69.4% and 67.8%, respectively. This indicates a moderate level of agreement among the study sample individuals regarding these two organizations, compared to other international organizations operating in Yemen.

Following WHO and WFP, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) ranked second in the evaluation, respectively, based on the response and impression of the study sample individuals regarding these organizations. The average scores for the sample individuals' responses for these organizations were 3.23, 3.20, 3.18, and 3.15, respectively. Their relative importance was 64.6%, 64%, 63.6%, and 63%. This indicates a moderate level of agreement and impression among the study sample individuals regarding these organizations.

The last positions were held by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the United Nations and US Special Envoy Office in Yemen in terms of response and agreement, which were at a moderate level. The average scores for the sample individuals' responses for these two organizations were 2.63 and 2.60, respectively, which were lower than the hypothetical average of 3. The standard deviations were 0.869 and 1.087, and their relative importance was 52.6% and 52%. This indicates a moderate level of response and impression among the study sample individuals regarding these organizations. The following table and graph illustrate the frequencies, arithmetic means, standard deviations, and relative weights of the impressions of the study sample individuals about international organizations operating in Yemen.

**Table (6) shows the statistical description of the impression of the members of the study sample about international organizations operating in Yemen)**

International organizations working in Yemen		Very negative		Somewhat negative		Neither positive nor negative		Somewhat positive		Very Positive		Average Arithmetic	Standard deviation	Relative weight
		No	%	NO	%	No	%	No	%	NO	%			
1	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	8	7.9	11	10.9	34	33.7	46	45.5	2	2	3.23	.958	64.6
2	International Organization for Migration (IOM)	7	6.9	15	14.9	34	33.7	43						63.6
3	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	6	5.9	18	17.8	35	34.7	39						63
4	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	7	6.9	17	16.8	30	29.7	43						64
5	United Nations Office of Safety and Security	8	7.9	18	17.8	57	56.4	18						56.8
6	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	7	6.9	16	15.8	43	42.6	31						61.8
7	UNHCR	7	6.9	20	19.8	39	38.6	35						60.2
8	United Nations Information Centre	6	5.9	25	24.8	48	47.5	20						57.4
9	United Nations Children's Fund]	9	8.9	25	24.8	30	29.7	31						60
10	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	10	9.9	32	31.7	45	44.6	13						52.6
11	World Food Programme (WFP)	8	7.9	14	13.9	22	21.8	45						67.8
12	World Health Organization	5	5	11	10.9	25	24.8	52						69.4
13	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	7	6.9	22	21.8	39	38.6	29						60.2
14	United Nations Organization for Agricultural Development	7	6.9	18	17.8	49	48.5	25						59.4

15	International Labour Organization (ILO)	8	7.9	26	25.7	39	38.6	28						57.2
16	United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)	8	7.9	24	23.8	46	45.5	22						56.8
17	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	10	9.9	20	19.8	39	38.6	29						59
18	Office of the Adviser to the Secretary-General of the United Nations	10	9.9	23	22.8	53	52.5	14						54.6
19	Office of the UN and US Envoy in Yemen	19	18.8	28	27.7	30	29.7	22						52
	General arithmetic mean	8	8.16	20	19.9	39	38.4	31	30.5	3	3	3.00	.875	60

Graph (2) shows the arithmetic averages and relative weights of the impression of the study sample members about the working international organizations



## Third Theme: The work of the United Nations in Yemen

### Arithmetic averages, standard deviations and relative weights

Table 7 and Graph 3 present the results of frequencies, arithmetic means, standard deviations, and relative weights (agreement rate) for the level of work of the United Nations in Yemen from the perspective of media professionals and human rights activists. The United Nations' work in all areas in Yemen achieved an overall average score of 2.73 out of 5. The values deviated from their arithmetic mean by approximately 0.973, and their relative importance was 54.7%. This indicates a moderate level of response. This result suggests a low level of performance by the United Nations in Yemen in various political, humanitarian, economic, social, and rights-related areas. The following are the statistical analysis results for the organization's work in the aforementioned areas.

The study results indicate that the work of the United Nations to improve the conditions of children in Yemen, as well as its efforts to improve the situation of refugees in Yemen, ranked first from the perspective of the study sample individuals, including media professionals and human rights activists. The average scores for the sample individuals' responses regarding the UN's work were 2.85 and 2.85, with standard deviations of 0.965 and 1.113, respectively. Their relative importance was 69% and 67%, indicating a moderate level of agreement. This suggests that the work of the United Nations in these areas is highly regarded compared to other areas.

Following that, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) ranked second in terms of response, impression, and evaluation by the study sample individuals regarding international organizations operating in Yemen. The average scores for the sample individuals' responses for these organizations were 3.23, 3.20, 3.18, and 3.15, respectively. Their relative importance was 64.6%, 64%, 63.6%, and 63%, indicating a moderate level of agreement and impression among the study sample individuals regarding these organizations.

In the last position, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the United Nations and US Special Envoy Office in Yemen ranked with a low level of response and agreement. The average scores for the sample individuals' responses for these two organizations were 2.63 and 2.60, respectively, which were lower than the hypothetical average of 3. The standard deviations were 0.869 and 1.087, and their relative importance was 52.6% and 52%. This indicates a moderate level of response. The table and graph below illustrate these findings.

**Table (7) shows the statistical description of the impression of the members of the study sample about international organizations operating in Yemen**

The work of the United Nations		Strongly disagree		Disagree to some extent		Neither disagree no agree		Agree to some extent		Strongly Agree		Average Arithmetic	Standard deviation	Relative weight
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%			
1	The United Nations works in the interest of the Yemeni people													
2	UN helps Yemeni government work?													
3	The UN supports political parties?													
4	UN works to improve Yemen's economy													
5	UN works to improve conditions for Yemen's poor													
6	The United Nations works to support and advance women's rights in Yemen													
7	UN works to improve conditions for youth in Yemen													
8	UN works to improve conditions for children in Yemen													
9	UN works to improve refugee conditions in Yemen													
10	UN works to improve migrant conditions in Yemen													
11	UN works to improve human rights in Yemen													
	Total general arithmetic mean													



Figure (3) Arithmetic averages and relative weights of the work of the United Nations in Yemen

## Fourth Theme: Trust in the parties, institutions and countries affecting the reality of human rights in Yemen

### Arithmetic averages, standard deviations and relative weights

Table 8 and Graph 4 illustrate the statistical description of frequencies, arithmetic means, standard deviations, and relative weights concerning the confidence axis questions about the parties, institutions, and influential countries in the human rights situation in Yemen from the perspective of journalists, political activists, and human rights defenders. The level of confidence achieved an overall average score of 2.6 out of 5, with an agreement rate of 52.4%. This indicates a low level of response. This result suggests a lack of confidence among the study sample individuals in the role of the parties, institutions, and influential countries in the human rights situation in Yemen. The following are the statistical analysis results for the parties, institutions, and countries.

The study results indicate that civil society organizations/non-governmental organizations (NGOs) ranked first in terms of the level of trust from the study community (journalists and human rights activists) regarding the role of parties, institutions, and influential countries in the human rights situation in Yemen. The average score for the sample individuals' responses regarding the role of civil society organizations was 3.47, with a standard deviation of 1.110 and a relative importance of 69%. This indicates a moderate level of agreement. This suggests that civil society organizations/NGOs are trusted by the community compared to other organizations and parties operating in the field of human rights in Yemen.

Following that, human rights organizations and the National Committee for Human Rights ranked second in terms of response and trust from the study sample individuals regarding other international organizations operating in the field of human rights in Yemen. The average scores for the sample individuals' responses for these organizations were 3.30 and 3.26, respectively. Their relative importance was 66% and 65.2%, indicating a moderate level of response and trust.

In the third position, political parties, tribal groups, and the Ministry of Human Rights ranked with low and weak levels of trust from the study community in the field of human rights in Yemen. The average scores for the sample individuals' trust in these parties were 2.32, 2.36, and 2.48, respectively, which were lower than the hypothetical average of 3. Their relative importance was 46.4%, 47.2%, and 49.6%, indicating a low level of response and trust compared to other parties and institutions.

The last position in terms of trust from the study sample individuals is represented by the UN Special Envoy, US Special Envoy, local council, and the government. The level of response and agreement was very weak and low. The average scores for the sample individuals' responses for these parties were 2.32, 2.36, 2.21, and 2.26, respectively, which were lower than the hypothetical average of 3. Their relative importance was 36%, 41.6%, 44.2%, and 45.2%, indicating a weak and low level of trust from the perspective of the study sample individuals compared to other parties and institutions. The following table illustrates the arithmetic means, standard deviations, and relative weights for the level of trust in the parties, institutions, and influential countries in the human rights situation in Yemen.

Table No. (8) shows the statistical description of trust in parties, institutions and countries affecting the reality of human rights in Yemen

	Institutions and stakeholders	I don't trust at all		I don't trust to some extent		(I don't know)		I trust to some extent		I trust a lot		Average Arithmetic	Standard deviation	Relative weight
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%			
1	Government													
2	Local authority (executive offices and governing bodies)													
3	Local Council													
4	Police and Security													
5	Army													
6	Political parties													
7	Judicial system and courts													
8	Tribal groups													
9	Civil Society/NGO Organizations													
10	Ministry of Human Rights													
11	National Human Rights Committee													
12	UN Envoy													
13	U.S. Envoy													
14	Human Rights Organizations													
15	International Organizations													
16	Financial Institutions & Banks													
	Total general arithmetic mean													

Figure (4) Arithmetic Averages and Relative Weights of Confidence in Parties, Institutions and States Affecting the Human Rights Reality in Yemen

## Fifth Theme: The Role of Foreign States in the File of Human Rights Protection in Yemen

### Arithmetic averages, standard deviations and relative weights

Table number (9) and chart number (5) illustrate the statistical description of frequencies, percentages, arithmetic means, standard deviations, and relative weights for the questions related to the role of foreign countries in the protection of human rights in Yemen. The role of foreign countries achieved an overall average score of 2.37 out of 5 (on the five-point scale), with a standard deviation of 1.02 and a relative importance of 47.6%. These results indicate the weak role of foreign countries in the field of human rights in Yemen. The following are the results of the statistical analysis at the country level.

The study results showed that Netherlands, the European Union, and China ranked first in terms of the external role in the human rights situation in Yemen from the perspective of journalists and activists involved in human rights protection. The average scores for the sample individuals' responses regarding the role of Netherlands, the European Union, and China were 2.73, 2.63, and 2.60, respectively, with standard deviations of 1.117, 1.112, and 0.950. Their relative importance was 55%, 52.6%, and 52% respectively, indicating a moderate level of agreement. This suggests that the role of Netherlands, the European Union, and China is of average importance but represents a priority compared to other foreign countries involved in the protection of human rights in Yemen.

Following them in the second position in terms of the role of the international community are Germany and Canada, respectively. The average scores for the sample individuals' responses regarding these two countries were 2.44 and 2.39, with relative importance values of 48.8% and 47.8% respectively. This indicates a weak level of agreement and a relatively low role in the protection of human rights in Yemen.

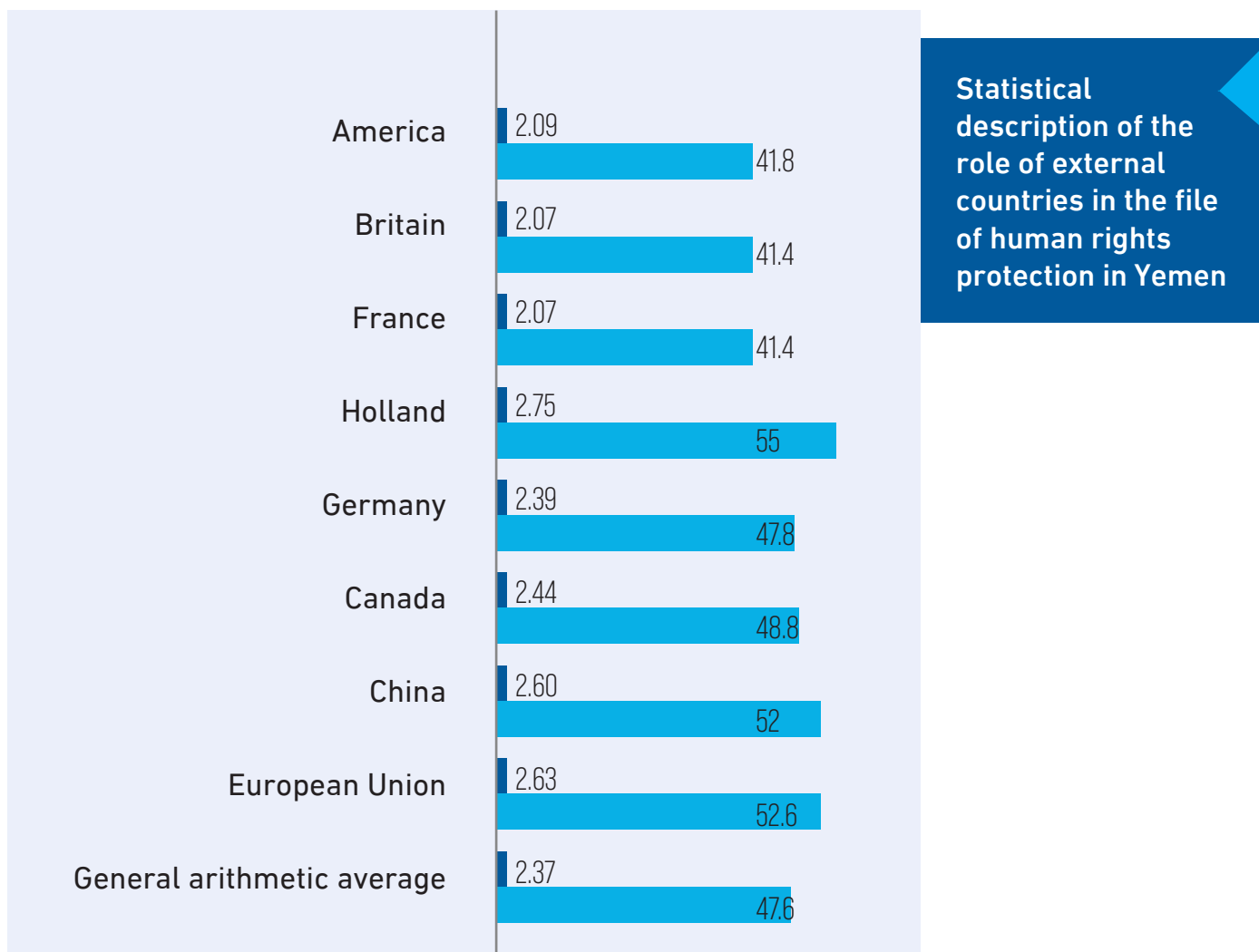
In the last position, the United Kingdom, France, and the United States of America represent the lowest degree of response and agreement, which was very low. The average scores for the sample individuals' responses for these countries were 2.07, 2.07, and 2.60, respectively, which were lower than the hypothetical average of 3. Their standard deviations were 0.840, 0.941, and 0.950, respectively. Their relative importance values were 41.4%, 41.4%, and 41.8%, indicating a low level of response and a very weak role for Britain, France, and the United States in the field of human rights protection in Yemen. The following table and chart illustrate the arithmetic means, standard deviations, and relative weights for the role of foreign countries in the protection of human rights in Yemen.



Table (9) shows the statistical description of the role of foreign countries in the file of human rights protection in Yemen.

		Very Negative		Negative to some extent		Neither Positive Nor Negative		Positive to some extent		Very Positive		Average Arithmetic	Standard Deviation	Relative Weight
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%			
1	USA													
2	UK													
3	France													
4	Netherlands													
5	Germany													
6	Canada													
7	China													
8	European Union													
Total general arithmetic mean														

Figure (5) Arithmetic averages and relative weights of the role of external states in the file of human rights protection in Yemen



## Sixth Theme: The Role of Yemeni Parties Involved in the Yemeni Conflict on Their Commitment to Human Rights

### Arithmetic averages, standard deviations and relative weights

The study results also revealed the arithmetic means, standard deviations, and relative weights regarding the role of the joint Yemeni parties in the Yemeni conflict and their commitment to human rights in Yemen. The total average score was 2.4 out of 5, with a standard deviation of 1.10 and an agreement percentage of 48%. This indicates a low and weak level of response. These results suggest a negative role of the joint Yemeni parties in the Yemeni conflict regarding their commitment to human rights in Yemen. The following are the results of the statistical analysis on the role of these parties in the conflict and their commitment to human rights.

The study results also indicate that the local authority in Ma'rib and the local authority in Taiz ranked first in terms of their commitment to human rights during the war and conflict in Yemen. The average scores for the sample individuals' responses were 3.21 and 3.08, respectively, with relative importance values of 64.2% and 61%. This suggests a moderate level of agreement. These results indicate that these two authorities have a priority in terms of their commitment to human rights during the ongoing conflict in Yemen compared to other parties involved.

Following them in the second position is the Presidential Council, the internationally recognized government, in terms of its commitment to human rights in the ongoing conflict in Yemen. The average score for the sample individuals' responses was 2.84, with a relative importance value of 56.8%. This indicates a moderate level of agreement.

In the third position, we have the National Resistance in the western coast, with an average score of 2.32 and a relative importance value of 46.4%. This indicates a weak level of response and a lower commitment to human rights compared to other parties and institutions.

The last position in terms of commitment to human rights during the war and conflict in Yemen was occupied by the Houthi group, "Ansar Allah," and the Southern Transitional Council. The degree of response and agreement was very low, with an average score of 1.67 and 1.42, respectively, and a relative importance of 28.4% and 33.4%. This represents a weak and very low percentage of their commitment to human rights in the ongoing conflict in Yemen compared to other parties. Table 10 and Chart 6 illustrate the frequencies, percentages, arithmetic means, standard deviations, and relative weights

of the questions regarding the role of the joint Yemeni parties in the Yemeni conflict and their commitment to human rights.

Table (10) shows the statistical description of the role of the Yemeni parties involved in the Yemeni conflict regarding their commitment to human rights

The role of Yemeni parties involved in the Yemeni conflict on their commitment to human rights		Very negative		Negative to some extent		Neither positive nor negative		Positive to some extent		Very Positive		Average Arithmetic		Standard deviation		Relative weight	
		No	%		%		%		%		%		%		%		%
1	Presidential Council "Internationally Recognized Government"																
2	Ansar Allah group "Houthis"																
3	Transitional Council																
4	National Resistance in the West Coast																
5	Local Authority in Marib																
6	Local authority in Taiz																
	Total general arithmetic mean																

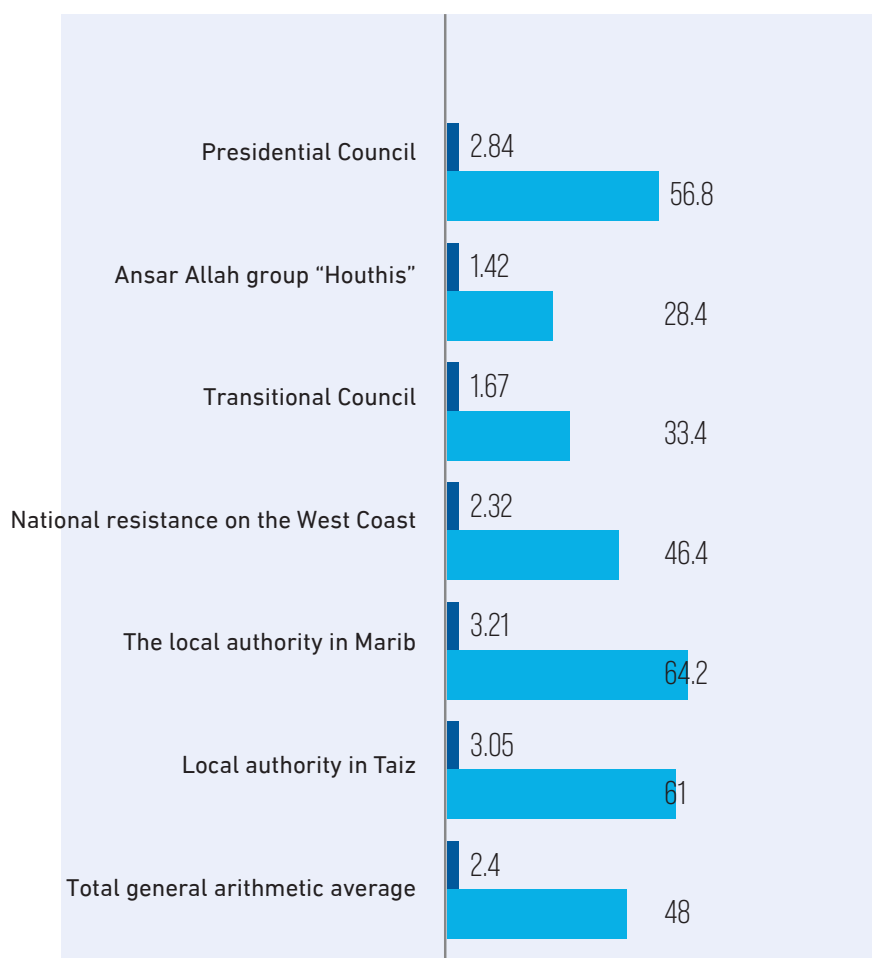


Chart (6) Arithmetic Averages and Relative Weights of the Role of Yemeni Parties Involved in the Yemeni Conflict on Their Commitment to Human Rights

## Seventh Theme: The Contribution of the Arab Coalition to the Deterioration of Human Rights in Yemen

### - Arithmetic averages, standard deviations and relative weights

According to the study results, it is evident that the United Arab Emirates (UAE) ranked first in terms of its contribution to the deterioration of human rights in Yemen during the conflict and war. The average score for the sample individuals' responses was 4.44, with a standard deviation of 0.953 and a relative importance of 89%. This represents a very high percentage, indicating a significant contribution by the UAE to the deterioration of human rights and the commission of numerous serious human rights violations in Yemen during the conflict and war.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia ranked second in terms of the deterioration of human rights and the commission of numerous serious violations during the conflict and war in Yemen. The average score was 3.82 out of a total of 5 (on a five-point scale), with a standard deviation of 1.212 and an agreement percentage of 76%. This represents a high percentage.

The overall average score for the contribution of the Arab Coalition led by the UAE and Saudi Arabia to the deterioration of human rights was 4.13, with a response rate of 82%. This result indicates a significant and high contribution of the Arab Coalition to the deterioration of human rights in Yemen and the commission of numerous serious human rights violations.

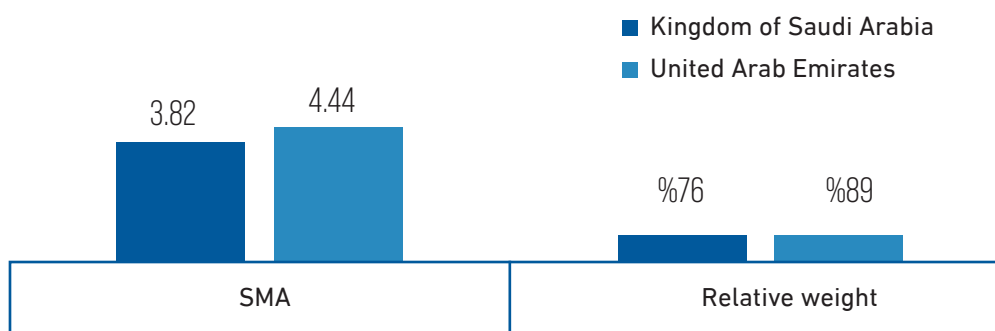
Table 11 and Chart 7 provide statistical descriptions of the contribution of the Arab Coalition to the deterioration of human rights in Yemen.

Table (11) shows the statistical description of the Arab coalition's contribution to the deterioration of

human rights in Yemen

The coalition's contribution to the deterioration of human rights in Yemen		strongly disagree		disagree to some extent		do not agree and do not disagree		Agree to some extent		Strongly Agree		Average Arithmetic	Standard deviation	Relative weight
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%			
1	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia													
2	United Arab Emirates													
	General arithmetic mean													

Figure (7) Arithmetic Averages and Relative Weights of the Arab Coalition's Contribution to the Deterioration of Human Rights in Yemen



## 5. Conclusion

For the purposes of analysis and achieving the study's objectives, certain statistical indicators were adopted using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). Some statistical tests were used to examine the data's distribution and assess its validity, such as tests for skewness and kurtosis. Frequencies and percentages were used to describe the characteristics of the study sample, while frequencies, percentages, and arithmetic means were used to assess the level of response from the study sample, which included journalists and activists in the field of human rights, to the study's questions and topics. The standard deviation was used to measure the concentration and dispersion of the responses around their mean.

The results of the tests of frequencies, arithmetic averages, standard deviations and relative weights showed the following:

1. The study results showed that the majority of respondents were aware of the organizations working in the field of human rights. Most of the respondents from the study community reported a positive evaluation of these organizations' performance in detecting and monitoring human rights violations in Yemen. Furthermore, the study revealed a negative role played by the UN envoy and the US envoy in effectively mitigating the ongoing human rights violations in Yemen. The study results also indicated a moderate level of confidence among the majority of respondents regarding the reports issued by the team responsible for investigating human rights violations in Yemen, which is affiliated with the Security Council.
2. The study results revealed a moderate impression from the study community regarding international organizations working in the field of human rights in Yemen. The World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Food Programme (WFP) ranked first in terms of positive impressions from the perspective of journalists and human rights activists in Yemen. On the other hand, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the offices of the UN and US envoys ranked last with a low level of response in terms of the study community's impression of organizations operating in Yemen.



3. The study results, based on the researchers' perceptions, demonstrated a low and weak level of performance by the United Nations in Yemen across various political, humanitarian, economic, social, and human rights domains. The UN's work to improve conditions for children in Yemen and its efforts to enhance the situation of refugees in Yemen ranked first compared to other activities. On the other hand, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the offices of the UN and US envoys in Yemen ranked last with a weak and low level of importance in terms of the UN's work in Yemen.
4. The study results indicated a low level of trust among the study community in general regarding the role of influential parties, institutions, and countries in the human rights situation in Yemen. On the other hand, civil society organizations/non-governmental organizations ranked first and were the most trusted by the study community in terms of the role of influential parties, institutions, and countries in the human rights situation in Yemen.

On the other hand, the following parties were ranked last and had low and diminished trust from the perspective of the study community regarding the human rights situation in Yemen: the UN envoy, the US envoy, political parties, tribal groups, and the Ministry of Human Rights, respectively.

5. Based on the study results, the researchers highlighted the weak and limited role played by foreign countries in protecting human rights in Yemen. The United Kingdom, France, and the United States were ranked last, respectively, in terms of their weak role in the protection of human rights in Yemen. On the other hand, the Netherlands, the European Union, and China were ranked first, respectively, in terms of their moderate role in the human rights file in Yemen from the perspective of journalists, human rights activists, politicians, and social actors involved in the protection of human rights in Yemen.

6. According to the study results, all the Yemeni parties involved in the Yemeni conflict showed a negative role in their commitment to human rights in Yemen, with the exception of the local authorities in Marib and the local authorities in Taiz. These two entities received a moderate positive role in their commitment to human rights in Yemen compared to other parties. Following them in the second position, with a moderate level of commitment to human rights in the ongoing conflict in Yemen, were the Presidential Council and the internationally recognized government. However, the last position was occupied by the Houthi group (Ansar Allah) and the Southern Transitional Council, as their role in respecting human rights in the ongoing conflict in Yemen was found to be negative and very weak.
7. The study results indicated a significant and influential contribution by the Arab coalition to the deterioration of human rights in Yemen, including the commission of severe human rights violations. The United Arab Emirates ranked first, with a very high percentage, in terms of its direct contribution to the deterioration of human rights in Yemen during the conflict and war. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia ranked second, also with a high percentage, in terms of its contribution to the deterioration of human rights in Yemen.



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# **Assessing the Role of Parties, Institutions and States Affecting the Human Rights Reality in Yemen**

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