

# JURNAL IL FADHILAH DAN MAHAZANNI

*by Ilmu Hukum 05*

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**Submission date:** 22-Jul-2023 12:12AM (UTC+0700)

**Submission ID:** 1734608483

**File name:** JURNAL\_IL\_FADHILAH\_DAN\_MHAZANNI.docx (122.95K)


**Word count:** 8163

**Character count:** 46456


# The Case of Civil War in Yaman: Do Women and Children Have Human Rights Protection?

Yordan Gunawan<sup>1\*</sup>, Fadhilah Rahmanita<sup>2</sup>, Mahazanni Najwa Al-Asyifa Ode<sup>3</sup>,  
Mohammad Hazyar Arumbinang<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Law, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta and, Facultat de Dret, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, <sup>2</sup>Faculty of Law, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, <sup>4</sup>Faculty of Law, University of Melbourne.

 : [yordangunawan@umy.ac.id](mailto:yordangunawan@umy.ac.id) <sup>1\*</sup>, [f.rahmanita.law22@mail.umy.ac.id](mailto:f.rahmanita.law22@mail.umy.ac.id) <sup>2</sup>,  
[najwa.alasyifa.law22@mail.umy.ac.id](mailto:najwa.alasyifa.law22@mail.umy.ac.id) <sup>3</sup>, [marumbinang@student.unimelb.edu.au](mailto:marumbinang@student.unimelb.edu.au) <sup>4</sup>

Corresponding Author \*

Submitted:	Revised:	Published:
<b>Article Info</b>	<b>Abstract</b>	
<b>Keywords:</b> Conflict; Human Rights; Yemen	<p><b>Introduction:</b> This article analyzes Yemen's civil war, focusing on the dire human rights situation for women and children. Challenges in safeguarding their rights, like limited aid access due to conflict, are highlighted. The study assesses existing programs and laws for better protection, raising global awareness about Yemen's vulnerable population. Coordinated efforts aim to alleviate suffering and foster hope for the future.</p> <p><b>Purposes of the Research:</b> The purpose of this article is to analyze the critical human rights situation in Yemen amid the civil war, with a focus on the vulnerability of women and children. It aims to highlight the challenges they face, propose solutions, and raise global awareness about their plight. Through comprehensive research, the article seeks to identify gaps in existing protection measures and encourage coordinated efforts to alleviate their suffering and promote a better future for the people of Yemen.</p> <p><b>Methods of the Research:</b> Using normative and juridical approaches, this study analyzes the protection of human rights for women and children amid Yemen's civil war. By combining descriptive methods, literature, and case studies, this study aims to present a comprehensive understanding of the challenges faced by them. Relevant legal documents, media reports, and policy analysis provide sources of research information</p> <p><b>Results / Findings / Novelty of the Research:</b> The results show significant challenges for Yemeni women and children in accessing human rights amid the armed conflict. Abuses like murder, rape, and child soldier recruitment exacerbate the situation. Advocating for human rights, in collaboration with government and civil society, is crucial for ensuring safety of Yemeni women and children during the conflict.</p>	

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Yemen, a country on the Arabian Peninsula, is in the middle of a terrible civil war that has put human rights, especially the rights of women and children, in danger. The civil war has

made their everyday lives harder, taken away their basic rights, and made them more likely to be hurt, exploited, or tortured. Women in Yemen face different problems because of the war. They face a lot of sexual and gender-based violence and are often directly attacked by the troops. Family separation, forced migration, and limited access to healthcare and schooling also affect the lives of Yemeni women. Also, most of the people who died in this civil war were children. They have to run away, cannot go to school, and are often pushed to become child soldiers.

International society and humanitarian groups have tried to help and protect Yemeni women and children as part of protecting human rights. Many non-governmental groups work to help war victims by making it easier for them to get basic services and protecting them from violence and exploitation. To reach these goals, we need shelter facilities, psychosocial recovery, emergency medical services, and cash help. But there are still a lot of problems with protecting human rights effectively during armed combat. Access to war zones is getting harder, which makes it harder to reach women and children who need help. Also, many war victims live in remote parts of Yemen, where things are hard because of ongoing battles, blockades, and security worries. Also, ensuring women and children in Yemen have their human rights protected is hard because the law cannot be properly enforced. Fewer resources, gaps in a legal capacity, and political strife and instability make it harder to implement the law and run the courts.

This study will look at the laws, programs, and other ways that are already in place in Yemen to protect women and children. We will also figure out how well these efforts are working and look for ways to improve and come up with new ideas in this tough situation<sup>1</sup>. We hope that the results of this study can help protect the rights of women and children during armed conflicts by giving us a better understanding of how human rights are protected during the civil war in Yemen. Better human rights security measures can be put in place to protect the most vulnerable people in Yemen if people know more about their problems and the things that work. The main goal of this study is to help people all over the world learn more about the rights that women and children need during armed conflicts. So, it is hoped that more coordinated and long-lasting steps will be taken to protect their rights, stop unnecessary suffering, and give the people of Yemen a better future<sup>2</sup>.

## 2. METHOD

This study used a normative and juridical approach in analyzing the protection of human rights for women and children in the context of the civil war in Yemen. The normative approach was used to analyze qualitative standards and principles related to the protection of human rights, while the juridical approach referred to applicable international and national laws. By combining normative, juridical, descriptive, and literature studies approaches, this research aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the protection of human rights for women and children in the context of the civil war in Yemen. Research data sources included case studies, media reports, and relevant legal documents. Policies and practices related to the protection of human rights were analyzed in the context of conflict. A descriptive approach was used to explain the context of the civil war in Yemen and its impact on human rights protection. Data was collected and analyzed systematically to understand the difficulties faced by women and children in obtaining adequate human rights protection. This study also used the library study method by searching for information through books, journals, the internet, and other literature. This literature search aimed to build a theoretical framework and strengthen the research thesis.

<sup>1</sup> Farhan Arda Nugraha, Deasy Silvy Sari, and Kiagus Zaenal Mubarak, "Bantuan Kemanusiaan UNICEF Terhadap Anak-Anak Terdampak Kelaparan Dan Malnutrisi Dalam Konflik Yaman Abstrak" 6, no. 1 (2022): 32–49.

<sup>2</sup> AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL, "YEMEN," 2022, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/search/YEMEN/>.

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Protecting human rights in the context of armed conflict, such as in Yemen, has a significant impact. It involves the protection of the safety, dignity, and lives of people who are vulnerable to the negative impact of conflict, especially women and children. Human rights protection involves efforts to prevent violence, torture, inhuman treatment, and unfair murder against them. Women and children are often the heaviest victims of armed conflict, including sexual violence, exploitation, and child warrior recruitment. Armed conflicts also lead to serious humanitarian crises, such as famine, a shortage of clean water, and limited access to basic services such as health care and education. Protecting human rights means ensuring unhindered access for humanitarian organizations to assist and protect those in need. Protecting human rights in armed conflicts also plays an important role in building lasting peace and strengthening international humanitarian law<sup>3</sup>. Human rights protection in the context of armed conflict in Yemen has broad implications. In addition to protecting the immediate victims of conflict, protecting human rights also reflects fundamental humanitarian principles and provides the basis for reconciliation, justice, and post-conflict recovery. It also contributes to future conflict prevention and builds public confidence in governments, international organizations, and conflict actors. In achieving these goals, cooperation between countries, international organizations, and NGOs plays an important role in protecting the rights of the child and achieving lasting peace<sup>4</sup>.

#### 3.1 Challenges and Obstacles to Protecting Women's Rights in Yemen

In the context of conflict, women often face various challenges and risks, which include sexual violence, displacement, loss of family members, health, sexual harassment, mines and explosives residue in war, participation in war, detention, and the role of a party involved in conflict or as decision makers in peace. International Humanitarian Law protects women in conflict, including protection from intimidation and violence, as well as special attention to health and hygiene as a mother. However, implementation and law enforcement are sometimes inadequate, so women still face various challenges in conflict situations. Before the outbreak of the conflict in Yemen, women faced low status and a limited presence in society. They are often victims of physical and psychological violence, sexual harassment, rape, and restrictions on access to health services. Between 2012 and 2014, women in Yemen began to have the opportunity to participate in discussion forums and gain the votes of 30% of the participants to demand gender equality in everyday life and governance. Attempts were made to change the law to protect women from frequent violence. However, before those laws could be enforced, civil war broke out in Yemen in 2015<sup>5</sup>.

Yemeni women face greater pressure as the conflict erupts. They lost their husbands in the war and had to provide for their own families. Pregnant women and nursing mothers are the most vulnerable groups. Women depend heavily on medical assistance and care during the conflict. Data from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) shows that 90% of violence against women occurs within the household. In addition, women are more vulnerable to sexual harassment and violence during conflict. The conflict has resulted in a drastic increase in physical and sexual violence against women. They became victims of rape, sexual harassment, and sexual abuse by various groups involved in this conflict. As a result, women experience severe physical, mental, and emotional trauma and are more vulnerable to sexually transmitted

<sup>3</sup> UNICEF, "Yemen Crisis Yemen Is One of the World's Largest Humanitarian Crises – and Children Are Being Robbed of Their Futures.," 2022, <https://help.unicef.org/children-yemen-in-emergency?country=SG#:~:text=Nearly 2.3 million children under the age of,more vulnerable and robbing them of their futures.>

<sup>4</sup> Tien Suhartini et al., *The Role of Islamic Psychological Contract on Authentic Leadership and Organizational Commitment, Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems*, vol. 487, 2023, [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-08084-5\\_68](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-08084-5_68).

<sup>5</sup> Liz Sharp, "Yemen: Civil War and Regional Intervention," *Reconnecting People and Water*, 2019, 185–211, <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315851679-10>.

infections and unwanted pregnancies. In addition, many Yemeni women are forced to flee and are stranded as a result of this conflict. They were forced from their homes and faced constant threats of kidnapping, exploitation, and violence. In refugee camps, women are vulnerable to exploitation, human trafficking, and sexual violence<sup>6</sup>.

In addition, important infrastructure in Yemen, such as sanitation, education, and health systems, has been destroyed. This causes women to experience difficulties in obtaining health services, such as safe pregnancy and childbirth care. They also face difficulties obtaining an education, limiting their opportunities for personal and financial growth. The conflict has also damaged Yemen's economy, leaving Yemeni women more vulnerable to poverty and unemployment. They often lose their source of income due to damaged infrastructure, destroyed fields, and decreased job opportunities. As a result, they face difficulties in meeting their and their family's basic needs, such as food, clean water, and health care<sup>7</sup>. Despite these challenges, Yemen's patriarchal culture and social norms limit women's societal roles and rights. The conflict exacerbated this gender discrimination. Women are often barred from participating in political decision-making and have limited access to public space. They are also vulnerable to domestic violence and forced early marriage, which increases the risk of gender-based violence<sup>8</sup>.

The violence experienced by women in Yemen is dominated by physical violence, with the number of cases increasing from 1,752 in 2015 to 2,921 in 2016. The number of cases of sexual violence has also increased significantly, from 126 cases in 2015 to 437 cases in 2017. Despite the small number of rape cases, it remains a serious concern. In 2015, the city of Marib recorded the highest number of cases of rape and sexual harassment, with 28 cases of rape and 36 cases of sexual violence, respectively. Meanwhile, the highest number of physical violence and forced marriages occurred in the city of Sana'a, with 256 cases of forced marriage<sup>9</sup>. The Safe World report, which collaborated with the Center for Applied Research in Partnership with the Orient (CARPO) and the Yemen Polling Center (YPC), concluded that the war had raised three main concerns for women in Yemen during the conflict: security, livelihoods, and child protection. Legal uncertainty and injustice in the legal system in Yemen create fears of theft, killings, and sexual harassment. The circulation of weapons between the conflicting parties is also a concern for women, especially about incidents of shootings and stray bombs that can injure their families and children.

The Yemeni Women's Association (YWU) stated that in 2015, the highest number of cases of rape and sexual violence occurred in the city of Marib, while the most physical violence and forced marriages occurred in the city of Sana'a. Yemen also ranked last in the Global Gender Gap Index conducted by the World Economic Forum in 2016, indicating a severe level of gender inequality in the country. High gender inequality and the prolonged duration of the conflict make women in Yemen vulnerable to rape, sexual violence, and physical violence<sup>10</sup>. The impact of gender inequality can be seen in the large number of women who are victims of rape and physical violence, especially in the cities of Al Hudaydah and Abyan. In 2016, violence against women in Yemen increased significantly. According to the latest report released in August 2017, there are 2.2 million Yemeni women of reproductive age (15-49 years). Of these, 1.1

<sup>6</sup> David Paulus et al., "Reinforcing Data Bias in Crisis Information Management: The Case of the Yemen Humanitarian Response," *International Journal of Information Management* 72, no. April (2023): 102663, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2023.102663>.

<sup>7</sup> Shatha Elnakib et al., "Providing Care under Extreme Adversity: The Impact of the Yemen Conflict on the Personal and Professional Lives of Health Workers," *Social Science and Medicine* 272, no. November 2020 (2021): 113751, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2021.113751>.

<sup>8</sup> Maha Awadh, Edited By, and Sawsan Al-Refaei, *Women in Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding in Yemen* Maha Awadh and Nuria Shuja'Adeen Edited By Sawsan Al-Refaei, 2019.

<sup>9</sup> Yahya Ali Gaber et al., "Research Progress of Health Care in Yemeni Children during the War: Review," *Primary Health Care Research and Development* 23 (2022), <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1463423622000421>.

<sup>10</sup> AbdulGhani Gaghman, "The Importance of Good Governance on Achieving Sustainable Development Case Study: Yemen," *KnE Social Sciences* 2019 (2020): 170–92, <https://doi.org/10.18502/kss.v4i1.5987>.

million pregnant women suffer from malnutrition, and 2.6 million women and girls are at risk of experiencing gender-based violence. However, only 17,109 women received health care and counseling for victims of gender-based violence, including cases of rape and domestic violence. This data is an accumulation of victims who received assistance from January to August 2017, according to UNFPA<sup>11</sup>.

### 3.2 Protecting Women in the Conflict in Yemen: Best Policies and Practices

In the context of the civil conflict in Yemen, there is a protection framework that involves international legal instruments and UN resolutions which have an important role. One relevant international legal instrument is the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which regulates the protection of women and encourages states to take action to prevent and end discrimination against women. In addition, the UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) also played an important role by issuing a series of resolutions emphasizing the protection of women in armed conflict, including resolution 1325 on women, peace, and security. The Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions is also an important part of this protection framework, which provides additional protections for women in armed conflict, including the prohibition against sexual violence and protection for women affected by conflict<sup>12</sup>.

The Geneva Convention, adopted in 1949, provides for the protection of civilians during armed conflicts. The Fourth Geneva Convention has 159 articles that provide special protection to women. Article 27, second paragraph, states that "Women shall be protected in particular against any attack on their honor, in particular against rape, forced prostitution or other forms of immoral assault." Additional Protocol I, adopted in 1977, also provides additional protection against sexual violence against women. Article 76 of the Additional Protocol states "Women shall be treated with special respect and protected in particular against rape, forced prostitution, and all other forms of cruelty"<sup>13</sup>. International Humanitarian Law is a set of legal rules that aim to regulate the conduct of war to protect those not involved in the conflict and control the use of means and methods of warfare. Although International Humanitarian Law seeks to prevent and reduce human suffering during war regardless of gender, women often face special challenges in armed conflict. They are vulnerable to sexual violence, higher health risks, and family separation and suffering due to uncertainty about the fate of family members during and after conflict. Therefore, the protection of women is a very important aspect of the implementation of International Humanitarian Law.

Special protection is also afforded to pregnant women and prisoners by the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols. International Humanitarian Law seeks to recognize the special needs and vulnerabilities of women in the context of armed conflict and provide appropriate protection. It should be noted that the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols apply in armed conflicts between states, while in internal armed conflicts, only the Geneva Conventions and Protocol II apply. The involvement and commitment of states in adopting and respecting these rules is an important step in ensuring protection for women during armed conflict. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is also involved in addressing humanitarian issues in Yemen and carrying out several important initiatives to protect women and their families affected by the conflict. The ICRC works with relevant parties to provide urgent medical assistance, protection against sexual violence, adequate

<sup>11</sup> Elnakib et al., "Providing Care under Extreme Adversity: The Impact of the Yemen Conflict on the Personal and Professional Lives of Health Workers."

<sup>12</sup> M Saeed, "Gender, Islam and International Frameworks in Yemen," *Al-Raida Journal* 43, no. 1 (2019), <https://doi.org/10.32380/alrj.v43i1.1758>.

<sup>13</sup> Wirda & Anggrayni and Adwani, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Di Yaman Pada Saat Konflik Bersenjata Non Internasional," *JIM Bidang Hukum Kenegaraan* 01, no. 1 (2017): 14–18, <http://www.dw.com/id/inilah-profil-pemberontak-syiah-huthi/a-18360333>.

psychological support, and adequate access to clean water, sanitation, and food assistance. In their efforts, the ICRC adheres to the principles of the Geneva Conventions and is committed to protecting victims of conflict and reducing human suffering during armed conflicts<sup>14</sup>.

Human Rights play an important role in protecting women amid the conflict in Yemen. The conflict has led to increased cases of violence against women, including sexual violence, harassment, and the practice of child marriage. By advocating for women's rights, human rights principles encourage protection against gender-based violence and emphasize the government and stakeholders to stop practices that harm women. In addition, human rights also play a role in ensuring women's access to fair and equal health services, especially in conflict situations. This includes access to reproductive health services and protection from communicable diseases. Human rights also support efforts to empower women's economy through training, education, and equal employment opportunities, aiming to overcome the negative impact of conflict on their economic life<sup>15</sup>. In addition, human rights advocates for women's rights to equal and quality education and ensures that conflict and instability do not hinder women's access to education and literacy. Human rights also monitor the situation, detect violations, and advocate for the protection of women's rights to the government and the international community. With the strong protection of women's rights amidst the conflict in Yemen, human rights play an important role in ensuring protection, access to basic services, economic empowerment, education, and active participation of women in decisions that affect their lives<sup>16</sup>.

### 3.3 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

The 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). The Convention is an international treaty that aims to end discrimination against women and ensure gender equality. CEDAW protects women's rights in all aspects of life, including in conflict situations. The Convention emphasizes special protections for women and girls in armed conflict, including protection against gender-based violence and protection against sexual exploitation. Yemen adopted and ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1984. In December 2020, Yemen officially agreed to and adhered to the principles of CEDAW<sup>17</sup>. The 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). This convention is an international agreement that aims to end discrimination against women and ensure gender equality. CEDAW protects women's rights in all aspects of life, including in conflict situations. This convention emphasizes special protection for women and girls in armed conflict, including protection against gender-based violence and protection against sexual exploitation. Yemen adopted and ratified the Convention Concerning the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1984. In December 2020, Yemen formally acceded to and complied with CEDAW principles. A worldwide network of organizations and civil society, the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace, and Security (NWG WPS), has submitted 19 Monthly Action Points (MAPs) to the UN Security Council from March 2015 to December 2020. In 2018, the NWG WPS stated that the government of Yemen has an internationally recognized

<sup>14</sup> Jeannie Sowers and Erika Weinthal, "Humanitarian Challenges and the Targeting of Civilian Infrastructure in the Yemen War," *International Affairs* 97, no. 1 (2021): 157–77, <https://doi.org/10.1093/ia/iaaa166>.

<sup>15</sup> Hannah Tappis et al., "Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Service Delivery during Conflict in Yemen: A Case Study," *Conflict and Health* 14, no. 1 (2020): 1–16, <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13031-020-00269-x>.

<sup>16</sup> Oxfam, "From the Ground Up: Gender and Conflict," no. October (2016), <https://oxfamilibrary.openrepository.com/bitstream/handle/10546/620112/tr-yemen-gender-conflict-analysis-201016-en.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>.

<sup>17</sup> Sarah Barakat, "The Cost of Justice. Exploratory Assessment on Women's Access to Justice in Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt and Yemen," *OXFAM Research Reports*, 2018, 57, <https://reliefweb.int/report/lebanon/cost-justice-exploratory-assessment-women-s-access-justice-lebanon-jordan-egypt-and>.

responsibility under CEDAW to involve women in the political process and meet their humanitarian needs<sup>18</sup>.

The Office of the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Yemen (OESGY) and UN Women Yemen are the two main UN agencies responsible for implementing the WPS agenda in Yemen. In October 2015, the two groups formed the Yemeni Women's Pact for Peace and Security, known as Tawafuq. OESGY appointed a full-time senior gender adviser in 2016. This should be an important tactic to encourage women's voices and involve them in peace processes. This effort is unfortunately hampered by internal conflict, unprofessionalism, and rivalry between OESGY and UN Women employees. Confidence in the functioning and reputation of the United Nations has suffered as a result of this. UN Women has an important role in the implementation of the WPS agenda in Yemen, even though its office does not have an independent status within the UN Women organizational structure. They worked closely with Tawafuq to organize consultations and submit 12 reports to OESGY. However, Tawafuq received no feedback. The absence of such feedback can hinder the process of communicating and evaluating Tawafuq's performance in supporting the implementation of the WPS agenda in Yemen.

### 3.4 The Impact of the Civil War in Yemen on Children

The civil war in Yemen has serious consequences for children, the most vulnerable group in situations of violence and armed conflict. They are traumatized and directly exposed to the atrocities that occur around them. This has serious psychological consequences, damages their future, and destroys the environment and life they know. In times of war, children often witness cruelty committed against their family members. They can become victims of injuries and even lose their lives. Many were detained, separated from their families, or forced to flee their neighborhoods. Even the children who manage to escape are uncertain about their future and those they love<sup>19</sup>. The recruitment and use of child soldiers in Yemen have a particularly disastrous impact on children. Various factions involved in the conflict, including the Houthis, the government, and other armed groups, have had direct evidence of using children as soldiers. Data from the UN and UNICEF show an increase in the number of cases of recruitment of child soldiers from year to year. In 2017, the United Nations verified 842 recruitment cases with an average age of 11, most of them linked to the Houthis. In 2018, the number of cases increased to around 3,000, including children as young as 17<sup>20</sup>.

The use of child soldiers in Yemen's armed conflict has not shown a reduction in numbers to date, with the Houthis responsible for the majority of such recruitment cases. Data from UNICEF also reveals that between 2015 and 2019, 3,321 cases of the use of child soldiers were verified, with the majority being boys. The use of child soldiers has serious repercussions for the children involved. They run the risk of being injured or losing their lives in battle, as well as losing their right to an education and a decent future. Psychological recovery is a big challenge for children who have experienced this traumatic experience<sup>21</sup>. Children involved in recruitment as soldiers often experience conditions that violate human rights. They are placed in dangerous situations, exposed to violence, and must face tremendous psychological pressure. In addition, their basic rights, such as education, protection, and health care, are often

<sup>18</sup> Joke Buringa, "Strategizing Beyond the Women, Peace and Security: The Importance of CEDAW," 2021.

<sup>19</sup> Noha Jamal Ahmed Mutaheer et al., "Prevalence and Causes of Traumatic Dental Injuries To Anterior Teeth Among Primary School Children in Sana'a City, Yemen," *Universal Journal of Pharmaceutical Research*, no. July (2020), <https://doi.org/10.22270/ujpr.v5i3.414>.

<sup>20</sup> Naura Hafiza Ainayyah, Joko Setiyono, and H M Kabul Supriyadhie, "Analisis Hukum Humaniter Internasional Pada Penggunaan Tentara Anak Dalam Konflik Bersenjata Non-Internasional Di Yaman," *Diponegoro Law Journal* 9, no. 2 (2020): 441–55.

<sup>21</sup> Nia Annisa Cerellia Clorinda Saputri, "Peran International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) Dalam Upaya Perlindungan Anak Pada Konflik Bersenjata Di Yaman Tahun 2015-2017," *EJournal Ilmu Hubungan Internasional* 8, no. 1 (2020): 435–47.



neglected. Children are also experiencing serious suffering due to the food crisis that occurred. This crisis was triggered by factors such as armed conflict, corrupt practices, and economic wars between the warring parties in the country.

The suffering experienced by children in Yemen is caused by hunger and malnutrition, which hurt their growth and development. Many children suffer from malnutrition and experience disturbances in their growth and development process due to a lack of nutritious food intake. Several factors exacerbate the food crisis in Yemen, including restrictions on the distribution of humanitarian aid and trade commodities by the parties involved in the conflict, high import taxes that affect food prices, as well as a sea blockade that hinders the import of food that is urgently needed by the Yemeni population. The economic war between the warring parties has also exacerbated the food crisis in Yemen. Disputes over natural resources, trade routes, and market dominance led to a depreciation of Yemen's currency, spikes in the price of essential goods, and difficulties for Yemenis to feed themselves. Children in Yemen are vulnerable to food crises. They experience hunger, malnutrition, and malnutrition, which weakens their immune system. This condition increases the risk of infection and hurts the health and future of these children. In this situation, the protection and fulfillment of children's rights, including access to sufficient and nutritious food, becomes very important.

### 3.5 UNICEF's Efforts to Protect and Provide Assistance to Children

The impact of the war in Yemen has had serious consequences for children, who are the most vulnerable victims of the conflict. However, various efforts have been made to protect and provide assistance to affected children in Yemen. Organizations such as UNICEF have taken significant steps in assisting children affected in Yemen. For example, they support mobile health clinics to provide the necessary medical care, provide access to clean water, as well as hygiene and health supplies. UNICEF also assists by providing information on the distribution of landmines in various major urban areas so that children can avoid the danger of the landmine. Education and nutrition promotion programs have also been provided in areas not affected by combat. Based on these efforts, children in Yemen are gradually receiving protection in the areas of education, health, water supply, and sanitation. They were also given very important knowledge about the dangers of exploding landmines, so they could help them avoid such dangers. Nevertheless, the protection provided is still considered insufficient, given the ongoing fighting and the number of children in need of humanitarian assistance. Many children in Yemen are suffering from hunger, malnutrition, and leaving school due to prolonged conflict. UNICEF is also actively involved in addressing the impact of conflict on children in Yemen. Consequences of conflict, such as a lack of clean water, sanitation, and food, have led to a significant increase in cases of malnutrition among children. In 2012, UNICEF said Yemen has a 57% malnutrition prevalence among children, with about 759,000 children affected, making it the second highest rate in the world after Afghanistan<sup>22</sup>.

In addition, recruiting children as soldiers in Yemen contradicts UNICEF's mission to protect children's rights. UNICEF strives to ensure that children in Yemen have the same rights and opportunities as children around the world. To this, UNICEF is committed to fighting for the rights of children in various aspects, including health and nutrition, education, emergency assistance, shelter, clean water, and sanitation. UNICEF works with various stakeholders to create a better world for children. In terms of area-specific focus, UNICEF's efforts in Yemen can be categorized as follows:

- Protection and enforcement of children's rights in the nutrition sector: UNICEF works with other countries and non-governmental organizations to address acute malnutrition

<sup>22</sup> Vini Oktaviani, Nadila Auludya Rahma Putri, and Soni Akhmad Nulhaqim, "Upaya Organisasi Internasional Dalam Menangani Krisis Kemanusiaan Di Yaman," *Jurnal Kolaborasi Resolusi Konflik* 4, no. 2 (2022): 161, <https://doi.org/10.24198/jkrk.v4i2.40248>.

cases among children. This involves the provision of food supplies, treatments, nutritional supplements, and monitoring of the nutritional system for children, pregnant mothers, and nursing mothers.<sup>2</sup>

- Protection and fulfillment of children's rights in the health sector: Due to restricted access to public facilities due to conflict, Yemen faces a range of health problems, including polio, measles, and cholera. UNICEF conducts health campaigns, immunization programs, and medical treatment for children affected by health problems. UNICEF is also fighting for the removal of restrictions on drug distribution through a ceasefire treaty.
- Protection and fulfillment of children's rights in the WASH sector (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene): Conflict has caused damage to infrastructure, resulting in refugees and inadequate WASH services for half of the population in emergency settlements. In collaboration with the World Health Organization and the World Bank, UNICEF carries out projects to keep water and sanitation systems operational. This includes ensuring access to clean water, sanitation, and hygiene services, as well as strengthening local water institutions to prevent future disease outbreaks.
- Protection of children's rights from the threat of violence: The conflict in Yemen has resulted in numerous casualties, including 7,500 children who have been killed and permanently disabled by explosives. Many children are recruited as soldiers, taken prisoner, or subjected to torture, abuse, and abduction. UNICEF provides psychological support and socialization opportunities for children affected by violence. They also raise awareness about the consequences of war and the danger of explosive weapons to prevent more casualties.<sup>2</sup>
- Protection and fulfillment of children's rights in the education sector: Conflict has significantly disrupted the education system in Yemen, with damaged facilities and unpaid teachers. UNICEF provides active learning training to teachers and facilitates access to education for 253,406 children through the construction of semi-permanent classrooms and school rehabilitation projects.<sup>2</sup>

The UNICEF intervention in Yemen aims to address the needs of children affected by conflict, promote their well-being, and protect their rights.<sup>2</sup>

### <sup>24</sup> 3.6 Implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) to Protect Children and Women in Yemen

<sup>75</sup> The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) is the first international agreement in the world to recognize children's rights. UNCRC aims to define and protect children's rights. While it is important for governments to put children's rights into practice, they often face challenges in implementing them. Children's rights continue to change with the times, so there is a need for regular discussion and improvement. The UNCRC Preamble reaffirms the values that have been agreed upon by the United Nations through various Charters, Declarations, Covenants, and Regulations. The UNCRC is the most comprehensive and legally binding agreement on children's rights. This Convention is based on several articles that reflect the main ideas of the UNCRC, including Article 2: The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child puts forward the principle of non-discrimination in protecting every child's right. Article 3, The principle of "the best interest of the child" is a major factor in decision-making involving children. Article 6, Every child has the right to live and experience

optimal development. Article 12, Children are free to express opinions according to their age and maturity<sup>23</sup>.

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UNCRC implementation can help protect and fulfill the rights of children and women in Yemen. Children in Yemen will receive better protection, especially in conflict situations, if the UNCRC is implemented. Foreign countries and groups that follow UNCRC principles can help children who have been physically, emotionally, or legally injured as a result of war by providing appropriate protection and assistance. These efforts include setting up safe refugee camps, access to health and education services, and recovering injured children so they can return to their communities. UNCRC implementation also plays an important role in ensuring the protection of children's rights by enhancing legal and social structures that support children. With the UNCRC, countries involved in the conflict can be given encouragement and assistance to respect, protect and fulfill children's rights by international standards. This includes the right to life, protection from violence, access to food, clean water, health care, education, and the right to participate in community life. UNCRC implementation also allows the development of policies and programs that assist the recovery of children injured by conflict so that they can return to society. This includes promoting mental and physical health, managing stress, and providing safe and quality education. The UNCRC also emphasizes the importance of preventing the use of children in violence and armed conflict, such as recruitment by armed groups<sup>24</sup>.

However, it is important to remember that implementing the UNCRC in conflict situations is often not easy. Limited access, limited resources, and security instability are some challenges that must be faced in implementing UNCRC. Therefore, a collaboration between participating countries, international organizations, and civil society groups is urgently needed to effectively implement the UNCRC principles and protect children and women in Yemen. Overall, if the UNCRC is upheld and followed, this Convention can help protect and fulfill the rights of children and women in Yemen. States and international groups can help protect, heal, and reintegrate children injured by conflict by following UNCRC principles. They can also ensure that these children have access to basic services such as health care and education. Through the implementation of the UNCRC, it will be easier for children in Yemen to access education. UNCRC emphasizes that every child has the right to a good education. In Yemen, the implementation of the UNCRC can ensure that all children have equal opportunities to receive quality education, even in conflict situations. Steps that can be taken include establishing emergency schools, training teachers, providing learning equipment, and protecting children who want to attend school. Meeting health needs is also the main focus of UNCRC implementation in Yemen. The impact of the conflict has increased the risk of children in Yemen experiencing malnutrition, disease, and lack of access to adequate health care. By referring to UNCRC principles, countries, and international groups can work together to ensure that children's rights to health are fulfilled through the provision of clean water, health care, immunization, and disease prevention efforts.

The UNCRC also states that children who are victims of violence, abuse, or exploitation have the right to assistance and reintegration into society. In Yemen, the implementation of the UNCRC will make it easier for children injured by violence to get the physical and mental health care they need. This includes helping them deal with stress and return to their family and community environment. The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child has faced criticism over its interpretation of the "best rights of the child" and whether countries are obliged to follow international standards within their cultural context. It is important to continue to debate and

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<sup>23</sup> Anggrayni and Adwani, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Di Yaman Pada Saat Konflik Bersenjata Non Internasional."

<sup>24</sup> Sheri R. Levy et al., "A Human Rights Based Approach to the Global Children's Rights Crisis: A Call to Action," *Journal of Social Issues* 78, no. 4 (2022): 1085–97, <https://doi.org/10.1111/josi.12563>.

evaluate this Convention to improve the protection and fulfillment of children's rights throughout the world, including in Yemen.

### 3.7 International Committee of The Red Cross (ICRC)

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is an impartial, neutral, and independent organization whose humanitarian mission is to protect the lives and dignity of victims of armed conflicts and other violent situations and to assist them. The ICRC directs and coordinates humanitarian activities and strives to promote and strengthen the law of humanity and the principles of universal humanity. The ICRC's tasks include monitoring compliance with the Geneva Conventions by the parties involved in the conflict, providing care to wounded victims on the field, overseeing the treatment of prisoners of war, conducting covert interventions with the authorities carrying out detention, assisting in the search for missing persons in armed conflicts, providing protection and care to the civilian population, and acting as a neutral mediator between the parties in conflict. In addition, the ICRC also carries out activities beyond its legal mandate, such as visiting political prisoners outside of conflict and providing humanitarian assistance in natural disasters<sup>25</sup>.

The ICRC follows seven fundamental principles applied by all Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement components: humanity, equality, neutrality, independence, voluntariness, unity, and independence. These principles unite the ICRC, the National Red Cross, and the International Federation as their distinctive identities. The ICRC's activities are divided into four main categories: protection, assistance, prevention, and cooperation. The ICRC operates based on legal mandates derived from the Geneva Convention, the Additional Protocol, and the Statute of the Red Cross Movement. The Geneva Conventions and the Additional Protocol constitute the main legal basis of international humanitarian law governing the implementation of armed conflicts and efforts to mitigate their impact. Therefore, the ICRC is an actor working by the rules set out in the Geneva Convention. The ICRC has been present in Yemen since the Civil War in 1962. However, since the outbreak of conflict between the Houthi group and the Yemeni government in 2004, when it was led by President Saleh, the ICRC has worked with the Yemen Red Crescent Society (YRCS) to mitigate the impact of the conflict. The ICRC and the YRCS began collaborating in June 2005 by providing clean water in Saada. During the conflict, the ICRC strived to ensure access to health care for civilians amid restrictions on health care during the war. In addition, the ICRC also conducts bilateral communications with the parties involved in the conflict, visits prisoners, and endeavors to gather information about family members separated as a result of this conflict<sup>26</sup>.

### 3.8 ICRC efforts to protect women in Yemen conflict

#### 3.8.1 Medical assistance

In the context of the conflict in Yemen, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has made various efforts to provide medical assistance and surgical equipment to address the shortage. The ICRC works with the Yemeni Red Crescent Society (YRCS) and has provided support to hospitals, health facilities, and major health centers in several provinces in Yemen. In 2015, the ICRC supported 62 hospitals and 44 health facilities in 15 provinces through 282 donations of medical and surgical equipment. This enabled medical personnel to

<sup>25</sup> Erika Weinthal and Jeannie Sowers, "The Water-Energy Nexus in the Middle East: Infrastructure, Development, and Conflict," *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Water* 7, no. 4 (2020): 1–14, <https://doi.org/10.1002/wat2.1437>.

<sup>26</sup> Saputri, "Peran International Comitte of Red Cross (ICRC) Dalam Upaya Perlindungan Anak Pada Konflik Bersenjata Di Yaman Tahun 2015-2017."

treat more than 26,000 wounded victims and perform more than 14,900 surgeries<sup>27</sup>. In addition, the ICRC has also supported 18 major health centers in several cities, such as Saada, Amran, Sana'a, Al-Baida, Abyan, and Al-Dhale. This support benefits about 300,000 people by providing complete availability of medicines. The ICRC also supports two hospitals in Aden, Al-Joumhouria and Al-Mansoura, by providing intensive medical staff and supplies of medicines. To address the shortage of medical supplies, the ICRC provides medical and surgical assistance to the main hospitals each month. This allowed them to perform about 3,449 operations and provide a nursing room. In addition, the ICRC also supports 52 hospitals and 16 health facilities in 14 provinces through 1,000 health aid<sup>28</sup>.

In addition to providing medical assistance, the ICRC also holds Emergency Trauma Training courses in three hospitals in Sana'a, Hadramawt, and Amran for 60 medical professionals. In addition, first aid training was also provided to 278 people in 2015, and 13 training sessions to 242 armed and medical personnel in 2016. By increasing the ability of first aid, the number of casualties can be expected to be reduced during the conflict. The ICRC also helps women in Yemen. In 2016, approximately 69,812 women received food aid, and 31,521 women received household supplies to meet daily needs. More than 99,505 women were consulted about their health issues by the end of 2016. In addition, the hospital received about 92,211 patients, 23,416 of whom were women. The ICRC also provides assistance in childbirth for pregnant and nursing mothers. There are approximately 10,530 women registered for childbirth and 50,626 women undergoing road care. In addition, about 18,702 women also received physiotherapy for sexual or physical violence<sup>29</sup>. In the context of international armed conflicts such as those in Yemen, the legal provisions of the 1949 Geneva Convention and the 1977 Additional Protocol I apply. The Geneva Conventions regulate the protection of civilians in the IV Geneva Convention and specifically position women as objects to be primarily protected. Article 27 of the Geneva IV Convention reaffirms that women must be protected, in particular, from attacks that undermine their honor, such as rape, sexual harassment, and other unfair acts. However, in reality, women are often the victims of conflict.

### 3.8.2 Safe Houses

With the increasing number of families led by women in Yemen, women and girls have to take on the important roles that men normally play. However, they face social exclusion, restricted mobility, and limited access to resources, which ultimately increases the risk of sexual exploitation and harassment. Women face difficulties in meeting everyday needs and surviving. In addition to working with the YRCS, the ICRC also partners with UNFPA to provide shelter for civil society, especially women, in the form of safe homes. These safe houses are spread across various regions in Yemen, such as Ibb, Sana'a, Shabwah, and others. In safe homes, women who have experienced harassment or rape or who are pregnant and breastfeeding can receive legal services, health care, and psychosocial counseling. Safe Home also provides social assistance and information about women's rights, health, and services available.

They also provide relevant skills to women, such as basic medical skills, sewing, household financial management, and other skills. If possible, they are also allowed to work as hygiene staff or in the hospital kitchen to generate income to meet family needs. In 2016, about 6,000 women received assistance and shelter through safe homes. In 2011, women in Yemen had great opportunities to claim their rights after President Saleh resigned, and they won about

<sup>27</sup> Mehmet Sukru Sever, Lale Sever, and Raymond Vanholder, "Disasters, Children and the Kidneys," *Pediatric Nephrology* 35, no. 8 (2020): 1381–93, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00467-019-04310-x>.

<sup>28</sup> Elnakib et al., "Providing Care under Extreme Adversity: The Impact of the Yemen Conflict on the Personal and Professional Lives of Health Workers."

<sup>29</sup> Saputri, "Peran International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) Dalam Upaya Perlindungan Anak Pada Konflik Bersenjata Di Yaman Tahun 2015-2017."

28% of the votes in the National Dialogue that supported bills related to the role of women in politics. However, before the bill was passed, the conflict between the government and the Houthi group was widening. When faced with issues of legal protection for women, the ICRC has limits on what action it can take. As a humanitarian organization, the ICRC cooperates with other international organizations, such as UNFPA. Therefore, the problems faced by women during conflicts are not due to the lack of laws protecting them but due to a lack of adequate respect, enforcement, or law enforcement<sup>30</sup>.

### 3.9 The Influence of the Conflict in Yemen on Children's Welfare and Future

Children's and women's futures are greatly affected by the war in Yemen. Yemeni children's health is in danger because of the high rates of acute malnutrition, the lack of proper nutrients, and the high risk of getting sick. Also, battles have bad effects on food security and the economy, making it hard to meet people's food needs. In this situation, it is very hard for health workers to provide the necessary services. They face threats and hurdles, and their trust in the health system goes down. Still, the people who work in health care are strong and creative in how they deal with this problem. But disagreements also hurt how they feel about themselves and what they think they can do. So, Yemeni children and women need to be protected and given emotional support, and more needs to be done to reduce the negative effects of the war on their health and future.

In addition to its effects on health and the economy, the war in Yemen is also very stressful for children and women. When people are in conflict, the violence, fear, and loss they face can have long-term effects on their mental health. Trauma can affect a child's growth, make them feel bad, and make it hard to make friends and do well in school. In times of conflict, women can also be victims of sexual and gender-based violence, making them more likely to have major mental and social disorders. To help children and women in Yemen who have been affected by the war, it is important to know how to deal with trauma and give them psychosocial support<sup>31</sup>.

## 4. CONCLUSION

This study has investigated the protection of human rights for women and children in Yemen within the context of the protracted armed conflict. The research findings indicate that women and children in Yemen continue to face serious challenges in accessing adequate human rights protection. The prolonged armed conflict in Yemen has created an unstable and high-risk environment for women and children. Widespread human rights violations, including killings, rape, human trafficking, forced recruitment of children into armed groups, and restricted access to education and healthcare, continue to harm them. Weak legal systems and infrastructure destruction further hinder human rights protection efforts in Yemen. Child marriage and child soldier recruitment persist as significant issues in Yemen. The practice of child marriage obstructs the education and development of young women, while children are forced to engage in the conflict as combatants, robbing them of their childhood and jeopardizing their safety and well-being.

However, despite the challenges, there are prospects for improving human rights protection for women and children in Yemen. Post-conflict recovery must be a top priority to rebuild damaged infrastructure and strengthen the legal system that safeguards their rights. Expanding access to education for women and children is crucial, enabling them to fully develop their potential and raise awareness of their rights. International cooperation is also necessary

<sup>30</sup> Sever, Sever, and Vanholder, "Disasters, Children and the Kidneys."

<sup>31</sup> Anggrayni and Adwani, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Di Yaman Pada Saat Konflik Bersenjata Non Internasional."

to support human rights protection efforts in Yemen. Financial and technical support from international institutions and non-governmental organizations can help strengthen local capacities, promote awareness, and advocate for sustainable changes. Overall, it is important to continue advocating for and striving towards human rights protection for women and children in Yemen. Collaborative efforts involving the government, civil society, and the international community are needed to address existing challenges and ensure that women and children in Yemen can live safely, with dignity, and enjoy the full protection of their human rights.

Human rights are highly important in protecting women and children amid the conflict in Yemen. The application of human rights in armed conflicts, including the war in Yemen, is based on several international conventions and UN Security Council resolutions that regulate the protection of women and children, as well as several legal instruments. The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) is an international treaty providing special protection for the rights of the child. The CRC establishes a range of rights and protections for children, including the right to survive, the right to education, the right to protection from violence and exploitation, and the right to participate in decisions that affect their lives. States that have ratified this Convention must protect the rights of children in situations of armed conflict.

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