



The National Commission to Investigate
Alleged Violations to Human Rights (Aden)
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Fifth Report on
**The work of the National Commission to Investigate
Alleged Violations to Human Rights (NCIAVHR) in Yemen**
For the period 1 February - 31 July 2018

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Executive Summary:

With the expansion of the cycle of war and the increase in the number of violations, the task of monitoring, documenting and investigating violations is extremely difficult because all parties are concerned about protecting themselves from the direct consequences of the war and the dangers of working in this field. This leads to the loss of the rights of the victims and the perpetrators receive impunity. Here comes the importance of the role played by the National Commission to Investigate Alleged Violations of Human Rights in Yemen (NCIAVHR), which is the only body present in all regions of the Republic and able to monitor, document and investigate all violations in order to preserve the rights of the victims and ensure accountability and no impunity for violators.

With the total absence of support from the international community and the limited support from the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in the form of holding a number of training courses in the field of capacity-building, and although the provisions of the resolutions of the Human Rights Council and specifically its recent resolution No. A/HRC/RES/36/31 provided for supporting NCIHVHR in the technical, advisory and capacity-building area, NCIHVHR, despite all the challenges, has been able to achieve tangible results in all the tasks entrusted to it, especially in relation to monitoring and documenting violations and investigating them. The total cases that have been monitored and documented and stored in NCIHVHR database during the period from 01.02.2018 until 31.07.2018 is 4368 cases in more than 30 types of violation. NCIHVHR has completed investigations for 1900 cases of monitored incidents. It listened to 3800 reporters, victims and witnesses, which required NCIHVHR to access thousands of documents, photos and videos, and conducted many field visits to different areas including areas of armed conflict.

Through this report, NCIHVHR seeks to shed light on the most prominent achievements in monitoring, documenting and investigating all violations committed by all the parties.

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First: Introduction

- Through its fifth report, NCIAVHR presents the most important results of its work in the investigations carried out between February 1 and July 31, 2018 under its mandate and competence to monitor, document and investigate all violations of International Humanitarian Law and the International Human Rights Law committed in all the territory of the Republic of Yemen by all parties to the armed conflict in Yemen and based on the provisions of Presidential Decree No. 140 of 2012 and its amendments.
- This report is an integral part of the previous four reports issued by NCIAVHR and is read along with them, particularly with regard to the topics of jurisdiction, competence, legal framework, methodology and methods of work.
- This report comes in the context of NCIAVHR's keenness to inform the local and international public about the results of its works during the period covered by this report, which is the second general report launched by NCIAVHR in 2018 after the issuance of the Republican Decree No. 50 of 2017 on extending the period of NCIAVHR's work for two years, and Human Rights Council Resolution No. A/HRC/RES/36/31 issued on 29.09.2017 in addition to its specific report on prisons and detention centers, to be launched simultaneously with this report focusing on violations related to the restriction of freedom and the inhumane treatment during the war time.

Second: Methodology

NCIAVHR affirms its commitment to the methodology set out in its founding resolution set forth in its previous four reports, in which it affirmed the commitment to the international investigation standards applied in similar committees, the most important of which are transparency, independence, impartiality, objectivity and professionalism. In its monitoring and investigation activities, NCIAVHR is also committed to the work methods adopted in national legislations, including receiving complaints, conducting direct interviews with victims and their families, listening to witnesses, conducting field visits and inspecting places of violations, using experts, reports and certificates issued by the competent authorities. NCIAVHR, in its work methodology, cooperates with civil society organizations in relation to monitoring, reporting, receiving, examining and analyzing violations. In pursuit of the truth, NCIAVHR takes the legal procedures ensuring the confidentiality of information and the safety of witnesses, victims and their families.

Third: Context

Supplementing the previous reports issued by NCI/VHR on the general context of the situation in Yemen during the past period, it is essential that the report includes a reference to some of the most important political, military, economic and social developments that have affected the general situation and the situation of human rights in Yemen in particular. The most important of these are the following:

On the Political Level:

- During the period covered by the report, Yemen witnessed a number of important political events, notably the appointment by the Security Council last February of Mr. Martin Griffith as the new UN envoy to Yemen, replacing former envoy Mr. Ismael Ould Cheikh. Although more than five months has passed since Griffith's appointment and his several visits to Sana'a, Aden and Riyadh, and his meetings with a number of leaders in the legitimate government and the Houthis, no negotiations have been held until the writing of the report between the parties that can be said to have some hope to reach a peace agreement soon in Yemen.
- On the political level, the period of the report also witnessed some noticeable tension in the relationship between the Yemeni government and the United Arab Emirates, a member of the Arab Coalition that supports the legitimacy because the UAE have sent some military units to Socotra Island during an official visit of the Yemeni Prime Minister to the island. Additionally, the Yemeni government objected what it called "the UAE support for some military entities and units that are not under the authority of the state," where the government sent two letters to the Security Council in this regard. UAE has responded to one letter and invited the Yemeni President to visit UAE. This visit resulted in a breakthrough to the crisis between the two countries. The reporting period saw also the return of the Yemeni President and Cabinet members to Aden to perform their activities from the temporary capital of the country.

On the Military Level:

On the military level, the period covered by the report witnessed some change in the balance of power on the ground in favor of the armed forces of the government supported by the Arab Coalition forces, where the national army forces in the west coast front managed to control the districts of Al-Tuhaita and Hays and large parts of the districts of Al-Duraihim and Zabid to the outskirts of Hodeidah and specifically controlling of Hodeidah International Airport. the government's armed forces made some progress in the governorates of Al-Baidha and Sa'ada. In Al-Baidha Governorate, the government forces controlled Al-Juribat District and Qaniya

Market to some of the areas of Al-Sawadiya and Al-Malajim Districts. In Sa'da Governorate, the governmental forces controlled some of the areas of Kutaf, Baqim and Al-Buq' Districts.

On the security level:

The period covered by the report witnessed manifestations of insecurity in the governorates under the control of the legitimate government, in particular the governorates of Aden, Taiz and Lahj. These included a high number of assassinations that affected mosque imams, party leaders and some security and military men.

In addition, some of the military and security units under the legitimate government in Aden, Taiz, Mareb and Hadhramout, and the so called the southerner transitional council, as well as some military and security units supported by the Arab Coalition have been accused of committing a number of serious violations to the international law on human rights, including arbitrary detentions and disappearances, restrictions on the freedom of movement at the entrances of Aden Governorate and some other southern governorates in addition to some harassments and violations that affect some passengers at checkpoints in Mareb Governorate.

On the Economic and Social Level:

The Yemeni currency continued to deteriorate against foreign currencies and reached an unprecedented level during the period covered by the report. The US dollar reached more than 520 riyals, an increase of 150% compared to the pre-war period. This huge fall in the riyal rate has increased prices of food and fuel and most basic services, which doubled the suffering of citizens, especially in areas under the control of the Houthis, where the salaries have not been paid for public servants by the Houthis nor by the legitimate government. Some government-controlled governorates have had some improvement in some services such as education, electricity and water. Schools and universities in areas under the control of al-Houthis continue to be closed and a large number of students do not go to schools any more as teachers have not received salaries for more than two years. Furthermore, the continuation of war and the suspension of most of the economic and industrial activities in most of the governorates led to shutting down most of the projects and laying off workers, which caused an increase in the unemployment rate and poverty in Yemen reaching the highest levels.

On the Humanitarian Level

There is no doubt that the continuation of the war, which entered its fourth year in Yemen, has cast a negative shadow on the humanitarian situation in all regions and governorates of the Republic of Yemen. Despite the relative improvement in the level of some health and

educational services in the areas under government control and the decrease in the number of cases of epidemics such as cholera, dengue and other infectious diseases in all the governorates, but the widening of the cycle of war and the intensification of military operations in some areas, especially in the Hodeidah Governorate, led to the displacement of thousands of citizens from their areas. This caused many health, food, shelter and security problems to these displaced people, especially in the absence of any government's role and the inability of humanitarian organizations working in the field of relief and humanitarian aid to provide the minimum requirements for the displaced.

Fourth: NCIAVHR Relationship with the Concerned Bodies:

Since the beginning of its work, NCIAVHR has been keen to communicate with all parties to the conflict in Yemen without exception, as well as those related to its work and those concerned about the situation of human rights. This helps NCIAVHR in achieving its objective to investigate all violations of human rights and to reach all victims in the Republic of Yemen. This has been NCIAVHR approach during the period covered by the report as follows:

Yemeni Government

During the period covered by the report, NCIAVHR continued to communicate with a number of concerned authorities in the government of Yemen, which are related to its work, especially with regard to hospital data, statements, medical, criminal and security reports, in addition to inquiring about some facts attributed to the security services or military units of the legitimate government. This was done through formal letters and direct interviews. NCIAVHR held a number of meetings with: the Chief of Staff, the Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Interior, the Deputy of the Ministry of Interior, the governors of Mareb, Taiz and Hadhramout Governorates, Head of Counter Terrorism Forces in Aden, Commander of the Military Police in Taiz. NCIAVHR also met with the security chiefs in Aden, Hadhramout, Taiz, Mareb, Shabwa and Lahj Governorates and some districts of the western coast from Taiz and Hodeidah to discuss violations of freedom, right of movement and other violations.

Legitimacy-Backing Arab Coalition:

To supplement the communication activities of NCIAVHR in order to receive the responses to the inquiries relating to the facts attributed to them, NCIAVHR sent a number of lists of investigated incidents via the liaison officer appointed by the Coalition. NCIAVHR held a meeting with the Coalition Chief of Staff on 12/3/2018 in which it was discussed ways to provide detailed information related to the circumstances of alleged violations attributed to the

Coalition forces and the need to provide and respond to queries from NCIAVHR within the deadlines to serve the conduct of investigations.

Also, NCIAVHR held a meeting on 8/3/2018 with the Joint Accident Assessment Team, the body concerned with investigating and assessing incidents related to airstrikes. In the meeting, it was discussed the mechanism of cooperation and the response of the evaluation team to the questions of NCIAVHR related to the incident attributed to the Arab Coalition airstrikes. NCIAVHR received 65 replies from a total of 120 inquired incidents.

Houthi Group

NCIAVHR was keen to reach out to all parties, including the Houthis, to serve the Commission's investigative work, as confirmed by NCIAVHR's previous four reports. However, during the reporting period (and the past reports) there was no response by the Houthis regarding the appointment of a liaison officer to receive NCIAVHR's inquiries and reply to them. Nonetheless, NCIAVHR continued, through its monitoring team, to conduct monitoring, documentation and field visits, and to meet victims and witnesses in all violations in all governorates and areas under the control of the Houthis.

Judicial Authority

In accordance with the Republican Decree No. 50 of 2017 on the restructuring of NCIAVHR, which stipulates in article 5 that NCIAVHR shall refer the cases in which it has completed investigation to the Public Prosecution in order to complete the investigations and refer the cases to the courts in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Penal Code. In this regard, NCIAVHR conducted meetings with the Attorney General to study the mechanism of handing over the files that NCIAVHR has completed their investigation. On 5/7/2018, a minute was signed between NCIAVHR and the Public Prosecution on the mechanism of handing over files and cooperation between the two parties in following up the files submitted to the Public Prosecution. Accordingly, NCIAVHR has delivered the first batch of files to the Public Prosecution and 600 casefiles of those files NCIAVHR concluded its investigations in. NCIAVHR's field teams conducted field visits to inspect the prisons conditions with the participation of heads and deputies of prosecutors of Taiz, Shabwa and Aden Governorates.

Civil Society Organizations

NCIAVHR continued to cooperate and coordinate with local and international civil society organizations working in the field of human rights protection, particularly on monitoring and

documentation. During the reporting period, NCIAVHR held meetings with the Association of Mothers of Abductees and Detainees in both in NCIAVHR's headquarters in Aden and its branch office in Taiz. It also met with the Association of Detainees. Several heads of CSOs visited NCIAVHR's office and met with NCIAVHR chairman and members and submitted a number of reports about some incidents and violations. Additionally, NCIAVHR received lists from the Mothers of Detainees Association that contain the names of 2468 detainees with monitoring forms conducted by the Association on each victim attached to the lists.

On exchange of experiences, NCIAVHR carried out a training workshop for 10 civil society organizations in Taiz Governorate working in the field of monitoring and documentation in the governorate of Taiz, in addition to the participation of 17 civil society organizations in a hearing session of mine victims held In Taiz and to conclude recommendations for the protection and provision of justice to victims. Through its official email, NCIAVHR received a number of reports issued by local and international organizations related to the human rights situation in Yemen issued during the reporting period. NCIAVHR analyzed those reports and instructed its monitoring team to follow up the reported incidents.

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

In accordance with Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/RES/36/31 of 29 September 2017, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights should provide support to NCIAVHR in the area of capacity-building, technical assistance, advice, advisory support and legal support. Although NCIAVHR provided its vision to the Commissioner on the implementation of the resolution as soon as it was issued by the Human Rights Council, which was discussed in the meeting between NCIAVHR and the Commissioner in Addis Ababa on 25/1/2018 in which it was agreed that the Commissioner would provide to NCIAVHR the technical by providing telecommunication devices to NCIAVHR's monitoring team and bringing a weapon expert and an IHL expert to provide technical and legal advice to NCIAVHR in addition to training courses to NCIAVHR staff on a number of issues where all the above to be completed by June 2018 as it was confirmed in the meeting between NCIAVHR and the Commissioner in Amman in the presence of the Dutch Deputy Ambassador in March 2018, and although the Commissioner implemented a number of training courses as agreed to the NCIAVHR members, investigation team, the technical and administrative staff and the field monitoring team. NCIAVHR makes it clear that it did not receive any support or assistance in the other areas mentioned in HRC resolution, including advice, expertise and technical support, which are no less important than capacity building, if not more important.

NCAVHR appreciates the efforts made to implement a number of activities in the area of capacity-building by the Office of the High Commissioner, but NCAVHR looks forward to further cooperation with the Commissioner to assist and improve NCAVHR's capacity to carry out its functions.

Fifth: Key tasks achieved by NCAVHR during the reporting period

During the period covered by the report, NCAVHR was able to implement a number of activities listed in its annual plan for 2017/2018, all of which aim at fulfilling the tasks entrusted to it in the establishment resolution to investigate all violations related to International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and human rights law which occurred and occur in all parts of the Republic of Yemen. NCAVHR implemented the following:

On the organizational and institutional level

NCAVHR continued to review its organizational structures. A revised monitoring and documentation regulation was issued to be in accordance with the principles and standards of the Charter of the United Nations, IHL, International Human Rights Law and the relevant national legislations. In response to the war conditions and its expansion in several regions, NCAVHR increased the number of monitoring people and volunteers in order to cover the incidents and get to the victims and monitor the violations first-hand in those governorates and regions, and concluded the process of sorting and scanning of all files of the violations incidents that have been monitored and investigated by NCAVHR. These documents have been saved and archived electronically in the NCAVHR's servers and backup servers to ensure the preservation and confidentiality of information.

In the area of capacity-building

During the reporting period, NCAVHR held an internal training workshop for the monitoring team from all governorates in Aden Governorate on 7/4/2018 in order to evaluate the level of monitoring and documentation process and improve the quantitative and qualitative outputs, in addition to giving a number of courses for volunteers and newcomers. The High Commissioner provided a training for NCAVHR's investigation assistants and administrative and Information Unit staff on areas related to monitoring and documentation. Also, NCAVHR took part in providing a one-day training for the Military Prosecution members as part of the Capacity-Building Program implemented by the judicial authority.

In the area of monitoring and documentation

During the reporting period, NCAVHR intensified its efforts to increase monitoring and ac-

cess to victims in all the areas through more than 36 monitors in all governorates. During the six-month period covered by the report, NCIAVHR was able to monitor and document more than 4368 cases of violation in all the Republic governorates, listened to more than 3800 witnesses and reporters, and viewed about 5700 documents attached to violation forms, in addition to hundreds of photographs and videos related to violations, which have been reviewed and analyzed and then saved in the NCIAVHR's database.

In the area of violation investigation

Taking advantage of its monitoring and documentation team, the Commission reached new areas in different governorates of Yemen to investigate human rights violations and this reflected itself positively on the coverage and quality of its investigations. During the period covered by the report, NCIAVHR was able to complete the investigation of 1900 claims, distributed among more than 30 types of violations that NCIAVHR prioritized for monitoring, documentation and investigation.

Sixth: Results of the investigations carried out by NCIAVHR

Section 1: Results of the investigations carried out by NCIAVHR in relation to International Humanitarian Law (IHL)

The current armed conflict in Yemen is described as a non-international conflict. Therefore, national laws and legislation, as well as the provisions of International Humanitarian Law (IHL), specifically the provisions of Common Article III in the four Geneva Conventions, in addition to Protocol II of the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts, are to be applied and adhered to by the parties to the conflict. Furthermore, all parties are also obliged to respect the rules of the customary international humanitarian law applicable to non-international armed conflicts, including the principle of discrimination and proportionality, the treatment of civilians and persons hors de combat, humanitarian treatment, organization of the methods of fighting, and the situation of protected persons and objects.

In spite of all the challenges faced by NCIAVHR in investigating IHL violations, it has been able to achieve significant successes in this regard and has completed its investigations for a large number of cases monitored or reported by monitors or CSOs working in this field. This report presents some of the most important issues and violations relating to allegations of IHL violations investigated by NCIAVHR:

Examples of the most important investigations carried out by NCIAVHR on IHL violations

First: Killing and injuring of civilians

National legislations, international covenants and conventions stressed the need to protect civilians from the dangers of military operations and should not to be attacked, threatened or terrorized. Based on this, and in accordance with the provisions of Common Article 3 of the four Geneva Conventions and Articles 13 (paras 1, 2, and 3) of Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions related to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts, NCIAVHR has devoted considerable attention to monitoring, documenting and investigation because this type of violation has negative effects, both in terms of the number of victims and the type of damage caused by indiscriminate and erroneous attacks on civilians and residential areas, such as murder, injury and terror among citizens. NCIAVHR's attention to this type of violations was reflected in the results of its monitoring and investigation. The total number of cases monitored by NCIAVHR during the period covered by the six-month report period is as follows:

939 cases of killing and injury of civilians; in which 1045 people were victims; 392 were killed including 42 women and 92 children; and 653 injured, including 148 children and 75 women. The responsibility for these incidents is distributed between the parties to the armed conflict as follows:

- 195 killed and 491 injured by the Houthis Group
- 197 killed and 162 injured by the Arab Coalition and the government-allied forces.

Examples of incidents of killing and injuring civilians that have been investigated by NCIAVHR under the responsibility of the Houthis and Saleh's forces:

-1 An incident of killing NCIAVHR monitor Riham Badr and her colleague Mu'min Saeed- Salah District- Taiz Governorate on 8/2/2018

According to the NCIAVHR case file and its attached documents and reports, on 8 February 2018 at 11:50am, NCIAVHR monitor Riham Badr, Mu'min Saeed and Ahmed Abdul Fatah were targeted in Al-Najd area, Ab'ar, Salah District, Taiz Governorate and the victim with anti-aircraft bullets in their way back from Ab'ar, Salah District, which resulted in the killing of Riham Badr and her colleague Mu'min Saeed and injuring Ahmed Abdul Fattah Ali.

Names of Victims		
No.	Name	Age
1	Riham Badr Mohammed Abdul Wase'	32
2	Mu'min Saeed Rassam	26
3	Ahmed Abdulfattah	25

According to the statement of the injured victim and the accounts of the witnesses to the incident talked to NCIAVHR, including (S A M) and (A A A) and as as stated by the field investigation team assigned to this incident, at approximately 09:30am of 8 February 2018, monitor Riham Badr went with a number of activists and humanitarian workers on a food convoy to provide food assistance to some families in the Ab'ar, Salah District where some families that were unable to displace lived, and to monitor some violations against civilians in the area because of the war. As the team completed their mission and in their way back to Al-Najd area at around 11:50am, they were shot from the hill that is controlled by the Houthis with probably a medium-size anti-aircraft weapon used by the Houthis as a sniping weapon. The first shot hit victim Mu'min Saeed in the head that was shattered into pieces that it was difficult to recognize his face. The same victim received another shot that cut off one of his hands. In the same moment, a third shot got into the waist of victim Riham Badr that got her inside parts out and fell in the ground. Victim Ahmed Abdul Fattah received shrapnel by one of the shots in his back when he was trying to hide from the shelling. No one was able to reach the scene to collect their bodies until about 45 minutes later. A military pick-up car of the National Army managed to reach the scene and took the victims to Al-Thawra Hospital. Through the military and forensic experts who were assigned to inspect the bodies and shrapnel, it turned out that the weapon used is a medium anti-aircraft weapon used by the Houthis as a sniping weapon to hit distant targets. According to the accounts of witnesses, there was no military target in the place where the victims were targeted, and it was only a road used to connect to neighboring villages, and that the area was under the control of the National Army, but continuously shelled by militants belonging to the Houthis.

Result:

According to the inspection report of the team assigned by NCIAVHR, and the contents of the forensic doctor assigned by NCIAVHR, it turned out that the Houthi Group is responsible for this violation, specifically the elements located in Al-Sallal Hill that is under the control of the Houthi militants.

2- An incident of targeting civilians in the Main Street, Mareb City on 22/5/2018

According to the NCI/VHR case file and its attached documents and reports, on 22/5/2018 at 01:00pm, a Katyusha rocket landed on the Main Street, Mareb City, near A'dhban Mosque, which is one of the streets crowded with pedestrians and shops, especially during Ramadan, which led to the killing of six people and injuring 22 others with various wounds, including three children.

Names of the killed		
No.	Name	Age
1	Mukhtar Ghalib Abdo Al-Alimi	38
2	Shihab Fuad Hassan Rassam	23
3	Tawfiq Qaed Ahmed Al-Kuhl	21
4	Nasib Saif Ali Nasser	21
5	Hifdh Allah Mohammed Mohammed Al-Barbari	25
6	Hilmi Mohammed Ahmed Al-Ghurab	30

Names of the injured:			
No.	Name	Age	Injury Type
1	Mursil Salem Saleh Al-A'qili	22	Injury in the legs
2	Obaid Mohsin Ali Qusaila	18	Scattered shrapnel in the body
3	Hamid Abdullah Mohammed Qusaila	50	Shrapnel in the chest
4	Sameh Abdul Malik Al-Absi	29	Shrapnel in the head
5	Saddam Mohammed Abdullah Al-Dumaini	42	Scattered shrapnel in the body
6	Farouq Faisal Saleh Al-Sael	12	Shrapnel in the head
7	Saleh Mohmmed Ali Al-'Attar	32	Scattered shrapnel in the body
8	Osama Hael Ali Adul Rahman	14	Shrapnel in the bottom and genitals
9	Amin Mohammed Ahmed Thabet	42	Left leg
10	Abdul Rahman Abd Rabbou Ali Abu Isha	35	Scattered shrapnel in the body
11	Hisham Abdullah Al-Dhabhani	28	Scattered shrapnel in the body
12	Hamid Mohammed Ahmed Al-Ramh	22	Shrapnel in the head
13	Walid Abdul Aziz Murshid Ahmed	24	Scattered shrapnel in the body
14	Ali Mohammed Ali Qaed	62	Shrapnel in the left hand
15	Mansour Obad Sayyid Miftah	25	Shrapnel in the left leg

16	Mabrouk Salem Salih Awadh	23	Scattered shrapnel in the body
17	Mohammed Mohammed Abdul Hamid Saeed	29	Shrapnel in the back
18	Hamoudi Mohammed Ibrahim Kaddash	38	Shrapnel in the left leg
19	Hadiyyah Ali Mohammed Al-Hawari	22	Shrapnel in the waist
20	Abdo Ismail Ali Ayyash	22	Scattered shrapnel
21	Munib Ali Qaed Adlan	18	Shrapnel in the back
22	Nassar Hassan Mohammed Salim	13	Shrapnel in the right and left legs

According to the statements of the victims and their families, and the accounts of the witnesses who talked to NCIAVHR, including (M M A' A A'), (S A M H), (H M A K), (A' A A' S) and (S N A' M), at approximately 01:00am of 22/5/2018, a powerful explosion was heard that turned to be from a Katyusha rocket which fell in the Main Street near Adhban Mosque which was crowded with salesmen and shoppers, especially that the incident was in the month of Ramadan and at a busy time. The flying shrapnel led to the killing of six people and injuring 22 others. Some bodies were scattered in small pieces. The citizens rushed immediately to the scene and took the wounded and the bodies to the hospital in Mareb and the Military Hospital. According to the contents of the inspection report submitted by the team assigned by NCIAVHR, and the accounts of the neighborhood residents who talked to NCIAVHR, the area where the missile landed was a residential and commercial neighborhood in the center of Mareb City, and that there were no military targets or barracks. It was also evident from the type of the rocket and the angle and the direction of its fall that the source of the fire was from the northwest of Mareb, and specifically from Hailan Mount controlled by the Houthis.

Result:

Through the reports and evidence obtained by NCIAVHR for this incident, the statements of the neighborhood residents paramedics, the witnesses, the victims and their families, the attached medical reports, the field visit report of NCIAVHR monitoring team, and the inspection of the missile remnants, its fall angle and the attached photographs, the incident was confirmed, and that the party responsible for this violation was the Houthi Group based in Hailan Mount, northwest of Mareb City.

3- An incident of shelling Shaht Village, Al-Dhabab, Taiz Governorate on 11/1/2018

According to the NCIAVHR case file and its attached documents and reports, on 11/1/2018 at

05:30pm, Shaht Village, Al-Dhabab, Sabir District, Al-Mawadim, Taiz Governorate was targeted by two Katyusha rockets, one of them exploded killing two women and two children.

The killed		
S	Name	Age
1	Walya Thabet Bakr Ahmed	40 years
2	Husn Mohammed Ahmed Abdo	35 years
3	Jalal Abdullah Abdul Khaliq	15 years
4	Tahani Abdullah Abdul Khaliq	13 years

According to the statements of the families of the victims, the contents of NCIAVHR team's field report, and those who talked to NCIAVHR, including (F A G S) and (A A A), on Thursday 11/1/2018 at 05:30pm, a Katyusha rocket fell on Shaht Village, Al-Dhabab from the side of Al-Rubai'e area where Houthis militants are based which led to the killing of a number of victims including women and children. The area was a village inhabited by civilian sheep shepherds and did not have any military targets or barracks belonging to the National Army or the Resistance.

Result:

Through the investigations conducted by NCIAVHR, the evidence obtained, the statements of witnesses and the families of the victims, the attached reports and the inspection of the projectile remnants and direction of the rocket fall, the incident was confirmed, and the direction of the launch of the Katyusha rocket indicated that the Houthi Group and Saleh forces based in Al-Rubai'e Area, Taiz Governorate are responsible for the incident.

4- An incident of killing two civilians: Akram Mohammed Ahmed Abdo Al-Faqih and Jalal Hassan Ali Ismail as a result of a rocket in Al-Dhale' Governorate, Qa'taba, Murais, Wadi Ya'is

According to the NCIAVHR case file, the statements of the reporters, the accounts of the witnesses including (A A N M), (A A H) and (A A M), on 28/7/2017 at about 07:00am, the two victims were heading to Wadi Ya'is for their daily job. When they reached the Wadi, a mortar shell fired from one of the sites, in which Houthi militants were stationed, fell near to them and they got injured by shrapnel. They were severely injured in many parts of their bodies, which led to their deaths. According to the witnesses and the report of NCIAVHR team assigned to

the incident, the area where the two victims were killed was an agricultural land and did not have any military targets or barracks.

No.	Name	Age	Remarks
1	Akram Mohammed Abdo Al-Faqih	30 years	Died as a result of mortar shell shrapnel
2	Jalal Ahmed Hussein Ali Ismail	39 years	Died as a result of mortar shell shrapnel

Result:

Through the investigations conducted by NCIAVHR in this incident, the evidence obtained, the statements of the reporters, the accounts of the witnesses, the reports attached to the NCIAVHR file, including the field visit report for the incident submitted by the monitoring team assigned by NCIAVHR, and the inspection of the remnants and direction of the projectile, the incident was confirmed and that the responsible party for this violation was the Houthi Group in Murais area, Al-Dhale' Governorate.

Examples of incidents of killing and injuring civilians by Arab Coalition aircrafts and governmental forces

1- An airstrike incident by the Coalition in Al-Khabr area, Wadi Qaif, Khanfar District, Abyan Governorate

According to the NCIAVHR case file, and the attached documents and reports, on Tuesday 16/8/2015 at 11:30am Al-Khabr area, Wadi Qaif in Khanfar District, Abyan Governorate was bombed with two air-to-surface missiles. The first missile hit a vehicle that had civilians displacing from the area while the second missile hit a house near the vehicle. The incident destroyed the vehicle and the house another nearby house and led to the killing of 3 people including an eleven-year-old female child and injuring of 6 people including two children and two women. The victims are:

Names of the killed		
No.	Name	Age
1	Mohsen Saeed Salem Ahmed	21 years
2	Tariq Nasser Saleh Makhab	19 years
3	Sarah Nasser Saleh Makhab	11 years

Names of the Injured:		
No.	Name	Age
1	Intisar Salem Saleh Makhab	28 years
2	Shifa' Saleh Salem Haidara Shadda	1 year
3	Ali Mohsen Salem Haidara Shadda	9 months
4	Mohsen Salem Haidara Shadda	29 years
5	Anisa Salem Saleh Makhab	33 years
6	Salma Salem Mohammed Makhab	86 years

NCAVHR began investigating the incident through field visits to the scene of the incident, interviewing a number of victims, as well as hearing a number of witnesses and paramedics, including (A' N S), (G N S) and (M S G). All of them confirmed that the Coalition aircrafts were hovering over the area at the time when the family of Nassir Makhab and the family of Mohsen Saeed were transporting some furniture from the house to the vehicle to leave the area because of the war. At that time, the vehicle, on which they moved the furniture, was struck by a missile that killed Tariq Nasser Makhab, Muhsin Saeed Salem and Sarah Nasser Makhab and injured Intisar Salem Saleh Makhab, Shifa' Saleh Salem Haidara Shadda, Ali Mohsen Salem Haidara Shadda, Muhsin Salem Haidara Shadda, Anisa Salem Saleh Makhab, and Salma Salem Mohammed Makhab. And Ali Mohsen Salem Haidarah and Mohsen Salim Haidra Haddad and Anisa Salem Saleh Makhab and Salma Salem Mohammed Makhab. Few minutes later, the Coalition aircrafts fired another missile on the area which destroyed the house of Nasser Makhab and seriously damaged the house of Salem Mohammed Shadda. After that, the residents rushed to the site and collected the bodies of the dead and took the wounded Ahwar Hospital. The witnesses and paramedics stated that they saw the aircrafts hovering in the sky and that there were no military targets or barracks in the targeted area.

Result:

Through the investigation carried out by NCAVHR, the report of the field visit team, the statements of victims and their relatives and the accounts of witnesses and paramedics who talked to NCAVHR, the medical reports and the death certificates of the victims, and as the incident took place in the mid-day and most of the people heard the sound of hovering jets in the area followed by air-to-surface missiles. The Commission received a reply from Coalition Commandment saying that the allegation is false as the nearest formation of coalition aircrafts was

81 kilometers away from the alleged incident. All investigations conducted by the Commission give evidence to the occurrence of the attack and that it was caused by an airstrike. The skies of the Republic of Yemen during war time are solely controlled by the Arab Coalition Forces and witness statements confirm that aircrafts were hovering the skies at the time of the attack. Therefore, it was confirmed to NCIAVHR that the Arab Coalition aircrafts and the Government of Yemen are responsible for this incident.

2- An incident of targeting Al-Sa'di Neighborhood, Bab al-Yemen, Capital Secretariat on 10/11/2017

According to NCIAVHR case file and the attached documents and reports, including the field visit report of the team assigned by NCIAVHR, on 10/11/2017 at around 11:00pm Al-Sa'di Neighborhood, Bab al-Yemen behind Al-Shuhada Mosque in the center of the Capital Sana'a was hit with an air-to-surface missile resulting in injuring 21 people, including 8 children, and completely destroying two houses and damaging 7 other houses.

Names of the injured:		
No.	Name	Age
1	Khairiya Mohammed Qassim Al-Usta	35
2	Fawziya Saleh Yahya Jaber	21
3	Sawsan Saleh Yahya Jaber	20
4	Mabrouk Saleh Yahya Jaber	18
5	Mona Saleh Yahya Jaber	15
6	Hanan Saleh Yahya Jaber	13
7	Firyal Saleh Yahya Jaber	11
8	Yahya Saleh Yahya Jaber	8
9	Mohammed Saleh Yahya Jaber	4
10	Ali Mohammed Saleh Al-Siba'i	45
11	Samira Ahmed Al-Hajiri	38
12	Ahmed Ali Mohammed Al-Sibai'e	21
13	Ha'ila Ali Mohammed Al-Sibai'e	21
14	Abdullah Ali Mohammed Al-Sibai'e	14
15	Kulaib Abdullah Al-Zubaidi	50
16	Nawal Abdullah Al-Zubaidi	30
17	Murad Kulaib Abdullah Al-Zubaidi	17
18	Bashir Kulaib Abdullah Al-Zubaidi	15
19	Munira Kulaib Abdullah Al-Zubaidi	10
20	Jihad Kulaib Abdullah Al-Zubaidi	8
21	Anwar Kulaib Abdullah Al-Zubaidi	6

NCAVHR began investigating the incident on the morning of the next day through NCAVHR's field team in Capital Secretariat who met several victims and listened to the accounts of some witnesses and paramedics, including (M A H S), Sadaqa, and (N A A Z) who stated that around 11:00pm of Friday 10/11/2017, they heard hovering jets and after few minutes, they heard a missile explosion that targeted the Ministry of Defense controlled by Houthis and Saleh forces. Few minutes later, another missile hit in Al-Sa'di Neighborhood which resulted in a powerful explosion and smoke and flame started to rise out of the houses. The neighborhood residents rushed to the scene and saw the injured from the family of Saleh Yahya Muhsin Al-Khawi and the family of Radfan Ali Mohammed Al-Sibai'e where some of the injured were still under the rubble of the houses which were fully destroyed. They also some of the injured who were passing in the neighborhood and the destruction to the rest of the houses. They also worked on rescuing the injured from under the rubble. As per the statements of the witnesses and the inspection visit report, the point where the missile landed was about 200 meters from the Ministry of Defense.

Result

Through the investigation carried out by NCAVHR, the report of the field visit team, the accounts of the victims and their relatives, the and statements of the witnesses and the paramedics who talked to NCAVHR, as well as the medical reports attached to the case file, it was confirmed for NCAVHR that the Arab Coalition is responsible for this incident. noting that that NCAVHR sent an inquiry to the Coalition Command about the incident and they responded by saying that they received intelligence information that Houthi leaders are meeting at the Ministry of Defense building and that they targeted the building using an aircraft launching 2 laser guided missiles. One missile hit its target directly and the other one partially deviated. As the reply contains an acknowledgment from the Arab Coalition Command that the attack took place, it is proven that the Arab Coalition aircrafts and the Government of Yemen are responsible for this incident.

3- The incident of targeting Al-Sawadi house, Baihan District, Shabwa Governorate on 23/12/2018

According to NCAVHR case file and the attached documents and reports, on 23/12/2017 at 04:30pm when the victim Ali Al-Sawadi arrived next his house with his children who were with him in the car, they were hit by a missile that killed 14 people including 11 children.

Names of the killed		
No.	Name	Age
1	Ali Ali Salem Al-Sawadi	45 years
2	Abdul Qadir Salem Lashoul	30 years
3	Mohammed Nassir Mohammed Sainan	25 years
4	Yusuf Ali Ali Al-Sawadi	4 years
5	Mohammed Ali Ali Al-Sawadi	6 years
6	Zayed Ahmed Ali Al-Sawadi	6 years
7	Samaha Ahmed Ali Al-Sawadi	12 years
8	Ahmed Mohammed Ahmed Ali Al-Sawadi	8 years
9	Ali Nayef Hassan Al-Sawadi	7 years
10	Basma Nayef Hassan Al-Sawadi	10 years
11	Mohammed Nayef Hassan Al-Sawadi	12 years
12	Abdul Rahman Saleh Ali Al-Sawadi	12 years
13	Hadab Mohammed Salem Lashoul	4 years
14	Haila Mohammed Salem Lashoul	6 years

NCIAVHR began the investigation into the incident by a field visit to the scene and met a number of the victims' relatives and listened to the accounts of the witnesses, including (M M A W), (S Y S H) and (A S Y H) who confirmed that on 23/12/2017 at around 04:30pm while the victim Ali Ali Al-Sawadi was returning home in Wadi Khair (Al-Maout), Baihan District, Shabwa, and while there was heavy hovering of jets in the sky, the victim arrived next to his house and the place was targeted with two missiles. The first missile hit the car and the other missile hit next to the house which destroyed and burned the car and destroyed most of the house. This resulted in the killing of 14 people including 11 children who were the victim's son, nephews and others. The bodies were fully charred because of the explosion as shown in the reports and pictures attached to the file. As per the statements of the area residents, the victim's house was far from the clashes and was located in a sport surrounded by farms and wells and there were no military barracks or presence of any of the parties to the clashes. They added that the jets continued to hover for half an hour after the incident.

Result:

Through the investigations carried out by NCIAVHR, the report of the field visit team and the pictures taken from the incident scene, the accounts of the witnesses, victims' relatives and

some residents, and the analysis of the information to ensure they match the reality on the ground, it was confirmed for NICAHR that the Arab Coalition was responsible for this incident. An inquiry about the incident was sent to the Coalition Command and they responded that the targeting of the location was based on urgent intelligence information received by the Coalition Command and confirmed by the intelligence and surveillance system. The information purported that a mobile vehicle carries weapons and ammunition to support Houthi Group in a direct threat to one brigade of the legitimate forces and that the strike used a laser guided bomb weighing 500 lbs following the rules of engagement and that the target was directly hit with other secondary explosions noticed. Based on the investigations of the Commission, it is evident that the location was targeted by two missiles and that the vehicle was struck as it approached the house of the victim resulting in civilian casualties from the family of the victim. Therefore, and assuming that the information about the load of the vehicle is correct, the Coalition forces should have dealt with the threat before it arrives to near the house and should not have endangered the lives of civilians. Therefore, the Commission confirms that Arab Coalition Aircrafts and the Yemeni Government are responsible for this incident.

4- The incident of a Coalition's airstrike on Al Marbou' and Al Subaihi houses, Al-Qataba Village, Al-Khoukha, Hodeidah Governorate

On Thursday 14/12/2017 at 05:00pm in Al-Qataba Village, east of Al-Khoukha, Hodeidah Governorate, two missiles landed on the houses of A Marbou' and Al Subaihi destroying four civilian houses killing 21 people including 13 children and injuring four all of them are children.

Names of the killed;		
No.	Name	Age
1	Ali Thabet Subaihi	50 years
2	Anisa Ali Mahyoub Darboush	35 years
3	Muna Ali Thabet Subaihi	13 years
4	Mohammed Ali Thabet Subaihi	16 years
5	Ahmed Ali Thabet Subaihi	11 years
6	Akram Ali Thabet Subaihi	7 years
7	Abdullah Ghaleb Marbou'	60 years
8	Saeeda Abdullah Ghaleb Marbou'	11 years
9	Salem Abdullah Ghaleb Marbou'	35 years

10	Wahba Khamis Ali Ajmal	33 years
11	Fathia Salem Abdullah Ghaleb	5 years
12	Hiam Salem Abdullah Ghaleb	6 years
13	Zahri Salem Abdullah Ghaleb	7 years
14	Ahmed Salem Abdullah Ghaleb	8 years
15	Sana' Salem Abdullah Ghaleb	10 years
16	Khadama Nassr Kubaish	30 years
17	Farah Ali Abdullah Ghaleb	7 years
18	Fariha Ali Abdullah Ghaleb	5 years
19	Musa Ali Abdullah Ghaleb	4 years
20	Ali bin Ali Abdullah Ghaleb	1 years
21	Abdullah Salem Abdullah	3 years

Names of the injured		
No.	Name	Age
1	Abdul Rahman Abdullah Ghaleb	7 years
2	Bashar Ali Abdullah Ghaleb	5 years
3	Samer Abdullah Ghaleb	8 years
4	Abdulkarim Ali Thabet Subaihi	7 years

According to the field visit report of the team assigned by NCIAVHR, and the accounts of the victims' relatives and witnesses who talked to NCIAVHR, including (F S A M), (A H A A) and (M A H M), on Thursday 14/12/2017 at 05:00pm the houses of Ali Thabet Subaihi and Abdullah Ghaleb Marbou' were hit with two air-to-surface missiles after hearing sounds of heavy hovering in the sky of the area. The airstrike resulted in the killing of 21 people and injuring 4 most of which are children and women. According to the field team and the statements of the resident witnesses, there were no military barrack or target in the scene.

Result:

Through the investigations carried out by NCIAVHR, the contents of the case file, including evidence, inspection reports, death certificates and the medical reports of the injured, and the accounts of the injured, relatives of the killed and the witnesses, and as the incident took place in the day time and most of the village residents heard the sound of aircraft and saw it hovering in the sky followed by airstrikes on the incident scene. The Commission received

a reply to its inquiry sent to the Coalition Forces Command denying the allegation saying that the nearest formation of Coalition aircrafts was 203km away. However, all investigations conducted by the Commission prove that the violation has occurred and that it was an aircraft strike. As Arab Coalition Air Forces exclusively control the skies of the Republic of Yemen during the war time and as witness statements confirm that residents in the areas saw fighter jets flying in the area at the time of the strike, it was confirmed for NCIAVHR that the Arab Coalition and the Government of Yemen was responsible for this incident.

Second: Child Recruitment:

The recruitment of children is a serious violation of national legislation and international conventions on the protection of children, in particular the Convention on the Rights of the Child, ratified by the Republic of Yemen and the Optional Protocol to the Convention, which prohibit the use of children in armed conflict and their recruitment, in addition to the “Yemeni Child Rights Act” that is compatible with the Convention. Therefore, NCIAVHR was concerned with this type of violation, especially with the availability of many forms of the use and recruitment of children during the armed conflict, whether directly participating in the fighting or in providing assistance to the combatants, thus endangering those children. In this regard, during the period covered by the report, NCIAVHR monitored 58 cases of alleged recruitment of children. The following are examples of some of the facts that NCIAVHR has concluded:

1- The incident of recruiting the child (A' N M) 16 years, Al-Makhadir District, Ibb Governorate

According to NCIAVHR case file, the statement of the victim, and the accounts of the witnesses who talked to NCIAVHR, including (A' A M) and (M S A' H), on 14/11/2017 while the victim (N A' N H S M) was working in a grocery in Ibb City, a Houthi supervisor in the governorate called Faisal Abu Burkan used to come to the child and try to convince him for conscription with him. After the victim's approval, according to his statement, he was taken with other children to Sana'a. Then, he was transferred to Harf Sufyan, Amran Governorate. There he received a one-month training on mine laying and on sniping weapons in addition to Houthi religious lessons. Through those lessons, recruited children are taught that they perform jihad against America and Israel. After the courses, the victim and the other children are taken to fight in the frontlines of Al-Buq' front. In one of the battles, there was an attack by the legitimate government-allied National Army where the victim and other fighters were surrounded in one of the sites. After surrendering to the National Army, the victim was taken to Mareb where he received a psychological rehabilitation course under the supervision of the Human Rights

Office in Mareb Governorate and other civil society organizations. After that, the victim and a number of other children were handed over to their families.

Result:

Through the investigations carried out by NCIAVHR into this incident, and the accounts of the witnesses and the victim, NCIAVHR concluded that the Houthi Group is responsible for this violation in Ibb Governorate, and specifically the Houthi supervisor Faisal Abu Burkan in addition to other Houthi leaders responsible for recruiting and training the victim and taking him to fighting fronts.

2- The incident of recruiting the child Zakaria Abdul Rahman Ali Al-Mutawakil, 15 years, Dhawran Anes, Dhamar Governorate

According to NCIAVHR case file, the account of the reporter (A' A M H) and the statements of the witnesses who talked to NCIAVHR, including (A' A' Q T) and (A' S A' A), on 12/4/2017 the child Zakaria Abdul Rahman Ali Al-Mutawakil was recruited by the Houthi Group in Dhamar City as his father is a Houthi leader. Along with others, the child was taken to the fighting front of Al-Makha, Taiz Governorate. During the battle of Khalid bin Al-Walid Camp between the Houthi Group and the National Army, the aircrafts targeted a Houthi military site where the victim was killed with others. His funeral was held at the center of Al-Manar District, Dhamar Governorate with other recruited victims most of whom were children.

Result:

Through NCIAVHR investigations into this incident, and the statements of the witnesses and the reporter, NCIAVHR concluded that the Houthi Group is responsible for this violation in Dhamar Governorate, and specifically the victim's father Abdul Rahman Ali Al-Mutawakil, in addition to other Houthi supervisors and officials who trained the victim and sent him to fighting fronts.

3- The incident of recruiting the child (A S M S), 14 years old, Al-Haima Al-Kharijia, Sana'a Governorate

According to NCIAVHR case file, the statements of the witnesses who talked to NCIAVHR, including (A' S B) and (A' N M A), and the account of the victim himself, "in September 2017 when he went to the market to buy some stuff for home, a Houthi pick-up car led by "Abu Shahid Al-Sahra" came to the market and asked him to go with them to fight what he called "the Americans and Israelis." He insisted that he join the other recruited people who were mostly children from Al-Haima Al-Kharijia, Sana'a Governorate. After his approval, the above-

mentioned person came to my family and tempted them with the salary that would be given to the child if they agree to his recruitment. He misled them that said that the child would not participate in the fighting. Then, children were sent from Al-Haima District to the stadium in Dhamar City. There they received a one-month training course where they were taught Houthi cultural handouts and they were trained on different kinds of weapons. Then, they were taken to Shabwa Governorate. The child stayed there for a month. When he wanted to go back home, he was arrested by the so-called Houthi “Military Preventative Checkpoint” in Shabwa, and he was imprisoned for several days. They released him from prison after he agreed to come back to the fighting front. After that, a battle took place between the Houthi Group and the army forces. The National Army controlled the area and the child surrendered to them.

Result:

Through NCIAVHR investigations into this incident, the statements of the witnesses, and the accounts of the reporter, NCIAVHR concluded that the Houthi Group is responsible for this violation in Al-Haima Al-Kharijia District, Sana’a Governorate, and specifically the Houthi supervisor in the district Abu Shahid Al-Sahara, in addition to other Houthis supervisors and officials who trained the victim and sent him to fighting fronts.

4- The incident of recruiting the child (S M S), 14 years old, Capital Secretariat, Sho’oub Neighborhood

According to the account of the victim’s relatives and the statements of the witnesses, including (T A S A), 53 years old, and (M A S A), 29 years old, the Houthi Group in Sho’oub Neighborhood in the Capital Secretariat convinced the family of the victim Saqr Mohammed Saleh, 14 years, to join conscription with the Group and that his task would be guarding and inspection in checkpoints in the Capital Sana’a for which he would receive a monthly salary. After that, the victim child was trained on weapons and received a religious educational course. After the end of the training, the Houthi Group took him to a military camp in Nihm, and there he was sent to the front line where he was injured in one of the battles. He was left in the camp with no health care, under the pretext that the roads were closed, which led to his death. His family was contacted to receive his body on 11/10/2017.

Result:

Through NCIAVHR investigations and the accounts of the reporter and the witnesses, it was concluded that the Houthi Group is responsible for this violation, and specifically the Houthi

supervisor in Sho'oub District, Capital Secretariat as well as other Houthi officials responsible for recruiting and training the victim and sending him to fighting fronts.

Third: Mine Laying **Anti-Personnel Mines**

Mine laying is a violation criminalized in IHL and its related instruments, including the Ottawa Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines, which was ratified by the Republic of Yemen in 1998. NCIAVHR has listed the crime of mine laying as part of the lists of violations that it monitors and investigates. During the reporting period, NCIAVHR monitored 68 cases of anti-personnel mines that resulted in the killing of 36 people including five women and ten children as well as 55 injured including five women and 13 child.

Examples of NCIAVHR Investigations on Anti-Personnel Mines

1- The incident of anti-personnel mine exploded in Al-Khoukha, Hodeidah Governorate on 1/11/2017

According to NCIAVHR case file and the statements of the witnesses (F S A M) and (A H A A), on 1/11/2017 around 01:00pm, an anti-personnel mine exploded on the child victim Abdullah Abdo Ahmed Busaili when he was herding sheep in A'lyan Village, Al-Khoukha District, Hodeidah Governorate, and he received serious injuries that led to his death. The village witnesses said that the area where the mine exploded was under the control of Houthi militants and Saleh forces before the arrival of the forces of the Popular Resistance and the National Army to the area.

2- The incident of an anti-personnel mine exploded in A'bl Al-Shawahira, Walad Rabi' District, Al-Baidha Governorate on 10/2/2018

According to NCIAVHR case file, the account of the two victims' relatives and the statements of the witnesses who talked to NCIAVHR including (A A A H), (N A S S) and (S A N H), on 10/2/2018 at around 11:00am in Al-Ashash area, A'bl Al-Shawahira, Walad Rabi' District, Al-Baidha Governorate when the child Fanda Abdullah Al-Hilali was in her way home with her mother Aisha Al-Hilali after they were collected firewood from the valley, a mine exploded killing both of them. The witnesses stated that they arrived after hearing the explosion and found the bodies of the two victims on the ground. They also stated that the Houthi Group, which is controlling the area, lay these mines.

Names of the victims		
S	Name	Age
1	Finda Abdullah Abdul Rahman Al-Hilali	12 years
2	Aisha Abd Rabbou Ahmed Al-Hilali	50 years

3- The incident of an anti-personnel mine exploded in the Old Market, U'sailan District, Shabwa Governorate on 19/12/2017

According to NCIHVHR case file, the accounts of the victims' relatives and the statements of witnesses who talked to NCIHVHR, including (S A A S) and (A S A D), on Tuesday 19/12/2017 at 01:00pm, the child Othman Al-Sabban went out to one of the farms near U'sailan City. There he found a ground mine left by the Houthi Group after their withdrawal from U'sailan and brought back with him to his village in the Old market. While some children were gathering around the mine, it exploded and injured 3 children. Othman was injured in his right leg which needed to be amputated. His brother Fahd was injured with shrapnel and burns around his body. The child Saleh Salem was injured in his left eye. The witnesses stated, supported by medical reports attached to the file, that the victims were taken to Mareb Hospital. The attached medical reports detail the type of injuries the victims received. The witnesses confirmed that the mine is left by the Houthis Group before they withdrew from the area as they heavily implanted mines in the roads and public places in the area.

S	Name	Age	Injury Type
1	Othman Saleh Othman Al-Sabban	17 years	Wounds in the left leg and lost toes which resulted in amputating the leg
2	Fahd Saleh Othman Al-Sabban	14 years	Different wounds and shrapnel in the face, torso and the two legs
3	Saleh Salem Abdullah Tallan	16 years	Different injuries and wounds in the upper part of the face, right eyelid and the mouth

4- The incident of the injury of Raja' Ahmed Thabet Saleh, Mohammed Abdullah Jazem Bishr, and Mahmoud Mohammed Abdullah Ali as a result of land mines in Lahj Governorate, Al-Qabbita, Najd Fudhail 8/7/2016

According to NCIHVHR case file, the accounts of the victims and the statements of the witnesses (A M A H), (W A A M) and (M A M H), .on 8/7/2016 at around 09:30am while the first victim

Raja' Ahmed Thabet with her son (the second victim) Mohammed Abdullah Jazem in a Eid visit from Khallan Village to Al-Karb Village passing on foot Najd Fudhail area, two anti-personnel mines exploded after they stepped on them which led to amputating the left leg from under the knee for the first victim with a damage to the muscle of her right leg, and amputating the right leg of the second victim from under the knee as well. When the victim's wife heard the explosion, he was close to the area and rushed to the scene, along with the third victim Mahmoud Mohammed Abdullah, to help his wife and son. Another mine exploded on the third victim in the same place which led to amputating the right leg from under the knee. The witnesses stated that the Houthi Group and Saleh forces implanted those mines in the roads when they were controlling the area to hinder the movement of the Resistance elements.

No.	Name	Age	Injury Type
1	Raja' Ahmed Thabet Saleh	42 years	The left leg amputated from under the knee with a damage to the muscle of the right leg
2	Mohammed Abdullah Jazem Bishr	19 years	The right leg amputated from under the knee
3	Mahmoud Mohammed Abdullah Ali	20 years	The right leg amputated from under the knee

Result:

Through NCIAVHR investigations into the incident and other incident of anti-personnel mines, NCIAVHR concluded that the Houthi Group and Saleh forces are responsible for these violation as they, different from other parties to the armed conflict in Yemen, solely and methodologically practice this type of violations in all the military sites they control and the roads they withdraw from. Through multiple evidence and statements by demining experts who talked to NCIAVHR in several areas, NCIAVHR found that the Houthi Group manufacture anti-personnel mines with local expertise in some factories using equipment and compounds of the army in the areas they control. They distribute and store these mines in all the areas in violation of the international conventions ratified by Yemen which prohibit the making, transportation, storage and usage of this type of mines.

Anti-Tank Mines

During the reporting period, NCIAVHR monitored 26 cases. Because of these mines, 25 civilians were killed, including 14 men, 3 women and 8 children, in addition to 24 civilians injured including 3 children.

Examples of NCIAVHR investigations on anti-tank mines

1- The incident of mine exploded on a Hilux vehicle in Al-Misrakh on Friday 25/12/2015

According to the accounts of the victims' relatives and the statements of witnesses and the medical reports attached to the case file, on 25/12/2015 at 09:00am the victims decided to displace from their Al-Mashjab Village, Al-Misrakh District towards Al-Hujaria because of continuous exchange of fire in the area and the fear that spread among the village residents. They rented a Hilux vehicle. The victims' father was setting next to the driver. When the vehicle arrived the waterway between the village and the market, a mine exploded on the vehicle. The driver tried to stop the vehicle as it went out of the road, but another mine exploded that left most of the vehicle passengers dead bodies and scattered pieces. Some of them were seriously injured.

“About quarter an hour after I saw off my four children and the family of uncle on Friday 25/12/2015 at 09:00am I heard a powerful explosion coming from the waterway near the water projects. I rushed to the scene and I found the Hilux on which were my children and the family of my uncle exploded by mines the Houthis had implanted during their control of the public road that takes to Al-Misrakh and Al-Aqroudh. Some were killed and others injured from my family, the family of my uncle and others.

Names of the killed		
No.	Name	Age
1	Bushra Hazza' Yahya Muti'	25 years
2	Mohammed Abdul Khaliq Abdul Jalil	22 years
3	Asma' Abdul Rahman Ahmed Al-Hashedi	10 years
4	Khadija Abdul Rahman Al-Hashedi	12 years

The injured:		
1	Khalid Muti' (the driver)	40 years
2	Hamdi Khalid Muti'	20 years
3	Mu'tasim Emad Abdul Qadir	4 years
4	Mohammed Abdul Rahman Ahmed Al-Hashedi	5 years
5	Dua' Abdul Rahman Ahmed Yahya	3 years
6	Hazza' Yahya Al-Hashedi	60 years

Result:

Through NCIAVHR investigations, the accounts of the witnesses and victims' relatives, and the reports attached to the case file, NCIAVHR concluded that the Houthi Group and Saleh forces, which controlled Al-Misrakh District, Taiz Governorate, are responsible for this violation as they systematically lay mines in public roads during their control of areas before their withdrawal.

2- The incident of an anti-tank mine exploded on the family of Al Abu Suraima, Al-Quraishiya District, Al-Baidha Governorate on 18/10/2017

According to NCIAVHR case file, the accounts of the victims' relatives, and the statements of the witnesses who talked to NCIAVHR, including (M A M S) and (M A' A Q), in the morning of 18/10/2017 they heard a powerful explosion near their village on the road (Samah Mount, the lower Dhi Kalib area) of Qaifa area, Al-Quraishiya, Al-Baidha Governorate. When the residents arrived the explosion scene, they found a mine exploded on a pick-up vehicle on which there were five people from Al Abu Suraima. The explosion killed all those who were on the vehicle. The witnesses stated that the mine was implanted by the Houthi Group which controlled the area to hinder the movements of the Resistance elements with no consideration to the residents or the risk that they may face.

Names of the killed:	
No.	Name
1	Mohammed Mohammed Saleh Abu Suraima
2	Sam Salem Ali Abu Suraima
3	Nayef Saleh Mohammed Abu Suraima
4	Habib Mohammed Saleh Abu Suraima
5	Nawaf Hassan Ali Al-Qasha Abu Suraima

Result:

Through NCIAVHR investigations into the incident, the reports attached to the case file, and the accounts of the witnesses and the victims' relatives, NCIAVHR concluded that the Houthi Group stationed in Dhi Kalib area, Qaifa, Al-Quraishiya District, Al-Baidha Governorate is responsible for this violation.

3- The incident of a land mine exploded in Al-Baidha area, Al-Masloub District, Al-Jawf Governorate on 9/2/2018

According to NCIAVHR case file, the account of the reporter (S M S H), and the statements of the witnesses, including (M Y S) and (Y M N Z), on Friday 9/2/2018 at 08:00am a group of women with their children were on donkeys carrying livestock fodder. When the victims arrived Al-Baidha road, Al-Masloub District, Al-Jawf Governorate, a mined implanted on the main road exploded killing two women and two children and also killed three donkeys. When a citizen tried to hospitalize them, another mine exploded on him while he was on his car which led to his death the damage of his car.

Names of the killed:		
No.	Name	Age
1	Fatima Ali Hassan Qiran	50 years
2	Hamda Mohammed Nassir Al-Zirai'e	41 years
3	Mohammed Ali Mabkhout Gharza	12 years
4	Ahmed Ali Mabkhout Gharza	10 years
5	Hussein Mohammed Saleh Gharza	32 years

Result:

Through NCIAVHR investigations into the incident, the accounts of the witnesses and the victims' relatives, the reports attached to the case file, and the inspection of the scene by NCIAVHR monitoring team, NCIAVHR concluded that the Houthi Group is responsible for this violation as it systematically implanted many mines in the public roads when it was controlling Al-Masloub District in Al-Jawf Governorate to hinder the movement of the National Army forces and prevent them from advancing into the area, without any consideration to the movement and safety of the area residents.

4- The incident of a mine exploded on a bus in Al-Rimah area, Al-Makha District, Taiz Governorate on 2/3/2017

According to NCIAVHR case file, the accounts of the victims' relatives, and the statements of the witnesses, including (M M A A') and (Q A' A'), on 2/3/2017 at around 12:00 noon, a mine exploded on a vehicle that was carrying a displaced family in Al-Rimah area, Al-Makha District, Taiz Governorate in their way back from Al-Jirahi District to Al-Makha after it was liberated by the National Army. This incident killed one person (a child who was no more than 13 years old) and injured three people (including a child who was no more than 3 years).

Names of the killed:		
No.	Name	Age
1	U'dai Ahmed Muhsin Tawil	13 years

The injured:		
S	Name	Age
1	Rawdha Ahmed Muhsin Tawil	25 years
2	Fatima Al-Wesabi	50 years
3	Anisa Abdullah Qassim Murad	3 years

Result:

Through NCIAVHR investigations, the accounts of the witnesses and the victims' relatives, and the reports attached to the case file, NCIAVHR concluded that the Houthi Group and Saleh forces are responsible for this violation as they were controlling Al-Rimah area, Al-Makha District, Taiz Governorate. It was also concluded that the Houthi Group mined the roads leading to military sites that they controlled or withdrew from which is a systematic and constant measure by the Houthi Group in all their areas.

Fourth: Attacks on Cultural Sites

NCAVHR paid great attention to monitoring and documenting violations against cultural sites including historical monuments and valuable cultural properties that constitute a historical repository of the heritage of the Yemeni people. Attacking or damaging such sites is a violation of international conventions, including the Hague Convention ratified by the Republic of Yemen, as well as violation of the provisions of Article (16) of the Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Convention on the Non-International Armed Conflict, which prohibited commission of any hostile acts against historical monuments and works of art that constitute the cultural and spiritual heritage of peoples.

In this context, NCAVHR has monitored and documented, during the reporting period, 19 cases of alleged assault and damage to cultural and historical sites and properties in a number of areas. Fourteen cases were proven to be committed by the Houthi Group and Saleh forces, while five cases were proven to be committed by the pro-government National Army and the Arab Coalition aircrafts.

Examples of NCAVHR investigations on incidents of attacks on cultural sites

a) The Houthi Group

- Attack on the historical Corniche Castle, Al-Mina' District, Hodeidah Governorate
- Background on Corniche Castle Hodeidah

The historical Corniche Castle in Hodeidah Governorate is one of the most important historical monuments in the city, which is more than six hundred years old. It is situated on a high hill near the fishing port. According to historical sources, it was built before 1538 during the period of the first Ottoman presence. In the recent years, Corniche Castle was turned into a heritage monument under the Ministry of Tourism and Culture. It contains a museum of fine art. The castle is an ancient building built of burnt bricks, mud and white plaster. It consists of 13 rooms distributed on the four directions, two basement rooms and two bathrooms. It was renovated with the same old architectural nature to prepare it to be a center to stimulate tourism in the city.

Incident Summary:

According to NCAVHR case file, the attached pictures and videos, the statements of the witnesses who talked to NCAVHR (K S A S), (A A S) and (S A H), and the inspection of NCAVHR field researcher in his visit to the violation scene, since the Houthi Group and Saleh forces controlled Hodeidah Governorate in October 2015, the Houthi Group raided the historical

Corniche Castle and turned it into a military barrack and a detention center to jail Hodeidah residents who oppose the Group. Furthermore, they changed the features of the Castle and tampered with it. Witnesses stated that the Group had developed concrete brick walls inside the buildings of the castle and made new windows that were different from the castle windows in color and shape. The interior and exterior walls of the building were tampered with, and the decoration and the fine art section were destroyed. The Houthi Group also developed military trenches on the roofs of the Castle and its walls and placed weapons on these trenches, according to the pictures attached to the case file.

Result:

Through NCIAVHR investigations, the accounts of the witnesses who talked to NCIAVHR, and the report of the assigned field team and the pictures taken from there, the Houthi Group and the forces of their former ally Saleh are responsible for this violation of turning the historical Corniche Castle into a military barrack and using it as a detention center. This is considered an attack on an ancient historical site which is a property of people and an intrinsic part of Yemen history in the Islamic era which goes back to around six-hundred years. This is considered one of the prohibited violations in accordance with national legislation, as well as Article 16 of Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions on Non-International Armed Conflicts, which obliges the parties to the conflict not to commit any hostile acts against historical monuments or works that constitute the cultural and spiritual heritage of peoples or using them to support military efforts. Article 19 of the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property of 14 May 1954 obliges all parties to an armed conflict to respect cultural property contained in the Convention.

b) The Governmental Forces

1- Attack on Imam Shazeli Mosque and Shrine, Al-Makha District, Taiz Governorate

Background on Imam Shazeli Mosque and Shrine

The historical Imam Shazeli Mosque and Shrine is located in Al-Makha District, Taiz Governorate. Shazeil Mosque, or the Grand Mosque as it is called in Al-Makha City, is one of the historical monuments in the city where its construction dates back to the fourth Hijra century- tenth century AD. The mosque is composed of a rectangular building that contains nine domes lined in the form of three rows. It has a rectangular prayer hall that opens to the courtyard from its southern side. This courtyard is outdoor, it can be reached from places of ablutions and the minaret, in addition to educational classrooms. From the southern side, the mosque adjoins Sheikh Shazeli Shrine, a square building made of stones and burned bricks. The roof is covered by a dome with stalactites on solid corner bases. In addition to Shazeil Shrine, the

dome includes a Wali. In 1399H, the mosque was renovated and expanded with lifting up the ceiling by wooden poles.

Incident Summary

According to NCIAVHR case file, the attached pictures and videos, the accounts of the witnesses who talked to NCIAVHR, including (S A A), (M S A) and (M M F), and the inspection of NCIAVHR field team in their visit to the violation scene, on 8/2/2017 the Arab Coalition aircraft fired a missile next to the historical Shazeli Mosque in Shazeil Neighborhood near the Central Market during the military battles between the National Army and Houthi Group forces. The airstrike resulted in cracks in the mosque. On 12/2/2017 after the National Army controlled Al-Makha City, a force from the Giants First Brigade and Giants Third Brigade prevented the residents of Shazeli Neighborhood in Al-Makha City from going out at night. In the beginning, they fired a mortar shell on the historical Shazeil Shrine that cracked the Shrine. Then, they brought a bulldozer to destruct the historical shrine which was levelled to the ground claiming that the presence of a shrine in the mosque is a Sufi Bid'a.

Result:

Through NCIAVHR investigations, the accounts of the witnesses who talked to NCIAVHR, and the field team report and the pictures taken from the mosque and the shrine, the pro-government National Army forces, and specifically the command of the Giants First and Third Brigades are responsible for this violation which is an attack against an ancient historical site that is a property for the peoples and an intrinsic part of Yemeni history in the Islamic era that dates back to hundreds of years. This violation is considered one of the prohibited violations in accordance with national legislation, as well as Article 16 of Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions on Non-International Armed Conflicts, which obliges the parties to the conflict not to commit any hostile acts against historical monuments or works that constitute the cultural and spiritual heritage of peoples or using them to support military efforts. Article 19 of the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property of 14 May 1954 obliges all parties to an armed conflict to respect cultural property contained in the Convention.

Fifth: Targeting Medical Staff and Health Institutions and Workers

Medical facilities, clinics, field hospitals, mobile clinics, all medical facilities and medical transport units shall not be attacked or targeted in accordance with the provisions of national laws and regulations, as well as the provisions of IHL. and Articles (9, 10, 11 12) of Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions.

During the reporting period, the Commission monitored and documents 4 cases of alleged attacks on medical crews and health facilities. Houthi Group is proven to be responsible for two cases while the government and Arab Coalition Forces are responsible for the other two cases. Examples of NCIAVHR investigations on incidents of targeting medical cadres and health facilities

a) Violations Perpetrated by The Houthi Group

1- Incident of Targeting Hayes Rural Hospital, Hayes District, Hodeidah Governorate

According to NCIAVHR case file, the Houthi Group shelled and targeted Hayes Rural Hospital many times from 16/3/2018 until the end of April 2018 which led to the damage of parts of the hospital and killed 3 medical persons and injured 6 others from the medical cadre and the citizens.

Names of the killed:		
No.	Name	Age
1	Ahmed Shui'e Ahmed	60 years
2	Khalid Mohammed Yahya Zyoun	30 years
3	Mohammed Saeed Hadi	21 years

Names of the Injured:		
No.	Name	Age
1	Nasr Abdullah Ahmed	17 years
2	Khalil Ibrahim Abu Hadi	18 years
3	Mohammed Ahmed Zalil	60 years
4	Sultan Mohammed Salem	37 years
5	Wajdi Ahmed Hadi	32 years
6	Unknown person	---

According to the medical documents and reports attached to NCIAVHR file, the field and inspection report of NCIAVHR field team, and the accounts of the witnesses and medical cadre in the hospital, including (M A' Y) and (N A' A'), in the beginning of 2016, the Houthi Group started to take full control of the hospital and its medical staff. The hospital became dedicated to treating the Houthi fighters, although it is the only general hospital in the District. In No-

vember 2017, the Yemeni Red Crescent tried to provide support to the hospital and reactivate it to provide services to the citizens, but the Houthi Group insisted on monopolizing the use of the hospital and the provided support for their fighters, including the ambulance. After that, the medical staff in the hospital carried out a strike to reject the Houthi behavior and to protest against turning the hospital to a military barrack and private housing to accommodate the Houthi leadership and fighters. However, some medical staff were assaulted by the Houthi elements and they were forced to end the strike. On 10/12/2017, the hospital was bombed by the Coalition aircraft where an air-to-surface missile hit the Operations Dept. which destroyed the whole department. Two Houthi military pick-up vehicles which were at the hospital were also destroyed. On 28/12/2017, the hospital was bombed again by the Coalition aircraft. This time they targeted the hospital gate where a number of Houthi fighters were gathering which led to killing some Houthi fighters and caused damage to the hospital's gate and mosque.

After the National Army controlled Hayes City and Hayes Rural Hospital on 5/2/2017, the hospital was reactivated by the government and the Coalition forces to provide medical and health services to citizens. However, the Houthi Group shelled the hospital. The Houthi Group bombed the hospital first on 16/3/2018 where a mortar shell fell on the hospital that led to material damages in the building only. On 25/3/2018, another shell fell in front of the hospital's pharmacy door where two medical staff were killed and five citizens were injured. In the beginning of April, a third shell fell in front of the hospital's pharmacy and injured a citizen who was standing by the pharmacy's window. Another shell also fell on a hospital room in which there was a doctor checking patients. This shell made a hole in the room's roof which created fear among the patients and doctors. On 29/4/2018, a shell fell in the hospital yard near the hospital waste incinerator, resulting in material damage only. On 23/6/2018 at around 11:00am, a shell fell in the hospital yard in front of the emergency building, killing one person and injuring another.

Result:

According to the inspection report of NCIAVHR field team, the accounts of the medical staff of the hospital, the photographs showing the impact of shells, and the victims' medical reports, the Houthi Group is responsible for turning the hospital into a military barrack and a residence and shelter for the Houthi military leaders and fighters which resulted in targeting it by the Coalition forces. Furthermore, the Houthi Group is also responsible for shelling and targeting the hospital by different mortars from their stationed areas surrounding Hayes City after it was liberated by the National Army. Through inspection of the shrapnel resulting from

the shells that targeted the hospital, NCIAVHR concluded that they were mortal shells fired from Houthi-based areas in Hayes.

2- Incident of raiding and looting the Rural Hospital in Dhi Na'em, Al-Baidha Governorate

According to NCIAVHR case file and the documents and reports attached to the file, on 9/2/2015 armed Houthi militants belonging to Houthi Group and Saleh forces raided the Rural Hospital in Dhi Na'em, Al-Baidha Governorate and looted its equipment and furniture including medical solutions and drugs and turned it into a military barrack and a weapon store, and completely closed the hospital for citizens.

According to the account of the reporter and the statements of the witnesses who talked to NCIAVHR, including (A' S M S) and (S A' S D), and the inspection report of the assigned field researcher, on 9/2/2015 raided the hospital by breaking the hospital's lockers. Since that date, the hospital has been turned into a military barrack and a weapon store for the Houthi fighters after they evicted the doctors and their families, who lived in there, from the hospital. They tampered with the contents of the hospital and looted all the equipment of the dental department, the x-ray device, the lab refrigerator, the blood bank and all the furniture and chairs of the hospital. This hospital, which is located in Dhi Na'em District, used to serve the citizens of the districts of Al-Taffa Dhi Na'em and parts of Baihan and Al-Zaher. Around 60,000 people benefit from this hospital with a capacity of up to 50 beds. It was also the only hospital in the area. Raiding, closing this hospital and looting its equipment led depriving citizens from the right to medical and health care.

Result:

Through NCIAVHR investigations into the incident and the attached pictures and reports, it is concluded that the Houthi Group in Dhi Na'em District and the Houthi supervisor and leadership in Al-Baidha Governorate are responsible for this violation of seizing the equipment, devices and all the medical care appliances and turning the Rural Hospital in Dhi Na'em District into a military barrack and preventing the citizens from the right to medical care.

c) Incidents attributed to the governmental forces and Coalition aircraft

1- Incident of killing an ICRC employee in Al-Dhabab area, Sabir Al-Mawadim District, Taiz Governorate on 21/4/2018

According to NCIAVHR case file and the documents and reports attached to the case file, on 21/4/2018 at 08:00am Mr. Hanna Lahoud, 37 years old, a Lebanese who worked for ICRC, was shot while he was passing by Al-Dhabab area, Sabir Al-Mawadim District, Taiz Governorate which led to his immediate killing.

NCIAVHR started investigating the incident on the same day of its occurrence. A field team was assigned to visit and inspect the incident scene and listen to the witnesses and take the accounts of the paramedics. According to the statements of the witnesses who talked to NCIAVHR, including (M Q H) and (N S S), the victim Hanna Lahoud who worked as a detention program officer in ICRC Yemen in Taiz City was in his way to do his daily job, and when he arrived Al-Dhabab area at 08:00am on 21/4/2018, a motorbike, with two armed men on it, coming from the city stopped by the cheese sellers on Al-Dhabab road. A vehicle with foreigners on board stopped next to the cheese sellers as well. One person got off the vehicle and purchased cheese and then came back to the vehicle. When the vehicle started moving, the motorbike obstructed its way, and the man behind the driver of the motorbike went off and fired six bullets on the victim leading to his death and went back on the motorbike and moved towards the city. This incident led to ICRC announcement to suspend all activities and support programs provided in Taiz Governorate for hospitals and prisons in health areas.

Result:

According to the statements of witnesses and the inspection report of NCIAVHR assigned field team, the incident scene is located in the midway between two checkpoints, one for the Military Police and the other for Brigade 17 Infantry, both of which are under the control of the pro-legitimate government National Army. NCIAVHR concluded that the Local Council leadership and the security services in Taiz Governorate and the National Army forces in Taiz Command and the Fourth Region Command did not perform their duty in providing the necessary security for the victim being an ICRC employee. It is obvious, in light of the deterioration of the security situation in the city of Taiz, that his job might endanger his life, which has not been taken into account by the responsible governmental authorities. On the other hand, the aforementioned authorities are also responsible for failure to do their duty to search for the perpetrators of the crime, arrest them and bring them to trial, which has not done by the concerned authorities to date. Therefore, governmental authorities, the security services, the leadership of the National Army in Taiz Command and the Fourth Region Command in Taiz Governorate are responsible for the failure in this violation.

2- Incident of Arab Coalition aircraft airstrike on an MSF clinic in Al-Houban are, Taiz Governorate on 3/12/2015

According to MSF statement published on its website on 3/12/2015, an air-to-surface missile hit MSF clinic in Al-Houban, Taiz Governorate injuring 9 citizens who were at the clinic. Based on this statement, NCIAVHR started investigating the claim. An NCIAVHR field researcher in Taiz City visited, based on NCIAVHR directives, MSF in Al-Thawra Hospital in Taiz on

8/1/2018 and met MSF Taiz Director Mr. Arial and MSF Director Assistant Mr. Ameen Abdul Ghani to inquire about the information published by MSF on the above incident. When the two MSF officials were asked about the incident, they said there had been no strike against MSF medical centers except for one incident in Hajja Governorate and they gave NCIAVHR field monitor the official email of MSF Taiz to send any inquiries to receive a written response. On the same date 8/1/2018, an inquiry about the incident was sent by email to MSF with the MSF statement, which stated that their clinic in Al-Houban was hit by aircraft and injured 9 citizens on 10/1/2018, in attachment. MSF Taiz replied to NCIAVHR inquiry in Arabic. They stated that MSF Taiz office gave a quick inaccurate verbal reply, and that the incident took place, but it was difficult to remember the details and due to patients' medical confidentiality, MSF was unable to disclose the names of the injured, and that the information that could be shared was available on the incident page on MSF website, and they provided a link for the statement. Although MSF did not include any information that could be useful in NCIAVHR investigation except for the reference in the title of the statement about 9 injured people because of a Coalition airstrike against MSF clinic in Al-Houban, and despite MSF did not cooperate with NCIAVHR in identifying the names of the injured in the incident, NCIAVHR insisted to continue the investigation into the incident, and listened to a number of witnesses living next to the clinic, including (G A R) and (S M A), and also listened to the accounts of some MSF workers at that time who all stated that the incident on 3/12/2015 and the subsequent MSF statement about an airstrike was about the sound of heavy hovering of jets over Al-Houban area, and then intense strikes were heard that targeted Al-Houban part which is more than 1 kilometer away from MSF clinic. The strike sounds caused panic among the neighborhood residents and the clinic workers. However, the clinic building did not receive any direct strikes at that time. There were only powerful sounds of strikes that caused panic and fear among neighborhood residents and clinic workers.

Result:

Through NCIAVHR investigation into the claimed incident, the statements and replies of MSF Taiz, and the accounts of the witnesses who talked to NCIAVHR, NCIAVHR found no evidence of an attack against MSF clinic in Al-Houban area on 3/12/2015. Therefore, NCIAVHR decided to save the incident file and suspend the investigation procedures unless NCIAVHR receives sufficient evidence proving the occurrence of the incident.

Sixth: Forced Displacement

Forced displacement of civilians is a punishable offense in national and legislation and is prohibited in accordance with the IHL provisions and Article 17 of Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions. In view of the seriousness of this type of violation and its association with armed conflicts, NCIAVHR has circulated to its monitors to give priority to monitoring and documenting such violations wherever they occur, due to its gravity and the extent of its damage. In light of this, NCIAVHR was able to monitor and document, during the reporting period, 142 families forcibly displaced from their homes. All the investigated displacement cases were solely committed by the Houthi Group. Some examples of the NCIAVHR investigations into this type of violation are presented below.

1- Incident of forced displacement of the residents of Quhaifa Village, Maqbana District, Taiz Governorate

According to NCIAVHR case file, the documents, the accounts of the victims, and the statements of the witnesses who talked to NCIAVHR, including (A' G Q S), (W F A' M A) and (M G M S), on 15/11/2017 at 12:00 midnight armed groups from Houthi and Saleh forces raided Quhaifa Village, Maqbana District, Taiz Governorate fired shots and shells on the houses and caused panic among the civilian residents and sieged the village. The shelling continued to the next day. Then, they asked the residents not to stay at their homes and forced them to leave the village. They did not allow the residents to take any their property with them. The residents had to leave to neighboring villages. The number of families forcibly displaced from Quhaifa Village according to NCIAVHR lists was 35 families.

Result:

Through NCIAVHR investigations and the accounts of the witnesses and victims, NCIAVHR concluded that the Houthi Group and Saleh forces in Maqbana District, Taiz Governorate are responsible for this violation.

2- Incident of forced displacement of the residents of Al-Mahabib Village, Al-Ghail District, Al-Jar Camp, Al-Jawf Governorate

According to NCIAVHR case file, during September- December 2014, the Houthi Group attacked Al-Mahabib Village, Al-Ghail District, Al-Jawf Governorate and forcibly displaced all the village residents under the threat of the weapon after bombing about 70 houses in the village. As per the accounts of the victims, reporters and witnesses who talked to NCIAVHR during the field visit to Al-Jar Camp, Al-Hazm District, Al-Jawf Governorate, the residents of Al-Mahabib

Village, Al-Ghail District, Al-Jawf Governorate were taken by a big surprise attack by the armed Houthi militants who fired on the village with different kinds of weapons, killing more than 15 citizens and injuring many. They also attacked the women who refused to leave their homes. The armed groups then bombed more than 70 houses and forced the residents to leave their homes without taking their stuff or anything to protect them from the outdoor cold. This resulted in the displacement of all the village residents, who were 190 families most of which are children and women. Because of fear and denying them the use of transportation means, the residents were forced to go collectively on foot in a harsh desert which resulted in cases of fainting and miscarriage for two women.

Result:

Through NCIAVHR investigations, the accounts of the witnesses and victims, the NCIAVHR field team report who visited the camp, the lists of the names of the forcibly displaced, and the videos and pictures of interviews with the victims which are available with NCIAVHR, it was concluded that the Houthi Group in Al-Ghail District, Al-Jawf Governorate is responsible for this violation. This is considered a clear violation of the provisions of national laws and legislation and the provisions of Article 17 of Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions relating to non-international armed conflict, which states that the civilian population cannot be deported or forced to leave their homes for reasons related to the conflict.

Seventh: Siege of Civilians

Article 14 of Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions affirms the prohibition of the siege and starvation of civilians and the denial of public services that are indispensable to them during armed conflict. In accordance with the rules of IHL, violations relating to the siege and starvation of civilians, whether it be an economic or military siege, in whole or in part, temporarily or permanently, is one of the most egregious breaches of international humanitarian law because it undermines many of the basic rights guaranteed to citizens, including the right to life, food, health and good livelihood. It also affects the lives of the entire population in the areas under siege.

During the past period, NCIAVHR has been able to monitor a number of violations related to the siege and starvation of civilians committed by some parties to the armed conflict. NCIAVHR monitored that civilians in Taiz City were subject to siege, starvation and denial of humanitarian aid and medical supplies by the Houthi Group and its former ally Ali Saleh. NCIAVHR has investigated a number of such violations that have resulted in the deaths of many people,

specifically children, women and renal failure patients specifically.

NCIAVHR tasked its monitors in various governorates to document a number of incidents attributed to the legitimate government forces and the Arab Coalition forces regarding the closure of some airports and ports of the Republic and the prevention of the entry of ships and aircraft during specific periods to all areas including areas controlled by the legitimate government. NCIAVHR will publish its investigations in this regard if confirmed in the coming reports. Below are some examples of NCIAVHR investigations into this type of violation.

1- Incident of the death of seven preterm babies in Al-Jomhouri Hospital in Taiz Governorate because of denying the entry of Oxygen

According to the medical report and death certificate attached to the case file, the accounts of a number of doctors and medical staff of Al-Jomhouri Hospital in Taiz, the statements of witnesses and victims' relatives who talked to NCIAVHR, including (S M A), (S M M) and (M A M), Al-Jomhouri Hospital Taiz had a Preterm and Newborn Babies Department. This department was closed since the beginning of the war, but was reopened in late December 2016 as Al-Jomhouri Hospital was reactivated. This is the only department of newborns in Taiz City. After this department was operated, 7 babies died hours after their birth because of the lack of oxygen in the hospital and the inability to operate the incubators because of electricity blackout since the beginning of the war and the lack of fuel for generators. The Houthi Group imposed a siege on Taiz City and denied the entry of oxygen cylinders and fuel to the hospital and the city in general which hindered the operation of most of the hospitals in the city, especially the departments of intensive care and preterm babies. Because it is difficult for the hospital to provide electricity and oxygen, the hospital used to ask the family of the baby to provide an oxygen cylinders, a generator and some fuel for the operation of the incubator. Meeting such request was often impossible for the people because of the siege and the denial of entry of oxygen cylinders and fuel into the city. Therefore, the fate of all the babies was death in front of their parents' eyes.

2- Incident of denying drugs and medical assistance to Al-Thawra Hospital which were transported by World Health Organization

According to Al-Maslam Hospital statement copy to NCIAVHR attached to the case file, the accounts of the witnesses and medical and administrative staff of the hospital who talked to NCIAVHR, including (Y T A), (A' S A) and (Y M A), on 19/5/2016 there were equipment and appliances for the Hemodialysis Dept. in Al-Thawra Hospital coming from Hodeidah Seaport where World Health Organization (WHO) was to deliver to Taiz City. When the shipment arrived to Al-Rubai' area, Taiziya District near the painting factory, it was seized at a checkpoint

for the Houthi Group and Saleh forces. This shipment was transported to Al-Saleh City in Al-Janad area, Taiziya District. At that time, the Hemodialysis Dept., Al-Thawra Hospital was suffering from significant scarcity of dialysis appliances that led the Hospital to suspend the center's services to renal failure patients. The statement issued by Al-Thawra Hospital on 23/5/2016 directed to WHO said that the shipment seized by the Houthi Group which was for the Hemodialysis center contained the following:

Quantity	Item
28	Hemodialysis
30	Beds
7500	Filters
400	Salt bags for the water purification plant in the center

3- Denying the entry of and seizing food stuff to Taiz City at Al-Dahi Crossing, Al-Mudhaffar District

According to victims' accounts, the pictures and videos attached to the case file, and the statements of the witnesses who talked to NCIAVHR, including (A M S) and (S A M), during the presence of the Houthi Group in Al-Dahi or the so-called Al-Dahi Crossing, the security checkpoint of the Houthi Group and Saleh forces prevented the citizens from entering or existing the city and stop them at the crossing for long hours, and sometimes for more than a day or two. People were seen gathered in big numbers at the crossing carrying food stuff they want to get into the city, but they were denied entry and they were attacked and beaten by the machine gun heels. The food and other stuff people carried were destroyed by the Houthis, and sometimes are seized. After making the people wait for long hours at the crossing, they would be allowed in by the end of the day on foot and no one was allowed to have anything in his/her hand at all. Vehicles were not allowed to enter at all.

Result:

Through NCIAVHR investigations, the statements of the witnesses and the victims, and the attached reports, NCIAVHR concluded that the Houthi Group and their former ally Saleh forces in Taiz Governorate are responsible for this violation.

Section 2: Results of NCIAVHR Investigations Related to the International Human Rights Law

According to the NCIAVHR establishment resolution, the seven basic conventions ratified by the Republic of Yemen are: the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its annexed Protocols, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and the Convention against Torture and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Special Needs, together with the national legislation associated with those rights, are the legal basis for NCIAVHR's monitoring, documentation and investigation of violations of human rights law. Accordingly, there have been many types of violations which NCIAVHR monitors, documents and investigates, the most important of which are the following:

First: Extrajudicial Killings:

During the six-month reporting period, NCIAVHR monitored 70 cases of extrajudicial killings committed by some parties and armed groups in the different regions of the Republic of Yemen. NCIAVHR completed the investigation in 51 cases. The Houthi Group and Saleh forces were responsible for 41 cases while the army forces and the pro-government security services were responsible for 10 cases. Investigation is still going on in the other cases. Additionally, NCIAVHR still monitors many violations of this type whether those which happened before 205 or the ones happening until today.

Examples of extrajudicial killing incidents investigated by NCIAVHR

a) Houthi Group and Saleh Forces

1- The incident of killing the victim Maher Saeed Ghaleb Hassan, Shar'ab District, Taiz Governorate

According to NCIAVHR case file, a militant group from the Houthis and Saleh forces led by Abdullah Mohammed Abdul Aziz Al-Kamil made a checkpoint in Al-Amjoud area, Shar'ab Al-Salam District, Taiz Governorate. On 13/8/2017, a checkpoint member with some other people with him fired on the victim and they let him bleed to death.

According to the accounts of the victims' relatives and the statements of the witnesses who talked to NCIAVHR, including (F M S A) and (S G H A'), the Houthi leader Abdullah Abdul Aziz Al-Kamil, his son Abdul Aziz and other Houthi members made a checkpoint in Al-Amjoud area, Shar'ab Al-Salam. When the victim was passing by the checkpoint, he refused to

give checkpoint members some Qat, which he used to sell in the market. So, a checkpoint member, whom NCIAVHR has his name, shot him by a Kalashnikov machine gun from a near distance from the victim Maher Saeed Ghaleb Hassan who was left bleeding to death without being hospitalized.

Result:

Through NCIAVHR investigations and the statements of the witnesses, it is concluded that the Houthi Group in Al-Amjoud area led by Abdullah Mohammed Abdul Aziz Al-Kamil and the members of the checkpoint in Shar'ab Al-Salam District, Taiz Governorate, whom NCIAVHR has their names, are responsible for this violation of killing the victim.

2- The incident of killing Hamza Mohammed bin Mohammed Ali Al-Haji, Amran Governorate, Shahara District, Ranan area

According to the accounts of the victim's relatives and the statements of the witnesses, including (H M A A'), 35 years old, and (F A' S A'), 39 years old, on Saturday 24/6/2017 coinciding with Eid Al-Adha, the Houthi supervisor in Shahara District Sadeq Qairan with a group of Houthi armed people raided the mosque where Eid prayers are held in the area and stopped the Imam. They asked the worshipers to say the Houthi Sarkha [Houthi verbal slogan]. When the victim asked them to wait until the end of the sermon and not to disturb the worshipers with the Sarkha, Sadeq Qairan shot the victim who was killed immediately.

Result:

Through NCIAVHR investigations into the incident, and according to the attached medical report and the statements of the witnesses, NCIAVHR concluded that the Houthi Group led by the Houthi supervisor in Shahara District Sadeq Qairan is responsible for this violation of killing the victim.

3- The incident of killing the child Mukhtar Ahmed Abdullah Sarra', 14 years old, Al-Ma'tan Al-Shaqadira, Amran Governorate

According to the accounts of the victim's relatives and the statements of the witnesses, including (A' S), 26 years old, and (S A' S), 32 years old, on 11/12/2017 while the victim child and his sister herding the sheep of their father near their home, a Houthi armed group in the village shot the victim and killed him in front of his sister who panicked. After the killing of the victim, a group of the village residents went to the Houthi leaders in the village and those who shot the victim, including Mahyoub Sarra', Abdul Min'im Al-Maqdami, and Yasir Yahya Al-Maqdami, and asked them about the reason of killing the child. They said that the child victim was

wanted for the Houthi Group and they have instructions to kill any wanted whether a child or adult.

Result:

NCIAVHR investigated the incident of killing the child Mukhtar who is not more than 14 years old. According to the attached medical report, the death certificate, and the statements of the witnesses, it is concluded that the Houthi Group, and specifically main perpetrators Mahyoub Sarra', Abdul Min'im Al-Maqdami, and Yasir Yahya Al-Maqdami, are responsible for this violation.

4- The incident of killing a man with special needs (deaf and dumb) Mohammed Saleh Thabet in a checkpoint in Monday Market, Al-Matoun, Al-Jawf Governorate

According to NCIHVHR case file, on 29/5/2017, the victim along with other people were stopped at a Houthi and Saleh forces checkpoint in Al-Matoun District, Al-Jawf Governorate and they shot him which led to his immediate death.

As per the accounts of the victim's relatives and the statements of the witnesses who talked to NCIHVHR, including (A H D and (D H A), on Monday 29/5/2017 at 04:00pm, a group of armed people from the Houthis and their former ally Saleh forces at a checkpoint in Monday Market, Al-Matoun District, Al-Jawf Governorate stopped the vehicle on which was the victim with other people. They got the victim off the vehicle as they suspected him as he was not responsive to them. He was a man with special needs (deaf and dumb). However, the checkpoint members did not understand his health condition and shot him which led to his immediate death.

Result:

Through NCIHVHR investigations and the statements of the witnesses, it was concluded that the Houthi Group and Saleh forces at the checkpoint in Monday Market, Al-Matoun District, Al-Jawf Governorate.

B- The National Army and the government security services

1- The incident of killing Mustafid Ahmed Mohammed Ghaleb Al-'Amri, Al-Mudhaffar District, Taiz Governorate

According to NCIHVHR case file, the accounts of the victim's relatives and the statements of the witnesses, including (A A' K H A) and (A A M G A), on 2/2/2017 two armed people from Abu Al-'Abbas Battalions under Armored Brigade 35th of the National Army were in Bab Mousa Neighborhood, Al-Mudhaffar District, Taiz Governorate and killed the victim Mustafid Ahmed

Mohammed Ghaleb Al-'Amri when he was driving his car next to Shamsan Hotel. The armed men shot him in his back and ran away with their motorbike towards the Grand Gate as they went to next Al-Mudhaffar Mosque.

Result:

Through NCIAVHR investigations and the accounts of the witnesses, it was concluded that Abu Al-'Abbas Battalions which control Bab Mousa area and the Grand Gate, Al-Mudaffar District, Taiz Governorate and administer the security procedures are responsible for this violation of killing the victim.

2- The incident of killing Sultan Mohsin Ali Al-Khuraibi, Mas Village, A'taq District, Shabwa Governorate

According to NCIAVHR case file, on 16/3/2018 the Shabwa Elite Forces sieged the victim's home in Mas Village, A'taq City, and arrested victim's two brothers. When Sultan went out to them, they killed him in front of his home after a shot in his head.

As per the accounts of the victim's accounts and the statements of the witnesses who talked to NCIAVHR, including (S A' S) and (J S H), on Friday 16/3/2018 at 05:30am, the Shabwa Elite Forces in A'taq sieged the victim's home and when we went out of the door, they shot him in the head in front of his door. Then they took his body and left. Later, his family found his body in A'taq Hospital's morgue, and they buried him afternoon of that day.

Result:

Through NCIAVHR investigations, the accounts of the victim's relatives and the statements of the witnesses, NCIAVHR concluded that Shabwa Elite Forces in A'taq District, Shabwa Governorate are responsible for this violation.

1- The incident of killing Dr. Ahmed Mohammed Saleh Al-Salahi, Al-Buraiqa District, Aden Governorate on 11/1/2018

According to NCIAVHR case file, on 11/1/2018, the guards of Arab Coalition Forces Headquarters in Al-Buraiqa District hot fire on Dr. Ahmed Mohammed Saleh Al-Salahi while he was driving his car which led to his death after bleeding for about two hours without being hospitalized.

As per the accounts of the victim's accounts and the statements of the witnesses who talked to NCIAVHR, including (H Q S) and (A' M S), on 11/1/2018 at 05:00am, Dr. Ahmed Mohammed

Al-Salahi went out of his home in Al-Sha'b City driving his Corolla 2007 black car towards the gas station in Al-Buraiqa District to line up to fill his car with gas which as there was fuel shortage at that time and one should go in long lines in gas stations to be able to fill his car. When the victim arrived with his car to the checkpoint across from the Arab Coalition Camp in Al-Buraiqa District, the checkpoint members who guard the Camp fired on the car of Dr. Al-Salahi by a machine gun. Some of the bullets hit Dr. Al-Salahi in his waist. He was left bleeding for two hours in the car until his death. Hours later, the victim's sister called Dr. Al-Salahi's phone, and an officer at the Arab Coalition Camp in Al-Sha'b City answered and told her that the victim passed the checkpoint and he was shot by the Camp guards, and that his body is in the Camp for the family to pick it up with the victim's car. When his family came to take the body, they found a bullet in his waist in addition to other bullets in the car.

Result:

Through NCIAVHR investigations, the accounts of the witnesses and the victim's relatives, and the reports and pictures attached to the file, NCIAVHR concluded that the guards of the Arab Coalition Camp in Al-Buraiqa District, Aden Governorate are responsible for killing the victim.

Second: Arbitrary Detention and Enforced Disappearance

Article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), ratified by the Government of Yemen, bans arbitrary detention or withholding of people. The article provides "Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. No one shall be deprived of his liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedure as are established by law." An arrested person must be informed of the grounds of the arrest and any relevant charges.

Enforced disappearance, as a complex violation touching wide array of internationally protected basic rights, is a serious violation to human rights. The gravity of this violations exceeds its impacts on the direct victims and their family members but exceeds that to impacting the whole society as the purpose of it is to spread panic and fear among all society members. This violation led to the issuance of the Declaration of Protecting all Persons Against Enforced Disappearance. This declaration was approved and published by resolution from the UN general Assembly (47133) on 18/12/1992. The UN Declaration, the International Convention to Protect all Persons Against Enforced Disappearance of 2006 and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court of 1998 represent the legal framework for considering allegations related to this type of violations,

During the period covered by the report, NCIAVHR was able to monitor and document 355 claimed cases of arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance by various parties in all regions of the Republic of Yemen. The Houthi Group and Saleh Forces were proved to be responsible for 293 cases, while the governmental forces and security services and the Coalition forces were proved to be responsible for 62 cases. Although NCIAVHR made a special qualitative report on its actions related to detention centers and prisons and the violations in detention centers in general which contained examples of violations related to arrests, enforced disappearances and torture, NCIAVHR is keen to indicate its efforts in monitoring and documenting this type of violation. The following are examples of a number of incidents investigated by NCIAVHR:

A- The Houthi Group and Saleh Forces

1- The incident of detaining F M A A, Damt City, Al-Dhale' Governorate on 15/6/2016

According to NCIAVHR case file, on Ramadan 10th, 1437H correspondent to 15/6/2016, at 09:00pm while the abovementioned victim was in the main street of Damth City, Al-Dhale' Governorate, he was stopped by militants of the Houthi Group and their former ally Saleh forces. Some of those militants were in civilian uniform and others were in military uniform. They attacked the victim and beat him with machine gun heels and then they carried him to one car and took him to an unknown place where the victim spent a month and was subjected to humiliation, beating and inhumane treatment by the detention officials. His location was disclosed only after mediations and intervention by some of the victim's relatives to some Houthi leaders in the district.

According to the victim's account and the witnesses statements who talked to NCIAVHR, including (G L M A) and (R S N A) who stated that they saw an armed group in civilian and military uniforms on a Houthi/Saleh military pick-up vehicle beating up the victim by machine gun heels and took him by force to an unknown place for a month without any criminal offense or even knowing his detention place.

Result:

Through NCIAVHR investigations, the statements of the witnesses, and the contents of the report, NCIAVHR concluded that the Houthi Group and Saleh forces led by the Houthi supervisor in Damth City, Al-Dhale' were responsible for this violation.

2- Detaining Hani Mohammed Ali Al-Ezzani, Dhi Al-Sigal District, Ibb Governorate

According to the accounts of the victim's relatives and the statements of the witnesses who

talked to NCIAVHR, including (R M T A), (D N Q A) and (A' A' M M), on 3/4/2017 at 10:00am while the victim Hani Mohammed Ali Al-Ezzani in his work at the Civil Status Authority in Al-Qaeda City, Ibb Governorate, armed men from the Houthi Group and Saleh forces led by the Houthi supervisor in the Political Security Organization in the district the so-called Abu Ali Al-Wadi' came to the Civil Status Authority, and they called the victim to outside the building. Then, they arrested him and took him to the Political Security Organization. The victim is still detained with the Houthi Group until today under the pretext that he was a supporter of the Resistance.

Result:

Through the statements of the witnesses and the documents of the case, NCIAVHR concluded that the Houthi Group and Saleh forces led by the Houthi supervisor in Al-Qaeda City, Ibb Governorate Abu Ali Al-Wadi' are responsible for this violation.

3- The incident of detaining Mohammed Malqa Mohammed Dahman, 33 years old, E'yal Suraih District, Amran Governorate

According to the accounts of the victim's relatives and the statements of the witnesses, including (M F A F), 37 years old, and (A' A S M), 32 years old, on Sunday 20/1/2017 at 10:00am, the victim was chased by a Houthi armed group and arrested him in Al-Qashla Market, Amran and held him in the Central Prison in the governorate. He was denied visitations and medicines. He was epileptic. A witness who was detained with the victim said that he met with the victim in the Central Prison after he was released from the solitary confinement, and the victim was in a deplorable physical and psychological condition because of the torture and his health condition.

Result:

Through NCIAVHR investigations, the contents of the report, and the accounts of the reporters and witnesses, NCIAVHR concluded that the Houthi Group led by the Houthi Group supervisor in Amran Governorate is responsible for this violation.

4- Detaining seven people from Al-Zoub Village, Rada' District, Al-Baidha Governorate

According to NCIAVHR case file, on 25/8/2017 in Al-Zoub Village, an armed group from the Houthis and former president Saleh forces at Al-Quraishiya District Building checkpoint, Al-Zoub Road, Rada', Al-Baidha Governorate stopped the below victims and detained them, and then took them to a Houthi detention center in Rada' City.

Name	Names of the victims:
S	Name
1-	Mohammed Ahmed Ali Al-Azraq
2-	Ghazi Ahmed Mohammed Al-Azraq
3-	Jaber Ali bin Ali Al-Azraq
4-	Qaed Saleh Al-Azraq
5-	Yasir Ahmed Ali Al-Azraq
6-	Ahmed Qaed Dahouma
7-	Rami Saleh Mohammed Al-Jaw'ari

According to the accounts of the victims' relatives and the statements of the witnesses who talked to NCIAVHR, including (M A M S) and (M M A A), on Friday 25/8/2017, an armed group from the Houthis and their former ally Saleh forces in Al-Quraishiya area, Al-Zoub Road, Rada', Al-Baidha Governorate stopped the mentioned seven victims, arrested them and took them to a Houthi detention center in Rada' City and kept them for more than a week with no charge or accusation of a criminal offence.

Result:

Through NCIAVHR investigations and the case file, NCIAVHR concluded that the Houthi Group and their former ally Saleh forces in Al-Quraishiya District, Rada', Al-Baidha Governorate are responsible for this violation.

B- The National Army and the government's security services

1- The enforced disappearance incident of Aref Sharaf Saeed Abdullah Al-Selwi

According to the accounts of the victim's relatives and the statements of the witnesses who talked to NCIAVHR, including (A' A' S A), (Z R A' A), (A' A' A A), (S S A' A) and (N A G S), on 2/7/2017, an armed group from Abu Al-A'bbas Battalions of 35th Brigade in Taiz City detained Aref Sharaf Saeed Abdullah Al-Selwi while he was going down from the village to Taiz City to receive his salary as he worked as a soldier in the Criminal Investigation Department in Al-Shammasi Police Station, Taiz City. The victim was taken to an unknown location and he is still disappeared until this moment.

Result:

Through the accounts of the victim's relatives, the statements of the witnesses and the case

file, NCIAVHR's investigations, it was concluded that Abu Al-'Abbas Battalions of Armored 35th Brigade in Taiz City led by Adel Abdo Fare'.

2- The enforced disappearance incident of Yusuf Saleh Ahmed Abdullah Al-'Amoudi, 19 years old, Al-Mansoura District, Aden Governorate on 9/11/2017

According to NCIAVHR case file, on 9/11/2017 at 01:00am, an armed group of Counter Terrorism Forces of Aden Security Administration detained Yusuf Saleh Ahmed Abdullah Al-'Amoudi and held him in an unknown location.

As per the accounts of the victim's relatives and the statements of the witnesses who talked to NCIAVHR, including (M M A A), 44 years old, and (A A A), 24 years old, on 9/11/2017 at 01:00am, an armed group of ten masked people broke into the home of the victim's family and arrested the victim Yusuf after they caused panic among the family members. Then, the victim was transferred on two military pick-up vehicles of Counter Terrorism Forces to an unknown location. Since that day until the time of writing this report, the family did not receive any news about the victim for seven months despite the continuous attempts by the family to know his whereabouts.

Result:

Through NCIAVHR investigations and the statements of the witnesses, and although NCIAVHR submitted a list of 41 cases of enforced disappearance in Aden to the Director of Aden Security and the Counter Terrorism Forces Commander as NCIAVHR is investigating the facts of their disappearance and detention by security and military services in Aden, and despite the promises of the Director of Aden Security and the Counter Terrorism Forces Commander to NCIAVHR to respond to the inquiries on the names in the mentioned list which included Yusuf Al-'Amoudi, and due to the fact that NCIAVHR did not receive any reply to the inquiry to date with consideration with the Government memo to the Head of Security Council on the relationship of the Director of Aden Security to the legitimate government, NCIAVHR concluded that the Counter Terrorism Forces led by Yusran Al-Maqtari under Aden Security Administration is responsible for detaining Yusuf Saleh Ahmed Abdullah Al-'Amoudi.

3- The incident of detaining a number of people from Al-Baidha Governorate at a checkpoint of the Security Belt, Habil Jabr District, Lahj Governorate

According to NCIAVHR case file, on 10/12/2016, checkpoint members of the Security Belt in Habil Jabr District, Lahj Governorate stopped seven people from Al-Baidha Governorate and arbitrarily detained them for 20-90 days.

Names of the victims:	
S	Name
1-	Salah Saleh Ali Al-A'mri
2-	Mohammed Nasser Omar Ali
3-	Saleh Saleh Mohammed
4-	Yusuf Saleh Sa'd Bana
5-	Yusuf Saleh Ahmed
6-	Saleh Abdullah Saleh Al-Bujairi
7-	Salah Saleh Ali Al-A'mri

According to the accounts of the victims and the statements of the witnesses, including (A' S M), (M N A' A'), (S S M), (Y S S), (S A S), (S A' S) and (A' A' M B), on Saturday 10/12/2016 at 02:00pm, members of the Security Belt in Habil Jabr District, Lahj Governorate stopped the abovementioned people at a Security Belt checkpoint while in their way to the temporary capital, and then were taken to the detention center of the Security Belt in the District. They were detained for varying periods ranging from twenty to ninety days without any justification or charge of any criminal offense and without being referred to the judiciary, just under suspicion and under regional pretexts and justifications because they are from the northern governorates, who were often subjected to arbitrary detention and the denial of their right to movement by the checkpoints of the so-called the Security Belt Forces.

Result:

Through NCIAVHR investigations and NCIAVHR case file with consideration to the Yemeni Government memo to the President of the Security Council dated March 20, 2018 on the observations of the Government of the Republic of Yemen on the Yemen Expert Group under the committee formed by UNSC as per Resolution 2140 in which the Government denied the affiliation of the so-called the Security Belt and Shabwa and Hadhramout Elite Forces to the Legitimate Government, and considered them forces outside the authority of the State and that they do not follow the leadership of the Ministry of Defense or the Ministry of Interior, NCIAVHR concluded that the Security Belt Forces in Habil Jabr, Lahj Governorate are responsible for this violation. NCIAVHR considers that the Government and the Arab Coalition forces must do their duty to subject these forces to the authority of the State and to bring those responsible for violations in these units to accountability and bring them to justice.

4- The incident of detaining two victims: Ali Mohsen Al-Khuraibi and his brother Mohammed Mohsen Ali in Mass Village, A'taq District, Shabwa Governorate

According to NCIAVHR case file, on 16/3/2018, Shabwa Elite Forces sieged the home of the two victims in the outskirts of Mass Village, A'taq District, and arbitrarily detained Ali Al-Khuraibi and his brother Mohammed Mohsen Al-Khuraibi with no legal justification. Then, the victims were taken to Al-Sawda' Camp in A'taq District, and then to The UAE Forces Camp in Belhaf where they were kept there for a long time with no legal proceedings.

According to the accounts of the victims and the statements of the witnesses who talked to NCIAVHR, including (S A S A) and (J S H), on Friday 16/3/2018 at 05:30am, armed elements of the so-called Shabwa Elite Forces sieged the home of the two victims Ali and his brother Mohammed Al-Khuraibi, and then they attacked and raided the home by force and detained the two victims arbitrarily with no legal justification. Then, they were transferred to Al-Sawda' Camp in A'taq City which is under the control of Shabwa Elite Forces, and then to UAE Forces Camp in Belhaf. They were kept there for a long time with no legal proceedings. They were released after a long time of detention to attend the funeral of their brother who was killed by Shabwa Elite Forces in Mass area, A'taq District, Shabwa Governorate.

Result:

Through NCIAVHR investigations and the accounts of the victims' relatives and the statements of the witnesses with consideration to what we stated in the previous incident about the stance of the Yemeni Government of the so-called Shabwa and Hadhramout Elite Forces and the Security Belt Forces, NCIAVHR concludes that Shabwa Elite Forces in A'taq District, Shabwa Governorate and the Arab Coalition Forces Command in their camp in Belhaf, Shabwa Governorate.

Third: Torture and ill-treatment

During the reporting period, NCIAVHR monitored 19 claimed cases of torture and inhumane and humiliating treatment by some parties in some of the Yemeni areas. The Houthi Group and Saleh forces were proved to be responsible for 11 cases, while the governmental army and security services were proved to be responsible for 8 cases.

Because in its qualitative report on prisons and detention centers in Yemen, NCIAVHR provided data and information on all violations committed by the parties to the conflict concerning detention, torture, humiliating and degrading treatment of detainees in all the detention centers of all the parties, NCIAVHR provides here statistics of monitored and investigated claims of torture and ill-treatment during the period covered by the report, and refers readers to its specific report on prisons and detention centers for examples of investigated incidents and all information related to this type of violation.

Fourth: House Bombing

The bombing of houses is a serious violation to the Fourth Geneva Convention in accordance with article 147 of this convention. Article 147 provides that the broad destruction of properties in a manner not justified by a military necessity in an illegitimate and arbitrary manner is a serious breach of the convention. The crime of destruction of houses is under the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court. Article 8 of the Rome Statute of 1998 considers that the attack on protected private properties in accordance with the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention is a flagrant war crime that falls under the jurisdiction of the ICC. This crime is also a blatant aggression against the right to housing as provided for in article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, especially given the resulting adverse psychological impacts of this act on owners of houses, their children and families with the associated separation of families and the enforced displacement.

During the reporting period, NCIAVHR monitored 21 claimed cases of house bombing. It is worth noting that this type of violation is committed solely by the Houthi Group and Saleh forces only considering that NCIAVHR monitored one house bombing case by sides affiliated to the government. NCIAVHR completed investigation in this incident and is provided among NCIAVHR investigation examples as follows:

A. Examples of house bombing cases committed by the Houthis

1- The incident of bombing five houses in Dhi Mujir area, Dhi Na'em District, Al-Baidha Governorate

According to NCIAVHR case file, on 19/8/2017, an armed Houthi group led by Dhi Na'em District supervisor bombed the two-story house of Saleh Ahmed Ali Al-Judhaini by highly explosive materials which led to destroying the house and other five houses adjacent to it.

Names of the house owner victims:			
No.	Name	Damage Type	Description
1	Saleh Ahmed Ali Al-Judhaini	Fully destroyed house	One-story building
2	Ali Saleh Mohammed Al-Judhaini	Fully destroyed house	One-story building
3	Hussein Ali Mohammed Al-Judhaini	Fully destroyed house	Two-story building
4	Saleh Ali Saleh Al-Judhaini	Fully destroyed house	One-story building
5	Salim Hassan Ali Al-Judhaini	Fully destroyed house	One-story building
6	Abdul Qadir Ahmed Ali	Fully destroyed house	One-story building

According to the accounts of the victims, the statements of the witnesses who talked to NCIAVHR, including (A A M Y) and (Y S S), and the inspection report of NCIAVHR field team, on Saturday 19/8/2017 at 04:00pm in Dhi Majir Village, Dhi Na'em District, Al-Baidha Governorate, a Houthi armed group bombed the house of Saleh Ahmed Ali Al-Judhaini in an old traditional neighborhood where houses are adjacent to each other under the pretext that the victim's son Saleh Ahmed Ali Al-Judhaini is a member of the Resistance in Dhi Na'em District. Because of the powerful explosion, and as the old houses were adjacent to each other, the house of the victim and five other adjacent houses were destroyed.

Result:

Through NCIAVHR investigations, the reports and documents of the case file, and the accounts of witnesses and victims, NCIAVHR concluded that the incident actually took place and that the Houthi Group in Dhi Na'em District, Al-Baidha Governorate led by the Houthi District supervisor is responsible for this violation.

2- The incident of bombing a five-story building, Taiziya District, Taiz Governorate

According to NCIAVHR case file and the attached reports and pictures, the accounts of the victims and the statements of the witnesses, including (R A A S) and (A A A S), on Sunday Ramadan 25, 1436H correspondent to 12/6/2015, an armed group of the Houthis and Saleh forces placed explosives around the five-story building of the victims: Taher Abdullah Abdul Aziz and Nabil Abdullah Abdul Aziz in Al-U'dain Street, Al-Hashma area, Taiziya District, Taiz Governorate. Then, they bombed it and levelled it to the ground turning it into piles of stones.

Result:

Through NCIAVHR investigations, the accounts of the victims and witnesses, and the contents of documents and pictures, NCIAVHR concluded that the Houthi Group and Saleh Forces in Taiziya District, Taiz Governorate are responsible for this violation.

B- The incident of bombing a house by some security services affiliated with the government
Incident of bombing the house of the heirs of Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah Budahis, Al-Hwta area, Mayfa'a, Shabwa Governorate

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According to NCIAVHR case file, on 26/11/2017, Shabwa Elite Forces sieged the four-story brick house of the heirs of Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah Budahis which was vacant at that time. Then, they implanted explosive devices in all the corners of the house and bombed it after looting all its contents.

According to the accounts of the victims (some of the heir owners of the house) and the statements of the witnesses who talked to NCIAVHR, including (A M A S B) and (A S A), on Sunday 26/11/2017 at 10:00am in Al-Hwta area, Mayfa'a District, Shabwa Governorate, Shabwa Elite Forces bombed the house of the heirs of Sheikh Mohammed Budahis after sieging it, evacuating it and looting its contents. They implanted explosive devices in all its corners and bombed it. It is a four-story house, and it was bombed on the suspension that one heir belonged to Al-Qaeda.

Result:

Through NCIAVHR investigations and the accounts of witnesses and victims, NCIAVHR concluded that the incident actually took place against the victim and that Shabwa Elite Forces are responsible for this violation.

Sixth: Violation of the Right to Freedom of Movement

National laws and legislation in addition to the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights ratified by the Republic of Yemen prohibit the violation of the right to freedom of movement inside the country. Article 57 of the Yemeni Constitution guarantees freedom of movement within the territory of every citizen which cannot be restricted except in cases prescribed by law and for the safety and security of citizens. Article 12, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights state that the right to freedom of movement and freedom to choose one's residence shall not be violated. During the period covered by the reports, and in previous periods, NCIAVHR received numerous complaints about violations of the right of citizens to travel, including by the Houthi Group, where NCIAVHR received reports that the Houthis prevented a number of citizens from moving to Aden and some governorates under the control of the government, particularly university workers and governmental employee. NCIAVHR also seeks to monitor these violations and sit with the victims and investigate the incidents. NCIAVHR has also monitored a number of violations of the right to movement by some security points located on the roads leading to Aden on the two sides of Lahj, Al-Dhale' and Tawr Al-Bahar, particularly at the two checkpoints of Al-Habilain on Lahj-Aden road, and the checkpoint of the iron factory on Taiz-Tawr Al-Baha-Aden road, in addition to some other checkpoints, all of which belong to the Security Belt Forces. In addition, the Commission is also investigating some violations related to the freedom of movement of travelers through Mareb governorate. The following are examples of a number of violations NCIAVHR monitored, documented and investigated:

1- The incident of preventing five SFD employees to move to Aden on 19/12/2017

According to the account of the reporter and the statements of the witnesses, including (N A M), (Y G A) and (H A Y), on Tuesday 19/12/2017 when a five-employee team of the Social Fund for Development (SFD) (NCIAVHR keeps their names) to Al-Habilin checkpoint at the entrance of Lahj Governorate on the road from Sana'a to Aden which was controlled by the Security Belt Forces, they were stopped by the checkpoint members under the claim that they belong to the northern governorates and stayed in the checkpoint until 01:00am of the next day and were subject to humiliating treatment and cursing by the checkpoint members despite the victims attempts to clarify that they work for SFD and that they were in an official visit as part of a project funded by the World Bank for small farmers. As their attempts failed in convincing the soldiers, the victims had to leave the bus they rented to go to Aden and came back on foot for hours to Al-Dhale' City crossing mountains and valleys as they were no cars to take them to Al-Dhale'. From there, they rented a car and came back to Sana'a and they were very tired.

2- The incident of preventing (M A A') and (K A M) and 10 others on the bus to move to Aden

According to the documents of NCIIVHR case file, accounts of the reporter and the witnesses who talked to NCIIVHR, including (H A A'), (A' Q M) and (R B A'), on 16/12/2017, the checkpoint next to the iron factory in Tawr Al-Baha District, Lahj Governorate, which is the first checkpoint of the Security Belt in Lahj Governorate on Taiz-Aden road stopped the bus that was coming from Al-Ma'afir District, Taiz Governorate and prevented the 12 passengers of the bus to continue their trip to Aden. They asked to go back although that all the passengers had official IDs despite the passengers attempts to clarify their situations to the checkpoint members as their jobs and residence where in Aden, some passengers were students and some others were going to Aden as a transit to go to Hadhramout and had shops there. However, this was helpful. The witnesses also stated that there were more than 8 other buses and other cars which denied access to Aden. The checkpoint asked them to go back to Taiz as they had directives to deny the people of the northern governorate access to Aden. Fire was shot to scare the passengers and force them to go back to Taiz.

3- The incident of preventing (A A A'), (F M H) and (A' R H) and 20 others to move to Aden

According to documents and lists attached to NCIIVHR case file, the accounts of the reporters and the witnesses, including (W J S), (S A S) and (H A S), and the report of NCIIVHR field team, on Saturday 16/12/2017 when a number of cars and buses loaded with passengers coming from Taiz and Hodeidah arrived the checkpoint of the iron factory in Lahj Governorate in

their way to Aden, all the cars were stopped at the checkpoint before even asking for their IDs. The checkpoint soldiers threw stones and hit the roofs of the cars and asked the drivers to go back. They said that they had directives to deny the people of the northern governorates access to Aden. The witnesses stated that they saw the checkpoint soldiers attacking some citizens by beating them and imprisoning them in nearby buildings. The soldiers also threw stones and fired shots against citizens, and some citizens and drivers were slapped on the face. They also took phones and car keys and committed other unethical violations because those citizens did not respond quickly to the orders of the soldiers.

4- The incident of preventing (S A), (A A H) and other 13 people to move to Aden According to NCIAVHR file case, the accounts of the victims, and reporters, the statements of the witnesses who talked to NCIAVHR, including (A A M), (K A A) and (Y A M), and the report of NCIAVHR field team and its attached videos and pictures, on Thursday 14/12/2017 while (S A), (A A H) and 13 other passengers on a bus from Taiz to Aden, they were stopped by at the checkpoint of the iron factory at 01:00pm and they were prevented from continuing their trip to Aden by the checkpoint soldiers although the bus driver provided all IDs of the passengers. When the checkpoint soldiers were asked about the reason for denying the passengers access, they said they had directives from high authorities, and then the checkpoint soldiers hit with a stick on the bus and threatened to break the bus if the driver did not obey the orders and go back. One passenger was going to Aden to receive his passport and three others were students at Aden University and they provided documents proving so, but they were also prevented from continuing their trip to Aden.

Result:

Through NCIAVHR investigations in the above incidents and the investigations during the reporting period, it was concluded that the Security Belt Forces and their checkpoints at the entrances of Aden in Lahj and Al-Dhale' Governorates are responsible for violating the right of citizens to the freedom of movement in the territories of the Republic.

Seventh: Attacks on the Freedom of Thought and Belief

Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights stipulates that everyone has the right to thought, conscience and religion. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights also affirms this right in Article 18 and states must ratify the protection of this right, the Constitution of Yemen, which states that the State emphasizes the implementation of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the rules of international law recognized in general. During the last period, NCIAVHR has investigated a number of incidents relating to violation of freedom of thought and belief, the most prominent

examples the violations against Baha'i community in Yemen. Through these investigations in such incidents, NCIAVHR concluded that the Houthi Group is responsible for most of these violations committed against members of the Baha'i community except for one incident, which was the responsibility of the government security authorities in Aden Governorate. Additionally, it was concluded that these violations were carried out systematically in flagrant violation of the provisions of national laws, international conventions and treaties relating to freedom of belief and ratified by the Republic of Yemen.

In addition, NCIAVHR monitored various incidents of attacks against the freedom of belief committed by the Houthi Group in areas it controls. The Group imposed restrictions on the practicing of some Sunni religious rituals such as the performing of the Taraweeh prayer in mosques during the month of Ramadhan, The Houthi group changed some mosque clerks with those affiliated with it. The Group worked also to spread the Shite doctrine and practices in areas it controls such in the form of conducting sessions, lectures, sermons, religious and cultural teaching for children. The Groups also talks about its intentions to change school books and curricula to instill the Shite doctrine in the Yemeni society. NCIAVHR awaits the production of the new school books, as approved by Houthi Group, to verify these allegations on the change of school curricula. Results of this verification will be incorporated in future reports.

Key violations to the freedom of thought and belief as investigated by the Commission are summarized below:

1- The incident of raiding Yemen Baha'I Jood Foundation and detaining all the participants in an activity of the Foundation on 10/8/2016

According to the statements of the witnesses, including (A' M H A), (A A A' H), (A' A), and the accounts of some of the victims and some of their relatives, including (A A S), (A S A'), (A' A' A'), (R J) and (A S A'), on 10/8/2016 during the closing ceremony of an activity organized by the Baha'i sect as part of the capacity building program organized by Yemen Jood Foundation in Algeria Street, Capital Secretariat, Sana'a for a about 62 to 65 youths and children ranging, the attendees were surprised at 12:00 noon by a raid on the headquarters of the Foundation by an armed group from the Houthis and their former ally Saleh forces led by Nabil Al-Akwa'. As soon as those militants arrived the Foundation headquarters on military vehicles, they raided the offices and the room of the activity and arrested all the participants, including the following four children and one woman:

No	Name	Age	Status	Remarks
1	Rana Ja'bal	14yrs old		
2	Abrar Akram Ayyash	16yrs old	Her father was arrested	Their father is still detained
3	Ayman Akram Ayyash	15yrs old	His father was arrested	
4	Omar Abdul Aziz Ayyash	15yrs old		
5	Rouhiyya Hishmat	40yrs old		

According to the accounts of the victims and the witnesses who talked to NCIAVHR, the raid and arrests were carried out in a horrible way, and the treatment of the raid force members was inhumane towards the victims accompanied by physical assaults and obscene words. After arresting the participants, they were taken to the National Security Bureau and they were placed in wards with other offenders including the children. They victims were detained for varying periods of time and were gradually released during a period of about two months. One victim, Kiwan Al-Qaderi, remained detained until the date of this report.

Concurrently with this incident, the houses of the victims Badi' Al-Sinai'e, Nadim Al-Saqqaf and Walid Ayyash were raided and inspected. Furthermore, Yemen Jood Foundation, which held the activity, was closed and it was not allowed to reopen until two months later after confirming that the owner was not affiliated with the Baha'i community. Also, Tamiyyouz Foundation and Nida' Foundation were raided and looted on suspicion of affiliation to the Baha'i community.

2- The incident of detaining and prosecuting some people on suspicion of being affiliated with the Baha'i community

NCIAVHR documented and completed investigations in some incidents of detention and illegal prosecution against some people because of their affiliation to the Baha'i community last year 2017 and the beginning of the current year 2018. The most prominent cases investigated by NCIAVHR are the following:

1) Walid Saleh Ayyash

He was detained on 20/4/2017, while in his way to Hodeidah Governorate, by the checkpoint at the entrance of the city in Kilo 16 with his friend Mahmoud Hamid. The two victims were taken to an unknown location for more than 8 months. Their detention center was only known in January 2018, but they are still detained to the date of this report.

2) Badi'e Sanai'e

He is 67 years old, and was detained for the first time on 20/4/2017 and remained in detention for one week before he was released. He was detained again on 24/5/2017 by the so-called the National Security Bureau under the control of the Houthi Group in Sana'a. The victim was detained in front of the General Authority for Urban Planning, and is still detained to the date of this report.

3) Wael Al-Ariqi

The victim was detained when he was in his way to the High Commission for Human Rights in Sana'a on 24/5/2017, and is still detained to the date of this report.

4) Bajawhash Badi'e Allah Sanai'e

The victim was an ICRC employee and was detained on 4/5/2017. In the end of 2017, he was released and forcibly deported without allowing him to see his kids and Yemeni wife.

5) Akram Saleh Ayyash

The victim was detained on 22/10/2017 from the home of his brother Walid Saleh Ayyash in the Political Neighborhood, Sana'a next to Al-A'qel Mosque. The home was raided by Houthi elements who came on armored vehicles and fired on the home and raided it. They detained the victim Akram Ayyash who is still detained to date.

3- Incitement against Baha'is

Of the violations against the members of the Baha'i community in Yemen, which NCIHVHR is monitoring and documenting, the Houthi's large-scale media campaign against the members of the Baha'i community in order to distort their beliefs and abuse their ideas. The campaign included incitement and defamation of Baha'is, in addition to calling them infidels and calling for their prosecution and detention by the various Houthi outlets. For example, the lecture of the Houthi Leader Abdul Malik Al-Houthi on 27/11/2017 which he delivered on the occasion of the Prophet's birth and was broadcasted on their Al-Masira TV Channel as he pointed out that Baha'ism and Ahmadiyyaism are quackery, slander and falsehood, and they are linked to the US and Israeli intelligence and paid by them in order to penetrate the nation.. etc.

4- The use of judiciary to prosecute some Baha'i members

One of the most prominent cases monitored by NCIHVHR is the Houthi use of courts and prosecutions under its jurisdiction to try a number of members of the Baha'i community is the case of the victim Hamed bin Haydara, who was detained in his workplace in Balhaf District, Shabwa Governorate in late 2013. He was detained in an unknown location and after that was referred to the Prosecution and the Specialized Criminal Court, which was restructured by the Houthi Group, and was sentenced to death on 2/1/2018 with confiscating all his property. The ruling also stated the closure and confiscation of the Baha'i headquarters and properties

throughout Yemen.

5- The incident of detaining two victims Hishmat Allah Ali Mohammed Thabet and Nasim

Al-Saqqaf in Aden Airport on 11/1/2017

NCIAVHR monitored the violation incident by the governmental security services in Aden Governorate where the two victims from the Baha'i community Hishmat Allah Ali Mohammed Thabet, an Iranian national, and Nasim Al-Saqqaf, a Yemeni national, were arrested by the security authorities in Aden Airport on 11/1/2017. The security authorities tried to justify the detention of the two victims by saying that it was because of suspicion against the first victim who had the Iranian citizenship. However, it seemed that the two victims' affiliation with the Baha'ism was among the reasons to prolong the detention period of the two victims.

Section 3: US Drone Attacks

During the reporting period, five cases of US Unmanned Ariel Vehicles (UAVs) violations of targeting civilians were monitored and documented in addition to collecting evidence and information and investigations those cases. As a result of these attacks, eighteen civilians were victims, including 13 people died, including 3 children and 5 injured people, including 2 children.

Below are examples of incidents investigated by NCIHVHR:

1- The incident of a drone strike against citizens in Al-'Abr area, Hadhramout Governorate on 7/3/2018

According to NCIHVHR case file, on 7/3/2018 at 04:00pm, two Toyota pick-up vehicles boarded by 8 citizens from Al Al-Wahir and Al Huraidan in Al-'Abr area, Hadhramout Governorate were targeted by a missile by a UAV likely to be American which destroyed the two vehicles and killed 7 people, including a child who was no more than 13 years old, and one was seriously injured.

Names of the killed:		
No.	Name	Age
1	Hizam Abdullah Saeed Al-Wahir	40 years old
2	Shaj' Abdullah Saeed Al-Wahir	33 years old
3	Mohammed Abdullah Saeed Al-Wahir	30 years old
4	Mahdi Abdullah Saeed Al-Wahir	18 years old
5	Mohsen Ali Saeed Al-Wahir	55 years old
6	Abdullah Hassan Al-Qalil Huraidan	20 years old
7	A'mer Ali Huraidan	13 years old

Name of the injured		
No.	Name	Age
1	Hassan Saleh Huraidan	19 years old

According to NCIAVHR case file, the accounts of the victims' relatives, the report of NCIAVHR field team and the collected missile shrapnel, and the statements of the witnesses, including (A' M S H) and (S M A' Q), on 7/3/2018 at 04:00pm while the victims on their vehicles in their way home in the displaced camp in Al-'Abr area where they lived for three years because of the war. While they were on the main road, a U.S. UAV targeted them with three airstrikes that killed seven people and one injured and the two vehicles destroyed. The camp residents and other citizens who knew the victims very well, whom NCIAVHR keeps their name and statements, stated that all the targeted victims were civilians and displaced in the camp, and some were expats and came recently from Saudi Arabia and did not have any links to any terrorist groups.

2- The incident of a drone strike on two children in A'qabat Za'aj area, Walad Rabi' District, Al-Baidha Governorate on 3/6/2017

According to NCIAVHR case file, on 6/3/2017 at 11:00pm, a US drone targeted a vehicle on which there were three brothers including two children. They were displaced with their father and family after the Houthi Group controlled their village. The drone targeted the vehicle in A'qabat Za'aj, Walad Rabi'e District which led to the killing of the two children while the third brother survived.

Names of the killed:		
No.	Name	Age
1	Ahmed Abdullah Mohammed Al-Sanbahi Al-Khabzi	12 years old
2	Mohammed Abdullah Mohammed Al-Sanbahi Al-Khabzi	10 years

As per the accounts of the victims and the statements of the witnesses who talked to NCIAVHR, including (S M M A') and (S A' M J), on 6/3/2017 while the two victims Ahmed Abdullah Mohammed Al-Sanbahi Al-Khabzi and his brother Mohammed were on a Toyota pick-up vehicle with their brother after their displacement from Yakla Village with other displaced people, a US drone targeted the vehicle, killing the two brothers while the third survived. The two vic-

tims were still children, 12 and 10 years old, and they were both civilians and had no relation to any armed terrorist group. The witnesses affirmed that they saw the drone hovering in the sky and heard the explosion and then saw the flames rising out of the vehicle. The witnesses then rushed to the scene to try to hospitalize the two victims, but they found them in pieces. Only the third brother, who was older and the driver, survived the attack.

3- The incident of striking the family of Badran Ahmed Hussein Amer, Qarara Village, Al-Mahfad District, Abyan Governorate on Ramadan 23 correspondent to 28/6/2016

On Ramadan 23, 1437H correspondent to 28/6/2016 at 07:00am, a drone, likely American, targeted the home of Badran Ahmed Khamis Amer in Qarara Village, Al-Mahfad District, Abyan Governorate with a missile, killing seven people from Badran’s family, including four children and a woman, and injuring one woman.

Name of the injured		
S	Name	Age
1-	Badran Ahmed Khamis Amer	32 years old
2-	Nour Nasser Ahmed Awadh	32 years old
3-	Safyya Badran Ahmed Khamis	4 years old
4-	Majed Mustafa Ahmed	3 years old
5-	Majda Mustafa Ahmed Khamis	11 years old
6-	Bushra Ali Ahmed Khamis	6 years old
7-	Sumayya Mustafa Ahmed	5 years old

Names of the injured:	
Name	Age
Ayesha Abdullah Khamis	45 years old

According to NCI/VHR case file, the accounts of the victims, and the statements of the witnesses, including (A M M A) and (M A A H), on 23/9/2016 at 07:00am when the victims were sleeping at their home, a drone fired two air-to-surface missiles on the victim’s home, killing

seven members of his family and seriously injuring one woman that left her disabled. The witnesses and Qarara Village residents stated that the victims were ordinary citizens and most of them were children, and that the head of the family Badran Ahmed Hussein or his brother Mustafa had no link to Al-Qaeda or any other terrorist organization. They also stated that the strike on the victim's home was early morning while the villagers were asleep, and that the explosion was so powerful that the villagers woke up. The witnesses were the first responders to help the family where some bodies were scattered in pieces. Only one woman called Ayesha Abdullah Khamis survived death, but was seriously injured permanently disabled.

Result:

Through NCIAVHR investigations in the above claims, in addition to other claims related to US drone strikes against Yemeni civilians, it was concluded that the US forces in partnership with the Yemeni Government which allowed these interventions to commit this serious type of violations. Affirming the contents of its previous reports on this regard, NCIAVHR warns against the continuation of these strikes and killing and targeting civilian citizens. NCIAVHR stresses the importance that the Yemeni Government abides by the provisions of the Constitution and the national laws which confirm the need to protect citizens from any attacks, and that any accused person to be referred to the judiciary. NCIAVHR thinks that the Government should do the initiative to pay just compensations for the people affected from those violations, and should put an end to the actions of the US drones in Yemen as soon as possible.

Challenges (Difficulties):

The period covered by the report witnessed many events and changes in military, security and political levels. Naturally, this affects the work and activities of all local and international institutions operating in the field, including NCIAVHR. Therefore, NCIAVHR is intensifying efforts to overcome these difficulties and challenges to investigate all the violation claims against Yemenis in all governorates as per its mandate under the Resolution No. 14 of 2012 to establish NCIAVHR, as amended.

Through this report, NCIAVHR notes some of the major challenges faced in its work, like other international and local institutions and bodies, in order to exert efforts by all parties and actors to make more efforts to overcome them and improve the working environment in the protection of human rights in Yemen. key of these challenges are:

1. Ongoing security risks and the expansion of the military operations in the governorates

- that are witnessing an armed conflict and the consequent difficulty in movement and access to areas of violations;
2. Non-compliance by parties to an armed conflict in Yemen with IHL principles relating to the application of military, humanitarian and proportionality standards for the protection of civilians and private and public objects during military operations;
 3. The failure of some parties to the conflict to cooperate with the NCIAVHR, which made it difficult for its members to enter places under the control of those parties and to rely solely on field monitors and researchers;
 4. Some parties to the conflict delay their response to queries from NCIAVHR concerning alleged violations;
 5. The multiplicity of security and military forces that committed violations and which are subject to one command. This leads to the difficulty of identifying the identity of those responsible for violations; and
 6. The weak and inexperienced capacity of law enforcement officials in the security and judicial institutions.
 7. The breadth of violations against civilians. These violations include violations under the International Humanitarian Law, the International Law on Human Rights, and other civil, political, economic, social, cultural and environmental rights including the rights of some specific groups such as women, children prisoners and disabled. Therefore, it is difficult to map all these violations by perpetrator, location, population group, the age or sex of the victims.

Eighth: Recommendations

NCIAVHR is keen to make various recommendations to all parties to the conflict, whether in its public and qualitative reports or in written correspondence they send to the parties on certain violations, based on the belief to remind the parties of their obligations to the victims and respect for human rights in the areas under their control. To complement the recommendations made by the National Commission in previous reports, here are some recommendations related to this reporting period:

- Recommendations to all parties to the conflict:

1. Respect for the rules and IHL principles relating to methods of warfare, prohibition of attacks and indiscriminate bombing;
2. The obligation to protect and not endanger the categories, objects and places protected in IHL;
3. To assist citizens in accessing the resources and means necessary to ensure decent living and to receive necessary aid;
4. To refrain from the restrictions on freedoms, extrajudicial arrests and forced disappearances of citizens and not invoke exceptional security circumstances;
5. To facilitate the tasks of international, regional and national bodies engaged in food, shelter and health humanitarian relief; and
6. To cooperate with NCIHVHR and its staff in all governorates and provide the opportunity for its members and investigative teams and monitors to reach all the places of violations and provide them with all the required information.

- The Houthi Group:

1. To stop targeting neighborhoods and communities and endanger the lives of civilians;
2. To stop all forms of torture that affect the detainees by the Houthi Group in the governorate under their control;
3. To refrain from arbitrary detentions of citizens, activists and political opponents, as well as individuals who refuse to participate in fighting in the governorates under the control of the Houthi Group and in the areas through which the passengers pass;
4. To refrain from laying more mines or areas they control or withdraw from, and to commit to giving illustrative maps of minelaying areas;
5. To adhere to IHL and IHRL provisions prohibiting the involvement and recruitment of children in armed conflicts;
6. To release all detainees in the various prisons and detention centers of the Houthi Group;

7. To refrain from practices and policies of forced displacement of the population leading to the abandonment of their homes to areas that are insecure and inhabitable and unstable; and
8. To stop reprisals from opponents by bombing houses and confiscating property.

- The Government:

1. To carry out economic reforms that would stop the deterioration of the currency that affected the lives of citizens and the provision of sources and the payment of salaries on a regular basis without interruption;
2. To continue to cooperate with NCIAVHR and implement its recommendations contained in previous reports and facilitate access to the governorates under the control of the legitimate government to carry out the monitoring and investigation activities into allegations of violations of human rights;
3. Protect the right of movement of all citizens between cities and hold accountable those responsible for the acts of harassment and humiliating treatment of citizens while traveling between cities;
4. To make more security reforms that help to maintain security and stability and protect citizens from attacks and extrajudicial detentions;
5. To conduct training and awareness to the members of the armed and security forces on IHL rules and human rights principles and the need to adhere to the protection of the dignity and humanity of Yemenis;
6. To release all detainees in violation of the law in all prisons and detention centers of the legitimate government; and
7. To improve the level and quality of public services, especially electricity, water, hygiene, education and security in all governorates.

- The Arab Coalition:

1. To observe to the implementation of the recommendations made by NCIAVHR in its previous four reports on the comprehensive review of the rules of engagement and targeting which guarantee compliance with the rules of International Humanitarian Law;
2. To raise the level of communication with NCIAVHR to ensure prompt responses to NCIAVHR's inquiries on the incidents of airstrikes against residential residences which result in civilian casualties attributed to the Arab Coalition aircraft;
3. To raise the level of cooperation with the legitimate government in the field of economic support, strengthening the State service institutions and stop the deterioration of the cur-

- rency, in addition to intensifying humanitarian relief for citizens and affected areas; and
4. To facilitate the functions of international and regional humanitarian agencies and ensure their regular access to those affected.

- The international community:

1. To compel the parties to the conflict in Yemen to observe IHL principles and the international human rights law relating to categories, places and objects protected during military operations so as not to endanger them and stop indiscriminate attacks;
2. To raise the level of work and support for relief operations and humanitarian assistance, and open safe routes for the movement of citizens and their access to aid;
3. To spend more efforts with the parties to the conflict to resume the peace process, to ensure that the war is not repeated, and help in having the State extend authority over all of the territory of the Republic of Yemen, to hold the perpetrators of violations accountable and to provide justice to the victims; and
4. To assist the Yemeni government in activating the State economic, service and security institutions so as to ensure a decent living for Yemenis and the stability and development of Yemen.

- The High Commission for Human Rights:

1. To continue to support the work of NCIHVHR to investigate allegations of violations of human rights in order to fulfill its obligations to conduct professional and transparent investigations into all violations in the Republic of Yemen committed by all parties.
1. To work to implement all HRC resolutions concerning providing technical support to NCIHVHR and to work to provide necessary budgets for that.