



REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

The National Commission to Investigate
Alleged Violations to Human Rights

— ● (Aden) ● —

Eighth Report

The Work of the National Commission to
Investigate Alleged Violations to Human
Rights in Yemen

From 1 August 2019 to 31 July 2020

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Acronyms:

CSO	Civil Society Organization
GPC	General People's Congress
ICRC	The International Committee of the Red Cross
IDLO	International Organization for the Development of Law
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
IHRL	International Human Rights Law
JIAT	Joint Incident Assessment Team
MOU	Memo of Understanding
MSF	Médecins Sans Frontières (Doctors Without Borders)
NCAVHR	National Commission to Investigate Alleged Violations to Human Rights
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
SMEs	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
STC	Southern Transitional Council
UNHRC	United Nations Human Rights Council
UNMHA	UN Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
WFP	World Food Program

First: Introduction

By virtue of the mandate vested in the National Commission to Investigate Alleged Violations to Human Rights (NCIAVHR) to investigate all violations across the Yemeni territory perpetrated by all parties under Republican Resolution No. 140 of 2012 as amended, the UNSC decisions including UNSC Resolution No. 2051 of 2012 and Resolution No. 2140 of 2014, as well as UNHRC resolutions on the situation of human rights in Yemen since 2011, the most recent of which was Resolution No. (A/HRC/RES/42/2) issued on 2/10/2019, the NCIAVHR continues its endeavors, monitoring, documenting and investigating all forms of human rights violations committed on the territory of the Republic of Yemen in violation of national laws and international conventions by all parties.

Due to COVID-19 pandemic which swept the nation, including Yemen, the eighth report which was supposed to be released in March 2020 was delayed, as the coronavirus infection fears among citizens ceased the operations in all public and private facilities and paralyzed movement in most of the regions, and curfew was forced in several cities. These procedures have affected the NCIAVHR activities, especially field visits, trainings and workshops, and other activities as covered by the Commission's plan for 2020. Therefore, this report covers the period from 1 August 2019 to 31 July 2020.

This report was issued based on the Republican Decision No. (30) of 2019 issued on 2 August 2019, which stipulated a two-year extension of the NCIAVHR's mandate, renewable by a Republican decision. The same resolution stipulated some amendments to the NCIAVHR's team as well as the articles of incorporation, as woman representation was increased to four female members of a total of 9 members. This resolution also stated considering not less than 30% woman representation as investigative assistants in the Commission.

The NCIAVHR aims through this report to inform the local public opinion and regional and international parties of the latest developments of the human rights and humanitarian situation in Yemen. The report sheds light on the monitoring, documenting and investigating of violations across Yemeni regions, and it includes statistics of violations monitored and investigated by the Commission during the reporting period. The report presents a number of violation incidents related to IHL and IHRL investigated by the Commission, and the investigation outcomes, in addition to the major challenges and difficulties faced by the Commission. The report concludes with recommendations to all conflict parties and the international community.

This report is supplementary and is considered an integral part of the previous reports issued by the Commission, especially with regard to the statement of mandate, legal framework, methodology and methods of work.

Second: Methodology

The NCIAVHR confirms its commitment to the methodology, standards and principles adopted by similar international investigation committees, including transparency, independence, impartiality, objectivity, professionalism and confidentiality, and in accordance with the articles of incorporation No. (140) of 2012, para. (c) of Article (2), which obliges the

Commission to perform its duties in line with international standards, national legislation, covenants and charters ratified by the Republic of Yemen.

The Commission was keen to monitor and document all violations perpetrated on the territory of the Republic of Yemen by all parties. The monitoring and documentation of these violations is carried out directly at the scene of events by the Commission monitors in all Yemeni governorates. The Commission also receives reports of violations through CSOs and receives direct grievances submitted to the Commission's main office in Aden – the interim capital - to its branch office in Taiz or to its website.

The report methodology also includes face-to-face interviews with victims and their families and eyewitnesses and listening to informants' testimonies. It also uses weapon, forensic evidence and forensic medicine experts. The methodology makes use of the available resources and its limited capabilities.

The methodology also employed field visits to violation scenes and armed confrontation areas. These field visits were conducted by the Commission members or investigative assistants to the legitimate government-controlled areas, yet for areas outside the grip of the legitimate government, the violations were monitored through monitors in such governorates.

Third: Context

The war in Yemen has entered its sixth year, which was reflected on Yemenis' lives in general. During the reporting period, Yemen saw multiple important events and developments at all levels, i.e. political, military, economic and social events and changes. These events had their repercussions and negative impact on the human rights situation in general. Below are the key developments Yemen witnessed during the reporting period.

At the Political Level

Political negotiations between the legitimate government and Houthis:

The parties to the conflict continue fingerprinting and issuing media statements on the responsibility for obstructing the Stockholm Agreement, which was led by UN special envoy for Yemen Mr. Griffith in mid-December 2018. Despite the multiple visits of the UN envoy to Sana'a and Riyadh and the repeated meetings with the leaders of the legitimate government and Houthis during the reporting period, no actual negotiations were seen between the parties, with the exception of a number of meetings held on the so-called list of prisoners and abducted, and some progress was made in this file, as it was announced in last mid-February that an agreement was reached to exchange around 1,400 detainees. Other than that, no significance progress has been made either in the exchange of detainees or in the political negotiations on implementing the Stockholm agreement.

Political negotiations between the legitimate government and Southern Transitional Council (STC)

Following the outbreak of armed clashes in the beginning of August 2019 in the interim capital of Aden between the Presidential Protection Brigades of the legitimate government and the Security Belt Forces of the STC, KSA summoned the leadership of the STC and the legitimate government to negotiate and settle the disputes between them. On 5 Nov. 2019 in Riyadh, KSA, the two sides signed an agreement, which included a number of political, economic, security and military arrangements. The Riyadh Agreement stipulated the return of the head of the legitimate government, and some ministers, to Aden to practice their work and to form a technocrat government and that all security services and military forces be under the command of the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Defense, and the appointment of new governors and security directors in some governorate. However, although the timeline of implementing these arrangements was established in the agreement, as of this writing, none of the terms of the agreement have not been implemented.

Contrary to the provisions of Riyadh Agreement, on 25 April, the STC announced the so called “self-rule” and the imposition of the state of emergency in the southern regions. Consequently, violent clashes erupted between the STC forces and the army forces of the legitimate government at the entrances of Zingbar, the capital of Abyan governorate. Socotra Archipelago governorate also witnessed in mid-June intermittent clashes between the STC forces on the island and the security units of the legitimate government, resulting in the STC announcing complete grip of the governorate and the seizure of all government and security facilities as well as the departure of the local authority leadership and the security and military leaders appointed by the legitimate government the island. The exacerbation of the situation and the outbreak of these events and clashes led the agreement sponsors, i.e. KSA, to invite the parties to come to Riyadh at the end of last June to renegotiate the implementation of Riyadh Agreement. At the end of July, KSA announced an agreement on a mechanism to accelerate the implementation of the Agreement.

At the time of this report writing, the party is declared that they actually started the implementation of some points of agreement including the appointment of a new governor and security director for Aden governorate, the appointment of the incumbent Prime Minister to establish a new cabinet within 30 days and the extension of the ceasefire in Abyan governorate. The STC declared the abolishment of the “self-rule”.

Implications of the political impasse:

Undoubtedly, all aspects of life in Yemen, particularly the human rights and the humanitarian situation, have been severely affected, due to the long-drawn-out war, which has entered its sixth year, and the lack of any progress in the negotiations process moderated by the UN Secretary General Special Envoy to Yemen to put an end to the conflict or achieve a comprehensive political solution – thereby restoring the state’s authority over all areas in the country, on top of the practices of the Houthi Group in areas it controls and the recent events in the interim capital of Aden that have disrupted the work of the government bodies. The multiplicity of parties assuming power, the expansion of the conflict, the continuation of military operations and the state’s weak

authority have led to a deterioration of human rights conditions and an increase in the number of violations against citizens in all regions, particularly those related to killing and wounding civilians, arbitrary detention, enforced disappearance and torture, as well as child recruitment, minelaying and the forced displacement of populations.

At Security and Military Levels

The reporting period saw a number of military and security developments in many Yemeni regions, whether those witnessing armed clashes between the legitimate government and the Houthi group or areas controlled by the legitimate government.

Military situation in areas of armed conflict:

The Western Coast areas have seen an intermittent truce in line with the Stockholm agreement. However, despite the presence of the UN Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement (UNMHA) to monitor the ceasefire in Hudaydah, whose mandate was extended until 15 July 2021 by the UN Security Council's Resolution No. 2534 (2020)¹, clashes between the Houthi group, on the one hand, and the national army and its affiliates, on the other, continue to drag on amid a continuous exchange of accusations of responsibility for breaking the truce.

During the reporting period, the government's military forces supported by the Coalition's warplanes, have announced they made a few minor and limited advances in some border areas in Hajjah and Saada governorates, where the war continued in these governorates and expanded to some other areas, particularly in Saada Governorate.

Fighting continued to take place in Al Jawf, Ma'rib, and Al Bayda between the Houthi group and the government forces supported by the Coalition warplanes. Last January [of 2020], the Houthi group was able to make a significant progress in Nehim battlefield in Sana'a Governorate, as they took control of Fardhat Nehim and the Ma'rib-Al Jawf junction. The Houthi group also were able to control Ghayl District and Al Jawf's capital, Hazm city, as well as Radman District following clashes with Al Awad tribe alongside a number of other tribes from Al Bayda Governorate. Clashes continue to rage between the two parties in many areas and districts in these governorates. Indiscriminate shelling and ballistic missiles also continued to hit a number of residential neighborhoods, particularly in the city of Ma'rib, causing many civilian casualties.

The governorates of Dalae, Lahj and Taiz witnessed sporadic fighting, particularly in Morais and Damt in Dalae, Qubaitah in Lahj, and the districts of Makbana, Jabal Habashi and Salah in Taiz. Despite the intensification of battles from time to time in some areas, no progress was achieved. The projectiles continued to fall on some

¹ UNSG Resolution 2534 [https://undocs.org/ar/S/RES/2534\(2020\)](https://undocs.org/ar/S/RES/2534(2020))

residential neighborhoods, particularly in the governorates of Taiz and Dalae, causing a number of civilian casualties.

The security situation in the legitimate government-controlled areas:

During the reporting period, a number of areas controlled by the legitimate government saw rapid developments that have contributed to the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in general.

On 1 August 2019, Major General Munir Al Yafii – also known as Abu Yamamah, the Commander of the 1st Brigade (Logistic-Support), was killed in an explosion that took place during a parade in Al-Jalaa’ Military Compound in Al-Burayqah District. The Houthis claimed responsibility for the incident, indicating that they used both an explosive-laden drone and a missile in their attack. Later, on 7 August 2019, the funeral procession of the Major General came under gunfire. Subsequently, the STC deputy called for expelling the legitimate government and taking control of the interim capital of Aden.

Following a three-day-long fighting, in which different kinds of weapons were used, the Security Belt forces and the STC forces announced they have captured the governorates of Aden, Lahj, and Abyan. As a result, the remaining government’s senior officials, including the Deputy Prime Minister, also the Interior Minister, as well as a number of ministers and military, security leaders and senior public servants, had to leave Aden. These events have resulted in many grave human rights violations. The STC leadership has proactively called on its allied forces to advance towards Shabwa Governorate and urged the Shabwani Elite Forces there to take control of the governorate. Violent clashes ensued between the Shabwani Elite Forces and the government forces, along with the Special Security Forces stationed in Shabwa’s capital city of Ataq and a number of other districts. The government forces were able to hold control of Shabwa Governorate and began to advance towards Abyan and Aden governorates

On 29 August 2019, the government forces came under air attack² in Al Alam area, the eastern entrance to Aden. UAE claimed responsibility for this air attack, stating that it had targeted terrorist groups³. The attack had left hundreds of members from the government forces dead and wounded, according to a statement issued by the Ministry of Defense. Moreover, the government forces consequently retreated to the areas of Shaqra and Qarn Al Kalsi, while the STC forces regained control of Zingibar, the capital city of Abyan. Meanwhile, on 28 August 2019, the Security Belt Forces in Aden suffered from a collapse and most of its members abandoned their positions. The

² Statement issued by the UAE’s Ministry of Exterior and International Cooperation <https://wam.ae/ar/details/1395302782841>

³ A Letter S/2019/706, dated September 3, 2019, from the deputy acting chief of UAE’s permanent mission to the United Nations addressed to the UN Security Council.

headquarters of the Security Belt Forces in Al-Sha'b residential town was also looted by nearby residents.

During the reporting period, Taiz Governorate and areas controlled by the legitimate government have witnessed insecurity, as well as clashes between military forces affiliated with the 35th Brigade, on the one hand, and government forces, on the other, which left a number of civilians dead and wounded. In the districts of Shamayatin and Ma'afar in Taiz, Governorate clashes erupted between government forces and a number of units from the 35th Brigade, which is affiliated with the legitimate government.

On 4 December 2019, Commander of the 35th Brigade, Major General Adnan Al Hammadi, was killed, an incident that has led to an escalation in tension in Taiz in general, and particularly in those areas where the 35th Brigade is stationed. Subsequently, a presidential committee was formed to investigate this incident.⁴

On 10 July 2020, President of the Republic issued a decree to appoint a commander for the 35th Brigade⁵. This has triggered protests over such a decision among a number of officers and members from the 35th Brigade. However, the Brigade was handed over on 25 July 2020 under the auspices of the Governor of Taiz.

On 25 April 2020, the STC announced what it described as “self-rule”, which has intensified tension in the security and military landscape in several southern governorates and triggered the resumption of military clashes between the government forces and the STC forces on the outskirts of Zingibar District in Abyan. As a result, the road connecting Aden, Abyan, Shabwa and Hadramout, was cut off, which led to a number of cases where travelers were held and restricted from movement.

The control of the STC forces of Socotra Governorate has led to a number of cases of forced displacement of citizens from northern governorates under the pretext that they are soldiers affiliated with the legitimate government forces, as well as some cases of detention of a number of locals from Socotra for their loyalty to the legitimate government.

All these events, coupled with the deterioration of the security conditions in government-controlled areas, have severely affected the human rights situation.

The security situation in Houthi-controlled areas:

The Houthis continued to tighten their security grip over areas under their control. They also controlled all the state security services and facilities in those areas. The Houthis have become in charge of all security tasks as assigned by the group leadership and

⁴ President of the Republic orders the formation of a committee headed by the Public Prosecutor to investigate the martyrdom of Staff Major General Adnan Al Hammadi
<https://www.sabanew.net/viewstory/56620>

⁵ Presidential decree to appoint a commander for the 35th Armored Brigade
<https://www.sabanew.net/viewstory/64168>

under the command of the so-called Houthi-group supervisors in the Houthi-controlled governorates and districts. Houthi-run courts continued to issue death and imprisonment sentences against a number of citizens, including several senior state leaders, members of the House of Representatives, journalists and activists, under different pretexts, including the so-called cooperation with the aggression (Saudi-led Coalition), espionage, and other charges of a political nature.

In a noticeable development, the Houthi-controlled areas saw an increase in arbitrary arrests, particularly of activists, human rights activists, media professionals, and CSO staff members. Additionally, many houses of political opponents were raided and their money was seized under the pretext of assigning the so-called receiver (Custodian of alien property). The Houthis also intensified raids and closures of many entertainment centers and private institutions under moral and religious pretexts and justifications. The cases of arbitrary arrests included many women and girls, particularly those affiliated with the General People's Congress (GPC).

On 31 August 2019, the chief of the Supreme Political Council of the Houthi Group issued Decision No. 155 to establish what it group called “the Security and Intelligence Apparatus,”⁶ which integrates both apparatuses of the Central Political Security and the National Security. This move was seen as part of the Houthi group’s efforts to control the remaining apparatuses and institutions of the government.

At Economic and Social Levels

There is no doubt that the prolongation of war, the continued security deterioration, and the outbreak of hostilities and military clashes in many areas have negatively affected the economic and social situation throughout Yemen. Moreover, failure to activate the State's revenue resources, such as oil and gas, and failure to supply government revenues from all governorates to one central bank, has exacerbated the economic crisis in Yemen. The indicators of such a crisis could be seen clearly in the continued Yemeni currency depreciation, amounting to 750 riyals for one USD.

This resulted in a soaring increase in the prices of commodities and services, adding an extra burden on citizens, particularly when many private sector institutions and SMEs have had to shut down their businesses, not to mention the continued failure to pay state servant salaries in Houthi-controlled areas as the Houthis were not channeling the government revenues to the Central Bank in Aden. The Houthis’ refusal to trade the new banknotes printed by the legitimate government has also caused an economic gap between the government-controlled areas and Houthi-controlled areas, increasing the suffering of citizens as the Houthis, in the areas under their control, extorted and

⁶ A decision issued by the chief of the Supreme Political Council to establish the Security and Intelligence Apparatuses <https://www.smc.gov.ye/archives/1599>

confiscated the new banknotes from citizens, not to mention the economic effects of such a decision. Citizens in these areas continuously suffer from shortages of fuel and cooking gas as a result of mobility restrictions imposed by the Houthi group on LPG trucks in cities and areas under its control and selling the cooking gas allocated for these areas in the black market.

In a related development, the economic and human rights groups were surprised that the so-called head of Houthi's Supreme Political Council approved the so-called Executive Regulations of the Zakat (Islamic income tax) Law, which was issued on 29 April 2020.

Articles "47" and "48" of this law impose "Khums" (one-fifth) or 20% tax on "ore", which includes all minerals extracted from the ground, of whatever condition. This includes all valuable minerals, stones, oil, gas, fish, honey and other funds. This tax shall be spent through a number of channels (people who qualify for it), including the near relatives that were identified as Hashemite family. This stipulation is considered as a prohibited form of discrimination. It is also considered contrary to the provisions of the Constitution and legislations that provide for equality between citizens and prohibit discrimination based on race, sex, color, belief, etc.

The issuance of such executive regulations by the top Houthi leadership reflects this group's intentions to legitimize discrimination among citizens and formally endorse it. Moreover, such action, if the Houthi leadership insists on imposing it in areas under the group's control, will have severe economic and social damages, as a large proportion of the stipulated 20% tax from oil, gas, minerals and other funds will be allocated to the benefit of a specific group of citizens based on race/ethnicity.

In areas under the control of the legitimate government, on the other hand, the economic and social situation was severely affected by the events of August 2019 that took place in Aden and its aftermath, as well as the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic, the STC announcement of "self-rule", and the obstacles that the Central Bank faced in performing its tasks, including the STC's holding off of a number of containers at the seaports of Aden and Mukalla, which were containing banknotes printed outside of the country.

The deteriorating economic situation has resulted in a fallback in the level of services, particularly the state services such as health, education, environment, road, communication networks, as well as the declining living conditions of citizens. It also aggravated the suffering and burden on citizens and increased the level of poverty and unemployment. Thus, Yemen has become stuck in an extreme burden of human sufferings. Efforts made by a number of international humanitarian NGOs operating in the country have not succeeded in alleviating the Yemenis' sufferings due to mismanagement and alleged corruption, on top of restrictions and attacks on aid operations perpetrated by some parties.

COVID-19 Pandemic:

The international community has reiterated warnings of a catastrophic outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic in Yemen, which has been – for more than six years now– suffering from an unabated war that has severely damaged the health system and infrastructure in the country. In addition, several international and local organizations, including the World Health Organization, have renewed their warnings that the pandemic will spin out of control in Yemen.

The warning of a sudden increase in the number of COVID-19 infected cases in Yemen comes at a time when several international organizations believe that the figures of the infected cases in the country announced by the official authorities do not really reflect the situation on the ground.

While the number of infected cases announced by the Supreme National Emergency Committee for COVID-19 as of mid-July was only about 1,600 cases in areas under the control of the legitimate government, there remains ambiguity in the areas controlled by the Houthi group, where only very small figures were announced. However, several organizations in Yemen confirmed that the number of individuals believed to be infected with COVID-19 and the number of COVID-19-associated deaths in all areas of Yemen is much greater than the figures announced by the government authorities and some Houthi leading members.

Although it is difficult to obtain accurate statistics about the number of COVID-19 infected cases and associated deaths, the pandemic has actually spread and caused the death of a large number of citizens far beyond what has been announced, given the confirmed burial statistics and the death cases registered by the relevant authorities, particularly in Sana'a, Aden, Taiz, Ibb and Hudaydah. For these governorates and other areas have witnessed a significant increase in the number of deaths from the end of last March to mid-June.

The spread of COVID-19 has significantly exacerbated the severity of the economic decline in Yemen. It has also affected the ability of families to meet their food and health needs, including those groups dependent on daily income, whose conditions have been badly affected, particularly with the imposition of a curfew in some major cities; suspension of most of the government and commercial businesses and the reluctance of many citizens to stay at home to avoid infection. Moreover, according to some official statistics, the percentage of expatriate remittances in the first half of this year fell to about 80% compared to last year (2019).

Undoubtedly, the effects of COVID-19 pandemic on economic and social aspects have unfortunately cast a dark shadow over the human rights situation in Yemen. Although it is difficult to provide accurate estimates at the current stage, the features of such

effects that resulted from the spread of this pandemic on human rights and the risks that may arise if the situation continues as it is, have become clear to all, particularly the conditions of prisoners and detainees held by all parties.

In spite of the directives issued by the Public Prosecution and the Judicial Council regarding facilitating the release of many prisoners, particularly those who have spent three quarters of their sentence or half of the sentence in some cases, in addition to facilitating the procedures of release on bail for those who are still on trial except for those accused of some serious crimes, such as drug trafficking or terrorism, there are still large numbers of prisoners and detainees, as well as those who are forcibly disappeared by the parties to the conflict. They are being held in a number of prisons and detentions that are already suffering from overcrowding and from a lack of health services and the low level of hygiene and nutrition services.

There is no doubt that the continued restriction of freedom of this particular group of individuals in such circumstances constitutes a real threat to their lives and their physical integrity, which makes it imperative that the concerned authorities must fulfill their duty to provide an appropriate environment for prisoners to protect their lives and provide them with all the requirements of health care and adequate nutrition as stipulated in the relevant national legislation and international agreements.

Fourth: The NCI/VHR Relationship with Relevant Parties

Since its inception, the NCI/VHR has made strenuous efforts to make progress in communicating with all the warring parties without exception, to find out the real perpetrators of violations investigated by the Commission with the aim of properly attributing such violations to the parties and their affiliates, who have committed them.

The Commission also continued communicating and meeting with the human rights protection relevant authorities, particularly the state's executive, legislative and judicial bodies and institutions responsible for implementing the obligations arising from the conventions and other human rights agreements. The Commission has coordinated and cooperated with the civil society as it is the sector that should have a major role in promoting human rights. During the reporting period, the Commission have carried out many correspondences with the parties to the conflict, as well as the other relevant parties, including:

Yemen Government:

The Commission continued to carry out correspondence and coordination activities with the Yemeni government, i.e. state agencies, ministries and departments concerned

with respecting, protecting and enforcing human rights, as well as relevant institutions, including security, oversight, military and local administrative authorities through official memoranda, visits, interviews and discussion of inquiries related to some incidents of human rights violations that are being investigated and attributed to some security agencies or military units in the governorates controlled by the legitimate government.

The Commission held several meetings with the governors of Socotra, Ma'rib and Taiz, which focused on discussing the human rights developments in those governorates, particularly measures to protect civilians and medical facilities from targeted by military operations, to facilitate the arrival of humanitarian assistance to the population, to ensure freedom of movement, and to protect natural areas from attacks and military stationing.

The Commission also interviewed security directors and central prison directors in Taiz and Ma'rib, in which human rights developments were discussed and responses of those authorities were heard regarding some facts related to violations of the right to life, freedom of opinion, expression and movement, which is under investigation by the Commission. During these interviews, the procedures followed by these authorities to ensure accountability and law enforcement were identified. Meanwhile the Commission also presented its recommendations in respect of protecting and ensuring these rights.

The Commission also sent a number of memoranda related to some incidents attributed to members of the military brigades and security services in the governorates of Taiz and Marib and received a number of responses regarding these memoranda. Furthermore, the Commission addressed the Governor of Hudaydah appointed by the legitimate government through many memoranda to facilitate its the access of its members to the districts of Hais, Khokha and Tahita. However, the Commission did not receive any response from him and was unable to meet with him, despite contacting his office more than once.

In general, the Commission, just like other institutions and mechanisms, continues to face difficulty in communicating with the government, because the government was not "permitted to be present in the interim capital of Aden". The Commission hopes that the government will return along with all its ministries to conduct their work permanently from the interim capital of Aden.

Arab Coalition to Support the Legitimacy:

During the reporting period, the Commission sent written and oral communications to the leadership of the Arab Coalition supporting the legitimate government in Yemen through the liaison officer in charge of communicating with the Commission. In this

regard, a memorandum was sent to the Coalition's leadership to facilitate the Commission's field visits to the Western Coast, which is under its military supervision. Yet, the Commission has not received any response thereto. Additionally, the Coalition's leadership has not responded to some inquiries regarding airstrike-related incidents, which are investigated by the Commission.

The Houthi Group

Since inception, the Commission has been attempting to communicate with the Houthi leadership, i.e. the Houthi political office in Sana'a, to respond to the Commission's inquiries regarding violations attributed to the group. However, despite the letters asking for appointing a liaison officer to respond to these inquiries, the Commission has not yet received any response, which is the same measure practiced by the Houthis towards all human rights national and international agencies.

On its part, the Commission continued monitoring and investigating all types of human rights violations that occurred in Houthi-controlled areas. The Commission hopes that the Houthi leadership will cooperate and appoint a liaison officer to respond to the Commission's inquiries regarding the allegations attributed to the group.

Judicial Authorities:

During the reporting period, a significant development in the process of coordination and cooperation between the Commission and the judiciary was noticed at all levels, as the Commission believes in the essential role that the national judiciary should play in protecting human rights across Yemen, particularly in terms of accountability and ensuring no impunity for perpetrators.

As part of the Commission's efforts to implement its recommendation regarding establishing a prosecution and a court specialized in human rights violations, two meetings were held with the President of the Supreme Judicial Council, during which ways to take forward the procedures of prosecuting human rights violators referred by the Commission and conducting the necessary studies to implement the Commission's recommendation were discussed.

Pursuant to Article 5 of the Commission's Articles of Incorporation law No. 140, and its amendments, which stipulates that the Commission should refer the investigated cases to the Public Prosecution to complete the trial procedures. The Commission held three meetings between the Commission's chairman and members and the Attorney General. The meetings aimed to review the proposals related to improving cooperation between the Commission and the Office of the Attorney General. Four meetings were also held with the team assigned by the Public Prosecutor's Office to receive the files

from the Commission, in which samples of the casefiles submitted to the team, responses to inquiries related to casefiles, and difficulties facing the team to complete the investigation process were discussed.

The Commission also continued to refer the casefiles for which investigation has been completed to the Public Prosecution, and the last batch of 601 casefiles was delivered. In a related development, and on the occasion of the 71st anniversary of the issuance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Commission conducted a workshop on 11 December 2019, which hosted 20 participants from the judiciary and the prosecution, on ways to strengthen cooperation mechanisms between the Commission and the Public Prosecution to ensure accountability and non-impunity.

The workshop aimed at assessing the current cooperation between the Commission and the Public Prosecution and expediting the completion of investigation procedures of the casefiles referred by the Commission. The workshop concluded with the emphasis on increasing the number of casefiles referred to the Attorney General's team and expediting the process of referring the casefiles to the competent courts. The workshop's outcomes included a number of recommendations on building the capacity of the judiciary regarding human rights violations; involving both the Commission and the judiciary in training sessions facilitated by UNHCR and other sponsors; and organizing joint workshops for developing a referral system and promoting accountability for human rights violators. On the other hand, the Commission works in cooperation with the International Development Law Organization (IDLO), with fund from the Dutch government, to develop and strengthen the referral system, including involving members of the judiciary in this project.

Cooperation with civil society local and international organizations:

The Commission believes in the active contribution of CSOs in promoting and improving human rights in Yemen. From this standpoint, the Commission focused on coordination and networking with the civil society, and it held a workshop in Taiz on 19 September 2019 on "Referral and Reporting Mechanism between the Commission and Protection and Law Enforcement Institutions". This workshop hosted 32 directors of international and local organizations operating in Yemen that monitor and protect women, children and civilian victims, as well as representatives from law enforcement institutions. The workshop aimed at institutionally organizing the relationship between the bodies associated with the victims (the beneficiaries – the targeted) by activating the reporting and referral mechanisms. The workshop came out with a number of practical recommendations, including establishing a network of agencies – participating in the workshop - working in protection and law enforcement to strengthen the referral system, and mapping those agencies and the type of intervention "monitoring / documenting/ gathering information/ legal aid/ health, education and shelter rights, etc." to promote and protect human rights.

During its visit to the Governorate of Socotra Archipelago, the Commission also held a meeting with a number of organizations working on monitoring and documentation to provide information on human rights violations, particularly environment and nature-related rights to the Commission.

The Commission has also monitored increased violations targeting the poorest group in the society, the so-called “marginalized people,” in a number of governorates. To find out the extent of such violations, the Commission in the interim capital of Aden implemented on 19 July 2020 a workshop on protecting the poorest groups during armed conflicts. The workshop hosted 17 participants, representatives of the National Union for the Development of the Poorest Groups (National Union for the Marginalized), from Sana'a, Aden, Marib, Taiz, Lahj, Dalae, Abyan, Shabwa and Hudaydah. The key outcomes of this workshop included agreeing on a communication plan and a work mechanism between the Commission, civil society, and activists in those governorates, as well as the branch offices of the National Union for the Development of the Poorest Groups to monitor human rights violations against this group committed by all parties to the conflict across Yemen.

The Commission continues to receive reports and casefiles related to violations monitored by local CSOs. These are entered into the Commission's database and sent to the Commission's monitors to verify their authenticity, to monitor and document cases, in accordance with the Commission pre-set standards.

Moreover, the Commission has maintained a constant line of communication with the International Organization for the Development of Law (IDLO) to implement the activities, on which they mutually agreed on since the beginning of 2019. These activities were hampered for several reasons, including the events that took place in Aden in August 2019 and the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Between March 2 and 3 of 2020, the Commission conducted a workshop in Aden. The workshop's outcomes included re-scheduling the Project of Building the NCIHVHR Capacity for Better Implementation, as well as signing an MOU between the Commission and IDLO to provide support to the Commission. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, these activities, which were agreed on during the workshop held in Aden, were suspended, but communication is ongoing to reschedule the project so that the Commission can utilize the support program as agreed.

IDLO has also begun to set up guidelines for the Commission in respect of the fields, in which the Commission has worked during the past period, including “Monitoring, Documentation, Investigation and Report Writing”.

Cooperation with OHCHR

Cooperation and communication between the Commission and OHCHR continued, particularly after the issuance of the recent UNHRC’s Resolution No. A/HRC/RES/42/2, which confirmed the previous UNHRC’s resolutions and called upon the OHCHR to continue providing technical support in capacity building, technical assistance, advice and legal support to enable the Commission to continue investigating alleged violations and abuses committed by all parties to the conflict in Yemen.

During the reporting period, the OHCHR facilitated a consultative meeting for the Commission's 38 field “monitors”. This meeting, which was held at the Commission’s headquarters in Aden from November 24 to 26, 2019, focused on discussing the “Evidentiary Standards for Prosecuting Human Rights Violators”.

The OHCHR has also organized a workshop between March 7 and 10, 2020, to train 14 assistant investigators on “the international standards for human rights violations and documentation of cases of arbitrary arrest and enforced disappearance”.

In September 2019, a meeting between the Commission’s chairman and vice-chairman and the OHCHR Middle East and Africa official was held in Geneva. Moreover, three meetings were held between the Commission and the OHCHR Director in Yemen, Dr. Al Obaid Ahmed Al Obaid, in the interim capital of Aden to discuss ways of supporting the Commission in consulting and capacity building areas in 2020. Due to COVID-19, all the support program’s activities, which were supposed to be provided by OHCHR in respect of the technical and capacity-building areas, have been suspended, although it had been agreed on the training topics with OHCHR in a meeting at the Commission’s HQs in Aden on 15 December 2019.

The Commission also held a number of meetings remotely and communicated with the OHCHR in Geneva regarding the activities and programs for the current period.

It is worth noting that the Commission has apologized for not being able to implement a number of activities and programs that have been agreed upon despite their importance, due to the lack of the necessary budget. However, the Commission looks forward to receiving more support and assistance from the OHCHR during the upcoming period.

Fifth: Key Monitoring, Documentation and Investigation Accomplishments of the Commission during the Reporting Period

The Commission's staff and executive units carried out a number of important activities that fall within its scope, i.e. monitoring, documenting, and investigating human rights violations according to its annual plan. The key accomplishments of the Commission are as follows:

Monitoring and Documentation

Given the importance of monitoring, presence in all Yemeni governorates and ability to reach out to victims, the Commission continues to focus its efforts on monitoring and documenting human rights violations by all parties through its 40 male and female monitors across Yemen on daily, weekly and monthly basis. The Commission also coordinates with a number of volunteers in remote areas, particularly in Socotra, Mahra, Hajjah, Hudaydah and Rayma.

During the reporting period, the Commission has monitored and documented more than 2940 incidents, in different areas across Yemen, comprising more than 30 types of human rights violations. The total number of victims of these violations is 6163 victims. The Commission has listened to more than 14983 witnesses, reporters, and victims. It has seen about 14,265 documents, in addition to reviewing and analyzing hundreds of pictures and videos related to violations, which were processed on and stored in the Commission's database.

Table: Major Human Rights Violations Monitored and Investigated by the Commission from 1 August 2019 to 31 July 2020

No.	Type	Total Incidents	Total Victims	Classification		
				Man	Woman	Child
1	Bombing and wounding civilians	928	1647	1099	179	369
2	Minelaying	85	136	88	14	34
3	Assaults on objects and medical staffers	12	12	2		1
4	Attacks on cultural objects	32	32			
5	Forced displacement	271	764			
6	Child recruitment	126	126			126
7	Bombing houses	20	20			
8	Destruction and damage to public property	34	34			
9	Destruction and damage to private property	281	699			
10	Physical integrity assault	21	33	24	7	2
11	Arbitrary detention	670	1209	1075	18	126
12	Enforced disappearance	63	89	64	3	13
13	Extrajudicial killing	55	86	73	2	11
14	Torture and degrading and inhuman treatment	42	42			
15	Mobility prevention	21	29			
16	Attacks on schools	17	17			
17	Assaults on peaceful assemblies	4	4	4		
18	Assaults on journalists and the media	12	13			
19	Illegal trials	9	30			

20	Obstructing and seizing humanitarian aid	8	-			
21	Siege and starvation of civilians	20	-			
22	Assaults on organizations and unions	17	17			
23	Administrative arbitrariness	15	25			
24	Rape and sexual violence	2	2			
25	US drones bombing	1	12	10	1	1
26	Terrorizing civilians	18	-			
27	Using citizens as Human shields	2	-		2	
28	Infringement of freedom of opinion and belief	5	5			
29	Landmines and UXO to vehicles	44	151	77	11	30
30	Inhuman treatment of detainees and denial of their rights	5	5	5		
31	Other violations	77	940	81	6	-
Total		2940	5705	2602	240	702

Investigating Violations

Within the investigation and evaluation of human rights mechanisms followed by the Commission's staff, i.e. members, investigative assistants and monitors, a number of field visits were carried out to several governorates. During the period 16-21/11/2019, the Commission members visited Socotra and Hadramout governorates. The members visited the central prisons in these governorates, assessed the conditions in these facilities and listened to the statements of the **oversight** and judicial authorities in the two governorates. They also inspected the detention centers and prisons and public penitentiaries, listened to some detainees and identified their legal positions, as well as the level of the guaranteed rights given to those detainees. From 26 December 2019 to 6 January 2020, the Commission alongside the Public Prosecution in Ma'rib Governorate carried out intensive visits to assess the situation of prisoners and detainees in the central prison for both women and men, the Military Intelligence prison, detention centers, and police stations in the governorate. The Commission also

visited Bir Ahmed prison in Aden on 26 January 2020, and the Commission's members and monitors paid periodic visits to Taiz Security Department and Taiz Central Prison on 2 October 2019, 25 December 2019 and 2 April 2020.

The Commission has also paid a number of separate visits to areas in Lahj and Taiz governorates, listened to a number of victims and witnesses regarding human rights violations related to attacks on property, forced displacement, and laying anti-personnel mines, as well as the six grave violations to children's rights during armed conflicts.

From 4 to 21 January 2020, the Commission's Taiz office held closed hearing sessions for 30 victims of arbitrary arrest and restrictions of freedom along with their families, who were subjected to violations related to their right to freedom by all parties to the conflict and spent years behind bars, in Sana'a, Dhamar, Aden and Taiz. These sessions concluded with an analysis of the patterns of human rights violations affecting victims and how they breach the national laws and international conventions, in addition to studying the methods of torture and intentional inhuman treatment of victims and identifying the indicators of whether the legal and social rights of detainees can be secured or not. The Commission has also held hearing sessions for a number of victims of torture and inhuman treatment, on the occasion of the International Day in Support of Victims of Torture. In its statement at the closing of the sessions, the Commission called upon all parties to put an end to acts of torture in violation of the international conventions ratified by Yemen and all human rights values and urged the parties to release all detainees, particularly with the spread of COVID-19 pandemic, as they are more likely to be infected due to overcrowding, and the lack of health care and pandemic prevention measures.

The Commission's monitors continued to conduct daily field visits to many sites of violations involving casualties due to the targeting of civilians with various projectiles, the explosion of anti-personnel mines, the bombing of houses and forced displacement, particularly in the districts of Al Ghail, Al Matoon, Khub and Al Sha`f in Al Jawf **Governorate**, the city of Marib, the areas of Dhabab, Jabal Habashi, Makbana, Al Salu and Sabir Al Mawadem in Taiz **Governorate**, Morais and Qatabah in Dalae **Governorate**, Hali, Durihemi, and Hais in Hudaydah **Governorate**, as well as Dhi Na'em and Al Zahir in Al Bayda **Governorate**. During the past period, these areas have been targeted by projectiles falling on populated areas and by explosion of mines, due to the resumption of military operations in these areas. Furthermore, the monitors also visited the districts of Al Odain, Ba'dan, Al Mukhaddar and Al Qafir in Ibb **Governorate**, Ras Al Ara and Tor Al Baha districts in Lahj **Governorate**, Mukha and Muza' in Taiz **Governorate** to interview a number of victims and witnesses on a number of violations monitored and documented there.

Sixth: **Findings** of the Commission's Investigations:

To complete the investigation process of the incidents that were monitored by its monitors, members of the Commission along with the assistant investigators carried out field and desk investigation. The Commission's investigation teams reviewed information, examined evidence for these violations and identified those responsible for them in preparation for the prosecution of the perpetrators. In addition, the investigation teams analyzed the contexts related to each violation incident and developed a description and legal characterization. Examples of the results of the investigations conducted by the Commission are listed below according to the following categories:

Section I: IHL-Related Violations

Section II: IHRL-Related Violations

Section III: Violations against women:

Section IV: US Drone-related violations

Section I: The Commission's Investigations of IHL-Related Violations:

The ongoing armed conflict in Yemen is described as a non-international conflict, and therefore the national laws and legislation as well as the provisions of IHL, particularly the provisions of Common Article (3) of the Four Geneva Conventions must be applied and adhered to by the warring parties, in addition to the provisions of the Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, relating to the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts. All parties are obliged to respect the rules of Customary IHL applicable to non-international armed conflicts, and its norms relating to the principles of Distinction and Proportionality, the treatment of civilians, persons hors de combat, humane treatment, the organization of methods of warfare, and the status of protected persons and objects.

Despite all the challenges it faced while investigating the IHL violations, the Commission was able to achieve great successes in this aspect and finalized the investigations into a large number of cases that were monitored or submitted by the monitors or by relevant CSOs. This report will present some examples of the investigated issues and violations related to allegations of IHL violations.

First: Civilians Killed or Wounded:

The national legislation, international conventions and agreements stressed that the warring parties must protect civilians from the dangers arising from military operations, and that they may not be attacked, threatened, or intimidated. Based on this, and according to the Common Article (3) of the Geneva Conventions, and Paragraphs (1 - 3) of Article (13) of the Protocol II Additional to the Geneva Conventions related to the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts, the Commission has dedicated most of its efforts for monitoring, documenting, and investigating such violations, given the direct and indirect negative effects of this form of violations, whether in terms of the number of victims or the type of damage left by wrong, indiscriminate, or intended attacks on civilians, residential areas, and civilian objects protected by law, including killing, wounding, deforming, and stirring up horror and panic among citizens.

The Commission's interest in this type of violations was reflected on the **Findings** of its monitoring and investigation efforts, and the total cases monitored by the Commission during the reporting period is as follows:

The total number of the incidents monitored by the Commission is 928 incidents of civilian deaths and injuries. These incidents left 1647 victims: 712 dead, including 524 men, 66 women and 122 children, as well as 935 injured, including 575 men, 247 children and 113 women. The responsibility of the parties to the conflict for these violations is as follows:

326 dead and 735 injured by the Houthi group

321 dead and 148 injured by the Arab Coalition warplanes and the government forces.

65 dead and 52 injured by other parties

Examples of Incidents of Killing and Wounding Civilians, Investigated by the Commission and Attributed to the Houthi Group is Responsible:

1. The Incident of Bombing the House of Hussein Hussein Al Sawadi in Marib City – on 22/01/2020

According to the casefile held by the Commission, at 06:00 pm on 22/1/2020, the house of Parliament member Hussein bin Hussein Al Sawadi, located in Al Rawdhah

neighborhood, Al Madina District, Marib Governorate, was bombed by a missile, killing one woman and two girls and wounding five others.

Names of the victims

Names of the dead victims

A	Name	Age
1	Aisha Abdul-Salam Mohammad Al Sawadi	21
2	Rania Saddam Hussein Al Sawadi	12
3	Doa'a Mosaad Hussein Al Sawadi	3

Names of the injured victims:

No.	Name	Age
1	Anwar Hussein Husein Al Sawadi	42
2	Mus'ed Hussein Hussein Al Sawadi	35
3	Zayed Hussein Hussein Al Sawadi	30
4	Warda Alawi Ali Al Khadir Al Sawadi	40
5	Amal Anwar Hussein Al Sawadi	16

According to the Commission's field team report and statements of witnesses, including (H.M.A) and (H.M), on 22/1/2020, a sound of a missile was heard, followed by a powerful explosion at the victim's house Hussein Bin Hussein Al Sawadi, located in Al Rawdhah area, Marib city. As a result, residents and neighbors rushed to the site

of the explosion and found the victim’s house almost completely destroyed, with smoke billowing from the rubbles. They searched through the rubble and pulled the bodies of the dead and injured, including children and women. Then the victims were carried in cars to the hospital. Among the victims of the bombing were Aisha Abdul-Salam Al Sawadi, the victim's wife, Saddam Hussein Al Sawadi, along with her child Rania. Also, the child, Doa’a Musaad Hussein Al Sawadi died, and one of the children sustained a severe injury, which led to amputating her feet. Five other victims of children and women sustained severe and minor injuries, as further described in the attached medical reports.

Findings

According to the investigations carried out by Commission into the missile fragments which targeted the house, the testimonies and statements of the victims’ relatives, the field team report, the medical reports and photos attached to the casefile, it was found that the victim’s house was targeted by a ballistic missile launched from Hailan mountain controlled by the Houthis, although there is no military target or barracks in the area where the house was located. Thus, it was confirmed that the responsible party for the violation is Houthi leadership and elements stationed in Hailan mountain in Marib Governorate.

2. The Incident of Shelling Maqahiya Market in Sabir Al Mawadim “Dhabab” District – on 27/01/2020

On 27/01/2017, at 11:00 am, a mortar shell fell on the main street of Dhabab road “Maqahiya Market” in Sabir Al Mawadim District, Taiz **Governorate**, killing three people and wounding seven others in the market.

Names of the dead victims:

No.	Name	Age
1	Noriah Ahmed Hamoud	45
2	Yasser Abdul-Mahomoud Mohammed	42
3	Mohammed Mohammed Hassan Aqlan	40

Names of the injured victims:

No.	Name	Age
1	Taha Saeed Othman	50
2	Rafeeq Ahmed Ali Abdullah	22
3	Ezzat Mohammed Aqlan	8
4	Aminah Ahmed Abdu	65
5	Abdul-Salam Ahmed Ali	38
6	Ammar Ali Mansour	32
7	Mohammed Ahmed Ali	30

According to the statements of the victims and their relatives, as well as the Commission’s field team report, including pictures and videos captured a few hours after the shelling and the testimonies of the witnesses interviewed by the Commission, including (A.A.A.), (A.A.L) and (D.M.A), on 27/01/2020 at around 11:00 am, some of the victims were aboard a Landcruiser car driving to the city. When they reached Dhabab area “Maqahiya Market”, which is located near the Vegetable market, there was a strong explosion caused by a mortar shell, which fell on a motorcycle repair shop owned by the victim, Mohammad Mohammad Aqlan, located next to the Vegetable market on the main road. The mortar shell killed the owner of the repair shop and two passengers in the Landcruiser car, while seven others were injured, three of whom were vegetable sellers in the market and four passengers in the car.

Findings:

According to the Commission’s investigation into this incident and according to the report of field team that inspected the shelling site and the fragments of the mortar shell, as well as the testimonies of witnesses and statements of victims, it was confirmed that the responsible party for this incident was members from the Houthis group stationed in Al Rabi’ee area.

3. The Incident of Targeting Civilians – Al Fatih Abdullah Ahmed Badi- Al Ghayil District, Al Jawf Governorate – on 07/07/2019

Summary of the Incident

On 7/7/2019, at 01:00 pm, the house of the victim, Al Fatih Abdullah Ahmed Badi, was hit by a projectile, which destroyed the house and caused severe injuries to all the family members.

According to the casefile held by the Commission, as well as the statements of the victims and the testimonies of the witnesses, including (M.A.A) and (M.S.S), on 07/07/2019 at 01:00 pm, the house of the victim, Al Fatih Abdullah Ahmad Badi, located in Al Ghayil District, Al Jawf Governorate, was targeted by a mortar shell fired by the Houthis, which resulted in the injury of all members of his family in the house. It is worth mentioning that the house is located in a populated neighborhood, not to mention that this family is already displaced due to the war, and there is no military target in the area. The shelling destroyed the house and all the furniture. Moreover, all the women and children inside the house sustained severe and multiple injuries and they were rushed to Al Jawf General Hospital. The victims are as follows:

No.	Name	Age
1	Lana Abdullah Qassim Badi	4 months old
2	Roa'a Abdullah Qassim Badi	5 years old
3	Al Bara' Abdullah Qassim Badi	11 years old
4	Tahani Khalid Ahmed Al Qahm	28 years old

Findings:

According to the investigations carried out by the Commission, witnesses' statements and the information in the casefile, it was confirmed that the Houthi leadership in Al Ghayil District in Al Jawf Governorate are responsible for this violation.

4. The Incident of Killing the Victim, Mallion Yousef Mohammed Hamoud and wounding her two children by an artillery shelling, in Qafaz village- Karish, Qubaitah District, Lahj Governorate – on 22/03/2018

Summary of the Incident

According to the casefile held by the Commission, as well as documents and reports attached to the casefile, on 22/03/2018 at 02:00 pm, an artillery shell hit the house of Abdu Abdullah Saif located in Qafaz village, Karish, Qubaitah District, Lahj Governorate, killing Mallion Yousef Mohammed Hamoud and severely wounding her two children, Salman Abdu Abdullah Saif and Zaidan Abdu Abdullah Saif.

Names of the victims

No.	Name	Age
1	Mallion Yousif Mohammed Hamoud	24 years old
2	Zaidan Abdu Abdullah Yousif	7 years old
3	Salman Abdu Abdullah Yousif	3 years old

According to the victims' statements and witnesses' testimonies heard by the Commission, including (A.A.S.A) and (J.M.S.S), on 22/03/2018 at around 02:00 pm, the house of Abdu Abdullah Saif was hit by an artillery shelling, killing his wife Mallion Mohammed Hamoud and wounding her two children Salman Abdu Abdullah Saif and Zaidan Abdu Abdullah Saif inside the house located in Qafaz village, Karish, Qubaitah District, Lahj Government. As a result, the two injured children were rushed to an MSF-run hospital to receive the necessary medical assistance, while their mother, Mallion Mohammed Hamoud, died right away, as described in the medical reports and the death certificate attached to the casefile. Local witnesses also confirmed to the Commission that the source of the artillery shelling was Thabra area, Khadeer District controlled by the Houthi group and that the victims' house was not near any barracks or military target.

Findings:

According to the investigations carried out by the Commission into the incident, the evidence from the statements of victims' relatives, witnesses and the medical reports attached to the casefile, the violation was confirmed and that the responsible party for

this violation was the Houthi leadership and the Houthi members stationed in Thabra area, Khadeer District.

5. The Incident of Attacking the Women's Ward at the Taiz Central Prison – on 05/04/2020

Summary of the Incident

According to the casefile held by the Commission, documents and reports attached to the casefile, on 05/04/2020 at 5:00 pm, several mortar shells hit the building of the woman's ward in the Taiz Central Prison, and one of the shells hit the yard of the woman's ward, killing 6 women and 2 little girls and wounding 12 inmates, including three little girls.

Names of the dead victims:

No.	Name	Age
1	Olfat Abdullah Mohammed Abdu	23
2	Zaytoon Mohammed Ali Ismail	45
3	Nujood Mohammed Qaed Saleh	30
4	Elham Mohammed Qaed Saleh	35
5	Najeebah Ahmed Abdullah Khaled	35
6	Fakhra Mohammed Qaed	10
7	Wadha Mahran Ahmed Khaled	4
8	Khulood Murshid Hassn Ar-Raimi	35

Names of the injured victims:

No.	Name	Age
1	Rawyah Waleed Abdu Ali Al Qar'e	21
2	Najat Abdu Othman Mohammed	25
3	Ghadeer Sultan Noman Saeed	20
4	Ma'issah Waleed Abdu Ali	20
5	Nabeelah Shawqi Ali Mohammed Al Azzani	37
6	Yasmeen Abdurrahman Qaed Ahmed	18
7	Ammar Mohammed Aqlan As-Samei	25
8	Malak Waleed Mohammed Salem	5
9	Ameer Abdulsalam Al Wesabi	8
10	Ahlam Saeed Hadi	40
11	Huda AbdulAziz Al Buraihi	20
12	Ressalah Ahmed Abdullah	7 years old

The Commission started the investigation process, visited the shelling site and the hospitals that received the victims, and listened to several witnesses, medical staff

members and female inmates who survived, including (A.S.A.), (H.A.A), (S.M.S) and (N.A.A). They stated that at 05:00 pm and while the female inmates were in the prison yard as usual, a mortar shell hit the yard of the woman’s ward, killing 6 inmates and 2 little girls who were with their mothers and wounding 12 other inmates. The Commission team saw and documented fragment of the mortar shells that hit the prison yard and the scattered remains of some of the bodies of the female, in addition to the victims’ clothes, which were torn at the place of the explosion and the children's shoes, according to the photos and videos attached to the casefile. The Commission’s field team visited the site of the incident immediately and stated that while treating the victims, mortar shells continued to fall on the prison building, where two shells hit the central prison yard next to the women's ward, no one was injured. As a result, the prison administration transferred the female inmate survivors to the prison clinic for fear of renewed shelling, as witnesses reported that before the shelling, the situation was calm, and there were no clashes or gunfire taking place in the area.

Findings:

According to the investigations carried out by the Commission, the evidence obtained by the Commission, as well as the statements of witnesses, medical reports, field inspection report, military expert report, photos and videos attached to the casefile, it was confirmed that a shell (Mortar (120) mm) was fired from the northwestern side of Al Khamseen Street, where the Houthi group gunmen were stationed, and therefore the party responsible for this violation is the Houthi group.

Examples of Incidents of Killing and Wounding Civilians, Investigated by the Commission and Attributed the Arab Coalition Air Forc:

1. Airstrike by Arab Coalition fighter jet targeting Al Shagdari house, Mawiah District, Tharih Village, Mawiah District Center, Taiz Governorate – on 14/10/2015

Summary of the Incident

According to the casefile held by the Commission, as well as documents and reports attached to the casefile, on 14/10/2015 at 11:00 pm, Tharih village, Mawiah District center in Taiz Governorate, the house of Ali Ahmed Al Shagdari was bombed. All the family members of Al Shagdari were in the house. The airstrike on the house resulted in killing 10 people, including 7 women and two children and completely destroyed the house and the nearby cars.

Names of the dead victims:

No.	Name	Age
1	Afaf Ali Ahmed Al Shagdari	11 years old
2	Majdi Khalid Ahmed Al Shadari	11 years old
3	Tahani Ali Ahmed Al Shagdari	18 years old
4	Eman Ali Ahmed Al Shagdari	23 years old
5	Asma'a Ali Ahmed Al Shagdari	19 years old
6	Zahra' Ahmed Saleh	65 years old
7	Rashad Ali Ahmed Al Shagdari	22 years old
8	Atiqah Ali Mohammed Saif	66 years old
9	Amal Ali Ahmed Al Shagdari	29 years old
10	Amani Ali Ahmed Al Shagdari	28 years old

The Commission started the investigation process, visited the incident site, interviewed a number of the victims' relatives and listened to local witnesses, including (A.F.M.E), (M.M.A.Sh), (M.A.E). All of them confirmed that while the Coalition fighter jets were hovering over the area, the locals heard a loud explosion at 11:00 pm. Later, it was found that it was the sound of an air-to-ground missile which directly targeted the house of the victim, Ali Ahmed Al Shagdari, killing all people in the house, except for the father who was outdoors guarding his farm. As locals heard the blast, they rushed to the bombing site and pulled out the bodies and body parts from the rubbles. Witnesses and medical staff members confirmed that they heard fighter jets hovering over the area and that there were no barracks or military targets near the targeted house or area.

Findings:

According to the investigations carried out by the Commission, the statements of witnesses, victims and relatives, as well as the death certificates of the victims, since the incident took place at night and most locals heard the fighter jets hovering over the area, which was followed by bombing the house by an air-to-ground missile and that all investigations confirmed the violation and since the air traffic in Yemen during the ongoing war is solely controlled by Arab Coalition air forces, it was confirmed that the Government Forces and the Arab Coalition fighter jets are responsible for this incident.

2. The Incident of the Arab Coalition's aerial bombing of Dhamar Community College, used as a Detention Center by the Houthi Group, 140 were killed and wounded – on 31/08/2019

Summary of the Incident:

According to the casefile held by the Commission, the evidence and the statements of some survivor detainees, on 31/08/2019 at 11:30 pm, the fighter jets were heard hovering over Dhamar Community College followed by massive explosions. Later, it was found that the explosions were caused by air-to-ground missiles that targeted the Community College buildings hosting more than 200 detainees, most of whom were arrested while passing through checkpoints and some of them were transferred from other prisons to this two-storey building. The aerial bombing killed around 100 people and wounded around (40) others as per the lists kept by the Commission⁷ and the ICRC statement.

The Commission started the investigation into the incident after it had monitored and documented the incident and interviewed the survivors, local witnesses and medical staff members, including (A.A.A) who stated that he was detained inside the building and at around 11:30 pm, he heard the missile which targeted the second floor and shook the entire building and windows of the first floor were opened by the explosion, where the victim was held. After that, two missiles hit the middle of the building and at that time, he was in the eastern side of the ground floor alongside two survivors, who were able to make it out the building after the third airstrike. From outside, they saw the building razed to the ground and they heard detainees' cries echoing across the area. He added that they could escape the place by jumping over the wall of the Community College, and while they were running for their lives, they heard the fourth airstrike behind them and laid on the ground. After that, while running to get away from the wall, they heard the fifth airstrike. He stated that after they miraculously escaped death, they went into different directions. When this witness reached safety, he heard that a Houthi checkpoint captured the two persons who escaped with him.

⁷The number of victims is still subject to investigation and follow-up by the Commission, as the Commission received multiple conflicting lists of names.

According to the witnesses, (H.E.A) and (J.M.A) who live near the Community College, they rushed to the site after the bombing and witnessed – as they described it – a big massacre where bodies were scattered everywhere. The building was totally destroyed and smoke was billowing from the rubbles. They added that they tried to pull out the victims’ bodies; however, Houthis prevented them. The bodies were pulled out the next morning.

Findings:

- 1- According to the Commission’s investigation, the evidence and reports contained in the casefile, as well as the statements of survivors and witnesses, it was found that the targeted building was used by the Houthi group as a detention facility for detainees from several governorates, (173) detainees. It was also found that the ICRC has visited this detention facility before the bombing according to the ICRC statement dated 01/09/2019, which means that identifying the purpose of using the building by the Houthis is readily possible. Therefore, the Commission confirmed that the Government Forces and the Arab Coalition is the party responsible for this violation.
- 2- The Houthis share the criminal responsibility arising from this violation, as it has been proven that they repeatedly and systematically use civilian facilities as detention centers where hundreds of civilians are unlawfully placed, putting their lives at risk.

3. The Incident of the Arab Coalition’s Aerial Bombing of Coca-Cola (Soft drinks) Factory in Sana'a – on 29/12/2015

Summary of the Incident

According to the casefile held by the Commission, on Tuesday 29/12/ 2015 at 8:30 pm, Coca-Cola factory located in Amanat Alasimah, Bani Al Hareth district, Ahmed Valley, which is about 120 to 150 meters away from Al Dailami military base, was bombed resulting in the destruction of production lines in the entire factory.

According to the violation field report prepared by the Commission, the evidence and photos attached to the casefile, statements of survivors from the factory employees, and witnesses’ testimonies, including (A.A.A), (M.A.Q.A), (A.T.M.Q), (KH.Y.H.A), (A.A.S.A), (J.A.GH), (M.S.H.A), (A.A.L) and (B.M.S.L), on 29/12/2015 at 8:30 pm, after the employees left the factory and only a few workers were still in the factory, including admin staff, guards, sales representatives and porters, aircrafts were heard hovering over the area, and then three explosions were heard as three missiles hit the factory, with 2 to 5 minutes interval between each. The first missile targeted the glass production line at the factory and completely destroyed it. The second missile targeted the soft drink production line in plastic packages. The third missile targeted the power plant, completely destroying it, in addition to the destruction of two power distribution transformers. The administration building was partially damaged, as was the factory

restaurant, which was destroyed with all its components. Also, the security building, near the gate, was completely destroyed, and the yard and parking were partially damaged. The witnesses also reported that the bombing caused a massive fire in the factory, causing panic and terror among the local residents, and no one was able to control the fire because of the destruction of the factory's fire extinguishing system and the destruction of electricity generators. The fire was not extinguished until after the fire engines arrived, which arrived late, after the fire remained in the factory for approximately 6 to 7 hours. The bombing, according to factory management reports, resulted in significant material and economic losses estimated at \$ 67 million, and resulted in dismissing 307 workers supporting hundreds of families. In addition, 8 workers and guards who were present during the bombing were moderately and mildly wounded.

Names of the victims

No.	Name	Age
1	Wessam Esma'el Abdulwas'	40 years old
2	Mohammed Abdulaziz Al Ameri	42 years old
3	Abdulkareem Abdullah Al Lissani	41 years old
4	Jamal Abdulrasheed Ghanem	33 years old
5	Ahmed Taher Mabkhot	47 years old
6	Amjad Wesam Esma'el	13 years old

The bombing also partially damaged seven houses adjacent to the factory, including the houses of Ali Alsagheer Saleh Al Hashara, Mohammed Al Sabri, Abdo Al Rajawi, Mujahed Al Nusieri, Nabeel Al Harazi, and Dr. Mohammed Al Kahli.

Findings:

According to the investigations carried out by Commission, the information and reports in the casefile, and witnesses' and victims' statements who confirmed that the sound of aircrafts was heard before the explosion, and that was followed by targeting the factory with three missiles affecting all production lines in the factory and that the

factory is not a military target nor had barracks, it was confirmed that Government Forces and the Arab Coalition forces are responsible for this violation.

The JIAT spokesperson stated in a press conference in September 2017 that Houthis had used the factory to store ballistic missile launchers, and thus the factory is no longer deemed a protected civilian object due to its contribution to supporting the war effort, and that the aerial bombing was accurate, and none of the buildings next to the factory were affected; however, it was confirmed that the JIAT did not provide any evidence about using the factory for storing ballistic missile launchers. It was also confirmed that seven of the houses adjacent to the factory were damaged, as previously indicated, which is contradictory to the JIAT statement.

5. The Incident of the Arab Coalition Aerial Bombing of a car in Dhami village, Hais district, Hudaydah Governorate- on 16/12/2017

Summary of the Incident

According to the casefile held by the Commission, and photos and reports attached to the casefile, on Friday 16/12/2017 at 3:00 pm, in Dhami area, Hais District, Hudaydah, an aerial bombing hit a Toyota Hilux 2009 carrying four people including a child on their way back to Hais city, the district center. All passengers were killed by the airstrike and the car along with a number of shops and houses in the attack location were destroyed.

Names of the dead victims:

No.	Name	Age
1	Abbas Mohammed Ali Mansoub	54 years old
2	Mohammed Abbas Mohammed Ali Mansoub	25 years old
3	Najat Abbas Mohammed Ali Mansoub	14 years old
4	Ali Omar Salim Ghayath	27 years old

The Commission started the investigation into the incident, visited and interviewed the victims' relatives, listened to witnesses and medical staff members, including (E.A.M.A.M.), (B.A.Q) and (S.A.A) who all confirmed that the Arab Coalition fighter jets were hovering over the area at the time of the incident. They also added that when the Toyota Hilux 2009 reached Dhami village, it was targeted by an airstrike, killing Abbas Mohammed Ali Mansoub, his son Mohammed Abbas Mohammed and his 14-

year-old daughter Najat Abbas Mohammed, and Ali Omar Salim Gayath who were in the car. After the airstrike, the locals rushed to the location and collected the corpses. The witnesses and medical staff members stated that they saw the fighter jets hovering over the area, and that there were not any military barracks or military target in the targeted area.

Findings:

Through the Commission’s investigation into the incident, the field team report, the statements of victims and their relatives and witnesses and medical staff members interviewed by the Commission as well as the death certificates of the victims, since the incident took place in the middle of the day, most locals heard the fighter jets flying low over the area and fired an air-to-ground missile at the location. Also, all investigations carried out by the Commission confirmed the violation through an aerial bombing and since the air traffic in Yemen during the ongoing war is solely controlled by Arab Coalition air forces, it was thus confirmed that the Government Forces and the Arab Coalition fighter jets are responsible for this violation.

5. The Incident of the Aerial bombing of two houses in Masa’fa village, Hazm District, Al Jawf Governorate – on 15/7/2020

Summary of the Incident

According to the casefile held by the Commission, on Wednesday 15/7/2020 at 7 am, the Coalition jet fighters bombed two houses with two air-to-ground missiles in Masa’fa village, Hazm District, Al Jawf **Governorate** razing them to the ground, killing 11 people, mostly women and children and wounding 8 others, including 7 children and one woman.

Names of the dead victims:

No	Name	Age
1	Mohammed Saleh Mohammed Mabkhout	7 days old (newly-born)
2	Saleh Mohammed Mabkhout Hassn More'	32 years old
3	Rahf Saleh Mohammed Mabkhout	8 years old
4	Budoor AbdulMajeed Mohammed Al Messadass	9 years old
5	Saleh Ahmed Mohammed Marzouq	16 years old
6	Asma Mabkhout Mohammed Marzouq	26 years old
7	Saleha Mabkout Hassn More'	45 years old
8	Hamd Salim Mohammed As-Soddassi	
9	Saeed More' Hamd	19 years old
10	Yahiya AbdulMajeed Mohammed	5 years old
11	Saleh Mabkhout Marzouq	

Names of the injured victims:

No.	Name	Age
1	Nora AbdulMajeed Mohammed	4 years old
2	Frajah Saleh Mohammed Mabkhout	4 years old
3	Hend Saleh Mohammed Mabkhout	6 years old
4	Elaf Naji Mabkhout	Two years old
5	Kobool Mabkhout Marzouq	11 years old
6	Hamd Mohammed Mabkhout Hassn	9 years old
7	Mane' Abdullateef Ali Marzouq	7 years old
8	Sabir Mabkhout Marzouq	

According to the Commission's team field visit report, photos and documents attached to the casefile, the statements of reporters, victims' relatives and witnesses, including (M. A.N.G), (S.M.M) and (M.S.N.F), on 15/7/2020 at 7:00 am, one two-storey house and another one-story house hosting women and children in Masa'f village, Hazm District, Al Jawf **Governorate** were hit with two air-to-ground missiles by the Coalition jet fighters, which resulted in razing them to the ground, including private properties. The attack left 11 people killed, mostly women and children including a 7-day-old newly-born baby and 8 others wounded, including 7 children and one woman. According to the locals' statements, the villages heard fighter jets hovering over the area before and after the bombing. They all confirmed that there were no military targets or armed groups following Houthi group or others, and that the targeted location is far away from the battlefronts and all victims are civilians, mostly women and children.

Findings:

According to the Commission's investigations into the incident, the testimonies and statements of victims' relatives, the field team report, the medical reports, photos and videos attached to the casefile, the violation was confirmed and the responsible party for the violation is the Government Forces and the Arab Coalition jet fighters.

Second: Minelaying

Antipersonnel mine-laying is a violation to the IHL and the related conventions, including: "The Ottawa Treaty on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines", ratified by the Republic of Yemen in 1998. The Commission has included the crime of mines-laying in the lists of violations, to which the Commission gives much attention during the monitoring and investigation process. During the reporting period, the Commission has monitored 85 incidents of planting anti-personnel landmines, which left 53 people dead, including 36 men, 5 women and 12 children, in addition to 83 people injured, including 52 men, 9 women and 22 children. The Houthi group is responsible for all of these incidents.

Examples of Investigated Minelaying-related Incidents

1. Landmine Explosion in Al Shaqab Village, Al Mawadim District, Taiz Governorate – 25/09/2019

Summary of the Incident

According to the casefile held by the Commission and documents and reports attached to the casefile, on 25/9/2019 at 10:00 a.m., an antipersonnel landmine was exploded, amputating the leg of the 47-year-old woman, Hind Yousif Ahmed Mohammed, in Shaqab village, Mawadim District, Taiz Governorate.

According to the statements of the victim’s relatives, the report of the Commission's team and the testimonies of witnesses heard by the Commission, including: (H. Y. A. M), (A. A. A. A.) and (Sh. A. A), on Wednesday 25/9/2019 at 10:00 a.m., Hind, the victim, went to check on her house, from which she had been displaced two years ago, located near Al Saleheen Hill in Al Shaqab village, which was blown up by the Houthis about six months before this incident.

When the victim arrived to her house, she found that there was only one room left of the house, and when the victim entered the destroyed house, an anti-personnel landmine laid by the Houthi group exploded at the door, amputating her left leg. After the explosion, the victim's cousin, Abd Al Razzaq, carried her and tried to help her sneak in through the trees.

On the way, Houthi gunmen stationed in Al Saleheen Hill tried to shoot them, but they survived and were not injured. The victim was transferred for about two hours on foot to Najd village, where cars are available, and then she was transferred to Al Safwa Hospital in the city center of Taiz.

2. The Incident of Killing the Victim, Salah Hassan Muthanna Ammari, in Naqil Al Shehim’s Public Road, Qataba District, Al Dali’ Governorate – 17/10/2019

Summary of the Incident

According to the casefile held by the Commission, photos, documents and reports attached to the casefile, the statements of the victim’s relatives and the witnesses, including (A. Q. F. S) and (S.A.S. K.A.F), on Thursday 17/10/2019 at 05:30 p.m., while the victim, Salah Hassan Muthanna Ammari was walking next to the highway leading to Qataba City, a landmine laid by the Houthi group – when the highway used to be under Houthi control, exploded. The explosion left the victim with several shrapnel wounds in his head and various parts of his body.

Immediately, a group of locals rushed to the site of the incident and transferred the victim to a hospital in the area. After providing first aid to the victim, the doctors recommended the victim should be transferred to Aden City, due to the seriousness of his condition. The victim was then transferred to Al Buraihi Hospital in Aden, where the victim died of his wounds from the explosion of the landmine after arriving at the hospital.

3. The Landmine Explosion Incident of Wounding the Victims: Arafat Ali Ibrahim, Amin Arafat Ibrahim and Aisha Darwish Ahmed, in Al Khdour Village, Luhayah District, Hudaydah Governorate – 05/09/2018.

Summary of the Incident

According to the casefile held by the Commission, the statements of the victims' relatives and the witnesses, including (A. A. A), (A. M. A), and (A. A. A. R), on 05/09/2018 at approximately 10:00 a.m., the victim Arafat Ali Ibrahim was with his son, Amin Arafat Ibrahim, and his wife, Aisha Darwish Ahmed, heading to visit his father-in-law in Al Khadour village, Luhayah District.

On the way, a landmine exploded, amputating the feet of the victim, Arafat. His son, Amin, sustained shrapnel wounds to his head, while Arafat's wife, Aisha, sustained shrapnel wounds to her legs. The witnesses of the incident and the locals also reported that the Houthi group laid these mines on the roads during their control of the area to impede the movement of the resistance personnel.

Names of the casualties:

No.	Name of victim	Age
1	Arafat Ali Ibrahim	35 years
2	Amin Arafat Ibrahim	4 years
3	Aisha Darwish Ahmed	33 years

4. The Incident of Wounding the Victims, Hayla Salem Al Awadi and Alia Saleh Al Awadi, Al Ghoul area, Shaab Karsh, Numan District, Al Bayda Governorate - 03/05/2018

Summary of the Incident

According to the casefile held by the Commission, the statements of the victims' relatives and the witnesses, including (F. A. A) and (A. A. A), on 03/05/2018 at about 10:00 a.m., and while the two victims, Hayla Salem Al Awadi and Alia Saleh Al Awadi, were grazing the sheep in Shaab Karsh area in the Numan District, a landmine exploded, which was laid by members of the Houthi group in the area, in order to prevent the movement of citizens and the legitimate government army forces in the area. As a result, the two victims were injured with fractures, wounds and burns as mentioned in the medical reports and the photographs attached to the casefile.

Names of the casualties:

No.	Name of victim	Age
1	Haila Salem Al Awadi	40 years
2	Alia Saleh Al Awadi	

Findings:

According to the investigations carried out by Commission into the incident, the evidence collected from the above-mentioned facts and other facts related to laying anti-personnel mines, it was confirmed that the responsible party for these violations is the Houthi group, which is uniquely practicing this type of violations when compared to the other parties involved in the armed conflict in Yemen. The Houthi group systematically practices this violation in all military sites under its control, and in the areas and roads from which it withdraws.

Moreover, through numerous evidence and the statements of demining experts interviewed by the Commission in many areas, the Commission also found that the Houthi group manufactures anti-personnel mines with local expertise, and in factories it established using military equipment and sites in the areas under its control.

The Houthi group distributes and stores these mines in all areas, in violation of the international agreements ratified by Yemen, which prohibit the production, transfer and stockpiling of this type of mines.

Third: Child Recruitment

Child recruitment is one of the grave violations prohibited by national legislation and international conventions concerned with the protection of children, particularly the "Convention on the Rights of the Child" ratified by the Republic of Yemen and "The First Optional Protocol to the Convention", which prohibits the use and child recruitment in armed conflict, in addition to the Yemeni Child Rights Law, which is compatible with the agreement. Therefore, the Commission has particularly investigated this type of violation, particularly with the presence of many forms of child use and recruitment during armed conflicts, whether by direct participation in hostilities or by providing aid to combatants, exposing children to danger.

During the reporting period, the Commission has investigated 126 incidents of violations as regards to child recruitment to be used in military combats. The Houthi group is responsible for all of these incidents.

Examples of child recruitment incidents investigated by the Commission

1. The Incident of Recruiting Seven Children in Al Jamarek Neighborhood, Dhamar Governorate - 04/12/2019

Summary of the Incident

According to the casefile held by the Commission and the statements of the victims' relatives and the witnesses, including (A. A. J) and (H. M. A), the victims, seven children of less than 15 years of age, were lured by the Houthi Security Supervisor in Al Jamarek Neighborhood in Dhamar, Yassin Ghaithan Saif Al Samawi.

The Houthi Supervisor, Al Samawi, asked the victims to go with him to attend "religious orientations" and promised them that after attending such sessions, they would be deployed to security checkpoints in the city and would be given firearms and monthly salaries.

After the children left with the aforementioned, they completely disappeared for 45 days. On January 21, 2020, the locals were surprised when the Houthi group returned their seven children's torn bodies and remains, informing them that the children had been killed in the Nihem battlefield. Their funerals were held in Al Rawda Cemetery in the city of Dhamar.

The names of the victims are as follows:

- 1) Mohammed Abdul Wahab Ali Jahlan (15 years old)
- 2) Mohammed Ahmed Al Mayndi (14 years old)
- 3) Aboud Musaad Al Samawi (15 years old)
- 4) Wael Ahmed Rassam (15 years old)
- 5) Johar Al Tehami (14 years old)
- 6) Mazen Mohammad Rashidi Al Fadhli (15 years old)
- 7) Khaled Silwan Al Khawlani (15 years old)

Findings:

According to the investigations carried out by Commission into the incident, the evidence and statements, and the announcement of the victims' funerals by the Houthi group through their Al Masirah TV Channel, of which the Commission obtains a video record retrieved from the Channel, it was confirmed the Houthi group leadership in Dhamar Governorate and their Security Supervisor in Al Jamarek Neighborhood in Dhamar, Yasin Ghaithan Saif Al Samawi, were the responsible parties for this violation.

2. The Incident of Recruiting the Child, (A. N. S. F), Born in 2005, Khawlan District, Sana'a Governorate

Summary of the Incident

According to the casefile held by the Commission, the statement of the reporter (A. M. A) and the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, including (A. N. A) and (M. M. A), on January 15, 2019, the Houthi group in Khawlan District, Sana'a Governorate, recruited the 14-year-old child, (A. N. S. F), through its recruitment officer in the district, Shafiq Yahya Ahmed Dahan, also known as Abu Ali, right after exposing the child to religious orientations and military sessions, despite the fact that the child suffers from mental illness.

This child was then sent to fight in Hajjah Governorate, where he is still fighting with the group despite his young age and despite his poor health and the mental illness, from which the child has been suffering prior to his recruitment.

Witnesses also reported that the Houthi group, through its recruitment officer, Shafiq Yahya Ahmed Dahan, is recruiting many children from the area without their parents' knowledge or consent.

Findings:

According to the investigations carried out by Commission into the incident, the casefile, the testimonies of the witnesses, it was confirmed that the responsible party for this violation is the Houthi leadership and Shafiq Yahya Ahmed Dahan, the group's recruitment officer in Khawlan District.

3. The Incident of Recruiting the Child, (A. A. A. S. S.), Born on 01/01/2005, Khawlan Atayyal District, Sana'a Governorate - 03/09/2019.

Summary of the Incident

According to the casefile held by the Commission, the statements of the reporter (M. A. A. S) and the statements of the witnesses heard by the Commission, including (A. A. A. J) and (N. A. A. A. H), on 03/09/2019, the Houthi group, through its supervisor in the area, Abu Ali Al Buraiki, who recruits many children from Al Murbak Village, Jabal Al Louz Sub-district, Khawlan Atayyal District, Sana'a Governorate, lured the 15-year-old child victim, (A. A. A. S. S.), without the knowledge and consent of his parents and recruited him for the Houthi group.

This child was sent to the battlefield in Qataba District, in Al Dali' Governorate. Since then, and despite the fact that several months have passed, his parents have never known anything about their child and have not been allowed to contact him.

Findings:

According to the investigations carried out by Commission into the incident, the casefile, the testimonies of the victims, it was confirmed that the responsible party for this violation is the Houthi leadership and Abu Ali Al Buraiki.

4. The Incident of Recruiting A 14-year-old Child, (M. S. H. D), Al Salem Village, Kitaf District, Saada Governorate - 07/02/2019.

Summary of the Incident

According to the casefile held by the Commission, the statements of the reporter, (N. H. M. Q), and the statements of the witnesses, including (M. A. N. F) and (N. D. M. A), on 07/02/2019, the 14-year-old child, (M. S. H. D), a student in the seventh grade, was recruited by the Houthi group through one of its members, named Ayed Hawa, who lured the victim, gave him some money, and made him promises upon recruitment.

After the child was convinced to go for recruitment, he was transferred to a camp in Harf Sufyan, where he was exposed to religious orientations and military sessions. Then he was transferred to the battlefield in Kitaf District, Wadi Al Abu Jabara in Saada Governorate.

The child kept fighting there until the morning of 27/08/2019, when the victim's body was returned in a coffin by the Houthi group. His family was informed that the victim had been killed in the battlefield while fighting with the Houthi group. This has caused psychological trauma to the child's family, particularly when they saw their son, a dead body, covered in blood in the coffin.

Findings:

According to the investigations carried out by Commission into the incident, the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, it was confirmed that the party responsible for this violation is the Houthi group leadership and Ayed Hawa, a Houthi leader in Kitaf District, Saada Governorate.

Fourth: Attacks on Cultural and Historic Objects

The Commission has paid great attention to monitoring and documenting the violations to the historic and cultural objects, such as invaluable antiquities and cultural property, all of which represent the historical depository of the Yemeni people. Any act of hostility directed against such objects is considered as a crime, as stipulated in the national legislations, as well as a serious infringement of the international conventions, including the Hague Convention ratified by the Republic of Yemen. Moreover, it is a violation of Article (16) of the Additional Protocol II to Geneva Conventions of Non-

International Armed Conflicts, which prohibits the committing of any acts of hostility directed against historical monuments and works of art that form the cultural and spiritual heritage of the nations.

During the reporting period, the Commission has investigated 21 incidents of hostility acts directed against cultural and historic objects in a number of areas across Yemen. The Houthi group is responsible for 16 incidents, while the government forces and the warplanes of the Arab Coalition are responsible for 4 incidents. The Houthi group and the government forces are jointly responsible for one single incident.

Examples of the Commission’s investigations into acts of hostility directed against cultural objects

The Houthi Group:

1. The Incident of Breaking into and Looting the Baynoon Museum, Dhamar Governorate, Hada’a District – 26/01/2019

About the Baynoon Museum:

Located in Thoban Sub-district, Hada’a District in Dhamar Governorate, the Baynoon Museum is one of the richest archeological sites in Yemen, which has seen ancient civilizations that date back to the ancient and modern stone ages. This area also contains sites that date back 3000 years BC to the bronze ages and sites dating back to the Iron or Sabian eras, as it was one of the main centers of the Himyarite Civilization.

The Baynoon Museum contains many artifacts, manuscripts and examples of the folk heritage of the district. The museum was established in 1990 and expanded in 2003, and it is considered the largest in Dhamar Governorate in terms of the number of artifacts that were found at the Baynoon site. The museum consists of two buildings: the main building includes a large collection of artifacts extracted from the city of Baynoon and other areas in Hada’a District. The other building is dedicated to exhibiting examples of the folk heritage of Hada’a District, such as fashion, jewelry, handicrafts, agricultural tools and others.

The museum consists of large halls for exhibiting antiquities, manuscripts, folklore, rooms for storing artifacts, laboratories for the restoration, maintenance, and preservation of antiquities, photocopy laboratories, production of educational models, and modern audio-visual means.

Summary of the Incident

According to the casefile held by the Commission, the photos & videos, the reports attached to the casefile, the statements of Director of General Organization of Antiquities, Manuscripts, and Museums in Dhamar, Mr. Faiz Naji Ahmed Ad-dobaibi, as well as the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, including

(A.A.A.A) and (M.A.A.O), on 26/01/2019 at 8:00 p.m., Houthi gunmen, led by Ali Saleh Al Harbi – the Houthi security official in Dhamar Governorate, along with Abu Waleed Al Hamli and Abu Ali Al Dialami – the Houthi supervisors in the Hada'a District, broke into the historical and archeological Baynoon Museum located in Baynoon area, Thoban Sub-district, Hada'a District in the Dhamar Governorate. These gunmen looted hundreds of antiquities, manuscripts and examples of the folk heritage, in addition to other artifacts and items in the museum, before transporting them to an unknown destination. They also looted the museum's library and hall, and tampered with its contents. Moreover, they removed dozens of historical photos of political symbols and presidents of the republic who successively governed Yemen and replaced them with photos of the Houthi group's leaders, Abdulmalik Al Houthi, Hussein Badr Addin Al Houthi, as well as photos of their recruits killed in the battlefronts.

Findings:

According to the investigations carried out by Commission into the incident, the statements of the General Organization of Antiquities, Manuscripts, and Museums in Dhamar, which is in charge of all museums and antiquities in the governorate, and the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, as well as the report of the field researcher, who visited the museum site, it was confirmed that the responsible party for this violation is the Houthi leadership; Ali Saleh Al Harbi, the Houthi's security official in Dhamar; Abu Waleed Al Hamli and Abu Ali Ad-Dailmi, who are Houthi supervisors in the Hada'a District. This violation is an act of hostility directed against an ancient historical object owned by the Yemeni people, which is an integral part of Yemen's ancient history, not to mention that the antiquities in the museum date back to 3000 BC. This violation is criminalized by the provisions of the Yemen Antiquities Law No. 21 of 1994 and a violation of Article (16) of the Additional Protocol II to Geneva Conventions of Non-International Armed Conflicts, which prohibits the committing of any acts of hostility directed against historical monuments and works of art, which form the cultural and spiritual heritage of the nations, and Article (19) of the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property, issued on May 14, 1954, stating that in the event of an armed conflict not of an international character, each party to the conflict shall be bound to apply, as a minimum, the provisions of the present Convention, which relate to respect for cultural property.

Incidents attributed to the Legitimate Government and its Affiliates

1. The Incident of Bombing the At-Tofail Historical Dome in Salah District, Tazi Governorate – 27/11/2016

About the At-Tofail Dome:

The At-Tofail Dome is an archaeological, historical and religious landmark, and it is one of the well-known ancient domes in the governorate of Taiz. It is located in the middle of Tha'bat and Hassnat areas in Salah District. This dome dates back to the

Rasulid Dynasty, a well-known state that seated in Taiz and ruled from 1229 AD to 1454 AD.

This dome was mentioned in many books and ancient manuscripts, including “Taiz Ghosn Nadeer in Dohat Tareekh”. This dome remained a meeting place for citizens, particularly on religious occasions, where they celebrate Mawliids “the anniversaries of holy figures” and organize other religious ceremonies next to it.

Summary of the Incident

Through the inspection carried out by the Commission’s members and investigative assistants of the At-Tofail graveyard, which contains antiquities and remnants of the destroyed domes, it was found that the dome’s area is estimated at about 16 m², and that it is a building in the middle of the Hassanat graveyard located in an area controlled by the “22nd Brigade”, the 1st Division of the National Army Forces.

Based on the testimonies of witnesses from the nearby residents, including the graveyard guard, (A.A.S). He stated that the Houthi group, after many attempts to reach Tha’bat and Sabir-Al Mawadim area, was able to take control of the area, including the graveyard where the At-Tofail Dome is located and where the locals and visitors from other areas used to organize Sufi religious ceremonies. He also stated that the Houthi gunmen were digging graves, removing the remains of corpses and digging up trenches inside the graveyard to use them as passages to Tha’bat. The area remained under the Houthi control until 15/06/2016 when the National Army, the Popular Resistance and members from the Abu Al Abbas group took control of the area. Then the Abu Al Abbas group blew up the dome on 27/11/2016, claiming that its presence is contrary to religion and a form of polytheism.

A local witness (S.F), also a local resident, stated that the dome was a spherical building made of ancient stones, and many people from Taiz, particularly on the occasions of the month of Sha`ban and the Ashura Day, used to visit the dome where they recite Qur’an. He also stated that it was blown up with explosive devices by members belonging to the Abu Al Abbas battalions, led by “Bassim Ateeq”, and that the explosion was heard across the area. When the people rushed to the place to see the cause of the explosion, they found the building in rubbles, all the stones from which the dome was built were scattered all over the ground, and there was no trace left from the dome or the shrine.

Findings:

It was confirmed that the Abu Al Abbas battalions, which belong to the 35th Armored Brigade, was the responsible party for the violation of bombing the historical At-Tofail Dome. They did not adhere to protecting the archeological and cultural objects during armed conflicts. They deliberately attacked an archeological site in violation of the provisions of the Yemen Antiquities Law No. 21 of 1994; Article (16) of the Additional

Protocol II to Geneva Conditions of Non-International Armed Conflicts, which prohibits the committing of any acts of hostility directed against historical monuments and works of art which form the cultural and spiritual heritage of nations; and Article (19) of the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property, issued on May 14, 1954, stating that in the event of an armed conflict not of an international character, each party to the conflict shall be bound to apply, as a minimum, the provisions of the present Convention which relate to respect for cultural property.

Fifth: Attacks on Medical Staff and Health Facilities

Medical facilities, clinics, field hospitals, mobile clinics, medical transport units, and the medical staff are considered as objects that are prohibited to be abused, targeted, or harmed in accordance with the provisions of the national laws and legislation, as well as the provisions of the International Humanitarian Law and Articles (9 - 12) of the Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions.

During the reporting period, the Commission has investigated 9 incidents of attacks on medical facilities and crews. The Houthi group is responsible for 6 incidents, while the government forces and forces belonging to the Arab Coalition are responsible for 3 incidents.

Examples of the Commission investigations into attacks on medical staff and health facilities

Houthi Group

1. The Incident of Targeting Al Amal Center for Oncology in Al Qahira City in Taiz Governorate

Summary of the Incident

According to the casefile held by the Commission, gunmen belonging to the Houthi group and the then pro-Saleh forces expelled the medical staff and stationed at Al Amal Center for Oncology in Al Qahira City in Taiz **Governorate** on 23/07/2015. They assaulted and arrested a number of staff members and turned the center into a military barracks.

Based on the documents attached to the casefile, the field visit and inspection report submitted by the Commission's team, the testimonies and statements of the medical staffers at the hospital, including (M.A.S), (A.A.S) and (F.A.A.A), on 18/04/2015, the clashes in Al Qahira District in Taiz intensified, and ultimately the then pro-Saleh forces and the Houthi gunmen took control of the area adjacent to the Al Amal Center. Consequently, two tanks were deployed next to the center's gate; sometimes, the tanks would be hidden under the trees when fighter jets hovered over the area.

These two tanks used to fire shells towards the city. And due to the artillery shelling, the Center's windows, furniture and medical equipment were all damaged. When the clashes intensified, the gunmen of the Houthi group would transfer the patients from the inpatient department to the basement; about ten patients were unable to move, because of their critical health conditions. As for the rest of the patients, who were able to move, they were removed from the Center. The situation continued so until the third day of Eid Al Fitr, 19/07/2015, when the Center was stormed by members from the pro-Saleh forces, led by Brigadier Nasser Alwan, and Houthi gunmen, who gave ten minutes for the staff and the patients to evacuate the building; the guards' phones were confiscated. In the afternoon of that day, the Director of Relations of the Al Amal Center came to inspect the building. He was surprised that the Center had become a military barrack, and snipers were stationed on the building. He was detained by the gunmen there; entry to the Center was denied, and all citizens were also prohibited from approaching the Center.

Findings:

Based on the inspection report submitted by the Commission's field team, the statements of the medical staff at Al Amal Center, the photos showing the shrapnel and shells scattered on and inside the building, it was confirmed that the Houthi group and the then pro-Saleh forces, led by Brigadier Nasser Alwan, are the responsible parties for this violation.

Incidents attributed to the Legitimate Government and its Affiliates

The Incident of Attacking Al Thawra General Hospital in Salah District in Taiz Governorate – 13/01/2020

Summary of the Incident

According to the casefile held by the Commission, an armed group belonging to the 170th Air Defense Brigade, led by Khattab Al Yasiri, stormed the Al Thawra General Hospital in Salah District, Taiz Governorate, which was considered as the number one hospital in the governorate that provides medical services to more than two million people. The attack on the hospital led to the killing of Mohammed Saeed Naji, who was already wounded inside the Surgical Emergency Unit (SEU), and caused panic among the medical staff.

Based on the statements of the victims' relatives and the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, including (S.N.Kh) and (A.A.Th), on Monday 13/01/2020 at 04:30 p.m., Mohammed Saeed Naji was admitted to the SEU at Al Thawra Hospital due to a gunshot. Ten minutes after Mohammed's arrival, an armed group, led by Khattab Al Yasiri who is a member of the 1st Battalion of the 170th Air Defense Brigade, belonging to the Taiz Military Division, stormed the SEU. The SEU staff

members tried to prevent them from entry, but the armed group entered by force and expelled all the SEU staff members. After that, gunshots were heard inside the SEU and the gunmen immediately left. When the staff members came back to the SEU, they found that Mohammed Saeed Naji was killed with several gunshots in his patient bed where he was receiving medical treatment.

Based on the documents attached to the casefile held by the Commission, the Taiz Police Department sent memoranda to the Taiz Military Division to arrest Khattab Al Yasiri and his armed group for killing Mohammed Saeed Naji at Al Thawra Hospital. However, none of them have been arrested as of writing this.

Findings:

Based on the Commission investigations into the case, the testimonies of the victim's relatives and the witnesses heard by the Commission, the documents and memoranda attached to the casefile, as well as the MSF statement dated 13/01/2020, it was confirmed that the responsible party for the violation of storming Al Thawra Hospital, killing one of the patients and causing panic among the medical staffers, is the Commander of the 170th Air Defense Brigade and the Commander of the 1st Battalion, Khattab Al Yasiri and his armed group.

Furthermore, the local authority and security in Taiz should bear the liability in tort towards medical objects for this is the fourth time a hospital is stormed by gunmen belonging to brigades from the Taiz Military Division, killing wounded persons receiving medical care in different departments inside the hospital. In three previous incidents, a wounded person was killed in the recovery department on 24/03/2017; a wounded person was killed in the SEU on 12/12/2017; and another wounded person was killed in the SEU on 18/10/2019.

Sixth: Forced Displacement:

Forced displacement of civilians is a punishable offense in national legislation and prohibited under International Humanitarian Law as well as article (17) of the Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Convention. Given the gravity of this type of violation, and its association with armed conflicts, the Commission has circulated to its monitors to give priority to monitoring and documenting such violations wherever they occur. During the reporting period, the Commission has monitored and documented 271 incidents of forced displacement. The Houthi group is responsible for 109 incidents; Security Belt Forces is responsible for 152 incidents, while other parties are responsible for 10 incidents.

Examples of the Commission investigations into forced displacement, attributed to the Houthi group

1. Forced Displacement of Locals of Al Mukebel Village, Bani Abdullah Ashmala, Makbana District, Taiz Governorate – on 06/11/2016

Summary of the Incident: According to the casefile held by the Commission, documents and reports attached to the casefile, and the statements of victims and witnesses recorded by the Commission, including (B. M. S. K), (Kh. H. M. H), (Sh. M. Th), (S. S. H), (A. A. R), (Gh. A. M. H), (M. A. S), (Y. H. M), (A. A. Q. A) and (M. A. M), on 6/11/2016 at 1:00 am, armed groups following the Houthi group and former Saleh forces stormed Al Mukebel village, Bani Abdullah Ashmala, Makbana District, led by AbdulHakim Ali Abdo, also known as Abu Ali, Ali Saeed Dallouh, nicknamed Abu Harb and the Houthi leader of the security block, Talal Mohammed Ali, also known as Abu Nasr, who is from Shamir, born in Saada and is alleged to be the director of Abdul Malik Al Houthi's office. Upon their arrival, the armed groups indiscriminately fired small and medium firearms at the village's houses, careless of shooting dozens of citizens in their homes at this time. They also informed the villagers to leave their homes and whoever remains will be killed. Amid panic and fear of the residents of the intense gunfire, threat and intimidation perpetrated by the armed groups to force them to leave, the villagers began to leave their homes to multiple areas of Taiz **Governorate**. The displacement of the people continued from that morning until four in the afternoon. Furthermore, the gunmen prevented the villagers from taking their furniture while leaving and only allowed them to take livestock. The number of displaced families, according to witnesses, was approximately 180 families. While according to the lists documented by the Commission, the number of displaced families was 51 families.

No.	Family-head	Males	Females	Total
1	Ali Abdo Radwan Saleh	7	7	14
2	Ghassan Ali Mohammed Hajib	1	6	7
3	Shaef Mahyob Thabet	5	2	7
4	Bassam Sultan Ali Hajib	5	4	9
5	Khalil Hassan Mohammed Hajeb	3	3	6
6	Mubarak Mohammed Rabash	5	2	7
7	Abdullah Ali Mohammed Hajib	3	2	5

8	Abdullah Hassan Mohammed Qayed	4	3	7
9	The family of the martyr / Irfan Hassan		4	4
10	Tawfiq Ali Thabet Al Zughair	4	2	6
11	Mohammed Rabash Moqbel Saleh	5	1	6
12	Abdullah Ahmed Saleh Moqbel	2	5	7
13	Mohammed Ali Thabet Al Zughair	4	3	7
14	Abdo Ali Thabet Al Zughair	3	6	
15	Ali Thabet Al Zughair Saleh	1	1	2
16	Abdulaziz Bajash Hassan	6	5	11
17	Saif Ali Abdullah Rajeh	3	4	
18	Qayed Al Zughair Saleh Muqbel	1	2	3
19	Hazza Dahesh Abbas Abdo	3	4	7
20	Mohammed Bajash Hassan Ali	5	5	10
21	Ali Mohammed Hammam Thabet	5	4	9
22	Hammoud Mohammed Mahyoub Thabet	4	4	8
23	Mohammed Abdo Al Zughair Saleh	3	1	4
24	Saeed Ali Hajib Saad	12	7	19
25	Mohammed Sultan Ali Hajib	1	1	2
26	Ismail Saeed Ali Hajib	1	1	2
27	Mohammed Abdo Mohammed Saif	2	8	10
28	Ali Thabet Al Khrush			
29	Mohammed Qaid Al Zughair Saleh	3	1	4

30	Abdullah Abdo Radwan Saleh	1		1
31	Mohammed Thabet Ghaleb Mohammed			
32	Amin Abdo Radwan Saleh	1	3	4
33	Mahmoud Thabet Ahmad Al Jamal	5	4	9
34	Radwan Mutahar Da'el			
35	Ahmed Mohammed Qasim Qaid			
36	Omar Abdo Radwan Saleh	3	3	6
37	Khalil Hassan Abdullah Al Hartush	3	1	4
38	Abdo Abdullah Qaid			
39	Samir Abdo Radwan	3	3	6
40	Mohammed Abdo Mohammed Al Jaradi	5	3	8
41	Zeinah Daresh Abbas		3	3
42	Arif Abdul Rahman Qaid	2	2	4
43	Najiba Abdullah Mohammed Ali	4	9	13
44	Mohammed Ali Mohammed Thabet	2	7	9
45	Basheer Mohammed Saleh Al Kwaihi	4	5	9
46	Majed Mohammed Saleh Numan	4	2	6
47	Mayasa Thabet Rashid Numan	1	3	4
48	Amir Eddin Yahya Ali	4	5	9
49	Siham Abdo Saif Ali	3	4	7
50	Khaled Hassan Mohammed Hajib	4	5	9
51	Saleh Saeed Hassan Hajeb	2	2	4

Findings

According to the investigations carried out by Commission into the incident, the testimonies and statements of victims, it was confirmed that the party responsible for this violation is the leadership of the Houthi group and former Saleh forces in Muqbona District and Houthi security supervisor in Taiz Governorate.

2. Forced Displacement of Al Jahmaliah Area, Salah District, Taiz – on 15/08/2015

Summary of the Incident: According to the casefile held by the Commission, the attached documents and testimonies of victims and witnesses recorded by the Commission, including (A.M.A), (M.A.M) and (N.A.A), armed groups following Houthi group and former Saleh forces placed pressure on Al Jahmaliah area where the main street had become a scene of confrontations and a battlefield between the government forces and the Houthi group. In mid-August, 2015, Houthi gunmen warned the locals not to leave their homes except once a day, and that anyone who would leave their homes for more than one time a day, would be imprisoned. These armed groups started mobilizing people to join them, take up arms and fight with the group, or leave the area with their families.

A number of Houthi leaders, headed by Akram Al Junaid, Fawaz Rashid, Mahmoud Al Jilani, Mahmoud Al Jarmozi, Faisal Dos and Majid Wabil, classified local residents who did not join them as spies and began a campaign of arrests of some of the locals. The detainees were placed in Bait Ad-dejaj. With the intensification of the clashes, the Houthi gunmen, led by the aforementioned leaders, started forcing local residents, who refused to participate in the war to leave. Houses were raided and residents, including women, were expelled from their homes by force of arms and without being allowed to take anything but the clothes they were wearing. A large number of women were forced to leave their homes with only the clothes they were wearing and were not allowed to wear any more things. Quarrels occurred with some of the neighborhood's women, and they drove them out under the threat of medium weapons, and some were forcibly removed and their homes were bombed.

Although Al Jahmaliah is a large area, nearly 75% of families have been displaced due to the outbreak of war or forced displacement by force of arms. However, the Commission could only document 13 cases of families that were subjected to forced displacement, as many families have not returned to their homes yet.

Findings:

According to the investigations carried out by Commission into the incident, the testimonies and statements of victims, it was confirmed that the party responsible for this violation is the leadership of the Houthi group and former Saleh forces in Muqbona District and Houthi security supervisor in Taiz **Governorate**, as well as the Houthi leaders Akram Al Junaid, Fawaz Rashid, Mahmoud Al Jilani, Mahmoud Al Jarmozi, Faisal Dos and Majid Wabil

Examples of the Commission investigations into forced displacement, attributed to the legitimate government and parties aligned with it :

1) Forced Displacement of Victims (A.D.D.H.M), (Y.M.M.A.N) and (S.S.A.L.A) – Dar Sad, Aden Governorate – on 11/05/2016

Summary of the Incident: According to the casefile held by the Commission and testimonies of victims and witnesses, including (A.M.A), (A.M.J) and (A.A.A), from 8 to 11 May 2016, the victims (A.D.D.H.M), (Y.M.M.A.N) and (S.S.A.L.A), all of whom were from Al- Siani District, Ibb Governorate and were working as construction workers in Dar Saad District in Aden Governorate, were surprised by gunmen checking their IDs. When they were identified by the gunmen that they belonged to the northern regions, they were taken on the back of hangar, which, we learned later, belonged to the Security Belt forces and were transferred to a hangar, located on the northern outskirts of Aden Governorate.

In the hangar, the victims said that they found a number of people in the northern regions who were assembled there with the aim of displacing them on board open trucks, and were threatened not to return to Aden. They were unable to return to Aden since because of those threats.

Findings:

According to the investigations carried out by Commission into the incident, the testimonies and statements of victims, it was confirmed that the party responsible for this violation is the Security Belt leadership.

2) Forced Displacement of Citizens (B.A.A) and (N.M.A.S.D) – Al Qahira Neighborhood, Sheikh Othman District, Aden Governorate– on 04/08/2019

Summary of the Incident:

According to the casefile held by the Commission and the testimonies of victims and witnesses recorded by the Commission, including (B.A.A) and (A.A.B.), on 4/8/2019 at 12:pm, while they were going back from work, where they worked as daily workers, gunmen in military uniform stopped them and asked for their IDs. When they knew that they are from Taiz, they beat them with rifle butts and hands and refused to speak with them. The gunmen also confiscated their IDs, their pocket money and phones, and forcibly led them to a yard, where other people from northern regions were held. They were displaced on board open trucks, and were threatened not to return to Aden. They learned later that the gunmen belonged to Security Belt forces.

Findings

According to the investigations carried out by Commission into the incident, the testimonies and statements of victims, it was confirmed that the party responsible for this violation is the Security Belt leadership.

Seventh: Civilian Siege and Aid Denial:

National legislation, the provisions of IHL, specifically Article 14 of Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions and Rules "53, 55, 56" of customary humanitarian law prohibit all forms of siege, starvation, and denial of public services to civilians that during armed conflict are indispensable as a method of warfare. In addition, according to the IHL rules, violations related to the denial of aid, humanitarian relief, siege and starvation of civilians, whether it is an economic or military siege, in whole or in part, temporarily or permanently, are among the most serious violations of IHL as they lead to undermining many of the fundamental rights guaranteed to citizens, including the right to life, food, health and decent living, and affect the entire life of the population in the areas under siege.

During the reporting period, the Commission was able to monitor and investigate 23 violations related to the siege, starvation of civilians and aid denial. The government forces and forces of the Arab coalition are responsible for one incident, while the Houthi group is responsible for 22 incidents.

Examples of the Commission investigations into siege of civilians and aid denial, attributed to the Houthi group:

1. **The World Food Program (WFP) suspended its aid operations in Houthi-controlled areas – on 20/06/2019**

The Commission is investigating the incident that the WFP announced on 20/6/2019 that it had started a partial suspension of food assistance operations in areas under the control of the Houthi group for impoverished groups of women, men and children due to the hindrances placed by on the humanitarian access and to prevent the diversion of

food away from where it is most needed, in addition to preventing the profit-making activities by some individuals by preying on the vulnerable, according to a WFP statement, published on its website.

2. Looting WFP food assistance in Hafash District, Mahweet Governorate – on 24/12/2018:

Summary of the Incident

According to the statements of some people, who were affected by the violation, the statements of witnesses recorded by the Commission, including (A. M. A), (M. M. A) and (A. A. H), and photos and documents attached to the casefile, on 24/12/2018, Houthi armed groups stopped two trucks carrying food and relief aid allocated by the WFP to the sub-districts of Al Malahina and Bani Qashb for December 2018, in one of the security checkpoints, run by the group, on the road leading to these sub-districts in Jabal Hafash, as per the instruction of the group supervisor in the district. Upon the arrival of the two trucks, members of the Houthi security checkpoint unloaded their cargo to cars belonging to the group and transported and sold them in the black market in Bajil, Hudaydah **Governorate**, which led to depriving the people of the sub-districts from their designated food rations.

3. Imposing a siege on Al Ash'ab village, Bilad Al Wafi sub-district, Jabal Habashi District, Taiz Governorate

Summary of the Incident:

According to the field team report to Al Ash'ab village, Jabal Habashi District, Taiz **Governorate** and the statements of the villagers and witnesses recorded by the Commission, including Abdul Majeed Ahmed Moqbel Sharaf, Ahmed Hassan Yahya and Ahmed Abdul Jalil Sharaf, the villages of Al Shaab, An-Najd, Al Safa and Halima have been under siege since March 2016, when the Houthi group blocked the main road leading to these villages, which passes through Ramada road, Maqbana and Al Rubaiey and At-Taizyah Districts. The Houthi group also cut off the other road that connects Al Ash'ab village with its adjacent villages in the city of Taiz, which passes through Khor village. By cutting off these roads which villagers use to go to the main markets in Ramada, Al Barah and Bir Basha areas, citizens can no longer access the markets and obtain food or transfer patients, pregnant women and children except through extremely mountainous roads created across As-Shahed and Milat areas. Villages can only walk, and patients are carried with stretchers which takes a long time of four to five hours until reaching the nearest hospital. Also, getting food to Al Ash'ab village and neighboring villages has become extremely difficult, and passing through the mountainous road is risky for the rugged mountain paths the villagers take are overlooking Aswda hill, Almun'em hill, Zoman Mount., Al Haram Mount. and Soura Mount., where Houthi snipers are stationed. Some villagers were shot by snipers when passing through these roads. However, the villagers are forced to pass through this path

in order to survive and bring food to their homes despite the risk. Also, humanitarian aid does not reach these areas due to the siege, which has deprived citizens of humanitarian aid.

Examples of the Commission investigations into siege of civilians and aid denial, attributed to the legitimate government and parties aligned with it:

1. Delay of nine medical shipments at the port of Aden:

The Commission is investigating the incident of delaying nine medical shipments in the port of Aden for a period between one to five months in 2019, which was monitored in the report of the Panel of Experts on Yemen following the UNSC Sanctions Committee.⁸ In para 122, the report pointed out that the Panel of Experts has investigated nine medical and nutritional shipments that were delayed for a period ranging between two weeks and five months at the port of Aden and that the government of Yemen confirmed these delays but did not provide reasons. The Commission hopes that the Panel of Experts on Yemen cooperates and provides it with information on these incidents to be able to complete the investigation of the incident.

2. Several international organizations suspending their activities in Dalae Governorate – on 22/12/2019

The Commission is investigating the incident of targeting three international humanitarian organizations using rocket-propelled grenades, wounding one person and damaging many properties. This resulted in the announcement of 12 organizations suspending aid programs offered in Dalae **Governorate**. The Commission expects to publish the investigations and **Findings** into this incident in the next report.

Section II: Findings of Investigations Conducted by the Commission in Relation to Violations to International Human Rights Law

As stipulated in the decision to establish the Commission, the seven basic agreements ratified by the Republic of Yemen are as follows: the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Social, Economic and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its protocols, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention against Torture, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, along with national legislations associated with those rights. These are the legal bases on which the Commission relies in respect of monitoring, documenting and investigating violations

⁸ Final Report of the Panel of Experts issued in February 2020

of human rights law. Accordingly, the Commission has monitored, documented, and investigated various types of violations, the most important of which are the following:

First: Extrajudicial killings

Killing outside the framework of the law is intended here to mean the act of killing of civilians in remote areas, far from the armed conflict zones, according to the provisions of the national laws in force in the Republic of Yemen. This includes the Constitution; the Penal Code and the Military Penal Code; the Civil Procedures Law and the Military Criminal Procedures Law; and the Police Law, which include many provisions criminalizing this act killing in the event that it is committed, as well the stipulations mentioned in the international agreements, which are ratified by the Republic of Yemen, including the Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Time of War, specifically Article (3).

During the reporting period, the Commission has monitored 55 incidents of extrajudicial killing committed by some parties and armed groups in different areas across the Republic of Yemen. The Houthi group is responsible for 30 incidents, while government forces and security forces aligned with the government are responsible for 11 incidents. Other incidents are still under investigations by the Commission.

Examples of the Commission’s Investigations into Incidents of Extrajudicial Killing Attributed to the Houthi Group

1- The Incident of Killing the Victim, Abdulatif Ali Ahmed Musleh Mushreh, in Al Nadira District, Ibb Governorate, on 05/11/2015

According to the casefile held by the Commission, a number of Houthi gunmen, stationed at a checkpoint in the area of Mikhlaf Ammar, Al Nadira District shot at the victim, Abdulatif Ali Ahmed Musleh Mushreh, when he was passing through the checkpoint.

According to the testimonies of the victim’s relatives, as well as a number of witnesses of the incident and those who examined the victim’s body after receiving it from the Houthi group, including (F.M. S. A.), (S.G. H. A.) and (N. N. M. B), on 05/11/2015 a number of Houthi gunmen, stationed at the checkpoint in the area of Mikhlaf Ammar, Al Nadira District, shot at the victim while passing through the checkpoint without any legal justification. The victim was known to be one of the residents of the locality, and had no anti-Houthi political activity. He was also known to have had no political affiliations. The victim was left to bleed out and was not rushed to the hospital. Shortly after some local citizens managed to rush the victim to the hospital – wounded and in bad health conditions, a group of Houthi gunmen, followed them to the hospital and he

was arrested on charges of resisting the security personnel, refusing to allow them to search him and attempting to pass through the checkpoint by force. About 10 days after the arrest, and in the midst of the victim's family members' attempts to bring in some social dignitaries to mediate with the Houthi group in the district to release him on the grounds of the conditions of his health, the victim's family was shocked to be informed that he passed away. The Houthi group claims that the death of the victim came as a result of complications related to his injury, although his health was completely stable, and the injuries were controlled by doctors before the victim was discharged from the hospital. The leadership of the Houthi group in the district refrained from handing over the body and demanded that the victim's family ought to write an undertaking not to bring the issue to the attention of the public opinion and the media. Following interventions of a number of tribal authorities and dignitaries, the body was finally handed over to the family. Although marks of torture and other gunshots were visible on the body, the victim's family was not able to show the body to any forensic doctor for fear that the Houthi gunmen would take the body and that the family might not be able to bury their dead. Hence, they chose to remain silent and the body was buried in the graveyard of the village with the participation of all the locals in the village.

Findings:

Through the investigations carried out by the National Commission and based on the statements of the victim's relatives and the testimonies of the witnesses, the responsibility for this violation lies on the leadership of the Houthi group in Al Nadira District and the leadership and members of the armed group stationed at the checkpoint of Mikhlaf Ammar, Al Nadira District, Ibb Governorate.

2- The Incident of Killing Three People and Looting their Possessions in Al Khamis Area, Arhab District, Sana'a Governorate, on 05/06/2019.

According to the casefile held by the Commission, and based on the statements of the victims' relatives and the testimonies of the witnesses, including (A.A.M) and (A. B. Y), on 05/06/2019 a Houthi-run checkpoint, known as the Customs Checkpoint, in Arhab District stopped Kamal Ahmed Mohammed Mana'a, who was driving an LPG truck, while passing through the checkpoint. The gunmen at the checkpoint demanded a big amount of money from the victim to allow him to pass through. As the victim was not carrying that big amount of money with him, three gunmen got into the truck with him and asked him to call his brothers, Saleem and Jameel, to bring the required amount to Al Khamis checkpoint, another Houthi-run checkpoint in Arhab District. The victim contacted his brothers and asked them to bring the amount to Al Khamis checkpoint. When the victim's brothers arrived at the rendezvous point - for the purpose of handing the required amount of money - there were gunmen onboard two vehicles near their brother's truck, a silver Kia car and another car (a military soldier-carrying vehicle). The gunmen started shooting at the victims as soon as they drew close to their brother. This incident left the three brothers dead and another person who was with them

injured. The names of the victims, who are from Sihar District, Saadah Governorate, are as follows:

The names of the dead victims:

No.	Name	Age
1	Saleem Ahmed Mohammed Mana'a	
2	Jamal Ahmed Mohammed Mana'a	
3	Kamal Ahmed Mohammed Mana'a	

The name of the injured victims:

No.	Name	Age
1	Amin Khalid Al Olafi	

Findings:

According to the investigations carried out by the Commission, the contents of the casefile and the testimonies of the witnesses, the Commission concluded that the responsibility for this violation lies on the leadership of the Houthi group in Arhab District, Sana'a Governorate.

3- The Incident of Killing the Victim, Hassan Saleh Ali Al Doudahi, Qa'atabh District, Dalae Governorate, on 14/04/2019

According to the casefile held by the Commission, on 14/04/2019 elements of the Houthi group intercepted the victim, Hassan Saleh Ali Al Doudahi, and shot heavy fire at him, leaving him instantly dead.

According to the casefile held by the Commission, as well as the statements of the victims' relatives and the testimonies of the witnesses, including (G.A.M.), (R.H.H.) and (H.S.A.), members from the Houthi group intercepted at 11:00 p.m. on Sunday, 14/04/2019, the victim, Hassan Saleh Ali Al Doudahi, while he was driving back home and started shooting heavy fire at him. The victim sustained a fatal gunshot wound as he was hit with a bullet that entered from the top of the back and rested inside his chest, killing him instantly. The shooting also caused serious damage to the victim's car, a 1987-Land Cruiser Sedan.

Findings:

According to the investigations carried out by the Commission and based on the statements of the victims' relatives, the testimonies of the witnesses, the contents of the Commission's casefile – e.g. documents, medical reports, death certificate, the limitation of succession certificate, as well as photographs of the victim after the incident and of the damages caused to the car, the Commission concluded that the responsibility for this violation lies on the members of the Houthi group in Dalae Governorate, under the command of Abu Al Hassan Ahmed Al Quhaif.

Examples of the Commission's Investigations into Incidents of Extrajudicial Killing Attributed to the Legitimate Government and its Affiliates:

1- The Incident of Killing the Victim, Saeed Mohammed Ahmed Tajirah, Azan, Mayfa'ah District, Shabwa Governorate, on 03/10/2019.

According to the casefile held by the Commission, the report filed by the Commission's field researcher, photographs, the medical report attached therein, as well as the statements of the victim's relatives and the testimonies of the witnesses, including (N. A. M.) and (A.S.K.), at 09:00 a.m. on 03/10/2019, during the victim's participation in a protest march organized by the Transitional Council in Azan town against the legitimate government army forces, the Special Security Forces, led by Colonel Abed Rabbu La-Aqab, opened fire at the participants. In the meantime, a member of those forces aimed and shot at the victim, Saeed Mohammed Tajirah. The bullet pierced through his left backside, just below the rib and went out from the chest side, just under the right breast, before the victim fell dead at once. Also in a related development, the victim, Abdul Rahman Omar Ahmed Al Ashmali, was arrested by members from the Special Security Forces because of his participation in the protest, before being released later on the same day.

Findings:

According to the investigations carried out by the Commission, the report filed by the Commission's field researcher, the testimonies of the witnesses, the medical reports attached to the casefile, the responsibility for this violation lies on the legitimate government-aligned Special Security Forces, under the command of Colonel Abed Rabbu La-Aqab.

2- The Incident of Killing the Victim, Ahmed Abdulsalam Mohammed, in Al Dihi Neighborhood, Al Mudhafar District, Taiz Governorate, on 02/11/2019

According to the casefile held by the Commission, on 02/11/2019 at 08:30 p.m., security members belonging to the Security Department of Taiz in Al Dihi area, Al Modhaffar District, intercepted a bus carrying the victim, Ahmed Abdulsalam, along with Mohammed Abdulwahab and Mohammad Makeen, and asked them to hand over their weapons. As Ahmed Abdulsalam tried to run away, the security members instantly

opened the fire and shot him in his back. Ahmed died of his wounds at the Al Thawra Public Hospital of Taiz six days later.

According to the statements of the victim's relatives and the testimonies of the witnesses, including, (A. A. M. Sh.) and (M. M. S. A.), (M. A.H.), Ahmed Abdulsalam went out of his house in Al Dihi area, in Al Sheokh Marish Neighborhood behind Badr Private Schools, on 02/11/2019 at 08:30 p.m. and drove his bus, along with Mohammed Abdulwahab and Mohannad Makeen. On their way, they met with a (military) pick-up truck belonging to the Security Department of Taiz carrying armed men in civilian clothes, except for the driver who was wearing the uniform of the Security Forces. The armed men stopped the bus and spread around it. Meanwhile, in an attempt to escape, the victim, Ahmed Abdul-Salam, got out of the bus and ran towards the main street. The security members [armed men] chased him and shot at him, which led to injuries in his back. The security members immediately arrested Mohammed Abdulwahab and Mohannad Makeen and took them to the Police Station in Sinah. Both of them were released three days later. As for the victim, Ahmed Abdulsalam, he was taken by the security members to Al Thawra General Hospital, where he remained in the Intensive Care Unit for six days before he died of his injury.

Findings:

According to the investigations carried out by the Commission and the testimonies of the witnesses, the responsibility for this violation lies on the leadership of the Taiz Security Department, under the command of the Chief of Security, Mansour Al Akhali, in addition to the security personnel who committed an act of extrajudicial killing of the victim.

3- The Incident of Killing the Victim, Hassan Abdurrahman Zainullah Attyah, Al Durain Neighborhood, Al Mansourah District, Aden Governorate, on 05/01/2020

According to the Commission's casefile of the incident, on 05/01/2020 at 01:00 a.m., an armed group belonging to the Emergency Forces carried out a raid led by Mohammed Hussein Al Khaili on the house of the victim, Abdurrahman Zainullah Attyah. The house raid was conducted on the pretext of hunting down a person called Abo Salem, who was wanted by the security forces. The victim, Abdurrahman, was asleep at the time, in a room close to the house door. He woke up to the noise caused by the military men at the house door as they began to raid the place. He stepped out of the room to see what was going on. When Abdurrahman saw the armed men, they shot at him immediately, leaving him seriously wounded. He was taken to the hospital, but he died soon afterwards and was taken to the morgue.

Findings:

According to the investigations conducted by the Commission, as well as the statements of the victims' relatives and the testimonies of the witnesses, the Commission found that the

responsible party for committing such a violation was a group of soldiers led by Mohammed Hussein Al Khaili, who belong to the Emergency Forces. The Commission also noted that during the reporting period it received a statement from the Public Prosecution, stating that those accused of committing the incident were handed over to the Public Prosecution, and that the investigation process has already begun. Moreover, the Commission, on its part, will follow up on this case to verify the Findings of this investigation.

Second: Arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance

Article 48 of the Constitution of the Republic of Yemen and Article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, ratified by Yemen, prohibits arbitrary arrest or detention of individuals, and states that "no one may be deprived of their liberty except for reasons provided by law and in accordance with the prescribed procedures." Any person arrested shall be informed of the reasons for the arrest upon its occurrence, and they shall be promptly informed of any charges against them.

Being as a compound violation that affects a large number of internationally protected basic rights, the enforced disappearance is one of the grave violations of human rights. The gravity of this violation is exacerbated by the fact that the damage caused by it exceeds the direct victims to affect their families, and indeed the society as a whole. For the reason behind practicing it lies in spreading horror and fear among all of these people, as it violates the right to life. This violation is the motive for the declaration of the protection of all persons from enforced disappearance, which was adopted and publicly published in accordance with the United Nations General Assembly Resolution (47/333), dated 12/18/1992.

During the reporting period, the Commission has investigated 1304 incidents of arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance, committed by different parties across the Republic of Yemen. The Houthi group is responsible for 1055 incidents; the government forces, and security forces aligned with the government are responsible for 239 incidents, while other parties are responsible for 10 incidents.

The incident of raiding Al Masaqirah village, Al Hada District, Dhamar Governorate, arresting 54 people, burning two houses, killing one person and wounding 4 others

Summary of the Incident: According to the casefile held by the Commission, on Wednesday afternoon 11/12/2019, three military trucks raided Al Masaqirah village, Al Hada'a District, Dhamar Governorate. They headed toward and tried to break into a house belonging to Abdullah Mohammed Hussien Al Masqari. The owner of the house, however, stopped them and clashes ensued. The Houthi group requested reinforcements from the Houthi leadership in the governorate. A large military force arrived at the village, raided the houses, killed one of the villagers, wounded four others, burned two houses, and arrested 54 of the villagers.

According the statements of the victims' relatives from Al Masaqirah village and the testimonies of the witnesses including (M.A.S.M) and (H.H.M.M), three heavily

armed military trucks raided Al Masaqirah village. They headed toward and tried to break into a house belonging to Abdullah Mohammed Hussien Al Masqari. The house was full of women and children and the house owner would not let them. Clashes broke out between him and the Houthi gunmen, which left the victim's father, Mohammed Hussien Al Masqari, wounded. Then, the Houthi group members stationed on the roofs of some houses in the village and called for reinforcements from the city of Dhamar. After about two hours, more than 20 heavily armed military trucks along with an armored vehicle arrived at the village, As soon as they arrived, the gunmen started shooting at the houses from the opposite side of the village, and they arrested a number of the villagers' passers-by, including Abdullah Ali Nassir Al Masqari. They used the village school as a detention center. When Ayedh Ali Mohammed Ali Nassir Al Masqari, the brother of the aforementioned detainee, went to the school to ask about his brother, the Houthi gunmen shot him dead. Reinforcements continued to arrive in the village and in the middle of the night the gunmen stormed Al Masaqirah village from all three directions. They broke into all the houses in the village including the house belonging to Ali Abdul-Samad Ali Al Masqari, where they shot his wife in front of her children and left her badly wounded. They also burned the house where the clashes took place upon their arrival. They called through loudspeakers that all the villagers should turn themselves in. Some of the villagers turned themselves in, while others were abducted from their homes by the Houthi gunmen. The number of those abducted amounted to 80 villagers, 54 victims of whom were monitored by the Commission.

No.	Name	Age	Status
1	Mohammed Hussien Zayed Al-Masqari	65	wounded
2	Ayedh Ali Mohammed Al-Masqari	35	dead
3	Katibah Ahmed Ubad Al-Masqari	35	wounded
4	Mohammed Ali Sarhan Al-Masqari		wounded
5	Ali Abdul-Samad Ali Al-Masqari	12	wounded
6	Malak Abdul-Samad Ali Al-Masqari	10	wounded
7	Abdul-Samad Ali Mohammed Al-Masqari	35	Detained
8	Ali Amed Hussien Al-Masqari	40	Detained
9	Abdullah Mohammed Ayedh Al-Masqari	51	Detained
10	Abdul-Qudus Mohammed Al-Masqari	27	Detained

11	Yehya Mohammed Saleh Al-Masqari	23	Detained
12	Abdul-Karim Mohammed Saleh Al-Masqari	29	Detained
13	Ali Amed Mohammed Al-Masqari	31	Detained
14	Ahmed Ali Mohammed Al-Masqari	35	Detained
15	Saleh Hussien Mohammed Al-Masqari	36	Detained
16	Ahmed Mohammed Saleh Al-Masqari	41	Detained
17	Abdul-Karim Ali Mohammed Al-Masqari	38	Detained
18	Mohammed Ali Mohammed Al-Masqari	32	Detained
19	Ezzuddin Mohammed Ali Al-Masqari	30	Detained
20	Hisham Abdul-Karim Mohammed Al-Masqari	29	Detained
21	Khalid Abullah Hussien Al-Masqari	21	wounded
22	Mohammed Amed Hussien Al-Masqari	27	Detained
23	Ahmed Mohammed Saleh Al-Masqari	22	Detained
24	Saleh Mohammed Saleh Mohammed Al-Masqari	27	Detained
25	Ali Nassir Ali Faqih Al-Masqari	31	Detained
26	Nassir Ahmed Nassir Al-Masqari	30	Detained
27	Al-Hassan Ahmed Ali Al-Masqari	47	Detained
28	Mohammed Ahmed Ahmed Al-Masqari	33	Detained
29	Jameel Fadhli Ali Al-Masqari	32	Detained
30	Bashir Mohammed Ali Al-Masqari	24	Detained
31	Ahmed Muqbil Muthana Al-Masqari	21	detained
32	Ali Saleh Ahmed Al-Masqari	20	Detained

33	Abdul-Malik Ahmed Yehya Al-Asadi	29	Detained
34	Abdul-Ilah Ahmed Saleh Al-Masqari	28	Detained
35	Fuad Bandar Abdullah Al-Masqari	32	Detained
36	Sadiq Ahmed Ayedh Al-Masqari	31	Detained
37	Mohammed Ayedh Mohammed Al-Masqari	37	Detained
38	Abdullah Ali Mohammed Al-Masqari	30	Detained
39	Sameer Mohammed Saleh Al-Masqari	28	Detained
40	Adel Mohammed Saleh Al-Masqari	32	Detained
41	Ahmed Abdullah Mohammed Al-Masqari	33	Detained
42	Mohammed Ahmed Ayedh Al-Masqari	27	Detained
43	Abdullah Mohammed Ahmed Al-Masqari	47	Detained
44	Hani Mohammed Ahmed Al-Masqari	27	Detained
45	Majid Sarhan Ahmed Al-Masqari	33	Detained
46	Ali Abdullah Ahmed Al-Masqari	41	Detained
47	Yassir Ali Abdullah Al-Masqari	26	Detained
48	Mohammed Ali Abdullah Al-Masqari	30	Detained
49	Abdul-Hamid Mohammed Hussien Al-Masqari	31	Detained
50	Mohammed Ahmed Mohammed Al-Masqari	31	Detained
51	Naji Ali Hussien Al-Masqari	37	Detained
52	Khalid Abullah Hussien Al-Masqari	29	Detained
53	Abdullah Mohammed Saleh Al-Masqari	30	Detained
54	Amin Abdullah Ahmed Al-Masqari	21	Detained

Findings

According to the investigations carried out by the Commission, the testimonies of the witnesses and the documents included in the casefile, the responsibility for this violation lies on the Houthi leadership in Dhamar Governorate, Abdul-Kareem Saleh Hussien Al Bukhaiti, the security in-charge of Al Hada District, Qais Shalhah Al Bukhaiti, a security supervisor of the Houthi group in the Al Hada'a District, Mutahar Mohammed Ahmed Al Asadi, staff of the Houthi-run Brigade 26 in Al Sawadiah District, Al Bayda Governorate and Abdullah Mohammed Al Faqih, the Houthi supervisor in Al Masaqirah village.

The incident of arresting Jaber Yehya Ahmed Musaed Salah and killing him in detention, Rada'a, Al Bayda Governorate, on 3/7/2018:

Summary of the Incident:

According to the casefile held by the Commission, on 03/07/2018 at 01:00 p.m. Jaber Yehya Ahmed Musaed Salah was arrested, while passing through the Houthi-run checkpoint, known as Abu Hashim checkpoint in Rada'a area, Al Bayda Governorate. The victim was traveling from Dhamar to Marib governorates in search of a job. Following his arrest, he was transferred to Al Qala'a (the castle) prison in Rada'a, where was killed a week later.

According to the statements of the victim's relatives and the testimonies of the witnesses including (R.M.R) and (M.M.A), on 03/07/2018, the victim, Gaber Yehya Ahmed Musaed, was passing through the checkpoint known then as Abu Hashim checkpoint in the district of Rada'a, Al Bayda Governorate, while on his way from Dhamar Governorate to Marib Governorate to look for a job as a farmer. He was stopped by the gunmen at Abu Hashim checkpoint, under the command of Abu Saleh, the security supervisor of the Houthi group at the checkpoint, Abu Marwan, the commander of the checkpoint, and Abu Mohammed Al Mallahi, the supervisor of the Mallah District. He was arrested and taken to Al Qala'a prison in Rada'a. After about a week from the date of his arrest, the victim's family was shocked with the news that he was killed inside the prison by members of the Houthi group. He was killed because he was allegedly inciting other detainees inside the prison to demand their right to be released. According to information that the victim's relatives obtained from one of the detainees who was with him in prison, after the victim was killed inside the prison, his body was moved to Dhamar General Hospital, where they held the victim's body for about a week, refusing to hand it over to his family. After the intervention of tribal dignitaries and mediators with the Houthi group, the body was handed over to the family in exchange for relinquishing the victim's family of all their rights, including the right to demand to bring the perpetrators to justice.

Findings:

According to the investigations carried out by the Commission, the statements of the victim's relatives and the testimonies of the witnesses, the Commission concluded that the responsibility for this violation lies on the leadership of the Houthi group in the district of Rada'a, Al Bayda Governorate, Abdullah Idris, the group's supervisor in the district of Rada'a, Abu Saleh, the group's supervisor at the checkpoint, Abu Marwan, the commander of the checkpoint, and Abu Mohammed Al Mallahi, the Houthi supervisor in Mallah District.

3. The Incident of Arresting (M.S.Q.A) in Ibb Governorate, on 24/11/2017

According to the casefile held by the Commission, on 24/11/2017, Houthi gunmen at one of the Houthi-run checkpoints in Al Bayda Governorate arrested (M.S.Q.A), while passing through that checkpoint because he was not carrying an identification card. He was sent to the Central Prison in Al Bayda Governorate, where he spent 8 months before he was moved to the Central Prison in Ibb Governorate. During the period of his detention, he suffered from several blood chronic diseases as well as ascites, swelling in the feet, cirrhosis and irregular kidney function, leading to kidney failure. He was not released from prison until 08/06/2019.

According to the statements of the victim's relatives and the testimonies of witnesses, including (M.M.S.N), (A.A.Q.S) and (G.M.N.S), contact was lost with the victim since 24/11/2017 when he decided to head toward the southern governorates to look for a job, as is the custom of all people in that part of Yemen. Since then, none of his family members was able to get in touch with him as his mobile phone was off all the time. After almost three months, the victim's family received a call from one of the soldiers working in Al Bayda Central Prison informing them that he was detained there by the Houthi Group because he told them that he does not have an ID card as the Civil Affairs Office in Ibb ran out of cards on which IDs were issued. He was pulled out of the car on which he was travelling on charges of heading to Marib to join the National Army in Marib Governorate and he intentionally concealed his real identity under some other name. Following this communication, the victim's family tried, through some leaders of the Houthi group in Ibb Governorate, to find out the status of the victim and the reason for his arrest, but to no avail. He remained in Al Bayda Governorate for nearly eight months until he was transferred to the Central Prison in Ibb Governorate. Only then could his family visit him to find him suffering from some diseases, which were not serious at the beginning. His condition worsened over time and he suffered from blood-related diseases, severe swelling of the abdomen and feet, he was able to stand on his feet, in addition to cirrhosis. Despite the deterioration of his kidney condition, he was not released until June of 2019 after he became ill with kidney failure. The victim is still undergoing treatment to this moment and suffers from miserable medical and living conditions.

Findings

According to the investigations carried out by the Commission, the statements of the victim's relative, the testimonies of witnesses and the medical reports attached to the casefile, the Commission concluded that the responsibility for this violation lies on the Houthi Group's leadership in both Al Bayda and Ibb Governorates.

4. The incident of the arrest and enforced disappearance of Bakil Obaid Nassir Ahmed Hassan- Hijr, Dalae Governorate, on 20/05/2019

Summary of the Incident

On 20/05/2019 at around 05 p.m., while Bakil Obaid Nassir Ahmed Hassan was going to fix one of the cars on his motorcycle, members of the Houthi group stopped and arrested him, and confiscated his motorcycle before they took him to an unknown destination.

According to the casefile held by the Commission and the testimonies of the witnesses, including (A.A.M) and (S.M.A), at around 05 p.m. on 20/05/2019, members of the Houthi group set up a new military checkpoint in the main road in the Baja-Hijar area, Dalae Governorate. Upon the return of Bakil Obaid Nassir Ahmed Hassan from his work in repairing one of the cars in the Ghail area on his motorcycle, he was arrested by the elements of the newly set up checkpoint. He, along with his motorcycle, was taken to an unknown destination. Although the victim's relatives kept asking the authorities and security leaders of the Houthi group in the district about his fate and his whereabouts, they were not given any information about him until the time of writing this report.

Findings:

According to the investigations carried out by the Commission, the statements of the victim's relatives and the testimonies of the witnesses, the Commission concluded that the responsibility of this violation lies on the Houthi leadership in Dalae Governorate.

Examples of incidents of arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance investigated by the Commission, attributed to the legitimate government and parties aligned with it:

1. The Incident of Abducting the Victim, Ammar Mohammed Farea Youssif, (Al-Tawwahi District) - Aden Governorate, on 11/10/2017

Summary of the incident

On 11/10/2017, at 05:00 a.m., soldiers belonging to the counter-terrorism forces in Aden Governorate stormed into the house of the victim, Ammar Mohammed Farea Yousef before they abducted and took him eye-folded to the counter-terrorism forces compound, leaving his own family horrified and scared to death.

According to the casefile held by the Commission, as well as the statements of the victim's relatives and the testimonies of the witnesses, including (A. A. A. A.) and (S. M. A. S.), on 11/10/2017, at 05:00 a.m., and after the call to the Fajr Prayer, local residents in the neighborhood heard screaming of children and women from the house of the victim, Ammar Mohammed Farea Yousef, located in Al-Qallo'ah area in Al-Tawwahi District, in Aden Governorate. When local residents came out of their houses to find out about the screaming, they saw a group of armed soldiers and military pick-up trucks belonging to the counter-terrorism forces raiding the house of the victim, Ammar Mohammed Farea Yousef and abducting the victim in front of his children, before they took him eye-folded to the counter-terrorism forces compound, where he was detained for (21) days without any legal justification.

Findings:

Through the investigations conducted by the commission, as well as the statements of the victim's relatives and the testimonies of the witnesses, the commission found out that the responsible party was the counter-terrorism forces led by Colonel Yosran Al-Maqtari, which belong to the Security Department of Aden Governorate.

2. The Incident of Arresting the victim, Mohammed Noman Mohammed Khaled, Hawdh Al-Ashraf, Al-Qahirah District, Taiz Governorate, on 04/08/2017

Summary of the Incident

According to the casefile held by the Commission, as well as the statements of the victim's relatives and the testimonies of the witnesses, including (N.M.K.A), (H.M.M.) and (A.M.M), on 08/04/2017 at 12 pm, soldiers belonging to the Security Committee of the Taiz Command Center came to the neighborhood of Hawdh Al Ashraf, Al Qahirah District, Taiz Governorate, while the victim, Mohammed Noman Mohammad Khalid, was working on his motorbike in Al Samil market, Al Hawdh Roundabout – a source to make a living and support his family, alongside his father. The soldiers took the victim and his motorcycle, along with a group of other people who were there. When his father returned from work, the residents of the neighborhood told him that his son had been taken by the security campaign to the old headquarters of the governorate located on Al Muhafadhah Street. His father went there and asked about his son; the father was told that his son was transferred to the headquarters of Mecha Brigade 22. Upon asking in the headquarters of the Mecha Brigade 22, the victim's father was told that they knew nothing about him. The victim's father kept asking about the fate of his son, but he did not receive any answer. The victim remained forcibly disappeared until his father came to the headquarters of the National Commission to Investigate Alleged Violations to Human Rights and filed a complaint about the incident. After follow-up and communications made by the Commission with the concerned security and military entities in Taiz Governorate, the Commission found out that the victim is detained at the headquarters of the Taiz Command Center

on charges of taking part in a gang to make explosives. Although the Commission continues to demand his release, the victim is not released, nor is he referred to the judicial authorities in accordance with the law.

Findings:

Through the investigations and follow-ups carried out by the Commission, as well as the testimonies and statements of the concerned parties, the Commission concluded that the responsibility of this act of violation lies on the pro-Government National Army, led by the commander of the Taiz command center.

3. The incident of arresting Aqeel Kaku Awad Mohammed and others- Dar Sa'ad District, Aden Governorate, on

08/01/2019

On 08/01/2019 at 01:00 a.m. a group of soldiers belonging to the Emergency Force of the Aden Security Department arrested Aqeel Kaku Awad, Watis Kaku Awad and Nabil Salim Ali and took them to the Emergency Force military compound of the Aden Security Department.

According to the casefile held by the Commission, as well as the statements of the victim's relatives and the testimonies of the witnesses, including (M.A.M) and (A.M.S.A), on 08/01/2019 at 01:00 am, and while the victims were out in the neighborhood, several military vehicles affiliated with the Emergency Force of the Aden Security Department, under the command of Samed Sannah, arrived in the neighborhood. Upon arrival, they surrounded and stormed the house belonging to Mansour Kaku, searched it, arrested his brothers Aqeel and Wattis; they also arrested Nabil Salim Ali as well. They took them to the Emergency Force military compound of the Aden Security Department.

Findings:

According to the investigations conducted by the Commission, as well as the statements of the victim's relatives and the testimonies of the witnesses, the Commission found out that the responsible party was the leadership and personnel of the Emergency Force of the Aden Security Department, under the command of Samed Sannah.

4. The incident of arresting Muheeb Hadi Mohammed Ali and 18 others, Shaqra District, Abyan Governorate, on 08/10/2019

On 08/10/2019 at 9:00 p.m. in Shaqra District, Abyan Governorate, a military force affiliated with the National Army arrested 19 victims as they passed through Qarn Al Kalasi checkpoint and detained them for three days.

According to the casefile held by the Commission, as well as the statements of the victim's relatives and the testimonies of the witnesses, including (A.M.N.A), (S.S.N), (A.Sh.A.A.), and (S.M.A), on 08/10/2019 at 9:00 p.m. 19 victims were stopped while passing through Qarn Al Kalasi checkpoint in Shaqra District, Abyan Governorate by soldiers affiliated with the National Army. The victims were asked to show their IDs and they identified themselves to be from Redfan, Yafae and Dalae areas. The victims were taken down, detained for three days in a small room at the checkpoint, during which they were badly treated and they were subjected to foul words. The victims are as follows:

No.	Name
1	Muheeb Hadi Mohammed Ali
2	Abdullah Saleh Qasem Muthana
3	Nawir Mohammed Saleh Mohammed
4	Nabil Mohammed Abdul-Rab Al-Shu'bi
5	Mohammed Qaed Mohammed Naji
6	Abbood Ahmed Yehya
7	Ibrahim Saleh Abdullah Saleh
8	Saeed Saleh Naji Al-Shannah
9	Abdullah Mohammed Muqbil
10	Wael Moahmmed Muthana Mohammed
11	Hussien Abdullah Hassan
12	Yusuf Abdullah Hassan
13	Saleh Mohammed Ahmed Attaf
14	Mohammed Nassir Abdul-Qawi
15	Abdullah Mohammed Muqbil
16	Muhsin Abdul-Fattah Al-Zawhagi
17	Mamun Thabit Mohammed Abdullah
18	Mohammed Fadhl Salim Hassan
19	Akram Muhsin Ali Hassan

Findings:

According to the investigations conducted by the Commission, as well as the statements of the victim's relatives and the testimonies of the witnesses, the Commission found out that the responsible party was the members of the military checkpoint in Qarn Al Kalasi, Shaqra District, Abyan Governorate, affiliated with the National Army.

Third: Torture and ill-treatment

Torture is one of the most painful violations of the human body or psyche, in a deliberate and organized manner, and is taken as a means of extracting information or confession, or for the purpose of intimidation, or as a form of punishment, and it is used in some cases to impose a set of values and beliefs. Torture of all kinds is contrary to the general principles of human rights that were declared on 11/09/1949, it was signed by several countries in the world, including the Republic of Yemen, and torture is also considered a crime punishable in accordance with the provisions of the constitution and the provisions of the penal code and national legislation.

During the reporting period, the Commission has investigated 46 incidents of torture as well as inhuman and degrading treatment, committed by various parties in different areas across the Republic of Yemen. The Houthi group is responsible for 10 incidents of torture, while the government forces and government-aligned security forces, as well as coalition forces and the coalition-aligned forces are responsible for 36 incidents.

Examples of Incidents of Torture and Ill-treatment Investigated by the Commission and Attributed to the Houthi Group

1. The Incident of Torturing to Death the Victim, Mansour Abdullah Al Jawfi, and Engineer Wael Abdulkarim Al Jawfi in Al Nadira District, in Ibb Governorate, on 14/09/2018

According to the casefile held by the Commission, armed men from the Houthi group at a security checkpoint belonging to the group in Al Ghazeer area in Al Nadira District, in Ibb Governorate, intercepted on 14/09/2018 the car of the victim, Mansour Abdullah Al Jawfi, along with his nephew Wael Abdulkarim Al Jawfi. The Houthi armed men opened fire at them, leaving Wael Abdulkarim Al Jawfi dead while Mansour Abdullah Al Jawfi wounded before he was taken to one of the detentions in Yareem District, in which he was tortured to death.

According to the casefile held by the Commission, as well as the statements of the victims' relatives and the testimonies of the witnesses, and according to a number of those who examined the bodies of the victims after they were received from the Houthi

group, including (F. M. S. A.), (S. G. H. A.) and (N. N. M. B.), armed men from the Houthi group at a security checkpoint belonging to the group in Al Ghazeer area intercepted on 14/09/2018 the car of the victim, Mansour Abdullah Al Jawfi, along with his nephew Wael Abdulkarim Al Jawfi while they were passing by the checkpoint. The Houthi armed men asked both of them to step out of the car, which was a Hilux pick-up truck, and told them they would take the car into custody, because both of them were accused of transporting the fighters from the area to other areas under the control of the legitimate government. When they refused to hand over the car, the Houthi armed men immediately opened the fire at them, which resulted instantly in the death of Wael Abdulkarim Al Jawfi and the injury of Mansour Abdullah Al Jawfi. In spite of his wounds, Mansour was taken to Yareem District, along with Wael's body, where he was held at one of the detentions. And the car was taken into custody. During the time of his detention, Mansour underwent investigations and was tortured to death although he was in a critical health condition. Even after notifying their families of their death, the leading members from the Houthi group in Yareem District refused to hand over the bodies of the victims to be buried. These Houthi leading members, instead, asked the relatives of the victims to write an undertaking not to raise the issue with the public opinion and the media. However, following a number of tribal mediations, the bodies of the victims were handed over and buried in the village's graveyard with the participation of all the locals in the village.

Findings:

Through the investigations carried out by the National Commission and based on the statements of the victims' relatives and the testimonies of the witnesses, as well as the photos and documents attached to the casefile, the responsibility for this violation lies on the leadership of the Houthi group in both districts of Al Nadira and Yareem, along with the Houthi armed men stationed at the checkpoint of Al Ghazeer area, in Ibb Governorate.

2. The Incident of Torturing the Victim, Abdullah Ahmed Ahmed Al Shanafi, Hajjah Governorate, on 20/11/2017

According to the casefile held by the Commission's, the Houthi group abducted the victim, Abdullah Ahmed Ahmed Al Shanafi, from one of the hotels in Dhamar City and took him to an unknown destination. Al Shanafi was forcibly disappeared for two years, during which he was subjected to torture. His family never knew about his whereabouts until he was released paralyzed and unable to move, as part of a prisoners-exchange deal.

According to the statements of the victim and his relatives, and the testimonies of the witnesses, including (N. M. N. R.) and (A. A. H. D.), on 20/11/2017 at 02:00 a.m., the victim, who was a lodger in a hotel in Dhamar City, was surprised by the knocking on the door of the room, in which he was staying with his wife and children. When he

opened the door, a group of armed men stormed into the room and pointed their guns at him and his family before they assaulted him in front of his wife and children. After that, they arrested him and took him over one of the military pick-up trucks while he was unconscious to an unknown destination where he was beaten and subjected to various sorts of torture until he was completely paralyzed as a result. The victim's health condition deteriorated badly as he remained detained and forcibly disappeared. His family members did not know any information about him until he was released in a prisoners-exchange deal between the legitimate government and the Houthi group. The father was summoned to receive the victim from the 48th Hospital in Sana'a while he was in a state of total paralysis and unable to move any part of his body, as stated in the medical reports attached to the file, which were issued by the medical authorities in Marib Governorate as the victim was transferred to Marib after receiving him from the Houthi group, according to the photos and videos attached to the Commission's investigation file.

Findings

According to the investigations conducted by the Commission and the testimonies of the witnesses, and according to the medical reports, photos and videos attached to the casefile, the Commission found out that the party responsible for this violation was the Houthi group's security supervisor for Dhamar and Sana'a.

3. The Incident of Torturing the Victim, Salah Qaid Ahmed Al Qadasi, Otmah District - Dhamar Governorate, on 03/06/2016 and on 02/03/2017

The incident in brief: The victim, Salah Qaid Ahmed Al Qadasi, was detained twice; the first time was on 03/06/2016 and the second on 02/03/2017. During times of his detention, the victim was tortured so badly that he lost his sight completely.

According to the victim's statement and the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, including, (S.M.S.M) and (H.M.M), on 03/06/2016 at 01:00 p.m., while the victim was in the market at the center of the Otmah District in Dhamar Governorate, a group of Houthi gunmen took him to Al Qashla prison, which is the building of the Local Council of the Otmah District. He was kept inside the prison along with 45 other detainees on charges of removing the group's slogans. At about 08:00 p.m. of the same day, 3 soldiers took him to an adjacent room. After they blindfolded him, they brutally beat him all over his body. He was hit on his head with a stick. He was also tied by his legs and hanged to the ceiling and was not let down until late at night. The victim stated that the following night, he was interrogated by the security supervisor of the Houthi group, Abu Khaled Al Tibi, who was accused of removing the slogans of the group from the walls of the market. When the victim denied, the aforementioned beat him in the face, head, and other parts of his body.

Then, after a month of detention in Al Qashla prison, he was transferred to another prison called Al Wahda prison in the city of Dhamar, with 16 other detainees who were

with him. There they were placed in a very dark and narrow cell. Three days later, he was moved to the interrogation room, where he was interrogated with the same charges, which is removing the group's slogans from the walls of the market buildings. When the victim denied the charges, he was tortured by the investigator. He received many painful blows on his head and body with rifle butts, and was also slapped and kicked by the soldiers who were present during the investigation. The investigations continued for three days, after which he was released. He returned home in a very poor health and psychological condition.

Shortly after that, on 02/03/2017, the victim was surprised to find his house surrounded by two military groups on board two vehicles, led by Mohammed Ahmed Al Khatib, Bashir Al Jabri and Kamal Al Badani. When the victim came out to inquire about the reason for the besieging of his house, the Houthi gunmen arrested him and took him to the headquarters of the security Department of the district. He remained there for three days, after which he was transferred to Al Thuluth area, the Agricultural Unit facility. There he was placed in a dark and very dirty room in which there were five people suffering from mental illnesses. He remained in this room for two days, and then he was transferred to the community college prison in Dhamar, where he was placed in a dark solitary cell in which he did not see light at all. His eyesight was slowly weakening, as he was being interrogated at night and on a daily basis, during which he was tortured by whipping on his back and beaten with sticks and rifle butts on his head and on various parts of his body. He was also tied to one of the chairs and left for very long periods of time, between 6-7 hours. This treatment continued for 8 days after which he was transferred to Al Wahda prison in the eastern part of the city of Dhamar. He was placed in a dark place with a number of other detainees for four months. At the time, his eyesight was getting weaker, and his demands for him to be examined and treated by a doctor were rejected. This continued until the victim lost his eyesight completely and became unable to see or even go to the bathroom. Four months after his transfer to Al Wahda prison, the victim was released, but after being totally blind as a result of the torture and beating he suffered on his head during his detention and because of his detention in dark rooms where he could not see the light of day at all.

Findings:

Through the investigations conducted by the Commission, the statement of the victim and the testimonies of the witnesses, as well as the casefile and the photos attached to it, the Commission concluded that the responsibility for this act of violation lies on the leadership of the Houthi group in Dhamar Governorate, Mohammed Ahmed Al Khatib, Basheer Al Gabri, Kamal Al Badani, as well as the Houthi supervisors in Otmah District and the detention centers where the victim had been detained and tortured in Otmah District and Dhamar Governorate.

Examples of Incidents of Torture and Ill-treatment Investigated by the Commission and Attributed to the Legitimate Government and its Partners

1. The Incident of Torturing the Victim, Fayez Ahmed Saleh Mobarak Al Qahtani, Serwah District, Marib Governorate, on 01/11/2018

According to the casefile held by the Commission's, the victim was detained at one of the checkpoints that belong to the Special Security Forces before the victim was taken to the detention of the Political Security in Marib. During the time of detention, the victim was subjected to torture.

According to the casefile held by the Commission's, the statements of the victim, and the testimonies of the witnesses, including (A. M. N. A.) and (F. A. A. A.), the victim was detained by security members at a checkpoint belonging to the Special Security Forces, on the road that links Serwah with Marib City. The victim was taken to the detention of the Special Security Forces, where he stayed there for two days, before he was taken to the detention of the Political Security in Marib City, in which he stayed there for two weeks on allegations that he planted explosive devices in the frontline. The victim was subjected to beating and hanging to the ceiling, while they attempted to extract confessions based on the accusations against him that he planted explosive devices in areas under the control of the legitimate government. According to the witnesses, many parts of the victim's body bore visible torture marks, including his hands. Then the victim was released.

Findings:

According to the investigations carried out by the Commission, the casefile and the testimonies of the witnesses, the Commission concluded that the responsible party of this violation were members from Marib's Security under the legitimate government, specifically from the Special Security Forces, under the command of Colonel Abdul Ghani Sha'lan, as well as the Political Security Apparatus in Marib, headed by Colonel Naji Hatroom.

2. The Incident of Torturing to Death the Victim, Sarhan Saleh Bu-Shaml, Al Hawtah, Shabwa Governorate, on 07/10/2019 "The victim belongs to the most vulnerable people, also known as the marginalized"

According to the casefile held by the Commission, on 04/10/2019 at 11:00 p.m., an armed group affiliated with the Shabwani Elite Forces arrested Sarhan Saleh Bu-Shaml, 28 years old. Three days later, he was brought back to his family a dead body and signs of torture were visible on his body.

According to the statements of the victim's relatives and the testimonies of the witnesses, including, (A.S.A) and (A.M.A), on 4/10/2019 at 11:00 p.m. a fight broke out between the victim, Sarhan Saleh Bu-Shaml and Majed Al Saad, a member of the so-called Shabwani Elite forces in the Al Houtah area. As a result, the victim was arrested in front of his house and taken to the Shabwani Elite Camp in Mayfa'a District. There he was beaten and subjected to severe physical torture on his head and other

parts of his body until he died on the eve of 07/10/2019, under sever torture. When his body was handed over to his family, there were signs of torture, as well as bruises on his head, stomach, and other parts of his body, as shown in the photos and documents attached to the Commission's casefile.

Findings:

Through the investigation conducted by the Commission, statements of the victim's relatives and the testimonies of the witnesses, as well as the documents attached to the casefile, the Commission concluded that the responsibility for this act of violation lies on the Shabwani Elite forces in Al Hawtah District, as well as Faris Hamid Al Qumaishi, a member of the Shabwani forces in the district.

3. The Incident of Torturing to Death the Victim, Muhsin Ali Awadh Al Madae Ba-Qatmi, Mayfa'a District, Shabwa Governorate, on 27/03/2018

According to the casefile held by the Commission, on 27/03/2018 at 6:00 p.m. an armed group affiliated with the so-called Shabwani Elite forces arrested and tortured the victim, Muhsin Ali Awadh Al Madae Ba-Qatmi, which led to his death as a result of torture.

According to the report of the field team assigned by the Commission and the testimonies of witnesses, including: (S.M.A) and (A.M.A), on Tuesday 27/03/2018 at 6:00 p.m. an armed group affiliated with the Shabwani Elite forces arrived in the village of Lamon, Azzan District, Shabwa Governorate. The group comprised of two military vehicles under the command of Yassir Ba-Ba'er (the commander of the Elite forces in Lamon village). Upon their arrival, the armed group headed toward the victim's house, surrounded it and prevented all villagers from coming near the victim's house, under the pretext that there are superior orders from the Elite leadership, under the command of Mohammed Al Buhar (commander of the Elite forces in the Azzan Elite command center) to arrest the victim. The victim turned himself in and the armed group took him to Al Qahfah, a near-by checkpoint near the city of Azzan. He was kept in the soldiers' quarters, where he was tortured with various kinds of tools including rifle butts and sticks. At 10 p.m., a group of the Elite forces brought the victim back to his home, unconscious and in very poor health. His family rushed him to Ibn Sina Hospital in Mukalla, Hadramout Governorate. He died the following morning after his arrival at the hospital.

Findings:

According to the casefile held by the Commission's, as well as the death certificate, medical reports, statements of the victim's relatives and the testimonies of the witnesses, the Commission has confirmed that this violation has taken place and that the responsibility for this act of violation lies on the Shabwani Elite forces, under the command of Mohammed Al Buhar, commander of the Elite forces in the Azzan Elite

command center, and Yassir Ba-Ba'er, the commander of the Lamon checkpoint in the city of Azzan.

4. The Incident of Arresting and Torturing (A.A.S.B.), Lahj Governorate, on 12/08/2017

On 12/08/2017, a group of soldiers of the counter-terrorism forces in Lahj Governorate arrested the victim and took him to the counter-terrorism prison in Aden Governorate, from which he was transferred to Bir Ahmed prison four years ago. During his detention at the headquarters of the counter-terrorism forces, the victim was tortured.

According to the casefile held by the Commission, as well as the statements of the victim's relatives and the testimonies of the witnesses, including (A.A.N.H) and (A.H.A.A.), on 12/08/2017 a group of soldiers of the counter-terrorist forces in Lahj Governorate stormed the house of the victim and took him to the counter-terrorism prison in Aden Governorate, where he was beaten and electrocuted. He was subjected to all kinds of torture until his left toes were damaged and amputated. The victim remained in prison for a period of four months, after which he was transferred to Al Rayyan Prison in Hadramout Governorate. He was then transferred back to Bir Ahmed prison in August 2018, where he is still detained as of writing this. When asked, the officers in charge of the prison stated that the victim was one of the suspects of terrorism issues, and facing a trial at the Criminal Prosecution in Aden.

Findings:

According to the investigations conducted by the Commission, as well as the statements of the victim's relatives and the testimonies of the witnesses, the Commission found out that the responsible party was the counter-terrorism forces led by Colonel Yosran Al Maqtari.

Fourth: Blowing up of Houses

Blowing up of houses is a serious violation of the principle of the right to adequate housing and ownership stipulated in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, particularly because of its negative psychological repercussions on the owners of these houses, their children and their women, as well as the consequent dispersal, forced deportation and displacement of families for no fault on their part. During the reporting period, the Commission has monitored and investigated 20 incidents; all of which are committed by the Houthi group.

Examples of Blowing up of houses, investigated by the Commission, attributed to the Houthi group

1. The Incident of Blowing up the Houses of Yehya Muhdi Muhsham, Muhsaham and Shakir Muhdi Muhsham, Mazwiah area, Al Mutoon District, Al Jawf Governorate, on 18/06/2018

Summary of the incident: According to the casefile held by the Commission, pictures and reports attached with the casefile, as well as the statements of the victims and the testimonies of the witnesses, including (Y.M.H.M), (W.A.S.M) and (F.Y.A.A), on 18/06/2018 at 7:00 am while the victim, Yehya Mahdi Hindi Muhsham, was at home with his wife and children, some Houthi gunmen shelled the house with a mortar shell, injuring the victim with shrapnel in the abdomen. The victim was rushed to Al Hazm hospital in Al Jawf Governorate, while his family left the house immediately afterwards and moved to a neighbor's house for fear of repeated shelling. A few hours later, a group of Houthi gunmen raided the village, surrounded the victim's house, stormed it, looted its contents, planted explosives in the house, and blew it up to ashes. Then the Houthi gunmen headed towards the nearby houses of the victim's brothers, Muhsham Mahdi Hindi Muhsham and Shakir Mahdi Muhsham, and blew them up to ashes in the same manner, all with the charge that the victim and his brothers were cooperating with the forces of the legitimate government.

Findings:

According to the investigations carried out by the Commission, the statements of the victims and the testimonies of the witnesses, as well as the pictures attached to the casefile, the Commission concluded that the party responsible for this violation is the Houthi group in Al Mutoon District, Al Jawf Governorate.

2. The Incident of Blowing up the House of Abdullah Mohammed Bilsin, Al Khalwah area, Al Zahir District, Al Bayda Governorate, in June 2017

According to the casefile held by the Commission, as well as the testimonies of the witnesses, including (S. M. A.) and (H. M. S.), in June 2017 at 9:00 am a group of Houthi gunmen, under the command of Abu Mohammed Al Awsajah, the Houthi supervisor in Al Zahir District, Al Bayda Governorate, raided Al Khalwah area. Upon arrival, they went up Al Nab Hill, located between the villages of Al Rawda and Al Khalwa, where the two-storey house of the victim, Saleh Abdullah Mohammed Belsen is located. The house houses three families: the family of the victim Abdullah Ahmed Belsen, the family of Saleh Abdullah Mohammed Belsen and the family of their late brother Dr. Ahmed Abdullah Belsen. The Houthi gunmen surrounded the house and asked all the members of the three families living there to leave the house on the pretext that Saleh Abdullah Belsen is a member of the resistance. They prevented the victims from taking out any furniture or belongings except for the clothes they were wearing. The victims left the house and the Houthi gunmen planted explosives and blew it up to ashes with all its contents. Nothing remains of the house except stones scattered all over the place.

Findings:

According to the investigation carried out by the Commission and the testimonies of the witnesses, the Commission concluded that the violation has actually taken place and that the responsibility for this act of violation lies on the Houthi group as well as Abu Mohammed Al Awsajah, the Houthi supervisor in Al Zahir District, Al Bayda Governorate.

3. The Incident of Blowing up the House of Atiq Abdullah Alawi Al Sawadi and Forcibly Displacing Him, Living in Al Awjariah area, Al Sawadiyah District, Al Bayda Governorate, on 05/08/2015

According to the casefile held by the Commission, as well as the statement of the victim and the testimonies of the witnesses, including (A. A. A.) and (Y.M.A.), on 05/08/2015 at 4:00 pm, a group of Houthi gunmen raided Al Awjariah area, Al Sawadiyah District, Al Bayda Governorate. Upon their arrival, they surrounded the victim's one-storey house. The house was empty at the time, as a result of the on-going armed conflict in the district. The Houthi gunmen laid explosives in the house and blew it up with all its contents, including the victim's car which was parked outside the house. Since then, the victim and his family became homeless, moving from one place to another. Many of the victim's fellow villagers had their homes blown up by the Houthi group because these villagers fought against the Houthi when they entered Al Bayda Governorate. In blowing up the villagers' houses, Houthi group took the help of personnel and leadership of Mecha Brigade 25, which was stationed in the area at the time.

Findings:

According to the investigation carried out by the Commission and the testimonies of the witnesses, as well as the pictures attached to the casefile, the Commission concluded that the violation has actually taken place and that the party responsible for this violation is the Houthi group as well as the leadership of the Mecha Brigade 25, which was stationed in the area at the time.

Section III: Violations against women:

In its previous reports, the Commission clarified the legal framework on the basis of which it investigates human rights violations related to women's rights in particular, including national legislation, as well as international conventions and agreements, including the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, which Yemen has ratified, in addition to Security Council Resolution 1325 and subsequent resolutions. In view of the seriousness of the situation facing women as a result of the weak authority of the state, the outbreak of

war in many areas of Yemen, the subsequent violations against all groups of the Yemeni society, including the most vulnerable groups, primarily women and the increasing number of assaults and violations against women in many governorates, the Commission has paid attention to this topic. In addition to addressing human rights violations against women among the various other types of violations presented by the Commission in its reports, the Commission outlined the following summary of the most important human rights violations against women to show the level and forms of violations against them in all regions and by all parties.

1) The Incident of Arresting the Activist, Bardees Mohammed Ali Tahir Al Sybaghi, Sa'awan District, Amant Al Asimah, on 02/08/2019

According to the casefile held by the Commission, on 02/08/2019, Houthi gunmen stormed the house of the victim Bardees Mohammed Ali Tahir Al Sybaghi, took her to an unknown location, and detained her for three months.

According to the statement of the victim and a number of other female detainees, who were with her in the same detention facility, as well as the testimonies of the witnesses, including (S.A.H) and (A.Y.A), on 02/08/2019 at 04:00 a.m., a group of Houthi gunmen, comprising of five military trucks and an armored vehicle, under the command of Taha Al Mutawakil, Sultan Saleh Zabin, Abu Nasr Al Shuwai and Ahmed Al Saqqaf- the Houthi security supervisor in Al Siteen Police station- as well as Mohammed Al Kibsi, the Houthi-appointed in charge of Al Siteen Police station, surrounded and stormed the house of Ms. Bardees Mohammed Ali Tahir Al Sybaghi. The manner in which the house was stormed caused terror and panic among the residents of the house, particularly children, including the residents of neighboring houses. As these Houthi gunmen entered the house, they arrested the victim, cuffed her, blind-folded her and took her at gun point to an unknown location in front of her children. The victim was placed in a narrow solitary cell, not more than one square meter, next to other solitary cells in which a number of other women who were arrested by the Houthi group were kept. The victim remained in this prison for a week during which interrogation would take place for long hours, up to 12 hours sometimes. She was also tortured and was subjected to degrading treatment, beating, starvation, hanging from the ceiling and electrocution, at the hands of masked women. The charges against her were that she was a supporter of former President Ali Abdullah Saleh, communicating with the so-called aggression and espionage for the Arab coalition in addition to her criticism of the Houthi group in poems that she composed and published. Under torture, the victim was forced to confess to these charges in front of cameras. She was also forced to sign papers, including pledges not to oppose the Houthi group and that in the event of violation, death penalty will be carried out against her. After three months of detention, the victim was released through tribal and partisan mediation. After her release from the prison, the victim left Sana'a and headed to Marib Governorate.

Findings:

According to the investigation carried out by the Commission and the testimonies of the witnesses, as well as information included in the casefile, the Commission concluded that the violation has actually taken place and that the party responsible for this violation is the Houthi group in Sana'a, as well as Taha Al Mutawakil, Sultan Saleh Zabin, Abu Nasr Al Shuwai and Ahmed Al Saqqaf- the Houthi security supervisor in Al Siteen Police station- as well as Mohammed Al Kibsi, the Houthi-appointed head of Al Siteen Police station.

2) The incident of killing of Ms. Ashwaq Hussien Bin Hussien Ali Al Nusairi, seven-months-pregnant, Dar Al Hajib village, Al Hada'a District, Dhamar Governorate, on 15/07/2018

Summary of the Incident:

According to the casefile held by the Commission, on 15/07/2018, a group of Houthi gunmen, under the command of Abu Ahmed Al Harbi, Abu Shihab Al Bukhaiti, Abu Saleh Al Harbi and Abu Ali Al Hudum killed seven-months-pregnant Ms. Ashwaq Hussien Bin Hussien Ali Al Nusairi.

According to the statement of (H.H.M.N), the reporter of the incident and the testimonies of the witnesses, including (A.A.A) and (A.A.A), on 15/07/2018 at 10:00 a.m., a group of Houthi gunmen, led by the Houthi security supervisor Abu Shihab Al Bukhaiti, Abu Ali Ahmed Al Harbi, the Houthi-appointed head of security department in Al Hada'a District, as well as other top Houthi figures including Abu Ali Al Hudum and Abu Saleh Al Harbi along with other Houthi gunmen, raided Dar Al Hajib village and arrested a number of villagers. As they were entering the village, they opened fire directly at villagers' houses. The victim, mother of two and seven months pregnant, was standing in front of her parent's house, when Abu Shihab Al Bukhaiti saw her and shot her dead.

Findings:

According to the investigations carried out by the Commission, casefile, field researcher report, as well as the testimonies of the witnesses, the Commission concluded that the party responsible for this violation is the Houthi group, under the command of the Houthi security supervisor in Al Hada'a District Abu Shihab Al Bukhaiti, Abu Ahmed Al Harbi, Abu Saleh Al Harbi and Abu Ali Al Hudum.

3) The incident of deporting Ms. Saeedah Haneesh Mubarak Kuf, Al Duraihimi District, Hudaydah Governorate, on 23/05/2018

According to the casefile held by the Commission, as well as the statement of the victim and the testimonies of the witnesses, including (A.A.A.H) and (H.M.M.H) on 23/05/2018 at 12:00 a.m., following the entry of the Tihami and Giants forces in Al Duraihimi District, a group of gunmen affiliated with the Giants Brigades forces stormed the house of Ms. Saeedah Haneesh Mubarak Kuf, 56, in Al Duraihim District

and forced her to leave her house and the region along with her five children. She was not allowed to carry anything from her house. The victim and her family left their house at gun point and they went to Al Masoudi village on foot, late at night. She and her family remain homeless until now.

Findings:

According to the investigations conducted by the Commission, as well as the statements of the victim and the testimonies of the witnesses, the Commission concluded that the party responsible for this violation is the Giant Brigade forces, stationed at the Western coast, under the command of Abu Zara'h Al Muharami.

4) The incident of killing Ms. Gihad Al Asbahi, looting a number of houses and arresting a number of people, Al Taffah District, Al Bayda Governorate, on 27/04/2020

According to the documents and reports in the casefile, on 27/04/2020 at 06:00 am, the Houthi group launched an attack on Asbah village, Al Taffah District, Al Bayda Governorate, with a number of military trucks as well as a BMP. During this attack, the group's leadership and members committed a number of grave violations, including the killing of the victim, Gihad Al Asbahi, attempted killing of her child who was next to her, arresting seven other villagers, looting their possessions and houses and causing damages to the houses.

No.	Name	Age	Status
1	Gihad Ahmed Abdullah Al-Asbahi	28 years old	She was killed after storming her house.
2	Abdul-Qudus, a child	3 years old	The son of the dead victim, who was beside her when she was shot dead.
3	Saleh Al-Khadhr Abdul-Rab Al-Asbahi	45 years old	Arbitrary arrest and his car was robbed
4	Hussien Tahir Saleh Al-Tahiri	70 years old	Arbitrary arrest
5	Abdul-Rab Al-Khadhir Abdul-Rab	43 years old	Arbitrary arrest
6	Hussien Mohammed Abdu Ahmed Al-Asbahi	47 years old	Arbitrary arrest
7	Mohammed Saleh Ali Al-Tahiri	45 years old	Arbitrary arrest
8	Al-Khadhir Adel Al-Khadhir	25 years old	Arbitrary arrest
9	Ali Mohammed Abdullah Al-Asbahi	47 years old	Arbitrary arrest

According to the victims' statements and witnesses' testimonies heard by the Commission, including (H.M.H.), (A.S.M.A) and (A.A.M.A), on 27/04/2020, groups of Houthi gunmen, under the command of Abdullah Mohammed Al Riayami, also known as (Abu Hashim Al Riayami) and Abu Khalil, the Houthi supervisor in the District of Al Taffah, under the supervision of Hammoud Shatan, the Houthi supervisor of Al Bayda Governorate, and Abdullah Mohammed Al Arabji, the Houthi-appointed head of security in Al Bayda Governorate, attacked Asbah village in Al Taffah District in Al Bayda Governorate, with heavy, medium and light weapons as well as a number of military trucks, including a BMP armored vehicle. When the campaign reached the outskirts of the village, the victim Saleh Al Khader Abdul-Rub Al Asbahi, along with a number of village elders, went out to ask the Houthi gunmen as to why they came, in an attempt to stop them and negotiate with them. The Houthi gunmen arrested them all and stole the car of the victim. After that, the Houthi gunmen headed towards the village. As soon as they arrived they opened fire on the house of the victim, Hussein Mohammed Abdullah Al Asbahi in preparation for storming it. They also arrested Ali Mohammed Abdullah Al Asbahi, who came out of his house to request the Houthi gunmen to stop the shooting at the house as there were women and children inside the house. The Houthi gunmen continued to shoot at the house of the victim Hussein Mohammed Abdullah Al Asbahi, who managed to escape from the house with his son Hussien. Then, the Houthi gunmen stormed the house and shot the victim Gihad Al Asbahi, from a very close distance of no more than two meters, and her son, Abdul Quddus, less than three years old, narrowly escaped death, as he was standing by her side. Not only did the Houthi gunmen kill the victim, but they also looted her jewelry and all the contents of the house after partially destroying it.

Findings:

According to the investigations carried out by the Commission, the pictures or evidence attached to the casefile, as well as the statements of the victims and testimonies of the witnesses, the Commission concluded that the violation has actually taken place and that the party responsible for this violation is the Houthi group, under the command of Abdullah Mohammed Al Riayami, also known as (Abu Hashim Al Riayami) and Abu Khalil, the Houthi supervisor in the District of Al Taffah, under the supervision of Hammoud Shatan, the group's supervisor in Al Bayda Governorate, and Abdullah Mohammed Al Arabji, the Houthi-appointed head of security in Al Bayda Governorate.

Part IV: Victims of US Drone bombing:

During the reporting period, the Commission has monitored and investigated a number of incidents related to the so-called US drones' targeting and bombing civilians in

Yemen. Following investigations and gathering information, the Commission has concluded that attacks by US drones have left 10 people dead, including one woman and a child. All victims of such incidents are civilians.

The incidents investigated by the Commission:

1. The incident of bombing civilians in Wald Rabee District, Al Bayda Governorate, on 02/09/2012

According to the casefile held by the Commission, on Sunday 02/09/2012 at 4:30 p.m. a US drone fired a missile at a car carrying a number of civilians, including a woman and a child, from Al Sol village in Wald Rabee District, Al Bayda Governorate. The victims were coming back home from the city of Rada'a. The attack left 12 victims dead, all civilians. The victims' names are as follows:

Names of the dead victims

No.	Name	Age
1	Abdul-Ghani Ahmed Mabkhut Al-Abooli	18 years old
2	Wasilah Ali Al-Faqih Al-Dubari	40 years old
3	Dawlah Nassir Salah Al-Abooli	12 years old
4	Mohammed Abdu Garullah Al-Abooli	25 years old
5	Abdullah Ahmed Al-Abooli	18 years old
6	Abdullah Mohammed Ali Al-Faqih Al-Dubari	21 years old
7	Mabrook Muqbil Ali Al-Faqih Al-Dubari	21 years old
8	Nassir Salah Nassir Al-Abooli	49 years old
9	Saddam Hussien Mohammed Al-Abooli	17 years old
10	Jamal Mohammed Ubad Al-Abooli	19 years old

Names of the injured victims:

No.	Name	Age
1	Sultan Ahmed Mohammed Al-Abooli	21 years old
2	Naser Mabkhut Al-Abooli	45 years old

The Commission's team tasked with monitoring the incident moved to Al Sol village in Wald Rabee District, and listened to the statements of a number of victims' relatives and the testimonies of witness, including: (M.S.A.) and (A.M.A.), who confirmed to the Commission that on Sunday 02/09/2012 at 4:30 p.m. they heard the sound of a big explosion from the direction of Qayfah. They went to the place where the sound of the explosion came from and arrived there after more than an hour. They found the car in which the victims were traveling completely burned and the victims' remains scattered all over the place. Immediately, they began collecting the remains of the bodies and took them along with those who were injured to the hospital in the city of Rada'a. The residents of the region also stated that all the victims were civilians and they had nothing to do with any terrorist organization or activity at all.

Findings:

According to the investigation carried out by the Commission in the aforementioned allegations, in addition to other incidents as regards to US drone attacks on Yemeni civilians, the Commission concluded that the US forces are responsible for this violation, in partnership with the Yemeni government, which allowed such serious violations to be committed.

Seventh: Challenges:

Like any other protection and accountability mechanisms, the Commission has faced a number of challenges and difficulties, some of which are still ongoing due to the security, military, humanitarian and political situation since 2015. However, some other challenges came as a result of latest developments on the ground, which took place during the reporting period. The most important challenges are as follows:

1. The continuation of the ongoing war in Yemen has led to an increase in the number of violations in all its forms, in addition to an increase in the number

of victims, which has, in turn, increased the efforts and burdens on the Commission.

2. Parties to the conflict do not adhere to the principles of the International Humanitarian Law and continue to endanger the civilians' lives.
3. Failure of some parties to the conflict to cooperate with the Commission, and some have been late in responding to the Commission's inquiries regarding allegations of violations attributed to such parties.
4. The difficulty in accessing information related to some violations, particularly those based on gender, and the reluctance of the victims to report such violations.
5. The tensions and conflicts that exist between the legitimate government and the armed parties in the liberated areas, which caused many difficulties to the work of the Commission.
6. The difficulty in moving around the districts where the war continues to rage, because the main roads are cut off and planted with mines, on top of the rugged terrain.
7. The deterioration of the public services in most of the areas, particularly telecommunications, electricity and road services, which has caused difficulties to the monitors' movement, and difficulties in communicating with or receiving information from the monitors.

Recommendations:

According to the Commission's investigations and the numerous examples provided in this report and in the previous periodic reports, which explain the responsibility of each party for several types of violations of human rights and the International Humanitarian Law, affecting the right to life, physical integrity and decent life of the Yemenis, the Commission hereby puts forward a number of recommendations for all the parties to the conflict and for each party separately, in addition to the recommendations provided and confirmed in its previous reports.

All parties to the armed conflict in Yemen:

1. Adhering to the principles of the International Humanitarian Law in respect of the protection of civilians, notables and protected sites; avoiding endangering the civilians' lives and objects; and applying the principles of proportionality and discrimination during combat operations.
2. Putting an end to attacks and indiscriminate shelling, and conducting internal investigations of their members who cause the death and injury of civilians.
3. Facilitating the humanitarian relief operations for international, regional and local organizations to ensure that the necessary aid reaches the intended beneficiaries across Yemen.
4. Assisting the citizens to gain access to resources and safe passage between all areas.
5. Putting an end to all extrajudicial killings, arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances of citizens and restriction of freedoms, as well as invoking no exceptional and security conditions.
6. Protecting children and ensuring that they are not subjected to the six grave violations, including killing, maiming, and assault on schools and hospitals and their use in warfare.
7. Protecting human rights activists and defenders and stopping all practices that infringe their rights or hinder their activities.
8. Cooperating with the Commission and its staff members operating in all governorates, and facilitating all its affairs completely and in full transparency by providing them with all the required information in accordance with the Human Rights Council Resolution No. A/HRC/RES/42/2, issued on 10/02/2019.

The Houthi Group:

1. Abiding actively by the principles of the International Humanitarian Law that prohibit the targeting of residential gatherings, the creation of military barracks in populated areas, and the destruction of civilian, public and private property.
2. Putting an end to all forms of siege imposed on a number of areas, particularly the city of Taiz and its districts, and allowing the opening of safe passages for civilians, which guarantee their movement, and alleviating their suffering.
3. Putting an end to all acts of restrictions on freedom, arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances, torture and inhumane treatment of citizens, human rights defenders, opponents and journalists, as well as releasing immediately all those detained arbitrarily and revealing the fate of the disappeared.
4. Shutting down all new detention centers in houses and public institutions and immediately releasing the civilians detained within.
5. Putting an end to all acts of discrimination, inequalities and violence in its various forms against women in general and activists and workers in the developmental, political and relief fields in particular, as well as holding the perpetrators of those violations accountable.
6. Putting an end to the recruitment and use of children in conflict, and immediately releasing all child soldiers.
7. Holding accountable all leaders and individuals belonging to the group, who are involved in committing human rights violations.
8. Putting an end to the unlawful appropriation of property and money of the group's opponents and the reprisals of detonating houses in all governorates.
9. Putting an end to mines laying immediately and committing to giving illustrative maps of the mine-growing areas.
10. Refraining from the practices of restricting international institutions and civil society organizations working in the areas of relief and development and allowing them to provide their services to citizens.

The Legitimate Government:

1. Taking a set of actions and measures to ensure the accountability of the perpetrators of human rights violations who are affiliated with the security

and military agencies of the legitimate government, as well as taking concrete steps to combat impunity for the perpetrators.

2. Putting an end to unlawful arrests in all government-controlled areas, and immediately releasing all those detained, without any legal justification, in all the illegal detentions and prisons.
3. Building the capacities of the national justice sector and urging the judiciary to play its primary role by conducting trials for the perpetrators of violations according to the files submitted to the sector by the Commission.
4. Ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance and the Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
5. Building the capacities of the members of the army and security forces with regard to respecting, realizing and protecting human rights, particularly the rules of the International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights Law, to which Yemen is bound, in accordance with the ratified international conventions.
6. Adopting a comprehensive economic policy that would stop the deterioration of the currency and alleviate the suffering of the citizens, as well as continuing to pay the salaries of the employees in all the governorates of the Republic.
7. Activating all state service institutions "health, electricity, water and hygiene," which have become paralyzed since the beginning of the war, and improving the services provided to the citizens.
8. Reacting to the recommendations of the Commission and providing prompt response to inquiries regarding the incidents and the issues that are related to human rights violations.

The Arab Coalition to Support the Legitimacy:

1. Adhering to the principles of the International Humanitarian Law; taking measures to protect civilians during the military operations; and conducting the investigations that related to holding accountable those responsible for human rights violations.

2. Carrying out the assessment of civilian casualties resulting from deaths, injuries and property, which are caused by the military operations.
3. Facilitating the work of relief and humanitarian organizations to ensure that they reach all the affected areas in Yemen by safe means.
4. Raising the level of economic support provided to the Yemeni government to ensure that it performs its duties and provides all services to citizens.
5. Putting an end to dealing with those accused of human rights violations, particularly those accused of carrying out arbitrary arrests and enforced disappearances of citizens.
6. Working to implement the Riyadh Agreement and facilitating the return of the government to the temporary capital of Aden, as well as contributing to activating the state institutions and unifying the security and military agencies.
7. Increasing the level of cooperation with the Commission and providing prompt response to the inquiries submitted regarding the incidents attributed to the warplanes, in a manner that ensures the Commission completes the investigations to the fullest extent, in addition to facilitating its access to the areas under the military control of the Coalition.

The International Community:

1. Strengthening peace efforts in Yemen to ensure the cessation of hostilities and to ensure redress to victims and to prosecute perpetrators of human rights violations.
2. Pressurizing the parties to the conflict to cooperate with the Commission to investigate and facilitate its work completely and in full transparency, as a matter of implementing the Human Rights Council Resolution No. A/HRC/RES/42/2.
3. Raising the level of support provided by the Office of the High Commission for Human Rights with regard to the technical support and advice, as well as capacity-building and legal support to ensure that it meets its obligations to conduct professional and transparent investigations.

