



REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

The National Commission to Investigate
Alleged Violations to Human Rights

Ninth Periodic Report

**on the Works of the National Commission to
Investigate Alleged Violations to Human Rights**

August 1, 2020 – July 1, 2021

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I. Introduction

The National Commission to Investigate Alleged Violations to Human Rights, through its 9th periodic report covering the period August 1, 2020 – July 1, 2022, seeks to present the most important findings of its work accomplished during this period in the field of monitoring, documenting and investigating violations and the efforts that it has made in order to promote and protect human rights and bring remedy for victims. The Commission derives its mandate to investigate all human rights violations committed on all the territories of the Republic of Yemen by all parties pursuant to the Republican Decree No. 140 of 2012 as amended on the establishment of the National Commission. The release of this report comes following the issuance of Human Rights Council Resolutions No. A/HRC/45/L.25 and No. A/HRC/45/L.51 on October 6, 2020, and through this report, the Commission aims to inform the local and international public opinion and all those interested in the human rights file in Yemen about the human rights and humanitarian situation in Yemen, by stating some of the most important violations that the Commission monitored and investigated during the reporting period, and to review a number of investigation examples conducted by the Commission in violations to international humanitarian law and international human rights law. This report is complementary and related to previous reports launched by the Commission, in particular with regard to the mandate, legal framework, methodology and work modalities.

II. Methodology

The National Commission for Inquiry into Allegations of Human Rights Violations has adopted a clear methodology in its work based on adherence to international investigation standards applicable in similar commissions, and in accordance with the principles of "objectivity, transparency, impartiality and professionalism" stipulated in the Republican Decree to establish the Commission.

The Commission carries out its work in monitoring, documenting and investigating violations in accordance with the stipulations established in national laws and legislations, through a number of methods and procedures that ensure access to truth, such as face-to-face interviews with the victims and their families, visiting locations where violations have occurred, hearing witnesses and documenting their testimonies in a way that ensures accuracy of testimonies and keeping their details to serve as legal evidence of proof, with due consideration to maintaining confidentiality and witnesses safety and privacy, in addition to examining the submitted reports, medical certificates, documents, photographs, etc, to verify their authenticity. The Commission also sought the assistance of national military experts to determine the types of weapons used in targeting residential neighborhoods and civilian objects, and to locate the source, direction and range of shelling, in order to reach contentment in determining the responsible party for each violation.

The field visits methodology to inspect the locations of violations is one of the key methods adopted by the Commission to find out the truth, with the members of the Commission, assistant investigation team and field research teams took the initiative to move to the locations experienced the violations, particularly the grave ones. During the field visit and inspection process, all violation-related traces are monitored and documented by taking photographs and video footage, writing reports, conducting face-to-face interviews, hearing testimonies of victims and witnesses, and ensuring that the statements contained in testimonies are consistent with the established facts on the ground.

Within its work methodology, the Commission was very anxious to review and analyze the submitted documents and reports which are issued by local and international civil society organizations working in

the field of monitoring and documenting violations. The Commission has also made an open invitation to all citizens through its website accounts on Facebook and Twitter to submit their communications regarding allegations of human rights violations to the Commission's headquarters, website, and offices, or to one of its monitors located in all governorates of the Republic. In all such activities, the National Commission has adhered to the international standards on the work of this type of commissions, in particular with regard to the principles of impartiality, integrity, transparency and professionalism.

III. The Context

The human rights situation is negatively and positively affected by the events witnessed by the country and the difficulties and crises it is experiencing at all levels. Based on this, we will attempt to point out in this report to some of the most important political, military and economic developments that affected the human rights situation during the reporting period, the most important of which are the following:

At the Political Level

It can be argued that the political stalemate dominated the situation during the reporting period, especially with regard to the political negotiations under the auspices of the United Nations between the legitimate government and the Houthi group, or the so-called Ansar Allah, where no round of direct negotiations has been held between the two parties, despite the numerous visits made by the UN Secretary-General Special Envoy to Sana'a, Aden, Riyadh, Tehran, Muscat and a number of other countries.

However, the hope that cast a shadow on the return of the government and initiating to exercise its work from the interim capital of Aden has quickly dissipated after the Prime Minister and a considerable number of the cabinet members were compelled to leave and return to Riyadh, as a result of the discomforts the government was subjected to, the latest of which was the break-in of the seat of the government in Ma'ashiq area by groups affiliated to the Transitional Council on March 16, 2021, leading to disrupting the activities of ministries and obstructing a lot of their work.

At the Security and Military Level

The reporting period witnessed a number of security and military events and variables in a number of areas, as the Houthi group attack on the city and governorate of Marib has continued since the outset of the last year, and the Houthi group managed to approach areas close to the city of Marib, which led to an increase in the pace of shelling and targeting the city with ballistic missiles and drones, resulting in sizable civilian casualties, and some IDPs camps were targeted with shelling, forcing many of them to move to more safe camps. On the other hand, the pro-legitimate government forces, backed by the Arab Coalition air force, managed to achieve some progress in parts of the districts of Maqbana, Jabal Habashi, Ma'afer and Haifan in Taiz governorate, while the military situation remained the same on other frontlines, and neither party could achieve any significant progress during the reporting period.

On the other hand, some skirmishes remain to take place occasionally between the pro-legitimate government forces and the forces affiliated to the Transitional Council in Abyan Governorate, as a result of the failure to complete the execution of the security and military measures stipulated in the Riyadh Agreement, where this situation had adverse implications on the security situation which caused the deterioration of human rights situation in general in the areas controlled by the legitimate government and entities affiliated to it.

As of regard to the security situation in the areas under the control of the Houthi group, the Houthi group continued to tighten their security reign on all facilities, and the Houthi group personnel and supervisors

continued to control the State security services and agencies and to execute security tasks and practices serving the Houthi group orientations, leading to restricting the freedoms and committing numerous violations, particularly against activists and media professionals opponent to the Houthi group.

At the Economic and Social Levels

The value of the Yemeni currency continued to deteriorate against foreign currencies, and reached unprecedented levels during the reporting period, as the exchange rate of US dollar against Yemeni Riyal recorded around 1,000 YR. This has resulted in soaring prices of food, medicines, commodities and basic services, which in turn caused increased hardship for citizens in all areas and governorates. Additionally, failure to pay salaries to government employees in the areas under the control of the Houthi group has exacerbated the hardship of citizens in these areas. In addition, the continued war and the economic downturn and regression of the State's foreign exchange sources have led to a high level of poverty and unemployment and worsening of all services, including health, education, roads, electricity, water and hygiene. Moreover, the outbreak of Covid-19, the lack of adequately equipped health facilities to absorb the high infected caseload and the dearth of medical equipment for detecting contraction with virus, particularly in remote areas, resulted in a notable upsurge in fatalities in all governorates. Denial by the Houthi group to allow entering the vaccines delivered to the government into the areas controlled by them has undermined the Ministry of Health plan to enhance community immunity, and thus increased cases of Covid-19.

IV. The Commission Relationship with the Parties to the Conflict and Stakeholders Concerned with its Work

The Commission has sought to constantly communicate with the parties to the armed conflict without exception to access the truth of violations allegedly to have been committed by each party. The Commission has also exerted numerous efforts to enhance cooperation and communication with the stakeholders concerned with its work, whether official institutions or local or international civil society organizations, in order to facilitate the Commission work, protect human rights and reducing violations, reflecting the approach that was followed by the Commission since the outset of its work which embodies professionalism, objectivity and impartiality standards.

During the reporting period, the Commission has conducted numerous communication activities with the parties to the conflict and the relevant stakeholders, the most important of which are as follows:

1- Communication with the Parties to the Conflict

The Yemeni Government and Entities affiliated to it:

During the reporting period, communication and coordination between the Commission and the legitimate government were made in different forms and on multiple topics, including requesting from some official government agencies to facilitate the field visits of the Commission members and researchers to a number of various areas, and as well dispatching a number of memos on requesting responds to the Commission inquiries regarding the incidents under investigation by the Commission and attributed to entities and individuals affiliated to the legitimate government, in addition to making several recommendations by the Commission to government agencies in order to improve the environment and situation of human rights. The process of communication between the Commission and the concerned ministries and institutions affiliated to the legitimate government took direct modalities through meetings, and indirect modalities

through written official correspondence. In the section on the Work of Commission, the most important of those meetings will be clarified. As of regard to correspondence, they were focused on completing the investigation proceedings into the incidents attributed to individuals at the security and military services, as well as on recommendations raised by the Commission to agencies concerned with protection of certain rights or community groups with the view to reduce violations and improve human rights environment. Of the most important correspondence made by the Commission with the government during the reporting period are as follows:

- i. During the reporting period, the Commission addressed various written memos to the government and its affiliated institutions and agencies, including 3 memos addressed to the Minister of Interior on improving the situation of prisons and prisoners in Mocha district in Taiz governorate and the districts of Al Khawkhah and Hays in Al Hodeidah governorate, and in Hadramout and Marib Governorates, in addition to a memo on the respond to the Commission inquiries regarding complaints of families victims detained at agencies affiliated to the Ministry of the Interior, and three memos addressed to the Minister of Health regarding the health situation in several central prisons given the spread of the coronavirus pandemic, in addition to exchanging various memos with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- ii. The Commission has also addressed 26 memos to a number of commanders of security and military services, including two memos to Political Security Service, two memos to Taiz Security Directorate, one memo to Marib Security Directorate, four memos to Shabwa Security Directorate, two memos to Taiz Axis Command, two memos to the Military Police, five memos to the Security Belt Command in Aden, two memos to Alamalikh Brigades, two memos to National Resistance Command, one memo to the 2nd Brigade of Tehama Resistance, one memo to the Commander of Shabwa Elite Forces, one memo to the Commander of Special Security Forces in Shabwa governorate, and one memos to the Commander of the 2nd Brigade, Mountain Infantry in Shabwa Governorate.

While the Commission received some positive responsiveness and responses to issues contained in its memos from some agencies, such as the Political Security Service in Marib regarding a number of detention incidents under investigation by the Commission, and from the Security Directorate in Taiz Governorate regarding a detained female having instructions for release, in addition to a response from Taiz Axis Command regarding violations that affected a number of residents of Al-Medhafa village, some other agencies, particularly the Minister of Interior and the Minister of Health, ignored the Commission memos.

In general, with the exception of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Commission, similar to other institutions and mechanisms, continues to face difficulties in communicating with the government as its presence in the interim capital of Aden is not allowed. The Commission hopes the return of the government with all of its ministries and carry out its work permanently from the interim capital of Aden, which will make it easier for the government to execute its national tasks vested to it.

The Arab Coalition to Support Legitimacy in Yemen:

During the reporting period, the Commission made written and verbal communications with the Command of the Arab Coalition to Support Legitimacy in Yemen through the liaison officer in charge of facilitating the receipt of inquiries notes and the delivery of responses to them to the Commission, which is the mechanism the Commission has followed in the investigations since established in compliance with the international principles and standards of investigation, where a memo was addressed on Dec 3, 2020 to

the Coalition Command requesting responses to the Commission inquiries some of incidents of killing and injuring civilians attributed to the coalition air force, where the Commission is investigating on these incidents. As of the time of writing the report, the Commission received no response regarding the incidents inquired for.

The Commission has also held a meeting at the beginning of March 2021 with the Joint Incident Assessment Team at the Commission main office in the interim capital of Aden, during the team visit to the city of Aden during the period 3 – 6 March 2021. In the meeting, a discussion was conducted on a number of violations related to the coalition air force in which the Commission is investigating and on which statements were released by the Joint Incident Assessment Team.

The Houthi Group

Since initializing to exercise its functions, the Commission sought to communicate with the leadership of the Houthi group in the capital of Sana'a, by writing a number of memos addressed to the head of political bureau of the Houthi group requesting responses to its inquiries on the violations under investigation by the Commission, in addition to requesting to assign a liaison officer to respond to those inquiries. The recent written memo addressed by the Commission was dated on June 27, 2021 and delivered through the Commission monitor in the capital of Sana'a. In spite of the Commission eagerness for communication, and its frequent request to assign a liaison officer, it has received no response yet from the Houthi group in this regard, which reflects the method used by the Houthi group in dealing with the majority of national and international agencies operating in the field of human rights.

However, this did not dissuade the Commission from continuing its work in monitoring and investigating all types of human rights violations occurred in the Houthi-controlled areas through its researchers and monitors in the governorates of the Capital City of Sana'a, Hajjah, Sa'ada, Dhamar, Amran, Al Mahwit, Ibb and Hodeidah, who conduct interviews with victims and their families and record the testimonies of witnesses in these governorates, in addition to the process of inspection and description of the locations where some violations occurred, including the targeting of population centers, damage to objects of all forms, and mine explosion on roads and in pastures.

The Commission is hopeful to receive cooperation of the leadership of the Houthi group with it and to assign a liaison officer to respond to the Commission inquiries regarding the allegations attributed to the Houthi group that soon enough.

2- Cooperation with the Stakeholders Concerned with the work of the Commission

Cooperation with Judiciary:

During the reporting period, the work of judicial authority has been rendered largely inoperative in a significant number of areas under the control of the legitimate government, particularly in the areas of Aden, Lahj, Dhale', Mukalla and parts of Abyan, with partial strike in Shabwa and Seiyun, which hampered a lot of communication by the Commission with the judicial authority, particularly in terms of handing over files which the Commission has completed its investigation thereof. The Commission was unable, during the reporting period, to hand over any of the files it has completed its investigation thereof due to the judicial strike, and as well due to the disruption of work in many institutions due to the outbreak of Covid-19, including the Public Prosecution, as Covid-19 caused the death of the Head of the Attorney General Office Team, Judge Shukri Farag, who was vested with receiving the files referred from the Commission. Nevertheless, the Commission made sure to communicate with the Supreme Judicial Council, by directing a number of memos to the President of the Council, regarding a number of

recommendations that include some remedies recommended by the Commission on some of the shortcomings that the Commission has observed, particularly during its field visits to a number of governorates, including for instance, Al Khawkhah, and Marib and Shabwa.

Within the context of the attention of the Commission on the issue of subordinating violations perpetrators for accountability and raising the level of addressing this issue by judiciary, the Commission, with the participation of the Office of the Attorney General, on the occasion of the International Human Rights Day - Dec 10, 2020, conducted a workshop on the efforts exerted in proceedings for subordinating violations perpetrators for accountability. The workshop was attended by members of the Commission and 14 judges from Juvenile and Criminal Courts and Prosecutions and the Office of the Attorney General. In this workshop, a discussion was held on the Commission recommendation submitted to the Supreme Judicial Council to establish a court and a prosecution body concerned in considering the cases referred to the judiciary, and the role of the Commission in training the judicial staff on the mechanisms and specificity of trials related to human rights violations.

As well, during the reporting period, the Commission received a memo from the Office of the Attorney General requesting a copy of the Grand Hall case file with the aim to pursue proceedings for filing the criminal motion against those responsible for the incident and to form a committee by the Attorney General to complete the investigation procedures and to bring those accused to justice. The Commission welcomed this step and expressed its willingness to hand over the file as soon as possible, and to coordinate with the Public Prosecution in order to ensure that violators are brought for accountability, both in this incident or others, and as agreed upon in the minutes signed between the Commission and the Attorney General.

Cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights OHCHR:

The Commission makes sure to strengthen its relationship and cooperation with OHCHR, considering that OHCHR is the agency concerned with enforcing the Human Rights Council resolutions, which stipulate that OHCHR shall provide support to the Commission in a number of areas, specifically according to Resolutions Nos. A/HRC/45/L.25 and A/HRC/45/L.51 issued on October 6, 2020. Despite the fact that the Commission appreciates the cooperation of OHCHR Office manager in Yemen, and the efforts exerted by him and his staff regarding providing assistance to the Commission, it is for the second year in a row the enforcement of resolutions is being hampered due to lack of earnestness by OHCHR in Geneva, and the agencies concerned with implementing resolutions on the provision of support, whereas, while the previous resolution issued in the 45th session of the Human Rights Council has not been implemented, although there is a time-bound agreement on the areas of support, that is due to the conditions of Covid-19 pandemic outbreak, and where the Commission anticipated to be compensated in the wake of the issuance of the two recent resolutions in the 45th session, but it was astounded when apprised by OHCHR that the amount allocated for support is very limited and does not exceed US\$ 450,000, and the more astounding is that when the Commission allocated around 70% of the amount of support to the so-called the expert, who has been assigned by OHCHR to work for it, with the fact the Commission did not request that, and that it was neither consulted in this reference nor notified on the type of expertise the expert will provide. This action prompted the Commission to hold several meetings with the concerned parties at OHCHR, in an attempt to dissuade them from this unjust action towards the Commission, which destroy its aspirations, but OHCHR insisted on its decision and that it insisted on allocating the remainder of the support amount for a number of areas that do not fit the Commission needs. However, no activity worth mentioning was carried out, except a 4-days facilitation session organized by the Commission for its monitors from different parts in Yemen in the interim capital of Aden.

As of regard to the relationship between the Commission and the Group of Eminent Experts established by the Human Rights Council, the Commission has received a memo addressed by the Chairperson of the Group of Eminent Experts, dated on June 21, 2021, requesting the Commission to provide the Group with some information relating to a number of incidents monitored and documented by the Commission monitors in a number of areas and governorates. The Commission expressed its willingness to cooperate with the Group and assigned the General Secretariat of the Commission to communicate with the Group. As well, the Commission expressed its aspiration for meeting with the Group of Eminent Experts, as agreed upon with OHCHR manager, during the Human Rights Council session to be held next September, after the meeting could not be held at the beginning of August in Tunisia due to Covid-19 pandemic outbreak.

Cooperation with Local and International Civil Society Organizations:

Unquestionably, the civil society organizations are instrumental in safeguarding human rights, and in the belief of the Commission in the process of networking and coordination with civil society organizations, principally in the shadow of the upsurge and expansion of violations that require new forms of cooperation, the Commission made sure to raise the level of communication, both directly and indirectly, with active civil society organizations in the area of monitoring and documentation of human rights violations and advocacy for victims. The Commission has integrated this trend in its annual plans and various monthly activities.

The cooperation mechanism between the Commission and the civil society included the Commission review of reports issued by these organizations on violations and the human rights situation, and communicating the meaningful information to the Commission monitors in the governorates for verification, as well as participation of civil society in the discussion of the Commission periodic reports and press releases, whereas the Commission conducted a discussion workshop on the 8th periodic report on Sep 7, 2020, with the participation of 18 international and local civil society organizations interested with the violations issue in Yemen, including Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch and Geneva Call. In this workshop, a professional discussion on the report was conducted, and identifying the most important points that serve the Commission reports in the future and modalities of cooperation with the organizations participating in the workshop and human rights defenders in accessing information.

At its main office in Aden, the National Commission also held a meeting with the Representative of CIVIC Organization Center for Civilians in Conflict, the Regional Manger in MENA region and the Organization's Projects Manager in the Middle East, in which a discussion was held on launching the cooperation process between the two sides, leveraging from the Commission expertise and its knowledge on Yemeni legislation, vision and position on violations, determining the level of integrating the rules of engagement, principles of international humanitarian law and protection of victims in Yemeni legislation, and the preliminary agreement upon aspects of partnership between the Commission and CIVIC, which included the areas of: institutionalization policies and rehabilitation, strengthening security, military, judicial and civil society capacities in the protection of civilians, as well as monitoring the performance of security and military institutions to reduce violations through correspondence in communicating with such agencies and meetings to discuss the internal accountability of individuals for violations, in addition to the role of CIVIC in briefing donors and a number of the international community institutions on the great role played by the Commission in investigating violations and bringing remedy for victims.

The Commission has also conducted a number of workshops with the participation of civil society organizations, to discuss various topics related to monitoring and documenting human rights violations in

general and specific violations that affect certain groups, an aspect that will be clarified in the section on the works accomplished by the Commission during the reporting period.

During the first half of 2021, the Commission managed to sign a memorandum of understanding between it and the International Center for Transitional Justice, which included an agreement on the provision of support by the International Center for Transitional Justice to the Commission efforts to investigate human rights violations, tackle human rights violations and the pursuit of justice and peace in Yemen, through online training seminars intended towards building the knowledge and capacity of the members of the Commission regarding transitional justice, access to information and analyses related to other contexts. Accordingly, two training workshops were rolled out in April and June 2021 on the topics of the fundamentals of transitional justice and criminal accountability.

The Commission has also signed a memorandum of understanding with Geneva Call at the end of May 2021, which included the implementation of a number of activities in different areas, including sharing information on human rights violations, lobbying the parties to the conflict to conduct internal accountability and respond to the Commission inquiries and provision of training by the organization for investigators and field researchers of the Commission on topics pertaining to the work of the Commission, including violations against civilians in general and certain groups in particular.

In terms of the Commission support program implemented by the International Development Law Organization IDLO and funded by the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for which many of its activities implementation have been hampered, the program was completed at the end of March 2021, where the Organization delivered to the to the general secretariat of the Commission a number of software and in-kind supplies, which were requested by the Commission, as an alternative solution in exchange for the non-implementation of the agreed activities.

V. The Most Important Works accomplished by the Commission in Monitoring, Documentation and Investigation during the Reporting Period

During the reporting period, and across all of its staff and units, the Commission carried out a number of important works and activities that fall within its functions of monitoring, documenting and investigating human rights violations under its annual plan. The most important works undertaken by the Commission are stated as hereunder:

Monitoring and Documentation

Monitoring and documentation procedure is the key element of the investigation process upon which all similar investigation commissions are rested. Monitoring and documentation process carried out by the Commission monitors includes conducting face-to-face interviews with victims and witnesses of human rights violations, in the light of the ethical and professional principles binding on staff, including confidentiality and observance of the validity and accuracy of information, in addition to objectivity and impartiality. For this reason the Commission pays great attention and daily follow-up to this component, as it achieves its physical presence in all Yemeni governorates and ensures access to all victims.

During the Reporting Period, the 40 monitors of the Commission, present in all Yemeni governorates, continued their daily, weekly and monthly monitoring of the incidents of human rights violations faced the victims by all parties without exception, in addition to coordination with a number of volunteers in the remote governorates, principally in the governorates of Socotra, Al Mahara and Raymah, or in remote areas in the governorates of Hajjah and Hodeidah.

With the view to reach to as many victims, and for monitoring all violations that affected various groups and tiers of society, in all Yemeni governorates, the Commission intensified its communication with organizations and institutions operation in the field of monitoring and documenting certain types of violations. To this end, the Commission undertook the following:

- 1) The Commission organized an online workshop on April 28, 2021 on violations that affected unions, and labor, professional and category-based federations and their members in all governorates, with the participation of a number of chairpersons and representatives of federations and unions operating in the Republic of Yemen, including unions of teachers, journalists, lawyers and engineers, and academic staff at universities, trade unions, the most destitute groups, Yemen Women Union, and the Chambers of Commerce and Industry. In this workshop, a discussion was held on the plan for buttressing the National Commission with documents, information and data on human rights violations that have been monitored by those institutions, and the Commission to complete investigation into these violations and merging them as well in the National Commission database. This meeting was fruitful in terms of the interaction of a number of unions, foremost of which is the Yemeni Teachers Syndicate, which handed over to the Commission a memorandum attached with a number of disclosures prepared by the syndicate, enlisting 1,165 violation incidents affected its members and the educational establishments in almost 19 governorates.
- 2) During its visit to the city of Seiyun, the Commission held a consultative meeting with active participation of 28 civil society organizations operating in the field of women and child protection and monitoring violations related to arbitrary detention, child recruitment and the distress of displaced persons. In the workshop, discussion was held on the nature and types of violations in Wadi and Sahara, and the role of civil society in documentation and submission of information to the National Commission as per the model devised by the Commission.
- 3) Developing capacity of the Commission monitors: Within its efforts to build the capacity of its staff and to upgrade their legal knowledge and technical skills in the field to ensure the quality of the outputs of the investigation process, and during the reporting period, the Commission conducted three training workshops for its monitors from different governorates on the following topics:
 - i. A training workshop in the interim capital of Aden to evaluate and review the Commission monitoring and documentation process, with the participation of 40 researchers and volunteers from all governorates during the period November 24 – 25, 2020.
 - ii. A three-day training course in the interim capital of Aden for the Commission monitors on “Adaptation Skills and Investigation into Violations of International Human Rights Law”, during the period 18 - 20 October 2020, with the support of OHCHR.
 - iii. A four-day training course for the Commission monitors during the period June 20 – 23, 2021 on “Adaptation Skills and Investigation into Violations of International Human Rights Law”, with the participation of 40 researchers from all governorates, with the support of OHCHR.

Findings of Monitoring and Documentation Activities during the Reporting Period

During the reporting period, the Commission carried out monitoring and documentation activities through its monitors for more than 3,624 cases of alleged violations in the different governorates of the Republic, distributed over more than 37 types of human rights violations. Meanwhile, the Commission has recorded the statements of more than 10,872 witnesses and reporting persons, and apprised approximately 15,920 documents. As well, it has reviewed and analyzed hundreds of photographs and video footage related to violations, which were worked on and saved in the Commission database.

Table showing key human rights violations monitored and investigated by the Commission during the report period

No.	Type of Violation	Number of Incidents	Number of Victims	Victims Classification		
				Men	Women	Children
1	Killing and injuring civilians	869	1,386	945	133	242
2	Child recruitment	132	132	-	-	132
3	Laying anti-personnel mines	130	150	108	14	28
4	Attacks on religious, cultural and historical objects	32	-	-	-	-
5	Attacks on medical objects and crews	13	15	2	-	-
6	Extrajudicial killing	76	76	63	3	10
7	Forced displacement	92	160	-	-	-
8	Arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance	1,219	1,219	1,125	6	88
9	Torture and ill-treatment	86	86	81	3	2
10	Detonation of houses	40	-	-	-	-
11	Destruction and damage to public property	16	-	-	-	-
12	Destruction and damage to private property	544	-	-	-	-
13	Prohibition of movement and mobility	19	35	27	7	1
14	Attacks on schools	33	-	-	-	-
15	Attacks on peaceful assemblies	2	2	1	-	-
16	Attacks on freedom of opinion and expression	21	21	-	-	-
17	Unlawful trials	5	8	1	-	-
18	Obstruction and seizure of humanitarian assistance	16	-	-	-	-
19	Blockade and starvation of civilians	7	-	-	-	-
20	Attacks on organizations and unions	5	-	-	-	-
21	Administrative arbitrariness	35	-	-	-	-
22	Rape and sexual violence	3	3	-	3	-
23	US drone strikes					
24	Intimidating civilians and provoking terror	64	-	-	-	-
25	Using civilians as human shields	2	2	1	-	1
26	Breach of freedom of opinion and belief	6	-	-	-	-
27	Laying of vehicle mines and improvised explosive devices	101	177	122	18	19
28	Taking hostages of civilians	1	-	-	-	-
29	Denial of the right to defence	3	-	-	-	-
30	Denial of the right to recourse to court	1	-	-	-	-
31	Denial of and discrimination in the right to education	18	-	-	-	-
32	Inhuman and degrading treatment of persons	8	15	14	1	-
33	Inhuman treatment of war detainees and denial of their legal rights	5	-	-	-	-
34	Denial detainees of food, medical examination, and contact with their families	2	-	-	-	-
35	Failure to bring suspects to justice	4	-	-	-	-
36	Prohibition of the formation of unions or associations and their lockdown	2	-	-	-	-
37	Minors marriage before puberty	12	12	-	-	12
		3,624				

Investigations into Violations

Since the rollout of its work, and in accordance with the Republican Decree on its establishment, the Commission makes sure to follow multiple mechanisms to ensure the quality of investigation process, which aims to substantiate the incidents and identify those behind them, in accordance with the national and international laws applicable to each incident, and in a manner that ensures subordinating the perpetrators of violations for accountability and brings remedy for victims.

To this end, the Commission carried out a number of investigation-related activities, including the following:

a. Field visits to governorates and areas experiencing incidents of human rights violations

During the reporting period, a number of field visits were conducted to several governorates, with the intention to evaluate human rights situation, direct field investigation into a number of gross incidents witnessed and still witnessed by these governorates, inspect locations of violations and field evidence available and hear the statements of witnesses and reporting persons, in addition to visiting and inspecting prisons and detention centers, determining the level of prisoners and detainees access to their rights guaranteed in national laws and international covenants, hearing statements and demands of prisoners and detainees of both sexes, and communicating their needs to the concerned authorities. As well, during the field visits conducted by the Commission, six meetings were held with the local authority leaderships in the governorates of Hodeidah, Shabwa, Marib, Taiz and Hadramout, with the intention of discussing human rights situation in these governorates and inquiring on a number of incidents under investigation by the Commission and the complaints submitted it has received. In addition, meetings were held with the security directors in these governorates and officials in security and military authorities and institutions, in which many inquiries were discussed and posed regarding a number of violations attributed to some personnel of these authorities, in addition to discussing some transgressions that were committed by some security and military units in some cities under the control of the government. We will describe below the most important activities undertaken by the Commission members during the field visits, inspection and field investigations within the reporting period.

Visiting Mocha district of Taiz Governorate:

During the period March 29 – 31, 2021, the Commission members visited Mocha district the west coast of Taiz governorate, in which the Commission has erstwhile monitored and investigated a number of incidents the area has witnessed since May 2015 in the districts of Mocha, Mawza and Al Waziyah. During their field visit to the Mocha district, the Commission members have inspected the traces of shelling of Al Zahari area, as well as inspecting some neighborhoods which witnessed a number of landmine implanting incidents, and the traces of the weapons and gunshots that targeted Al Zahari health center, and the different traces of shelling that caused disruption of the center activities, and denial of hundreds of citizens in Yakhtul and Al Zahari areas of health services for a long time, amid the spread of epidemics in this area.

The Commission members also inspected the destruction that affected houses of a number of citizens, as well as investigating into detonation of Al Zahari Elementary School, which has been functioning since 1988 and benefitting 490 students.

Visiting Hodeidah Governorate:

During the period April 1 – 2, 2021, the Commission members visited the of Al Khawkhah and Hays districts in Hodeidah governorate, where the following activities were carried out during the visit:

- i. The Commission members discussed with the leadership of the local authority, represented by the governor of Hodeidah governorate and the directors of the districts of Al Khawkhah, Hays and Ad Durayhimi the human rights situation in the governorate and the most important violations it has witnessed, in addition to the methods of cooperation between the Commission and the local authority to reach the victims.
- ii. The Commission members met with Al Khawkhah Security Director to discuss the reasons for the spike in the number of detainees due to the delay in activating the role of judiciary and prosecution in the district. As well, a visit was made to the detention center of the Security Directorate.
- iii. The Commission members met with the Security Director of Hays district to discuss the conditions of detainees in the Security Directorate and to find out the most important difficulties facing Security Directorate of the district. As well, the detainees ward was visited to learn about their situation and conditions of detention.
- iv. The Commission members investigated into a number of incidents in the city of Hays, including inspecting the shelling traces that targeted the cholera center in the district, and inspecting and taking photographs of the remains of the artillery bombardment traces that hit Hays Rural Hospital, in addition to inspecting the traces of destruction that affected Al Qadisiyah School as a result of the war experienced in the district.
- v. The Commission members met with the official spokesman of the National Resistance Forces, where it was agreed that the National Resistance Forces would appoint a liaison officer to respond to the Commission inquiries regarding the incidents under investigation by the Commission. The Commission addressed a memo to the National Resistance Forces Commander requesting him to appoint a liaison officer pursuant to the agreement made erstwhile. Nonetheless, until the time of writing this report, no liaison officer has been appointed to communicate with the Commission. The Commission hopes that this will be done at the earliest.

Visiting Shabwa Governorate:

The Commission members conducted a field visit to the city of Ataq on June 5 – 6, 2021, during which a number of activities were carried out, including a meeting with the leadership of the local and judicial authority and security authorities in the governorate, and visiting the central prison building and the Criminal Investigation Department to find out the situation of prisoners and detainees and to learn about the conditions and locations of their detention. As well, sessions were held to hear from victims of a number of violations and to investigate into a number of incidents monitored by the Commission.

Further, the Commission members met with the Special Security Forces Commander in Shabwa governorate, where it was agreed that the Special Security Forces would appoint a liaison officer to respond to the Commission inquiries on the incidents under investigation by the Commission. The Commission addressed a memo to the Special Security Forces Commander requesting him to appoint a liaison officer pursuant to the agreement made erstwhile. Nonetheless, until the time of writing this report, no liaison officer has been appointed to communicate with the Commission. The Commission hopes that this will be done at the earliest.

Visiting Hadramout Governorate Seiyun:

During June 7 – 8, 2021, the Commission members conducted a field visit to the city of Seiyun, where they met the Security Director of the districts of Sahel and Sahara, the central prison Director and the Criminal Investigation Department Director. The Commission also visited the central prison building to

find out the situation of prisoners and detainees and to learn about the conditions and locations of their detention. Further, the Commission held an extensive workshop with a number of community-based organizations in the districts of Wadi and Sahara with the view of coordination and cooperation, particularly with regard to monitoring and documenting violations and enhancing the human rights situation in these districts.

Visiting Marib Governorate:

During June 9 – 12, 2021, with the intention to investigate human rights situation in Marib, the Commission members conducted a field visit to Marib governorate, which is witnessing, since the outset of 2021, military operations and targeting with various types of projectiles, with an increase in the number of civilian casualties. During its visit to Marib, the Commission carried out a number of investigation and inspection proceedings, and hearing the statements of victims and witnesses, including:

- i. Holding meetings with the leadership of the local authority in Marib governorate and with a number of security leaderships and executive offices managers related to the work of the Commission.
- ii. Visiting and inspecting the detention center at the Criminal Investigation Department and the pretrial detention, where the wards and sections of the detention center at the Criminal Investigation Department were inspected, in which there were 136 detainees and prisoners, in addition to some of the convicted persons who were lodged in the premises of the Criminal Investigation Department, because the central prison capacity is overrun as a result of the restricted space of the prison and population increase in Marib Governorate.
- iii. Visiting and inspecting the central prison and hearing the complaints and needs of inmates. The Commission members visited and inspected the building of the central prison, in which there were 190 detainees and prisoners distributed over 6 rooms wards, while a major number of them are located in the yard without roof or safeguard cover, with the capacity of this prison, when built, was designed to receive 60 prisoners and detainees, as the governorate had been deemed as a remote governorate and cases were often resolved on the basis of tribal norms, while thousands of citizens are currently living in the governorate, mostly displaced persons from other governorates, which makes the relocation of prisoners to the new building an urgent matter.
- iv. Visiting and inspecting the Women's Central Prison, with the purpose to evaluate the human rights situation of female prisoners and detainees, and to learn about their situation and conditions of detention. There are 27 female prisoners and detainees in the prison pending different cases. Some female prisoners' complaints were heard and recommendations thereof were submitted by the Commission to the concerned authorities.
- v. Inspecting As-Suwayda camp and completing investigation into a number of incidents of targeting displaced persons in a number of camps. The Commission members visited As-Suwayda camp, which spans over a vast area, over which the camps are spread widely in the middle of the desert, with 1,800 families 12,000 individuals are living in the camp, with the majority of them 1,300 families have displaced in March 2020 from Al-Khaneq camp situated at Al-Jawf boundaries, and mostly were displaced from Sana'a governorate and the Capital City, fleeing from raids, pillaging their property, recruiting their children or arresting sons and husbands.
- vi. The Commission members met with a number of displaced persons from the governorates of Hajjah, Sana'a, Dhamar and Amran, where their most important complaints focused on sanitation,

lack of potable water and electricity, in addition to the inadequate food and baskets provided by humanitarian relief organizations, and women's need for special medical facilities and provision of female physicians or midwives. To complete the investigation process into the incidents of targeting Al-Tawasul, Al-Khair and Al-Mail camps, the Commission members conducted interviews with a number of displaced persons who were displaced from these camps due to the targeting of displacement camps with shelling by the Houthis group at the start of February 2021, which compelled the displaced persons, particularly women and children, to be displaced again on foot from these camps towards As-Suwayda camp. In these interviews, the displaced persons reported their observations and suffering, and the fear and panic they experienced as a result of the shelling that initiated at 7 AM targeting Al-Tawasul camp, which sheltered a number of citizens who were displaced from governorates of Hajjah, Sana'a and Amran since three years, with the shelling continued over the second day and extended to Al-Mail camp and Al-Khair camp, leading to the destruction of the camps and the injury of a number of displaced persons. During the field visit, the team members completed the investigation into a number of displaced-related incidents monitored by the Commission field researchers.

- vii. **Visiting the detention center housing detainees in connection with their engagement in the war:** The Commission team conducted a visit to the detention center at the Third Region Command, with the intention to learn about the situation and conditions of the detainees, hear to them, make sure that they were not subjected to any violation and to guarantee that their rights are respected in accordance with the national legislation and international covenants.
- viii. Field investigation into a number of incidents, including targeting of a mosque at the Facilities Department Premises of Marib Police, which was hit on June 10, 2021.

Visiting Taiz Governorate:

The Commission members visited Taiz Governorate at different intervals within the reporting period, in addition to the sustained field visits by the Commission office team in Taiz to remote districts, which experienced military operations that resulted in civilian casualties and damage to public and private objects.

The Commission members visited the central prison in Taiz on February 11, 2021 to find out the prisoners legal conditions, as well as to investigate the complaint submitted by them regarding the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic, and the request made by a number of them to be released due to the spread of the pandemic, as five of them have contracted Covid-19, which poses a threat to other prisoners. As well, the Commission members visited Al Shabaka Central Prison in the Al Shamayatayn district, Al Turbah city, and investigated into the complaints of 140 prisoners and detainees submitted to the Commission on the inappropriateness of the location of detention and failure to provide basic necessary needs, in addition to the slow litigation proceedings by some court chairpersons. The Commission members also conducted a number of field visits to investigate into a number of incidents monitored by the Commission in the districts of Maqbanah and Al Shamayatayn and a number of districts in the city of Taiz.

b. Convening public and closed hearings

Among the investigation work undertaken by the Commission, numerous hearings were convened for a number of victims of violations in different areas and governorates, the most important of which are as follows:

- i. **A hearing for a number of child victims of the six grave violations:** In tandem with the International Children’s Day, November 20, 2021, and with the view to analyze the patterns of violations and methodologies that were followed in causing harm to children, the Commission convened a closed hearing for a whole week, in which it heard the statements of ten child victims of various grave violations that mutilated their organs due to shelling and landmines, and their denial of education and proper treatment. The Commission also heard the statements of child soldiers subjected to sexual violence and exploitation in inhuman ways by the parties that recruited them.
- ii. **A hearing for a number of victims of human rights violations against women:** The Commission, at different intervals, principally in November and December 2020 and March 2021, convened separate closed hearings at its main office in the interim capital of Aden and its branch in Taiz governorate, for a number of women victims of arbitrary detention, sexual violence, torture and exploitation of women in war, in addition to a number of women who have been susceptible to forced displacement and detonation of their houses, and the mothers of disappeared persons in the different governorates. Women also provided individual and collective narratives and accounts on the inhuman conditions they encounter in the camps and areas of displacement.
- iii. **A hearing for victims of violations in Al Khawkhah District:** During its visit to Al Khawkhah District, Hodeidah Governorate, the Commission convened a public hearing on March 30, 2021, with the participation of a number of victims of violations of both sexes, in which the statements of 20 victims were heard, mostly women and children whose limbs were mutilated by landmines, and their houses were destroyed by shelling, and were affected with disabilities due to sniping and indiscriminate shelling of residential neighborhoods, in addition to hearing the statements of a number of those released following years of arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance.
- iv. **A hearing session for women victims of mine explosions in the West Coast, Taiz Governorate, in Mocha, Yakhtul and Al Zahari:** With the purpose to analyze the methodology of harms that affected women in rural communities in Tehama areas, and in order to learn about the situation of human rights in general, and those of women in particular, in the western coast of Taiz, which witnessed plenty of incidents since mid-2015 to mid-2018, the Commission members convened a hearing for 10 women from Mocha, Al Zahari and Al Hamli in the coast of Taiz on April 1, 2021, in which the women victims provided narrative of their suffering of violations that affected their bodies and their physical and psychological health, their loss of breadwinners husbands, sons and their forced displacement and living in camps or in the open, as part of the reality of violations that affected civilians in general and women in particular.
- v. **A hearing for victims of human rights violations in the city of Hays, Hodeidah governorate:** The Commission convened a public hearing on April 2, 2021, for 20 victims, as a sample of the grave and systematic human rights violations committed against victims of both sexes at different intervals from 2015 to 2020, including torture, mutilation, rape, forced disappearance, arbitrary detention, laying landmines and forced displacement. In this hearing, the victims provided detailed narrative of their suffering of which its effects remain apparent on their bodies and livelihoods hitherto. This is a part of the face-to-face investigation process carried out by the Commission into these incidents. The hearings also contribute in spotting the responsibilities of parties for violations that were grounded on a systematic approach and adoption of policies in infringement of a number of rights prohibited to be prejudiced.

- vi. **A hearing for victims of human rights violations in Shabwa governorate:** In tandem with the Commission visit to Shabwa governorate on June 5 and 6, 2021, the Commission members convened a closed hearing for 8 survivors of different violations in the districts of Ataq, Markhah and Mayfa'a, in which two groups of victims provided their narratives of violations they faced, and their statements regarding the harms affected them, as a result of assault, detention and torture they were exposed to, in addition to the "indirect" victims or "members of their families" who were harmed due to their kinship with the victims, principally wives, mothers and sons.

VI. Findings of investigations conducted by the Commission

Section One: Violations of International Humanitarian Law

The armed conflict currently taking place in Yemen is classified as a non-international conflict, and accordingly, the national laws and legislations, as well as the provisions of international humanitarian law, specifically the provisions of Article 3 common to the four Geneva Conventions, must be applied and adhered to by the parties to the conflict, in addition to the provisions of the Additional Protocol II annexed to the Geneva Conventions established on 12 August 1949, relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts. All parties are also binding to respect the Rules of Customary International Humanitarian Law applicable to non-international armed conflicts relating to the principles of distinction, proportionality and humanity, protection of civilians and persons hors de combat, humane treatment, regulation of methods of warfare and definition of protected persons and objects.

The report will exhibit hereunder examples of a number of incidents of violations related to allegations of violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law investigated by the Commission:

First: Killing and Injuring Civilians

The Commission has consecrated a great deal of its efforts in monitoring, documenting and investigation due to the adverse consequences of this type of violations, both in terms of the number of victims and the type of damage caused by indiscriminate and faulty attacks on civilians and residential areas, embodied in killing, injuring and provoking panic among citizens. The attention by the Commission to this type of violations was reflected in the findings of monitoring and investigation carried out by the Commission, where the total number of cases monitored by the Commission during the reporting period was 869 incidents of killing and injuring civilians in which 435 persons were killed, including 43 women and 63 children, and the injury of 858 persons, including 179 children and 90 women. Responsibility has been divided over the parties to the armed conflict as follows:

- 235 killed persons and 714 injured persons, in incidents attributed to Houthis.
- 151 killed persons and 123 injured persons as a result of the Arab Coalition airstrikes and combat operations of government forces.
- 14 killed persons and 17 injured persons, with the responsibility is blamed on other parties.

a) Examples of incidents of killing and injuring civilians investigated by the Commission, for which the Houthi group is held responsible

1. The incident of targeting Aden International Airport on December 30, 2020

The incident is summed up in that, at approximately 1:24 pm on Wednesday, December 30, 2020, during the arrival of the Yemeni government from Riyadh after taking the constitutional oath before the President of the Republic, and following the landing of the plane of Yemenia Airways which was transporting the government, the Aden international airport was hit by three missiles. The first one hit the VIP lounge building Al-Zafaran, the second hit the airport runway No. 1, and the third landed in front of the reception lounge, which sparked panic among the receivers of the government and the departing persons who were present in the airport. The shelling caused the killing of 14 persons and injuring of 117 persons.

Names of victims killed

No.	Name
1	Saber Fadl Mohamed Salem Al-Raie
2	Samir Abbas Al Hasel
3	Yasmin Al Awadi
4	Sharaf Qassem Saleh
5	Mohamed Ahmed Abdulrab
6	Ahmed Iqbal Wazir
7	Ali Ahmed Hadi
8	Bader Saeed Ali
9	Hamid Shouei Ali
10	Yehya Muthana Qaid
11	Adeeb Mohamed Sinan
12	Abdulqawi Mohamed Qasim Al Akhjam
13	Jaber Abdulrab Al Yafei
14	Karinjapur Mnegwa Saidi

Names of victims injured

No.	Name
1	Abdullah Salem Abdullah Saeed
2	Adnan Ali Fadl Al Safati
3	Mohamed Al Junaidi
4	Hani Alnami
5	Mohamed Ali Qassem
6	Brigadier General Mahmoud Saleh Taleb
7	Ashraf Azzam Khalifa
8	Duyazen Haidara Al Bujairi
9	Zaki Baobaid
10	Lamis Wisam Hisham
11	Majed Hussein Abdo Shamsan
12	Yehya Omar Mohamed Abdulqawi
13	Mahmoud Saleh
14	Omer Badubaish
15	Mufeed Hussein Al Bahri
16	Abdullah Adnan
17	Sumaya Al Hasel
18	Abu Bakr Abdullah Obaid
19	Ahmed Ali Fadl
20	Lotfi Faisal Abdullah Al Hamed
21	Saleh Moqbel Naji

22	Waseem Qahtan
23	Amjad Azzam Khalifa
24	Abdulwahab Ahmed Mohamed
25	Hani Nasser Alnami
26	Sarwah Mohamed Al Afifi
27	Mohamed Hussein Mubarak Haidara
28	Ibrahim Abdullah Qassem
29	Ammar Shuja AlDin
30	Nasser Ahmed Mubarak
31	Fadl Ali bin Ali
32	Abdullah Hassan Kamtar
33	Mohamed Abdulqawi Saleh
34	Mohamed Ali Mohamed
35	Yara Mohamed Mustafa Khawaja
36	Abu Bakr Abdullah Mohamed
37	Captain Najj El Yahri
38	Nasser Thabet Mohamed
39	Fathi Yehya Al Ahmadi
40	Abdulraqib Saleh Ali Al Shuaibi
41	Sami Omar Salem Bawazeer
42	Khaled Saleh Mohamed Al Attas
43	Abdullah Mohamed Abdullah Musaed
44	Omer Mubarak Omer Bahamish
45	Abdulrahman Ali Abdullah
46	Rima Ali Saeed Al Dobahi
47	Majed Ahmed Maher Taher
48	Hassan Mohamed Saeed
49	Yassin Mohamed Abdulbaqi
50	Ilham Ali Mohamed
51	Yehya Omer Abdulqawi Al Hammadi
52	Abdulmalik Adnan Muhsen
53	Salah Ahmed Saleh Suraij
54	Ahmed Mohamed Thabet
55	Mohamed Musaed Qassem Al Amir
56	Hussein Saleh Omer
57	Ayman Mohamed Musaed
58	Manar Saeed Abdullah
59	Ra'ad Muthanna Qassem
60	Zakaria Mohamed Saleh
61	Sadeq Ahmed Ali
62	Maher Mohamed Ali
63	Mahfoud Mohamed Mahfoud
64	Hydra Al Ahtal
65	Ali Salem Muthanna
66	Muhsen Mohamed Abdullah
67	Adam Mohamed Muhsen
68	Zainab Al Qaisi
69	Saleh Nasser Atef Al Hakami
70	Mohamed Abdulwali Saleh
71	Ayad Saif Musleh

72	Saber Abdulrab
73	Mohamed Ali Haresh
74	Ahmed Ali Hamdan
75	Abdulahkim Khaled Ali
76	Saleh Mahmoud Mohamed
77	Khaled Abdo Sallam
78	Fahmy Nasser Ali Haidara
79	Ali Hammoud Al Hadyani
80	Amin Abd Rabbo Musawar
81	Wadah Abdullah Badeeb
82	Mahfoud Hassan Sha'atal
83	Sahar Shawkat
84	Khaled Al Rabbashi
85	Alia'a Fowad
86	Bader Saleh Al Salahi
87	Intisar Al Zubaidi
88	Abdulrazzaq Yehya Qassem
89	Khaled Al Rakham
90	Hussein Hasballah Omer
91	Bashir Qasra Habili Juma'a
92	Abdullah Nasser Abdulqadir
93	Abdullah Aldodo Ibrahim
94	Mohamed Othman Nouredin
95	Ibrahim Yaqoub Daffash
96	Shams El Din El Sayed Deman
97	Salem Younes Ahmed
98	Ali Laylah Ali Obadi
99	Al Sharif Othman Mohamed
100	Bukhit Abdulmutallab Adam
101	Saddam Jabbar Mersal
102	Abduleazzaq Al Nasser
103	Suleiman Ibrahim Ali Adam
104	Hamdoun Hamed Mohamed Juma'a
105	Mohamed Ali Bukhit Masar
106	Mohamed Masoud Humaidal
107	Musa Omer Mohamed
108	Adam Hussein Adak
109	Ahmed Al Hadi Hamed
110	Mohamed Musa Mohamed Omer
111	Brigadier General Mahdi Mohamed Nasser Hantoush
112	Dr. Shawqi Al Sharjabi
113	Ali Obeidat
114	Khalil Saeed Awad
115	Dr. Al Khader Nasser Laswar
116	Rawan Bassam
117	Wa'ad Badr Muawen

Investigation proceedings carried out by the Commission:

Immediately in the wake of incident, a team of Commission members, assistant investigators and field researchers was formed to initiate investigation proceedings into the incident. The team visited Aden

International Airport to inspect the incident location and collect samples of the fragments of projectiles that hit the airport. As well, it took imagery of the locations hit with the projectiles, and heard the statements of many witnesses to the incident and officials at the airport. Copies of video footage of the internal and external security cameras of the airport were also collected. Following this, the team moved to Al Jamhouria hospital, Doctors Without Borders hospital, the German Hospital and Al Buraihi Hospital, in order to hear the statements of the injured and the doctors who received and treated the victims. Following the team return to the Commission office on the evening of the same day, the team decided to take the following actions:

- i. Use the assistance of a civil engineers team, accompanied by a number of the investigation team members, to visit the location of shelling, in order to determine directions and angles of the incoming projectiles, and to submit an engineering and technical report on all information related to the angles and dimensions of locations hit with the incoming projectiles.
- ii. Use the assistance of a team of military experts, recognized with their experience and integrity, to inspect the location of shelling, and examine samples of the fragments of projectiles collected and secured by the Commission team, in order to determine the type of the weapon used in the shelling.
- iii. On the evening of the same day, a number of activists on social media, as well as in news websites, shared photos and video footage showing the launch of missiles it was argued that they were filmed by citizens in the governorates of Taiz and Dhamar at the same time when Aden Airport was targeted. With the view to validate the authenticity of the contents in these footage, the investigation team assigned the Commission researchers in the two said governorates to validate the authenticity of the launch operations occurrence, through spotting the location of launch and searching if there were witnesses from among inhabitants of these areas, in order to find out if the missiles launch operation, that was posted in the video footage, has truly occurred, and to define time and date of launch.
- iv. The investigation team analyzed the imagery and video footage filmed by the Commission team, as well as those copies collected from the airport security cameras, with the view to find any information that may serve the investigation.

Most important findings reached to by experts and field researchers assigned by the Commission

1. **Report of the Engineering Team assigned by the Commission:** The engineering team has immediately visited the airport to carry out the task entrusted to it, accompanied by the investigators assigned by the Commission. By virtue of the report of the engineering team attached to the case file with the Commission, the report reached to the following conclusions:
 - That after we were assigned by the National Commission to Investigate Alleged Violations of Human Rights, field visits were conducted with the accompany of Commission members to Aden International Airport to inspect and report on the strikes that hit the airport on December 30, 2020. Other visits were conducted again on Jan 7, 10, 11 and 12, 2021 to the airport and to the Commission office to inspect the remnants and the fragments of the exploded projectiles available there.

Based on these visits, we spell out the following:

- 1) **On-site observations from the site of strikes at the airport:**

We found three locations of the strikes on the airport, and we recap their details as follows:

- The first strike its location is shown in the sketch attached under code R1, which occurred in the VIP reception lounge, hitting the front end of the lounge, and the missile that hit the front end crashed onto the ground inside the lounge after hitting it, causing major damage and leaving a crater in the ground as shown in the sketch attached to this report sketches 1,2 and 3.
- The second strike its location is shown in the sketch attached under code R2 which hit the airport runway at a distance of 79.2 meters from the location of the first strike, and caused major damage and visibly damaging the airport runway, and leaving a crater in the ground with a depth of 32.6 cm as shown in the sketch attached Sketch 4.
- The third strike its location is shown in the sketch attached under code R3 which occurred outside the reception lounge in the vicinity of the plane runway, specifically in the area linking between the asphalt in front of the lounge and the afforestation area, causing a massive crater, the details of which is shown in the attached sketch sketch 5.

We have illustrated further observations that we found on site in the attached sketches.

At the location of the first strike, in the area where the projectiles hit, marked with code R1, there was a crater 1.20 meters deep, with an approach angle of 53 degrees with the vertical level and an angle of 37 degrees with the horizontal level, while asserting that the impact led to lowering the approach angle of the projectile than it was before the impact, and that the connection between the location of the missile's direct crash on the front end of the lounge and the area of the missile's final crash gives a deviation angle of 3.5 – 5 degrees from the northeast direction to the north direction, which limits the launch area between the lines illustrated in the map attached below.

The space between the two lines in red also shows the areas and locations that are most likely to be the source of missiles launch, taking into consideration the angle of deviation that was estimated from the first impact of the missile onto the front end of the lounge and the location of its final impact inside the lounge itself.

Note:

All these angles do not apply to guided missiles and smart bombs, as they do not comply with the laws of physics in their mechanical movement, with their direction towards their targets is in an uncontrolled trajectory, and it can be undulatory ... to the end of what was contained in the report, which concluded that: the missiles used in the targeting were launched from two different locations, from the north and northwest, in a direction that lies in the trajectory of the cities of Dhamar and Taiz.

2. **Report of the Military Experts Team:** The military experts team, who were used by the Commission, has immediately initiated inspection procedures of the fragments of the projectiles collected from the incident location. The team also visited the locations of projectiles crash, in order to determine the type of weapons used in the shelling. According to the preliminary information provided by the experts to the investigation team, the munitions used in the shelling was of the type used in medium-range ballistic missiles, and that the remnants of the fuel used in these missiles and the parts collected from the location of shelling indicate that the missiles used in the shelling were of a sophisticated type of missiles Badr F.

Accordingly, and given that the investigation team, through its analysis of the video footage collected from the security cameras of the airport, reached to a conclusion asserting the findings of the team of military experts specialist in weapons regarding the type of weapon used in shelling, and as revealed by the security cameras through using slow display software for the recordings of the security cameras opposite to the VIP lounge and other external cameras, the Commission was able to see the missiles before their impact, and to capture still imagery showing the shape and size of the missiles used in shelling.

Due to the accuracy of shelling that targeted Aden airport and its resemblance with some of the incidents investigated by the Commission in Marib governorate, and with the view to determine if the type of missiles used in targeting of Aden Airport were of the same type used in targeting of some locations in Marib governorate, where responsibility of one of the parties for launching them was substantiated, the investigation team decided to assign one of the weapons experts who were used by the Commission to move to Marib governorate, in order to compare the fragments collected from Aden Airport with those collected and secured by the concerned authorities in Marib governorate, specifically, in the incidents of targeting the Chief of Staff HQ and the dwelling of the governor of Marib Governorate, due to the resemblance of these incidents with the incident at Aden Airport, in terms of the accuracy of targeting and its conjunction with a target at a specific time.

In enforcing this, the assigned expert moved to Marib governorate for the purpose to carry out the said mission. Pursuant to the report filed by him to the Commission, it was found that there was resemblance to a considerable extent between a number of the remnants of the marked fragments collected from Aden Airport with the fragments collected in the two said incidents, which signifies that the missiles used in shelling Aden Airport are of the same type as the missiles used in the two said incidents in Marib Governorate. The most important findings concluded by the expert are as follows:

- Resemblance of the exploded fragments in Marib with the type of missiles Badr F with the remnants of the missiles taken from Aden airport.
- Resemblance of accuracy of hitting the targets between the two cases Aden airport + Marib.
- Resemblance of destruction between locations where hit by the missiles in Marib and in Aden airport.
- The missiles are Iranian-made and the Houthi group is the only party who owns and uses them.

To confirm this conclusion reached by the military expert, the Commission took some of the pieces that were collected from one of the said incidents in Marib governorate and dispatched them, along with some of the pieces collected from Aden airport, to a technical lab specialized in metal analysis, in order to compare between the two samples and determine the extent of congruence of the metal used in the missiles in question of comparison.

In the wake of comparison made by the lab, a technical report was submitted to the Commission on the result of congruence of the missiles fragments dispatched by the Commission, which contained the following:

- i. Stratified analytical examination of elements: Through the tomography analysis to determine the constituent elements of the metal of the two missiles fragments in question of matching, it was found that they are identical in the quantitative and qualitative analysis.

- ii. Testing the hardness of fragments metal: It was ascertained that the hardness of the tested fragments metals for both missiles is within a convergent permittivity range $-3 + 15$ for the values of metal hardness by Brinell Hardness Scale BH, which confirms the congruence of the type of metal in the missiles in question of test.

Analysis of video footage posted on social media platforms and the conclusions reached to by the Commission researchers

By virtue of the conclusions reached to by the Commission researchers in the governorates of Dhamar and Taiz, and the statements made by a number of citizens, whose statements and testimonies were heard and recorded by the Commission researchers, it was discern to the Commission that there are two locations from which four medium-range ballistic missiles were launched, they are as follows:

First location: Al Janad Airport, Taiz Governorate: According to the video footage contents, and the assertions made by the witnesses who were heard by the Commission, with their names retained with the Commission, many residents from the area near the airport and people who were present in the area at the time, specifically on Wednesday of Dec 30, 2021 around 1 pm afternoon, saw the launch of two missiles from Al Janad Airport, Taiz Governorate, towards the south, with one of them fell shortly after its launch in a place near the airport. Activists, as well, shared photographs of the missile, which was argued to have fallen in one of the areas after its launching from Al Janad Airport.

Second location: The witnesses heard to by the Commission, with their names retained with the Commission, confirmed that they saw two missiles launched from a location near one of the camps in Dhamar city towards the south, and that subsequently, five minutes later, they heard that the shelling targeted Aden Airport.

Communication with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research

In light of the information reached to by the Commission regarding the missiles launch locations, the Commission has addressed the Head of the Satellite Analysis and Applied Research Department at UNOSAT regarding the possibility that the program run by the United Nations would provide the Commission with any information concerning the satellite imagery that may have been captured for the sites documented by the posted video footage and confirmed by the statements of witnesses.

An online meeting was held with the program manager on Jan 19, 2021, in which the topic was discussed, and a memo dated Jan 20, 2021, was also sent through OHCHR Office in Yemen, containing the information requested by the Commission, attached with the approximate coordinates of the launch locations and copies of the video footage, in addition to copies of video footage showing the location of missiles crash taken from security cameras at the airport. On February 18, 2021, the Commission, through OHCHR Office in Yemen, received a report on the findings of the UN Operational Satellite Applications Program, with the most important conclusion contained therein as follows:

"The United Nations Institute for Training and Research - UN Operational Satellite Applications Program assessed that the munitions that hit the place and caused the crater likely had an approach vector of 315 degrees, a direction of north-northwest. Slide 8 then traces that approach vector across the country and shows that Taiz is a plausible launch point. Slide 8 also maps out the open source reporting available for both Taiz and Dhamar to indicate the locations of several of the videos and images referenced. Finally, a circular buffer of 150 km is shown to provide a reference for possible missile types involved. UNOSAT is awaiting delivery of an image acquired 28 December 2020 for Dhamar in case it shows advanced preparations for any launch but the likelihood of that is deemed very low."

Interviews conducted by the Commission as part of the investigation proceedings

- i. On Feb 8, 2021, the Commission met with the member of the Panel of Experts on Weapons of the UN Security Council Sanctions Committee, Mr. Wolf-Christian Paes, with the presence of OHCHR Office Manager in Yemen, in the context of sharing information with the agencies relevant to the investigation into the incident, where he informed the Commission that the panel of experts acquired one of the captured images via satellite, confirming the presence of some of the launch equipment with which the missiles were fired from Al Janad Airport at the same time and date as the targeting of Aden Airport, a finding that was subsequently confirmed in the report tabled by the Panel to the UN Security Council.
- ii. The Commission met with Lieutenant-Colonel Nasser Sultan, the intelligence staff officer of the Arab Coalition, who visited the airport immediately as the incident occurred and moved some pieces of missiles from the three targeted locations. He stated that the Coalition decided to form a committee to move and visit the airport. The formed team sought to measure the distance between each and other strike and to determine the direction of missiles. He stated that the first missile launch location is different from the second and third missiles launch location, and that the missiles are of medium-range, most likely of Badr F type, and that these missiles, through the scattered pieces and the impact they made, are similar to the missiles that targeted the city of Taiz, and that their range is tantamount to 300 km. He also stated that the Coalition does not have Patriot missile platforms to secure the city of Aden against any targeting with missiles, as they were withdrawn upon the departure of Emirati forces from the city of Aden. He also pointed out that on the day of the incident, the Coalition forces secured the airport premises and the areas in its vicinity, and took all measures which ensure the safeguarding of the members of government and moving them to their residence in Ma'ashiq area.
- iii. The Commission met with the security director at Aden Airport, who stated that the plane landing on the runway was delayed for around 20 minutes due to the receiving people overcrowding at the airport, and that the runway scheduled for the plane landing has been changed because of the enormous number of the receiving people, with a number of them entering close to the runway, and due to shifting the runway one of the missiles impacted the position where the plane was scheduled to stop on the previous runway before changed. As well, he stated that, to this day, the command and control center of Yemenia Airlines remains in Sana'a, and thus it is possible, through it, to acquire all information related to Yemeni Airlines planes, including information on landing and takeoff.
- iv. In addition to the persons mentioned above, the Commission met with a number of victims and managers of hospitals to which the victims were moved, in order to verify the names and numbers, and the types of injuries.

Conclusion

Through the investigations conducted by the Commission, and the reports, documents, photos, testimonies and video footage kept in the case file with the Commission, and since it is substantiated for the Commission that the shelling of Aden International Airport on December 30, 2020 was executed by using ballistic missiles of the same type of missiles that were used in targeting a number of locations in Marib governorate, for which the Houthi group claimed responsibility, and since it is also substantiated for the Commission that the ballistic missiles used in the targeting are of the sophisticated Iranian-made type of Badr F missiles, of which the Houthi group declared their possession, and they are known for their accuracy in targeting, and since it is also substantiated for the Commission through the experts reports,

including the UN Program Team report which indicates that the missiles were launched from two locations, the first is situated in Taiz governorate near to the coordinate 13.68878,44.65393 and the second is situated in Dhamar governorate near to the coordinate 14.538085,44.431170,

Accordingly, the Commission concluded that the party responsible for committing this violation is the Houthi group represented by the senior leadership of the group and its security and military leaderships, at the top of them is Abdulmalik Badr Al Din Al Houthi, the leader of the group, and Abu Ali Al Hakim, the chief of the intelligence service of the group, and Abdulhakim Al Khaiwani, the chief of the so-called national security service of the group, in addition to the military commanders in the governorates of Dhamar and Taiz.

Given the fact that this violation targeted Aden International Airport and the plane that was transporting the government of the Republic of Yemen, and as a consequence of human and material damage entailed due to this targeting, and because of its explicit violation to the provisions of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, and the protocol annexed thereto on the suppression of illegal acts of violence at airports serving civil aviation, in addition to its violation to the most important principles of international humanitarian law on proportionality, necessity and distinction, and whereas such an act is deemed a criminal and punishable act in accordance with the national laws, and pursuant to the stipulations contained in the Law of Crimes and Penalties as well as the Law of Military Crimes and Penalties, the Commission hopes that the Public Prosecution would complete the proceedings to bring the accused in this incident to justice sooner possible.

2. The incident of shelling the house of Ali Juhr Mohamed Haddadi, Shalila village, Harad District, Hajjah Governorate, on 11.1.2019

Summary of the incident: According to the contents of the case file with the National Commission, that at 4:00 am on 11.1.2019, the house of the victim, Ali Juhr Mohamed Haddadi, located in Shalila village, Bani Haddadi, Harad district, Hajjah governorate, was exposed to shelling with a ballistic missile that hit the house directly, causing the killing of 7 persons and injuring 7 others, mostly children and women.

Names of victims killed

No.	Name	Age
1	Fatima Ali Juhr Haddadi	14
2	Mahdi Ali Juhr Haddadi	10
3	Laila Juhr Haddadi	7
4	Hamoud Ali Juhr Haddadi	12
5	Ali Hadi Mohamed Haddadi	29
6	Yehya Ali Ahmed Haddadi	31
7	Shaqra Ahmed Ali Haddadi	47

Names of victims injured

No.	Name	Age
1	Ahmed Mohamed Zain	22
2	Sa'ad Mohamed Zain	34
3	Youssef Mohamed Zain	16
4	Juma'a Ali Haddadi	44
5	Hassan Ali Haddadi	14
6	Ali Juhr Mohamed Haddadi	42
7	Fatima Mohamed Haddadi	34

According to the statement of the victim, Ali Juhr Mohamed Haddadi, and the statements of a number of the residents of Shalila village, and the testimonies of witnesses heard by the Commission, namely: Y. A. A. M. and A. A. A. J., that on 11.1.2019, at 4:00 am, Shalila village in Bani Haddadi, Harad district, Hajjah governorate, was targeted with a ballistic missile that directly impacted the house of the victim, Ali Juhr Mohamed Haddadi, with the missile launched from the east of the city of Abs, which is under the control of the Houthi group, causing a massive explosion that provoked terror among the residents of the village, and resulted in the killing of seven persons and injuring of seven others, mostly women and children. It also resulted in the destruction of the house of the victim, Ali Juhr Mohamed Haddadi, and damage to a number of adjacent houses. The shelling targeted the village, despite that no military barracks or sites exist in the targeted area and the village is too distant from the areas of clashes.

Conclusion

Through the investigations conducted by the National Commission, the statement of the victim, Ali Juhr Mohamed Haddadi, the statements of some of the residents of the village and the testimonies of witnesses that the house of the victim, Ali Juhr Mohamed Haddadi was targeted with a ballistic missile, fired from the direction of the east of the city of Abs, under the control of the Houthi group, despite that no military targets or barracks exist in the village in which the targeted house is located and the houses adjacent thereto which were damaged by the shelling, and accordingly, it has been confirmed to the Commission the authenticity of violation and that the party responsible for this violation is the leadership of the Houthi group, which controls the area from which the missile was launched, specifically the east area of the city of Abs.

3. The incident of targeting civilians with shelling, Marib city, Marib governorate, on 10.6.2021

Names of victims killed

No.	Name
1	Fares Saeed Naji Al Sharabi
2	Mohamed Qaid Mohsen Murshed
3	Abdulhafed Ali Saeed Dabwan
4	Mohamed Nasser Mohamed AlQutaish
5	Ahmed Motahar Ola
6	Mohamed Abdullah Hajer
7	Mabrouk Hassan A'am
8	Saleh Abdo Saleh Alaa
9	Hazza Abdullah Mused
10	Abdulkhaleq Ahmed Ali Al Deeb
11	Anas Ahmed Haider Ali
12	Ali Nasser Ali Saleh
13	Saleh Mohamed Abdo Al Hudhaifi
14	Mutlaq Abdu Rabbo Saleh
15	Issa Abdullah Ghaleb Dabwan
16	Mohamed Nasser Musleh
17	Saleh Abdullah Mohamed Shebeen
18	Farouk Ali Hassan Hasan
19	Huda Ali Abdullah Al Awlaqi
20	Hussein Ahmed Mutahhar Alaa

21	Mahdi Saleh Abdullah
22	Salah Mohamed Hazbar
23	Rashad Abdo Mohamed
24	Hassan Abdulkarim Mohamed
25	Hafed Hizam Saleh Alaa
26	Salem Ali Salem Abu Ghairi
27	Aziz Maresh Ismail
28	Abdullah Ahmed Hadi
29	Abdulrahman Ahmed Hussein
30	Nasr Abdo Ali Salah
31	Majed Naji Ali
32	Zuhair Mahfoud Mused

The summary of the incident is that at 7:00 pm, on Thursday 10.6.2021, the city of Marib was targeted with a number of projectiles, one of which impacted the mosque located at the Facilities Police Department HQ, and resulted in a number of casualties. Then, when the citizens and ambulance vehicles were rushed to the location hit with the projectiles to rescue the victims, the targeted area was targeted again with two other projectiles, one of which impacted the ambulance vehicle, while the other one impacted the vicinity next to the security director house, causing the killing of 6 persons and injuring 32 persons, in addition to the material damage caused by the shelling.

The victims are:

Names of victims injured

No.	Name
1	Mohamed Saghir Ali Ali
2	Mohsen Naji Awad
3	Youssef Abdullah Musleh
4	Hafed Musleh Naji Wasel
5	Unidentified corpse
6	Unidentified corpse

The Commission members, who were present in the city of Marib at the time, visited the location of shelling on the next morning. The team initiated to inspect and examine the remnants of the projectiles impacted the location of incident, part of it was a drone that exploded onto the top of a tree in the backyard of the house of the governorate security director. The team observed the traces of fragments on the house of the security director and adjacent houses. The team also collected parts of the remnants of the drone used in the targeting. The team has further inspected the mosque at the Facilities Department Premises, which was targeted with the shelling and completely demolished, collected the remnants of the scattered fragments were at the location and inspected the traces of the shelling and the location where the projectile impacted. A number of witnesses to the incident were also heard, who stated that minutes after the end of the Maghreb prayer and at the time the worshipers left the gate, the mosque was directly targeted with shelling with possibly a ballistic missile, depending on the reverberation of the explosion that was heard across the city of Marib. The shelling caused the mosque completely demolished, and the killing and injuring of a number of persons.

Furthermore, the Commission team inspected the square in which the mosque is located, which was targeted by another missile minutes following the first missile impacted and a few meters away from the mosque that was targeted with shelling. The team has inspected the location where the missile impacted, causing a crater in the dirt courtyard 2 meters deep and 4 meters in diameter. Pursuant to the statements of

the persons present at the location, the second missile impacted while the ambulance vehicle arrived to move the persons killed and injured due to the first missile impact, causing the killing and injuring of a number of paramedics and civilians who rushed to the location of the shelling.

As well, the Commission team visited the military hospital and inspected the ambulance vehicle which was damaged due to the shelling, while taking photos of the vehicle and collecting the statements of the driver and the paramedic, along with the second ambulance vehicle driver. The Commission team also heard the testimony of the Manager General of Marib Military Hospital about the number of victims who were moved to the hospital and the type of injuries they sustained. He handed over to the team a list of the shelling victims who were received by the military hospital.

Afterward, the Commission team moved to Marib General Hospital Authority to complete the face-to-face investigation proceedings, where the team was informed that the Authority Hospital received most of the injured people, with the statements of a number of them were heard. As well, a list was handed over to the team by the hospital manager containing the names of the victims and the type of injury each victim sustained.

Conclusion

Through the investigations conducted by the Commission into the said incident, the contents of the report produced by the field team who inspected the location of shelling and the remnants of the projectiles found at the location of the incident and the testimonies of witnesses and statements of victims, the Commission concluded that the leadership of the Houthi group is responsible for this violation, including Ali Mohamed Tuaiman and Mubarak Saleh Al Mashan Al Zaydi, both are military officials with the group at Marib front.

4. The incident of targeting Al Ahli Sports Club premises in Taiz Governorate

According to the contents in the case file and the documents attached to the file, the incident is summarized in that on Tuesday, 21.3.2021, at 6:00 pm, a projectile impacted the house of Wahib Abdo Radwan in Hays area, Hodeidah governorate, causing the killing of his wife and daughter, and injuring him along with three other children.

Names of victims killed

No.	Name	Age
1	Nasser Al Raymi	52
2	Imran Nasser Al Raymi	10

Names of victims injured

No.	Name	Age
1	Karam Shawky Mohamed Hussein	10
2	Ramzi Shawky Mohamed Hussein	7
3	Moataz Abdo Mohamed	10

The Commission initiated investigation into the incident immediately after its occurrence through conducting a field visit to the location of incident, accompanied with a military expert specialized in determining the types of weapons and projectiles. Once arrived to the location of incident, the Commission collected samples of the fragments from the location of shelling, took photos of the location where the projectile impacted, heard a number of witnesses and paramedics who attended the incident, and then moved to the hospital to which the victims were moved.

The witnesses heard by the Commission, including A.S.A., H.A.A., S.M.S., N.A.A., stated that plenty of athletes attend to the club premises daily for training, and that on Saturday 12.12.2020, at 6:00 am, a massive explosion was heard, while dust and smoke covered the club yard following the explosion.

This explosion was caused by a projectile that impacted the club building overlooking the training pitch of the club, and the fragments flew all over the place, causing the killing of Coach Nasser Al Raymi and his son Imran, whose bodies were torn up into pieces in the training pitch, in addition to the injury of 3 children, namely Ramzi, Karam and Moataz.

The victims, Coach Nasser Al Raymi, his son Imran, and others, including Ramzi, Moataz and Karam, had arrived early at the club premises in order to attend the training of players registered in the club academy, 10-years category, which is organized on Friday and Saturday every week, while the rest of the children, thirty in number, have not yet arrived. Following the occurrence of victims, the injured children were helped by some club members who were present and some members of the security directorate located near the club premises to Al Thawra Hospital.

Witnesses confirmed that the club is a sports facility where there are no gunmen, even that the club guard does not carry a weapon, and that there are no military barracks or targets next to the club, with the club bordered by a number of vital civilian facilities, namely Al Amal Center for Oncology Treatment, the Maternity and Child Hospital the Garden City Park, which is the only park in the city, the governorate security directorate and a number of residential buildings.

Conclusion

Through the investigations conducted by the Commission, the evidence obtained, the statements of witnesses, the attached medical reports, the field inspection report, the angle of projectile impact and the report of the military expert, the authenticity of incident occurrence has been substantiated with a howitzer projectile that impacted the location, and the source of projectile launch was determined to be from the northern side of the city of Taiz, from the direction of 60 Street, where the Houthi group forces are stationed, and therefore the party responsible for this violation is the Houthi group.

5. The incident of shelling the house of Waheeb Abdo Radwan, Hays District, Hodeidah Governorate, on 21.3.2021

According to the contents in the case file and the documents attached to the file, the incident is summarized in that on Tuesday, 21.3.2021, at 6:00 pm, a projectile impacted the house of Wahib Abdo Radwan in Hays area, Hodeidah governorate, causing the killing of his wife and daughter, and injuring him along with three other children.

Names of victims killed

No.	Name	Age
1	Wafa Ali Mohamed Yehya	34
2	Najat Waheeb Abdo Radwan	12

Names of victims injured

No.	Name	Age
1	Fatima Waheeb Radwan	13
2	Waheeb Abdo Radwan	38
3	Adyan Ali Jiash	6
4	Atheer Ali Jiash	4

The Commission initiated investigation into the incident immediately after its occurrence through conducting a field visit to the location of incident, to collect samples of fragments, take photographs of the location of the projectile impact, hear a number of witnesses and paramedics who attended the incident, and then moved to the hospital to which the victims were moved.

The witnesses heard by the Commission, including A.S.A., H.A.A., S.M.S., N.A.A., stated that on Tuesday 21.3.2021, at 6:00 pm, which corresponded with the first day of Ramadan, Waheeb Abdo Radwan was sitting with his family in his house situated in the Al Rub' Al A'ala neighborhood in the city of Hays, preparing for breakfast, when a projectile impacted the house, injuring him and killing his wife, Wafaa Ali Mohamed, and his daughter, Najat Waheeb, in addition to the injury of his daughter Fatima Waheeb and his two nieces, Adyan Ali and Atheer Ali.

Then, immediately, the neighborhood residents of the neighbors rushed to the house of the victims and moved them directly to the hospital. Witnesses also stated that the direction of the projectile launch was from the east of the city of Hays, Al Hasab area, where the Houthi forces are stationed.

Conclusion

Through the investigations conducted by the Commission, the evidence obtained from the location targeted with the projectile, the statements of witnesses, the attached medical reports and the field inspection report, it has been substantiated for the Commission the authenticity of the incident with using a 120 mm mortar projectile, launched from the eastern direction of the city of Hays, specifically from Al Hasab area where the Houthi group forces are stationed. Accordingly, the party responsible for this violation is the Houthi group.

b) Examples of incidents of killing and injuring civilians investigated by the Commission, for which the legitimate government and the Arab Coalition warplanes are held responsible

1. The incident of shelling the houses of Beit Al Saheli, Al Osaila village, Bani Al Haddad Locality, Harad District, Hajjah Governorate on 15.8.2015, by the Coalition warplanes

According to the contents of the case file with the National Commission, the incident is summarized in that on 15.15.2015, the houses of Beit Al Saheli, Al Osaila village, Bani Al Haddad locality, Harad district, Hajjah governorate, were targeted with shelling with a number of missiles, causing the destruction of 13 houses, and the killing of 12 persons and injuring 5 others.

The victims are:

Names of victims killed

No.	Name	Age
1	Majed Ali Ahmed Saheli Kedish	30
2	Fatima Ahmed Ibrahim Mohamed Sari	23
3	Tawfiq Majed Ali Saheli	9
4	Turki Majed Ali Saheli	7
5	Nouf Majed Ali Saheli	5
6	Raghad Majed Ali Saheli	3
7	Khadija Majid Ali Saheli	1
8	Maryam Ali Ahmed Saheli	35
9	Fatima Ali Ahmed Saheli	32
10	Walid Ahmed Ali Saheli	14
11	Amin Ahmed Ali Saheli	13
12	Mohamed Ali Mohamed Ahmad Saheli	20

Names of victims injured

No.	Name	Age
1	Aisha Ali Ahmed Saheli	23
2	Anoud Ahmed Ali Saheli	11
3	Ali Mohamed Ahmed Saheli	34
4	Othman Mohamed Ahmed Saheli	21
5	Ali Ahmed Ali Saheli	13

Names of the victims the owners of the houses destroyed

No.	Head of family name	Number of family members	Males	Females
1	Ali Ahmed Saheli	4	1	3
2	Abdo Ali Saheli	15	8	7
3	Majed Ali Saheli	7	3	4
4	Ahmed Ali Saheli	15	9	6
5	Yehya Ali Saheli	5	3	2
6	Ali Ali Saheli	3	2	1
7	Mohamed Ali Saheli	6	2	4
8	Ibrahim Ali Saheli	7	4	3
9	Khaled Ali Saheli	5	3	2
10	Abdullah Ali Saheli	4	2	2
11	Mohamed Ahmed Saheli	14	6	8
12	Ali Mohamed Ahmed Saheli	6	3	3
13	Othman Mohamed Ahmed Saheli	3	2	1

The shelling also caused the destruction of a ground drinking water tank, a generator and a store of household and agricultural items, in addition to provoking fear and panic among the children and women of the village.

According to the field report submitted to the Commission by the team assigned to conduct the field visit, the attached photos, the medical reports, the statements of some victims and inhabitants, and the statements of witnesses heard by the Commission, including A.A.A.S., A.A.M.S., S.A.M.H., that on Saturday 15.8.2015, at 1:30 pm, the residents of Al Osaila village, located in Bani Al Haddad locality, Harad district, Hajjah governorate, heard the sizzling of low-altitude flying Arab Coalition warplanes, immediately followed with launching two missiles that directly targeted a number of the houses of Beit Al Saheli family, and that few minutes later, while the sizzling of the warplanes was still being heard over the area, three more consecutive missiles were launched targeting the rest of houses, causing a number of casualties, either killed or injured. The final toll was 12 persons killed and 5 others injured, together with total destruction of the 13 victims houses targeted, with the fact that no military barracks or sites exist in the village, and despite that the village is distant from the area of clashes.

Conclusion

Through the investigations conducted by the Commission into the incident, the contents of the reports attached to the file, the statements of the victims and testimonies of witnesses who were heard by the Commission, who confirmed hearing the sizzling of the warplanes before the explosion, and that this was followed by the shelling of the houses with five missiles that targeted 13 houses, and that no military barracks or targets exist in the village or in its vicinity, it has been substantiated for the Commission the

authenticity of the incident occurrence, and that the party responsible for this violation is the Arab Coalition air force and the forces of legitimate government.

2. The incident of shelling a vehicle in Al Matammah District, Al Mansaf area, Mawiyah Center, Al Jawf Governorate, on 20.9.2019, by the Coalition warplanes

According to the contents in the case file with the Commission, and the documents and reports attached to the file, the incident is summarized in that on 20.9.2019, at 9:00 am, a 1984-model pickup truck was targeted by an air-to-surface missile in Al Mansaf area, Al Matammah District, Al Jawf Governorate. There was fifteen persons in the pickup truck, three women and twelve children, and they were on their way to a farm near their houses to fetch fodder for their livestock. They were all killed, and the truck was completely destroyed.

Names of victims killed

No.	Name	Age
1	Mohsina Hassan Mohsen	38
2	Aziza Hassan Mohsen	31
3	Hamda Ahmed Hassan	37
4	Hassan Ahmed Mohsen	11
5	Rawdah Ahmed Mohsen	9
6	Hassan Ahmed Mohsen	8
7	Diab Ahmed Mohsen	6
8	Saleh Ahmed Mohsen	5
9	Najeeb Ahmed Ali Saqra	10
10	Mohsen Ahmed Ali Saqra	8
11	Hassan Ahmed Ali Saqra	6
12	Bader Yehya Hassan Mohsen	8
13	Ja'afar Yehya Hassan Mohsen	7
14	Wazirah Yehya Hassan Mohsen	5
15	Hassan Yehya Hassan Mohsen	1

The Commission initiated investigation into the incident through conducting a field visit and interviewing a number of the relatives of victims, as well as hearing a number of witnesses and paramedics, including H. A. A. S., H. H. T. D., where all confirmed that while the warplane was flying over the area at the time when the vehicle boarding the fifteen victims, three women and twelve children, were on their way to a farm near their houses to fetch fodder for their livestock, they heard the reverberation of a massive explosion, and that the residents of the area rushed to the place and collected the bodies of the killed persons, while the vehicle was completely destroyed. Witnesses to the incident also stated that there is no military barracks or targets in the area where the victims were targeted.

Conclusion

Through the investigation conducted by the Commission, the contents of the field team report, the statements of the victims and their relatives, the testimonies of the witnesses to the incident and paramedics heard by the Commission, in addition to victims death certificates, and given that the incident occurred in the morning, and most of the residents heard the sizzling of the warplanes flying over the area at low altitude, followed with shelling the place with an air-to-surface missile, and whereas all the investigations conducted by the Commission confirm the authenticity of the violation occurrence, and that the targeting was executed by shelling with warplane, whereas the control of the airspace of the Republic of Yemen during the war is only the responsibility of the forces of the Arab Coalition to support legitimacy, and

therefore, it has been substantiated for the Commission that the Arab Coalition warplanes are responsible for committing this violation and the forces of legitimate government.

3. The incident of targeting Al Qataba port, Al Khawkhah District, Hodeidah Governorate, on 13.7.2016

According to the contents in the case file with the Commission, and the documents attached thereto, the incident is summarized in that on Sunday, 13.7.2016, at 2:00 am, Al Qataba port in Al Khawkhah district, Hodeidah governorate, was targeted with an airstrike shelling, causing the killing of two fishermen and injuring another one fisherman, and the destruction of two boats anchored in the port.

Names of victims killed

No.	Name	Age
1	Zanbat Mohamed Said Ahmed	31
2	Tamer Hassan Ali	16

Names of victims injured

No.	Name	Age
1	Mohamed Jaber Mohamed Radi	33

The Commission team conducted a field visit to the location of the incident and heard the injured Mohamed Jaber, in addition to hearing to a number of witnesses and paramedics, including A.S.A., H.A.A., S.A.M., N.A.A., who stated that on 1.7.2016, at 2:00 a.m., the victim, Mohamed Jaber, was preparing his boats with fishing gear and food supplies at Al Qataba port in the city of Khawkhah in order for a fishing trip with two fishermen working with him. At the time, he heard the sizzling of warplanes flying over the area, and then the port was immediately targeted with shelling with a missile that impacted one of the boats of the victim, and causing the killing of two persons, one of them was a child. The killed are Zanbat Mohamed Saeed, 31 years old, and Tamer Hassan Ali, 16 years old. The explosion also caused the injuring of the victim, Mohamed Jaber Mohamed , years old, with fragments in different parts of his body, and the destruction of his two fishing boats, in addition to the fishing gear. The witnesses also stated that there were no military forces or targets in the port at the time of targeting.

Conclusion

Through the investigations conducted by the Commission, the evidence obtained, the statements of witnesses, the attached medical reports and the field inspection report, it has been substantiated for the Commission the authenticity of the violation occurrence, and that the party responsible for committing this violation are the forces of legitimate government and the Arab Coalition forces which control the airspace of the Republic of Yemen since the rollout of Decisive Storm Operations in 2015.

4. The incident of shelling the houses of Jihadi Mansour Al Ghamr and Mohamed Mansour Al Ghamr, Sha'aban area, Razih District, Sa'ada Governorate, by the Coalition warplanes on 11.12.2017

According to the contents in the case file with the Commission, the documents attached thereto, and the reports and photos attached to the file, the incident is summarized in that on 11.12.2017, at 1:00 am, the Arab Coalition warplanes targeted the house of the victim Jihadi Mansour Al Ghamr, and the house of the victim Mohamed Mansour Al Ghamr, located in Sha'aban area, Razih district, Sa'ada governorate. The

shelling resulted in the destruction of the two houses, killing 14 persons and injuring 3 others, and the destruction of two vehicles.

According to the reports and photos attached to the case file, statements of some of the victims' families, and the testimonies of witnesses from the residents of the area who were present at the time of shelling, including G. S. G. A., A. A. A. M., that at 1:00 am, the residents heard the reverberation of massive explosions that directly targeted the house of the victims Jihadi Mansour Al Ghamr and Mohamed Mansour Al Ghamr.

The nearby residents of the area rushed to the location of the accident to rescue the remaining members of the two families, but they were shocked due to the complete destruction of the two houses and the killing of most members of the two families, with 14 members of the two families were killed, mostly women and children, while of the two families, only 3 injured persons were left, who are the only survivors of the shelling, and they were pulled out from under the rubble and then moved to the health center in Sha'ara area, where they received first aid, and then they were moved to Al Salam Hospital in Sa'ada. As for the rest of the members of the two families, nothing remained of them except for small torn pieces scattered among the rubble of houses. The shelling also resulted in the destruction of a 2003 Hilux vehicle of the victim Jihadi Mansour Al Ghamr, and a vehicle of the victim Mohamed Mansour Al Ghamr, despite that no military sites or barracks of any party exist in the area.

The victims are:

Names of victims killed

No.	Name	Age
1	Jihadi Mansour Al Ghamr	50
2	Mohamed Mansour Al Ghamr	45
3	Mansour Abdullah Jihadi Al Ghamr	20
4	Tariq Aziz Jihadi Al Ghamr	6
5	Zainab Jihadi Mansour Al Ghamr	18
6	Kawkab Jihadi Mansour Al Ghamr	16
7	Bara'a Abdullah Jihadi Mansour Al Ghamr	14
8	Iman Jubran Ali Al Ghamr	12
9	Yusra Yehya Jihadi Mansour Al Ghamr	10
10	Rawabi Jihadi Mansour Al Ghamr	38
11	Zayed Ali Jihadi Siddiq	15
12	Masha'al Issa Jihadi Siddiq	18
13	Raid Issa Jihadi Siddiq	5
14	Mashael Issa Jihadi Siddiq	4

Names of victims injured

No.	Name	Age
1	Raba'a Jubran Hassan Sharqa	40
2	Jihadi Ahmed Siddiq	40
3	Jihad Abdullah Jihadi Al Ghamr	9

Material Losses

House owner name	Losses
Jihadi Mansour Al Ghamr	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The entire building2. Two ancient Janbia3. 100 grams gold4. Forty thousand Saudi riyal5. Two hundred thousand Yemeni riyal6. Papers and deeds of all his property7. A light truck almost total damage8. Two automatic rifles
Mohamed Mansour Al Ghamr	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The entire house2. A 2003-Hilux vehicle3. His old house consists of four storeys

Conclusion

Through the investigations conducted by the Commission, the evidence obtained, the statements of witnesses, the attached medical reports and the field inspection report, it has been substantiated for the Commission the authenticity of the incident occurrence and that the party responsible for committing the incident are the forces of legitimate government and the Arab Coalition forces which control the airspace of the Republic of Yemen since the rollout of Decisive Storm Operations in 2015.

Second: Child Recruitment

Child Recruitment is one of the serious violations prohibited by national legislation and international conventions on child protection, in particular the "Convention on the Rights of the Child" ratified by the Republic of Yemen and the "First Optional Protocol to the Convention", which both prohibit the use of children in armed conflicts and their recruitment, in addition to the "Yemeni Child Rights Act" which is aligned with the Convention.

Therefore, the Commission has given care to this type of violations, particularly with the existence of many aspects of the use of children during the armed conflict, whether by direct participation in the fighting or in providing aid to combatants, putting these children at risk. In this regard, during the reporting period, the Commission monitored 132 cases of alleged child recruitment under 15 years, of them 123 cases in which the responsibility lies with the Houthi group, and 9 cases in which the responsibility lies with the government and its affiliated parties.

Hereunder are examples of some incidents which the Commission has concluded investigation in them.

1. The incident of recruitment of the child M. A. M. N., born in 2005, Jabal Al Mahwit District, Al Mahwit Governorate

According to the contents in the case file with the Commission, the statement of the reporting person M. S. A. N. and the testimonies of witnesses heard by the Commission, including A. N. A. and A. S. S., the incident is summarized in that on March 2020, the Houthi group in Jabal Al Mahwit district, Bilad Al Ghail, through its supervisor in the district, Abu Ayman Al Shahedi, and its recruitment and mobilization supervisor, Abu Ayman Al Bahr, took the 15-year-old child M. A. M. N., without the consent of his parents.

The child was recruited after undergoing a cultural course in the capital of Sana'a, and was then moved to the battlefield in Al Jawf governorate and remained there fighting with the group until 15.6.2020, when

he was killed at the battlefield in an airstrike by the Coalition warplanes, and his parents did not know that he was in Al-Jawf governorate except After his death and when his body was returned to his parents for burial. His parents were did not know that he was in Al Jawf governorate except after he was killed and when his body was returned to his parents for burial.

Conclusion

Through the investigations conducted by the Commission into the incident and the statements of the reporting person and the witnesses heard by the Commission, it was found that the party responsible for this violation is the Houthi group, specifically Abu Ayman Al Shahedi, the group's supervisor in Jabal Al Mahwit district, and Abu Ayman Al Bahr, the group's supervisor for mobilization and recruitment in the district.

2. The incident of recruitment and killing of the child H. M. A. A. on 11.2.2017, Ba'dan District, Ibb Governorate

According to the contents in the case file with the Commission, the incident is summarized in that on 11.2.2017, the child H. M. A. A., born in 2004, from Rahban village, Al Harth locality, Ba'dan district, was recruited in the forces of the Houthi group, and then he was moved with a number of recruits of the Houthi group to one of the battlefronts, where he has been engaged in the war between the legitimate government forces and the Houthi militia, until he was killed less than two years after recruitment.

According to the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, including B. A. M., K. A. M., the Houthi group supervisor in Ba'dan district at the time, Mohamed Abdullah Hammoud Al Falahi, has recruited the child victim H. M. A. A. while he was at school, through the lectures given by the said supervisor in the district's school, and as well by luring the victim in form of financial return he would receive if he agreed to join the Houthi militia. He also promised the victim and a number of his colleagues that their tasks would be limited to duty at the security checkpoints in the district for securing it only, and that they would not be moved to the battlefronts, and that they will be militarily numbered and receive monthly salaries.

At first, the victim was assigned to work as an armed escort within the gunmen accompanying the district's supervisor for varying intervals, and later he was moved to the battlefronts until the news of his killing was reported to his parents by the group's supervisor in the district less than two years after recruitment, where the group's supervisor informed them that their victim son was killed in the clashes with the government forces in Nihm front. The witnesses also stated that the victim body was not, to date, brought and handed over to his family for burial.

Conclusion

Through the investigations conducted by the Commission into the incident, it has been substantiated for the Commission the authenticity of the incident occurrence, and that the party responsible for recruitment of the said child and engaging him in combat operations is the Houthi group and its leadership in Ibb governorate, specifically the group's supervisor in Ba'dan district, Mohamed Abdullah Al Falahi.

3. The incident of recruitment of the child T.A.S.D., 15 years, Khawlan Al Tayal area, Khawlan District, Sana'a Governorate, on 15.8.2020

According to the contents in the case file with the Commission, the statement of the victim and the testimonies of witnesses heard by the Commission, including A. S. S., S. A. S. A., the incident is summarized in that on 15.8.2020, the Houthi group lured the child victim, T.A.S.D., 15 years, without the knowledge and consent of his parents, and took him for recruitment with the group after engaging him in

some military exercises for 12 days in Sa'ada governorate. Afterwards, he was moved to the simmering battlefield on the borders with Saudi Arabia, where he was captured by the Saudi forces and remained there for three months until he was handed over to the legitimate government, which lodged him in the Training and Rehabilitation Center for Children Engaged in War in the city of Marib, where he was later handed over to his family through the International Red Cross.

Conclusion

Through the investigations conducted by the Commission into the incident, the contents of the case file and the testimonies of witnesses, it has been substantiated for the Commission the responsibility of the Houthi leadership committing this violation, specifically Abdulkhaleq Al Houthi and a leader in the group in Sa'ada governorate, Mohamed Jaber Awad Al Razezi.

4. The incident of recruitment of the child A. H. R. H., 15 years, Sheraton area, Azal District, Capital City of Sana'a

According to the contents in the case file with the Commission, the information provided by the reporting person M. H. M. H., and the testimonies of witnesses heard by the Commission, including A. A. M. M. and A. M. A. M., the incident is summarized in that in December 2019 the child victim, A. H. R. H., 15 years, escaped house due to problems with his father and family disputes, which were exploited by the group's supervisor in the area, Abu Mutlaq Al Harthy, and began luring the child, wooing him, and expressing his willingness to provide help to him, which made the child to trust in him.

Then, the said supervisor asked the child victim to travel with him to Ibb governorate along with a group of children, who were also lured with the aim of recruiting them, and promised them that after the trip ends he would return them back to Sana'a. The date of the trip was set to be on 4.12.2019, provided that they would not inform their families on the trip. On the scheduled date, he moved with them from Sana'a, but not taking them to Ibb governorate as he promised them, but rather took them to Al Bayda governorate to fight there with the Houthi group, where they were engaged in the military operations in which the group is fighting against the legitimate government forces. The victim stayed there to 9.7.2020, when the child's family received news on his killing while he was fighting with the Houthi group, causing them significant psychological trauma.

Conclusion

Through the investigations conducted by the Commission into the incident, the statement of the reporting person and the testimonies of witnesses contained in the case file, it has been substantiated for the Commission the responsibility of the Houthi group, and its supervisor, Abu Mutlaq Al Harthy, for committing the violation.

c) The incidents attributed to the legitimate government and its affiliated parties

1. The incident of recruitment and killing of the child victim, Taher Amin Al Attas, Rudum area, Rudum District, Shabwa Governorate, on 7.3.2020

According to the contents in the case file with the Commission, the statement of the victim's father and the testimonies of witnesses heard by the Commission, including F. A. S., F. A. S. A. M., the incident is summarized in that at a time prior to 7.3.2020, the Shabwa Elite Forces, through Khaled Mansour Al Sulaimani, recruited the child Taher Amin Al Attas Al Sayed, 15 years, within its forces in Balhaf axis, and then after he received some military training, he was thrown into a number of military missions, endangering his life, where the victim was killed on 7.3.2020 upon instigation by one of those associated with Al Qaeda.

Conclusion

Through the investigations conducted by the Commission into the incident, the contents of the case file and the testimonies of witnesses, it has been substantiated for the Commission the responsibility of Shabwa Elite Forces in Balhaf axis, commanded by Khaled Mansour Al Sulaimani, for committing this violation.

2. The incident of recruitment of the child A. A. N. M., born in 2003, Dhaifan Locality, Raydah District, Amran governorate

According to the contents in the case file with the National Commission, the statement of the reporting person A. S. A. A. and the testimonies of witnesses heard by the Commission, including A. H. S. and M. M. H., the incident is summarized in that on 6.5.2018 the legitimate government forces, represented by the commander of the 310th Brigade, Nabil Mohamed Khamis, with the brigade headquarters located in Marib governorate, recruited the child A. A. N. M., 15 years, and enrolled him for military training in the brigade. Afterwards, he was attached within the brigade's personnel to fight with the legitimate government forces in the raging war against the Houthi militia in Marib governorate. The victim is still fighting within the forces of the 310th Brigade to date, on the pretext that he is currently over 15 years old.

Conclusion

Through the investigations conducted by the Commission into the incident, the statement of the reporting person and the testimonies of witnesses contained in the case file, it has been substantiated for the Commission the responsibility of the legitimate government forces for the violation, specifically the Commander of the 310th Brigade, Brigadier General Nabil Mohamed Khamis.

3. The incident of recruitment of the child Ismail Abdunnasser Akam, 16 years, Sirwah District, Marib Governorate, on 10.2.2021

According to the contents in the case file with the Commission, the statement of the reporting person N. S. A. A. and the testimonies of witnesses heard by the Commission, including A. M. S. G. and M. A. A. S., the incident is summarized in that on 10.2.2021, the child I. A. A. had been recruited within the 310th Armored Brigade forces of the legitimate government in Marib governorate. The child participated with the government combatants in repulsing the attack carried out by the Houthi group on Marib governorate, which resulted in his killing.

The child victim was recruited after being lured, and was trained to use weapons and participate in hostilities, while he was no more than 15 years old, with the consent of his father, on the pretext that the child does not want to go to school and wants to get recruited. He was recruited by the 310th Armored Brigade, and then he was actually engaged in the ongoing fighting on Sirwah front between the legitimate government forces and the Houthi militias, where he was fighting with the legitimate forces until he was returned a dead body to his family.

Conclusion

Through the investigations conducted by the Commission into this incident, and the testimonies of witnesses heard by the Commission, the Commission concluded that the party responsible for this violation is the National Army, represented in the command of the 310th Armored Brigade of the legitimate government in Sirwah district, Marib governorate.

Third: Laying Anti-Personnel Mines

The crime of laying anti-personnel mines is one of the criminalized violations in the international humanitarian law and related instruments, including the "Ottawa Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines", which was ratified by the Republic of Yemen in 1998. The Commission has included the crime of laying mines as part of the lists of violations that it monitors and investigates. During the period covered by the investigation, the Commission monitored 130 cases of laying anti-personnel mines that resulted in the killing of 61 persons, including 8 women and 11 children, in addition to the injuring of 89 persons, including 6 women and 17 children.

Examples of investigations conducted by the Commission in incidents of laying anti-personnel mines

1. The incident of killing the victim, Salah Hassan Muthanna Ammari, on the main road in Naqil Al Shayhem, Qa'atabah District, Dhale' Governorate, on 17.10.2019

According to the contents in the case file with the Commission, and the statements of witnesses, including A. K. F. S., S. A. S. , K. A. F., the incident is summarized in that on Thursday, 17.10.2019, at 5:30 pm, while the victim, Salah Hassan Muthanna Ammari, was next to the highway in Naqil Al Shayhem leading to the city of Qa'atabah, a landmine exploded in him, as implanted by the Houthi group during its control of the area. The explosion caused the injury of the victim with several fragments in the head and different parts of his body, and he died subsequently after he was moved to Al Buraihi Hospital in Aden.

2. The incident of the injury of Nema Ali Ahmed Abdo due to the explosion of anti-personnel mine in Al Anin Area, Jabal Habashi District, Taiz Governorate, on 25.1.220

According to the contents in the case file with the Commission, and the testimonies of the victims and the testimonies of witnesses, A. M. A. H., W. A. A. M., M. A. M. H., the incident is summarized in that on 25.1.22021, around 9:30 am, while the victim, Nema Ahmed Abdo, 57 years, was on her way to bring back her sheep after leaving them in the pasture since the morning in Al Arwan area, and when the victim arrived next to the sheep, an anti-personnel mine exploded in her, causing the amputation of her right leg below the knee. The place where the mine exploded is about 300 meters distant from the victim's house. This place comprises the farms owned by the residents of the village and a place where sheep are grazing and the shepherds and residents of the village pass through. Mines were laid in Al Arwan area by Houthis, who were in control of this area before they retreated from it for a distance outside these farms.

3. The incident of a landmine explosion in Bilad Al Jawf Area, Al Quraishyah District, Al Bayda Governorate, on 18.9.2020

According to the contents in the case file with the Commission, and the documents and reports attached to the file, the incident is summarized in that on Friday, 18.9.2020, at 11:00 am, an anti-personnel mine exploded, as implanted by the Houthi group when they took control of Bilad Al Jawf area in Al Quraishyah district. The explosion resulted in the injury of the victims, Hamza Ahmed Mohamed Al Jawfi, Sanah Qayed Hizam Al Jawfi, and Abdulrab Mohamed Abdulrab Al Jawfi.

According to the statements of the victims' families, the contents of the Commission team report and the testimonies of witnesses heard by the Commission, including A. A. M. and A. Z. A. A., that on 18.9.2020, at 11:00 am, and while the victims were riding a motorcycle, where they are from Bilad Al Jawf area in Quraishyah district, they saw a landmine near one of the sites where the Houthi group is stationed, as implanted in the ground by Houthis erstwhile, but the rains and floods causes dredging the soil and the mine emerged and became visible. The victims took this mine to their village Al Shaqba with the intention of disposal of it so that it would not harm the people, and as soon as the victims arrived in their village,

the landmine implanted by the Houthi group exploded in them, causing the killing of two of them, the first and the second victims, while the third victim was seriously injured, and was moved to receive treatment.

No.	Name	Age	Status
1	Hamza Ahmed Mohamed Al Jawfi	23	Killed
2	Sanah Qayed Hizam Al Jawfi	22	Killed
3	Abdulrab Mohamed Abdulrab Al Jawfi	22	Injured

Conclusion

Through the investigations conducted by the Commission, and the evidence it obtained, in the aforementioned and other incidents related to the laying of anti-personnel mines, the Commission found that the Houthi group is the responsible party for these violations, where this type of violation is solely practiced by the Houthi group other than the rest of the other parties involved in the armed conflict in Yemen. The Houthi group is practicing this type of violations systematically in all military sites that fall under its control, and the areas and roads it withdraws from.

The Commission also found, through numerous evidence, and the statements of demining experts heard by the Commission in many areas, that the Houthi group fabricates the anti-personnel mines with local expertise, and in plants it established using the equipment and army headquarters in the areas it has controlled. The Houthi group distributes and stores these mines in all areas, in violation of international conventions ratified by Yemen, which prohibit the production, transfer and stockpiling of this type of mines.

Fourth: Attacks on Cultural, Historical and Religious Objects

The Commission has attached significant attention to monitoring and documenting the violations to cultural objects represented by historical monuments and precious cultural properties that constitute a historical repository of the heritage of the Yemeni people. Attacks or damage to such property is deemed a crime in accordance with national legislations, and as well, a serious violation of the international conventions including the Hague Convention ratified by the Republic of Yemen, in addition to the fact that this is deemed contradictory to the provisions of Article 16 of Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Convention on the Non-International Armed Conflict, which prohibits the commission of any hostile acts against historical monuments and works of art constituting the cultural and spiritual heritage of peoples.

In this context, during the reporting period, the Commission monitored and documented 32 cases of allegations on attacks and damage to cultural and historical objects and properties in a number of areas, where it has been substantiated that the Houthi group is responsible for 28 cases, while it has been substantiated that the national army forces of the government and the Arab Coalition warplanes are jointly responsible for 2 cases, and while it has been substantiated that the government forces and the Houthi group are jointly responsible for 2 cases.

Examples of investigations conducted by the Commission into the incidents of attacks on cultural, historical and religious objects

a) The incidents attributed to the Houthi Group

1. The incident of the demolition of the ancient Al Nahrain Mosque, Old City of Sana'a, Capital City of Sana'a, on 8.2.2021

A brief history on Al Nahrain Mosque:

Al Nahrain Mosque is located in Bab Al Sabbah neighborhood in the old city of Sana'a, the historical and archaeological city that was listed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization UNESCO in 1986 on the World Heritage List. Among its historical monuments is Al Nahrain Mosque, which is one of the ancient mosques in the old city of Sana'a. It was built in the first Hijri century by one of the companions of the Prophet Mohamed peace be upon him when he came to Sana'a and died there, and he was buried next to the mosque. The mosque was expanded in the eleventh Hijri century and the thirteenth Hijri century, and it was named with this name in relation to the place in which it was built, which is called Al Nahrain.

Summary of the Incident

According to the contents in the case file with the National Commission, the evidence in the documents and the field visit report, the photos attached to the file, the statements of the reporting person M. M. A. M., and the witnesses heard by the National Commission, including M. M. H. S. and L. M. A. T., the incident is summarized in that on 8.2.2021 the Houthi group, through its leaders, including Abu Hashem Al Mahdi, Abu Hamza and Abu Arafat, who work in the Endowments and Guidance Office in the Capital City of Sana'a and in the General Organisation for Historic Cities controlled by the Houthi group, and in the presence of a number of officials from the Endowments and Guidance Office in the capital of Sana'a, who are affiliated with the group, rented bulldozers and initiated the demolition of Al Nahrain Mosque.

The roof was demolished first, and after several days followed with demolishing the walls and leveling them with the ground. The demolition led to completely remove the mosque, which is deemed a crime against one of the important cultural and historical objects that are prohibited from being harmed. The demolition also caused damage to the owners of the houses adjacent to the mosque, including blocking the public road leading to the neighborhood and distorting the aesthetic view offered by the mosque for the neighborhood in which it is located, and depriving people from prayer, studying and learning the Holy Quran in it, as the mosque had a school attached to it to teach the Holy Quran and the sciences of jurisprudence. In a statement, the Houthi group attempted to justify the demolition by saying that it was done with the aim of expanding the mosque, in response to the widespread criticism leveled at it by citizens and activists.

Conclusion

Through the investigations conducted by the Commission, the report on violation site inspection, documents, photos, and the statements of the reporting person and witnesses heard by the Commission, it has been substantiated for the Commission the authenticity of the incident occurrence and that the party responsible for committing this violation is the Houthi group, specifically the officials at the Endowment and Guidance Office in the capital of Sana'a, who are affiliated with the group, and the officials appointed by the group in the administration of the Capital City.

b) The Legitimate Government Forces and the Arab Coalition

1. Attack on Qudbah Castle, Al Durayhimi District, Hodeidah Governorate

About the Castle:

Qudbah Castle is one of the historical monuments in Al Durayhimi District, Hodeidah Governorate. It is located in the Qudbah area on the road to the city of Al Durayhimi. Its construction period dates back to the period of the second Ottoman presence in Yemen. It was built in different historical eras, and its last renewal was done during the rule of Imam Yehya bin Mohamed Hamid Al Din in 1347 AH during his war with Al Zaraniq tribe, thus its construction was renovated after being damaged by the war with local building materials and the use of burnt red bricks, and tree trunks were used for its roof, which distinguished it with a unique architectural style. There were calls in a number of reports specialized in antiquities to pay attention to this ancient castle, including the tourism survey report in Yemen for 1996. The castle is considered one of the archaeological landmarks of Yemen in general and Hodeidah governorate in particular, and it is enlisted in the field and office operations report and on the website of the National Information Center.

Summary of the Incident

According to the case file with the Commission, the attached photos and video footage, and the testimonies of witnesses who were heard by the Commission, including S. A. A., M. S. A., and M. M. F., and the evidence collected by the field team of the Commission during its field visit to the location of violation, the incident is summarized in that on 5.4.2018, around 9:00 am, when the joint forces in the western coast, represented by Alamalikah First Brigade and the Third Brigade Presidential Protection, entered to the west part of Al Durayhimi city, and upon arriving to Qudbah neighborhood, which is administratively follows the Al Durayhimi district, they demolished the historic Qudbah Castle using shovels and bulldozers, and they removed it.

Conclusion

Through the investigations conducted by the Commission, the testimonies of witnesses heard by the Commission, the contents of the report submitted by the team assigned to conduct a filed visit to the location of incident, and the photos of the mosque and the shrine, the National Army forces pro to the legitimate government, specifically the forces of the Alamalikah First Brigade commanded by Brigadier General Raed Al Hubhi, and the Third Brigade Presidential Protection commanded by Brigadier General Bassam Al Mehdhar, is the party responsible for this violation, which is deemed an attack on an ancient historical object which is the property of the peoples and an authentic part of the history of Yemen.

This violation is considered one of the prohibited violations in accordance with national legislation, and as well in accordance with the text of Article 16 of the Additional Protocol II annexed to the Geneva Conventions on Non-International Armed Conflict, which requires the parties to the conflict not to commit any hostile acts directed against historical monuments or works of art that constitute cultural and spiritual heritage of peoples, or to use them in support of the war effort. Article 19 of the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property issued on May 14, 1954 requires all parties to the armed conflict to respect the cultural property contained in the convention.

Fifth: Targeting Medical Facilities

Introduction:

During the last period of its work, the Commission monitored and documented 13 cases of allegations of targeting medical objects and crews in a number of areas, all of which were investigated. it has been

substantiated that the Houthi group is responsible for 11 cases, while the National Army forces of the government and Coalition warplanes are jointly responsible for 2 cases.

The incidents attributed to the Houthi group

1. The incident of targeting Al Thawra General Hospital, Taiz

According to the contents in the case file with the Commission, the incident is summarized in that at on 5.3.2021, at 2:00 pm, the building of the Burns and Operations Department of Al Thawra General Hospital Authority, Sala district, Taiz governorate was targeted with a projectile that caused the injury of three persons, including a child.

Names of victims injured

No.	Name	Age
1	Ehab Ahmed Saif Qassem	38
2	Khaled Abdulmajeed Mohamed	40
3	Sakhr Khaled Abdulmajeed	10

According to the documents and medical reports attached to the file with the Commission, the content of report on the field visit and inspection submitted by the assigned Commission team, and the testimonies of witnesses heard by the Commission, including A. A. Y. Q., S. D. A. and M. A. D., the incident is summarized in that on Friday, 5.3.2021, at 2:00 pm, a projectile impacted the building of the Burns Department of Al Thawra General Hospital Authority, causing injuries to the left leg of the victim, Ihab Ahmed Saif, due to the scattered fragments of the projectile. He is one of the hospital's security personnel, and he was injured while he was on duty at the gate of the building of the Burns and Operations Department.

As well, two companions of a patient in the Burns Department were injured, Khaled Abdulmajeed Mohamed, who was injured by a fragment in the neck, and his son, Sakhr Khaled Abdulmajeed, who was also injured by a fragment in the neck when they were sitting in front of the building gate at the time the projectile impacted. They were all moved to the emergency department of the hospital. The remnants of the projectile fragments were inspected and it turned out that it was a shot from an anti-aircraft gun that was fired, according to the direction and angle of impact, from the direction of the Al Harir area in which the Houthi militants are stationed.

Conclusion

According to the contents in the inspection report submitted by the team assigned by the Commission to conduct a field visit to the location of the incident, and the statements of the medical staff in the hospital, in addition to the photographs showing the traces of the projectile impacted, and the medical reports of the victims, the Houthi group is responsible for the shelling of Al Thawra General Hospital Authority in Taiz with a medium weapon caliber 23 mm, from the location in which it is stationed on one of the hills in Al Harir area, which overlooks the hospital, from which the hospital has already been targeted more than once during the past years.

2. The incident of targeting Al Jafra Hospital in Majzar District, Marib Governorate

According to the contents in the case file with the Commission, the incident is summarized in that on 8.2.2020 Al Jafra Medical Hospital in Majzar District, Marib Governorate, was targeted with rocket projectiles, causing the destruction of and damage to a considerable part of the hospital and ceased to operate.

According to evidence provided through the documents attached to the file with the Commission, the contents of the report of the field visit and inspection submitted by the Commission assigned team, the testimonies of witnesses and the statements of a number of members of the medical staff working in the hospital, including M. N. A. and S. A. A., the incident is summarized in that on 8.2.2020, Al Jafra Medical Hospital, located in Majzar district in the northwest of Marib governorate, was targeted with shelling with two Katyusha rockets and a number of mortar shells, and that the shelling source was from the direction of the Al Jawf Junction, which is under the control of the Houthi group, causing partial destruction of the hospital building and intensive damage to the various hospital equipment, including the operations theatre located inside the building, which was completely destroyed, which caused the suspension of hospital services and thus depriving the residents of the district and the neighboring districts of the medical and therapeutic services which are provided by this hospital to them before it was targeted with shelling, particularly for the displaced families.

Conclusion

According to the contents in the inspection report submitted by the team assigned by the Commission to conduct a field visit to the location of the incident, the testimonies of witnesses and the statements of the medical staff, and the contents of the official reports and photographs showing the traces of fragments and shells scattered on the roof and walls of the building and in many of its sections, it has been substantiated for the Commission that the Houthi group, commanded by the person assigned by the group as commander of the third military region, Mubarak Saleh Al Mashan Al Zaydi and Ali Mohamed Tuaiman are responsible for committing this violation.

Incidents attributed to the Coalition and the legitimate government:

1- Shelling of the Saif Al-Sawadi Hospital in the city of Al-Sawadiya in the Al-Sawadiyah District - Al-Bayda Governorate, on 8/22/2015

Incident summary: according to the data included in the investigation file with the Commission, during the period from 22/8/2015 until January 2016, the Saif Al-Sawadi Hospital, which is located in the western side of Al-Sawadiya District, was bombed several times, causing the hospital to be completely destroyed.

According to the statements of witnesses interviewed by the Commission, namely: A.A.A. and Y.M.A., the Arab coalition air force bombed the Seif Al-Sawadi Hospital from August 22, 2015 until January 11, 2016 repeatedly several times. This led to the complete destruction of all its contents and medical equipment and leveling it to the ground. The hospital consisted of two buildings; the first building includes a number of departments, including outpatient clinics, operations department, laboratories department and pharmacy department, while the second building consists of two floors and it was used as a residence for the doctors working in the hospital. This hospital was opened in 2005, to provide medical services to more than 14,000 people from three districts close to the hospital. The repeated and continuous bombardment of the hospital led to its complete destruction and reduced it into ashes.

Conclusion:

Based on investigations conducted by the Commission, the testimonies of witnesses whom the Commission interviewed, and the documents and photographs attached to the incident file, which show the complete destruction of the hospital, the Arab coalition air force and the forces of legitimate government are responsible for committing this violation, as proven to the Commission.

2- The incident of targeting Al-Mudhaffar Hospital - Al-Mudhaffar District - Taiz Governorate on 23/3/2019:

The incident is summarized, according to what was included in the case file with the Commission, that on March 23, 2019 and during the clashes between the security campaign of the Taiz Security Department and the Abu Abi Abbas Brigades of the 35th Brigade in the city of Taiz, Al-Mudhaffar Hospital located in the Mudhaffar District, caught fire in parts of it, due to exchanges of fire shootings and projectiles, which caused great damages in the hospital.

According to the evidence contained in the documents and reports issued by the hospital in the file kept with the Commission, what was included in the report of the Commissions' team, what was stated in the testimonies of witnesses, and the testimonies of a number of members of the medical staff working in the hospital, including: M.A.Y. , and NA.A.A., the clashes between the security campaign affiliated with the Security Department of Taiz Governorate, and the Abu Abi Abbas Brigades under the 35 Armored Brigade, began on Thursday, March 21, 2019 in the old city in the center of the Taiz city. The clashes had not then reached the vicinity of the Mudhaffar Hospital building. On Friday evening, some shots began to reach inside the hospital from the western and northwestern side, where the security campaign forces are stationed, while the Abu al-Abbas Brigades were stationed in the Hayel Saeed Educational Complex, which is located just behind Al-Mudhaffar Hospital. Then, in the middle of the night the clashes intensified until the morning of Saturday 22/3/2019, specifically at about 7:45 in the morning, when a large explosion occurred in the generator room in the hospital's courtyard, which led to a huge fire in the hospital caused the burning of five generators. The operations department and a number of medical devices were damaged, including the orthopedic CRM device, the anesthesia equipment, in addition to other devices. The hospital building was damaged, especially the room in the front facade, which was also exposed to a number of gunshots of light weapons, which led to damages to the walls of the rooms and the furniture.

Conclusion

According to what was included in the inspection report submitted by the team assigned by the Commission, and the statements of the medical staff in the hospital, in addition to the photographs showing the effects of projectiles, it was proven to the Commission that both of the security campaign affiliated with the Security Department of Taiz Governorate; and the Abu Abi Al-Abbas Brigades of the 35th Armored Brigade are responsible for the fire that occurred in Al-Mudhaffar Hospital and the damage that resulted due to the direct targeting by the gunmen of both parties and their positioning next to the buildings and annexes of the hospital.

Section Two: Results of investigations conducted by the Commission in regard to violations of the International Human Rights Law

According to the decision to establish the Commission, the seven basic conventions ratified by the Republic of Yemen, along with national legislation related to rights they cover, is the legal basis for the Commission in relation to its monitoring, documentation and investigation of violations of human rights law. The aforementioned conventions are: 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 annexed protocols, the Convention on the Elimination of 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 Special Needs. Accordingly, there are many

types of violations that the Commission monitors, documents and investigates, the most important of which are the following:

First: Extrajudicial Killing:

During the period covered by the report, the Commission monitored 76 cases of alleged extrajudicial killings committed by the parties in various regions of the Republic of Yemen. It was confirmed that the Houthi group was responsible for 42 cases, and the army forces and security agencies affiliated with the government were responsible for 6 cases.

Examples of incidents of extrajudicial killings investigated by the Commission:

A. Incidents attributed to the Houthi group:

1- The incident of killing African immigrants in the detention of the Immigration, Passport and Naturalization Authority in the capital Sana'a on 7-3-2021

Summary of the incident: The case file includes evidence as well as statements by some survivors of the detainees, witnesses, videos, photos and reports kept by the Commission all state that at 1:00 pm on Sunday, 7/3/2021, gunmen of the Houthi group threw a number of smoke and tear gas grenades, as well as incendiary and explosive bombs through the Ventilation holes in the passport control hangar located in the Immigration, Passport and Naturalization Authority on Khawlan Street, the capital Sana'a. Inside the hangar were about 450 to 500 African immigrants, most of them of Ethiopian nationality. As a result, a huge fire erupted in the hangar, killing and injuring more than 400 people

The National Commission began monitoring, documenting and investigating the incident as it occurred, by interviewing a number of survivors and witnesses in the capital Sana'a, and interviewing a number of other survivors in the capital Aden, after their displacement by the Houthi group to areas controlled by the legitimate government. The Commission obtained many photos and videos and analysed them. Among the surviving victims and witnesses who were heard by the Commission are A.A.Y., Z.H, M.S.A.A., F.A.A.A., A.M.A, A.A.M, A.H.A.D, and M.A.A.S. They stated in their statements, which are kept with the Commission in the case file, that the Houthi group had for several months prior to the incident carried out arrests of African immigrants, in particular Ethiopians, from the streets, roads, restaurants, cafes and public places from various governorates that fall under its control, especially from the capital, Sana'a. Those detainees were held in the places of detention of the Immigration, Passport and Naturalization Authority in the capital Sana'a, which consists of several places, the largest of which was a large hangar in which 450 to 500 migrants were arrested. After they were detained for months, knowing that some of them were refugees holding asylum cards from the UNHCR, who are not supposed to be arrested and detained. But the Houthi group arrested them and treated them inhumanely in order to blackmail them by giving each detainee the option to pay a sum of up to 1,000 Saudi riyals in exchange for their release and deportation to areas under the control of legitimacy, or otherwise getting recruited to fight on the fronts with the Houthis. The Houthi group tried to entice them to enlist, by promising them help to migrate to the Gulf states and Saudi Arabia by providing them with assistance in entering across the border, if every recruit continued to fight with them for a number of months. Almost all of the detainees refused that, except for 30 to 40 detainees who agreed to be recruited in the ranks of the Houthi group.

Then, after a while of extortion and cruel and inhuman treatment in detention, most of the detainees announced their hunger strike. That was on 7/3/2021, the same day the incident occurred. The detainees elected a speaker to speak on their behalf with the Houthi group. That man's name is Qiro, who went to speak with the person in charge of the detention, but he was hidden and his fate is unknown up to this moment. The person in charge of the detention threatened the detainees after coming into the hangar of detention with a number of soldiers, and they beat some of the detainees. In turn, one of the detainees threw an eating plate into the face of one soldier, as a reaction to the beating and the threats made by the person in charge, in addition to the insults that were made against them in a racist and humiliating manner. Immediately, the person in charge and his soldiers came out, and closed the door from the outside tightly. Shortly after the threats, the detainees were surprised to see, through small openings in the hangar, that the Houthi group surrounded the place of detention from the outside with dozens of masked gunmen who are called the riot police, equipped with their cars and water cannons. It was only moments, when a gunman fired a tear gas grenade at the detainees from a hole in the door, into the detention hangar, and a few moments later, other gunmen climbed to a ventilation opening at the top of the hangar from above the bathrooms and fired grenades including tear gas, flaming and explosive grenades. That led to the ignition of mattresses, blankets and clothes and caused a massive fire in the hangar, which resulted in the death of most of those who were in it. Survivors and witnesses listened to by the Commission estimate that the number of detainees who dies, got injured and were burnt to crisp were over 400, and that the few who lived are those who miraculously survived. The fire kept devouring the hangar and burning those inside it for a long time without any effort by the Houthi group to open the door so that the detainees who fought around the door could not get out of it. According to statement of the victim FA.A.A.A., he managed to get out when the Houthi group, long after the outbreak of the fire, demolished the wall of the hangar with a tractor. He and his colleagues, who managed not to faint, broke down the doors of the place of detention near the burning hangar so that the fire would not reach them, all that while the Houthi gunmen were surrounding the place and chasing away citizens who gathered around the location. Following that, new reinforcements arrived that encircled the place and when they saw the survivors and detainees in other places escaping, they shot and wounded a number of them to prevent them from escaping.

The survivors and eyewitnesses whose statements were taken by the Commission, confirmed that the Houthi group prevented the citizens who gathered from providing any assistance to the detainees whose hangar was burning. They also stopped the survivors and detainees in other wards who came out of their place of detention and prevented them from escaping or providing any assistance. Later on, the Houthi group loaded the remaining detainees on large trucks and deported them after the incident to areas under the control of the legitimate government towards the southern governorates. At the same time, the Houthi group sought to erase the impact of the crime by demolishing the walls of the hangar with bulldozers and then shovelling the charred bodies and hiding them so that no one knows the number of the victims. relatives of the victims who are in Sana'a were prevented from seeing the bodies, attending the scene of the incident, or obtaining their consent to bury the bodies of their relatives. Moreover, the Houthi group transferred the seriously injured people to hospitals according under strict security measures, and then, after several days, deported them to areas under the control of the legitimacy towards the southern governorates, while the condition of some of them is still very bad.

On 10/3/2021, that is, three days after the violation was committed, the Ethiopian, Somali, Eritrean and Sudanese communities issued a joint statement about the incident. They stated that the incident was an accident and not an intentional action. The statement stated that the number of victims was 43 deaths and 200 wounded, but the survivors and witnesses listened to by the Commission confirmed that the

communities issued that statement under pressure from the Houthi group, that the incident was intentional by the Houthi group, and that the number of deaths exceeded 400.

The Commission was not able to obtain all names of the victims, but it has obtained the names of some and is keeping them in the case file. The Commission continues to investigate and collect information on the names of the rest of the victims. The surviving victims explained that the reason for the difficulty of knowing the names of all the victims is that most of them belong to different regions in Ethiopia and other African countries, and most of them do not have identification cards. A number of the survivors confirmed to the Commission that the number of those who got injured or died in the hanger of detention was very high and that those who survived were very few.

The conclusion:

Based on the investigations carried out by the Commission into the incident, and based on the evidence, reports, photos and videos contained in the case file, as well as testimonies of survivors and witnesses listened to by the Commission, it was found that the violation had taken place against detained African migrants, most of whom were of Ethiopian nationality, and that the responsibility for committing it lies on the Houthi group and the individuals who threw smoke and incendiary bombs at the detainees and closed the doors on them tightly, preventing any urgent assistance from being provided to rescue them.

2- The incident of the killing of the victim, Muhammad Abdo Hassan Thabet Al-Suraihi - Ibb - Baadan District – 15/12/2015

Summary of the incident: On 15/12/2015, the victim, Muhammad Abdo Hassan Thabet al-Suraihi, 46, was shot while he was on his farm in Baadan District - al-Harth sub-district- Beit al-Suraihi village, which led to his immediate death.

According to statements by family of the victim and witnesses listened to by the Commission who are A.E.A. and L.A.A., the leadership of Al-Houthi group in the governorate assigned a big security mission by its gunmen to go to Beit al-Suraihi village in Baadan district and search for wanted individuals who are from the area for the accusation of their actions against Al-Houthi group. When the Houthi gunmen arrived in the village, on 15/12/2015, they searched for the victim, Muhammad Abdo Hassan Thabet Al-Suraihi, 46. When they did not find him at his home, they went to search for him in the qat farm where he was working, and where he usually spends most of his time after finishing his working in the school in the area where he is employed. As soon as the gunmen arrived at the farm and as soon as they saw the victim working in the middle of his land, they started shooting at him, which led to him being wounded in different parts of his body. The gunmen left the place immediately and left the victim's body thrown on the same spot. According to witnesses from the area, there was no justification for the group members to do what they did, as the victim was not armed and no action was taken from him that called for shooting him

The conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission, testimonies of witnesses, the documents attached to the case file and the medical reports, the party responsible for this violation is the Houthi group and its security leadership in Baadan District, Ibb Governorate.

3- The incident of the killing of two victims, Muhammad Ahmad Talib al-Zubayri and Hamid Ahmad Talib al-Zubayri in the Quraishiya district - al-Bayda governorate on 22/8/2020

Summary of the incident: According to the case file with the Commission, a group of Al-Houthi gunmen shot the two victims, Muhammad Ahmad Talib Al-Zubairi and Hamid Ahmad Talib Al-Zubayri dead. That was during an attack on their homes.

According to the testimonies of the victim's family, as well as a number of witnesses to the incident, including B.A.N., A.A.M.A. and N.N.M.B, who stated that a group of armed individuals affiliated with the Houthi group in Jabra village, attempted on 22/8/2020, to enter the victims' house by force under the pretext of searching it, and when the two brothers refused to allow them to enter because the families of the victims were in the house, they shot them in front of the house and in full view and hearing from everyone. The gunmen left the place after that without even trying to help them.

The conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission, the statements of the victims' families and testimonies of witnesses, the entity responsible for this violation is the leadership of the Houthi group in al-Quraysh district, al-Bayda governorate, led by the governor appointed by the Houthis, Hamood Mohammed Shatan Shumaila.

4- The incident of the killing of victim, Moqbel Masoud Misfir, 63 years old - Majz District - Saada Governorate

Summary of the incident: According to what was not included in the case file with the Commission, at 5:00 pm on 17/5/2018, an armed group surrounded the house of Muqbel Masoud Misfir 63 years, in the village of Al-Zour in Majz District, Saada Governorate, and attempted to arrest him. When Yahya prevented them from taking his father, he was shot, and this led to his death and his father being shot in the leg.

According to testimonies of the victim's family of witnesses listened to by the Commission, including: F. M. S. A., and S. G. H. A., it was at 5:00 pm on 17/5/2018 when an armed group consisting of four men on board a car led by Abu Malik Al-Fishi, a leader in the Houthi group in Saada Governorate, surrounded the house of the victim, Moqbel Masoud Misfir 63 years, in the village of Al-Zour, Majz District, Saada Governorate. They then arrested Muqbil Masoud Misfir, on the pretext that he was wanted by the security supervisor. They dragged him into the car, and then his son Yahya Masoud tried to open the door of the car and prevent them from taking his father. He was telling them he would come with them so they should let his father go because he is an old man. The gunmen then shot the son in the head causing his immediate death. His father, Masoud, was shot in the leg, then the gunmen started firing randomly and prevented anyone from approaching them, then they left the place leaving the two victims on the ground.

The Conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission, and the testimonies of witnesses, the party responsible for this violation is the Houthi group, specifically the group's security supervisor in the district, called Abu Malik al-Fishi, and the armed men accompanying him.

5- The incident of the killing of victim: Hamid Taher Saleh Al-Sayadi, Najd Al-Qurain village - Damt - Al-Dhalea governorate on 10/05/2016

Summary of the incident: According to the case file with the Commission, on 10/5/2016, an armed group from the Houthi group, stationed at the second point in the village of Najd Al-Qurain - Damth, Al-Dhalea

Governorate, expelled the victim, Hamid Taher Saleh Al-Sayadi by force from his home and took him to near the main road and shot him causing his death.

According to testimonies of the victim's family and witnesses who were listened to by the Commission, who inspected the victim's body, which was thrown by the Houthi group in the main road in the village of Najd Al-Qurain, they are: M.T.S.A., A.A.A. and W.A.S.A, who reported that a group of armed individuals affiliated with the Houthi group stationed at the second checkpoint in the village of Najd Al-Qurain - Damth, Al-Dhalea Governorate, broke into the house of the victim / Hamid Taher Saleh Al-Sayadi on 10/05/2016 and took him out of his house by force to near the main road and then shot him with several bullets in different parts of his body. As a result he died instantly, then the body was thrown into the public road, where it remained until the second day in the afternoon, when the victim's family moved it and buried it in the village cemetery.

The conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission into this incident, the evidence and reports attached to the file, the testimony of the victim's family, the testimony of witnesses, and the contents of the medical reports and attached documents, assured the Commission that the violation falls under the responsibility of the Houthi group, specifically the group's security leadership in the Directorate The governorate of Al-Dhalea and the individuals stationed in the second checkpoint in the village of Najd Al-Qurain located under the leadership of supervisor / Hisham Al-Ghurbani.

B- The legitimate government and its subsidiaries and affiliates:

1- The incident of killing the victim: Muhammad Ali Muhammad Mahdi - Al-Mudhaffar District - Taiz Governorate on 27/8/2020

Summary of the incident: According to the case file with the Commission, on 27/8/2020, a number of members of the 17th Infantry Brigade shot the citizen Muhammad Ali Muhammad Mahdi 33 years old, which led to his death. That took place while he was returning to his home in the neighborhood of Madinat Al-Nour, Al-Mudhaffar District.

According to testimonies of the victim's family, and witnesses listened to by the Commission, including: F.M.S.A., and S.G.H.A., it was at 12:30 am on 27/8/2020 when the victim, Muhammad Ali Muhammad Mahdi 33 years old, left his home in Al-Nour City, Al-Mudhaffar District, to buy some things needed by his daughter, who was sick. During his return and before his arrival at the house, he was shot by two armed individuals, then he was left bleeding while the gunmen headed towards the air defense site. When the people at the neighborhood tried to rescue the victim, three other gunmen came from the air defense site and prevented anyone from helping him until a military team came and took the victim to Al-Barihi Hospital, where he arrived dead. Witnesses to the incident said that the victim was an expatriate in Saudi Arabia and that he returned from it to demand the evacuation of a house that had been seized by individuals belonging to the 17th Infantry Brigade in Al-Nour neighborhood, and that the occupants refused to leave the two houses despite the victim's submission of a number of complaints to the official authorities and the issuance of directives from the concerned authorities to evacuate the two houses and hand them over to him. However, these directives were not implemented. The individuals of the 17th Infantry Brigade base still control the two houses and refuse to evacuate them to date.

The conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission, the testimonies of witnesses, and the attached documents related to the case, individuals of the National Army of the legitimate government, specifically from the 17th Infantry Brigade, which was led by Brigadier General Abdul Rahman Al Shamsani, are the responsible party for this violation since the suspects of the killing are affiliated to him, and they went to the headquarters of the Air Defense Command after they shot the victim. Although the Commission issued two letters, the first to the commander of the Taiz base and the commander of the military police on 11/10/202 to give a statement about the incident and refer the accused to the judicial authorities, yet the Commission did not receive any response from the authorities mentioned so far.

2- The incident of the killing of the victim, Sala Abdullah Hujaira - Baihan District - Shabwa Governorate - on 16/10/2020

Summary of the incident: according to the case file with the Commission, the report of the field researcher of the Commission, the photographs and the medical report attached to the case file, and the testimony of the victim's family and witnesses listened to by the Commission, including: A.S.M. and H.M.H.M the incident occurred on 16/10/2020, at 5:00 in the afternoon, while the victim, Sala Abdullah Hujaira, aged 40, from the upper Baihan district, passed from the checkpoint of the Special Forces at the entrance to the city of Baihan heading to the Baihan market driving his Hilux make 2004. At that point one of the soldiers at this checkpoint shot the victim, causing him severe injury by cutting one of the arteries in his right hand, without legal justification. He was taken to Baihan General Hospital, but he died in the hospital from severe bleeding as a result of the severed artery of his hand.

The conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission, what was stated in the field researcher's report, the testimony of the victim's family, the testimonies of witnesses and the contents of the medical reports attached to the file, the party responsible for committing this violation is the Special Security Forces of the legitimate government led by Colonel Abd Rabbo Muhammad La'akb al-Sharif.

4- The incident of the killing of the victim: Ammar Taher Ali Othman at Al-Tabab Checkpoint - Al-Qubaita District - Lahj governorate on 08/05/2020

Summary of the incident: According to the case file with the Commission, one of the security belt personnel had shot the victim: Ammar Taher Ali Othman during his passing through at Al-Tabab Checkpoint - Al-Qubaita District - Lahj Governorate on 08/05/2020, causing him to die from his injuries.

According to the testimony of the victim's family and witnesses who were listened to by the Commission, who examined the victim's body and they are: S.A.T.A., A.A.A.A. and A.Q.A.A.. They stated that on 08/05/2020 while they were at the Al-Tabab Checkpoint - Directorate Al-Qubeita, which is affiliated with the Security Belt, Lahj Governorate, the victim: Ammar Taher Ali Othman, was on board his Dina car. He stopped at the checkpoint and a verbal altercation took place between him and one of the members of the checkpoint named Mansour Saeed Muhammad Al-Subaihi who directly shot the victim. One of the bullets entered from the victim's eye and exited from the back of his head, causing immediate death. No measures were taken against those responsible for committing the violation by the Security Belt forces.

The conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission into this incident, the evidence and reports attached to the file and the testimony of the victim's family and the eyewitnesses, the party responsible for

this violation are the members of the Al-Tabab Point - Al-Qubaita Directorate - affiliated with the Security Belt, specifically the so-called Mansour Saeed Muhammad Al-Subaihi.

Second: Detentions and Enforced Disappearance:

During the period covered by the report, the Commission was able to monitor and document 1,219 alleged cases of arbitrary arrest and enforced disappearance, carried out by various parties in all regions of the Republic of Yemen. The Commission concluded its investigations on 434 cases. Houthis were responsible for 1031 cases of violation, while the responsibility of the government forces and security agencies affiliated with the government was proven for 188 cases. The following are examples of a number of incidents investigated by the Commission:

A- Incidents attributed to the Houthi Group:

1- The incident of the enforced disappearance of three victims from Eyal Serih district - Amran Governorate - on 10/9/2016

Summary of the incident: According to the case file with the Commission, and what was stated in the statement of the informant A.A.A.A. and the witnesses listened to by the Commission, including: R.M.R.A. and Y.S.A. that on 10/9/2016, while the victims M.A.S.A.A., T.S.Y.S.A., and A.M.A.A. were on their way traveling from their district, Ayal Sarih, Amran Governorate, to Marib Governorate. Upon their arrival at one of the checkpoints of the Houthi group in the Radaa district of Al-Bayda governorate, the group's gunmen at the checkpoint kidnapped the victims and took them to an unknown destination and hid them. They have refused to give any information about their whereabouts or their detention to the families of the victims who have been searching for them since they were kidnapped from the checkpoint, according to the testimony of a number of those who were with them on the bus that was taking them.

The conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission, what was mentioned in the statements of the informant, and the testimonies of witnesses, it was confirmed to the Commission that the party responsible for committing this violation is the leadership of the Houthi group, specifically the security supervisor of the group in the governorate of Al-Bayda, Radaa district, and the personnel of the checkpoint where the kidnapping took place, previously called Abu Hashem checkpoint.

2- The incident of arresting the victim M.N.S.S. - Al Mashna District - Ibb Governorate – on 26/4/2017

Summary of the incident: According to the case file with the Commission, that on 4/26/2017, the Houthi group arrested the victim M.N.S.S., aged 20, from his home located next to the Khaled bin Al-Walid School in the Al-Mashnah district after raiding his house to search for his father.

According to the testimonies of the victim's relatives and witnesses to the incident, including M.A.A. and N.K.A., who were met by the Commission team while visiting the area: At 2:00 in the afternoon of 26/4/2017, individuals of the Houthi group from the Al-Mishna Security Department raided and stormed the house of the victim's father, located in the Al-Mashnah district, Ibb governorate, by force of arms, to try to arrest him. Since he was not present at his home at the time, they searched the house and tampered with its contents. After the search, they arrested his son and took him to the prison of the political security office as a hostage to pressure the father to surrender himself in exchange for the release of his son. Some mediators were notified and they tried to mediate with the Houthi group for releasing the victim, as he is

not wanted by the Houthi group. But it was decided that he will only be released until his father surrenders. The victim is still detained in the Political Security prison in Ibb Governorate as hostage until now.

The conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission, and what was mentioned in testimonies of witnesses, the party responsible for this violation is the Houthi group in Ibb governorate, specifically the director of security for the Al-Mashnah district and the director of political security in Ibb governorate.

3- The incident of arbitrary arrest of 21 victims - Maghreb Ans District - Dhamar Governorate on 16/3/2020

Summary of the incident: According to the case file with the Commission, and according to what was stated in the statement of the informant M.S.A.A and the testimony of witnesses listened to by the Commission, including J.A.A. and M.A.H., that leaders affiliated with the Houthi group whose names are: Hussain Al-Sufyani, director of the so-called security of Maghreb Ans district, and Hamid Al-Mushki, supervisor of the group in Maghreb Ans district, stormed and raided the funeral home of the deceased's children Y.A.A.A. in Al-Jameela village in Maghreb Ans district, Dhamar governorate, on 16/3/2020. He had died in a traffic accident on the Ma'rib road and was buried there in the city of Ma'rib, where the aforementioned raided the place of mourning with three armed crews, a Hilux car and four motorcycles. They surrounded the place and arrested 21 people the Commission is keeping their names. They were all attendees in the funeral and were taken to the Central Prison in Dhamar Governorate.

The conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the National Commission, and the contents of the case file, including the statement of the informant and testimonies of witnesses, the Commission confirmed the responsibility of the Houthi group, and Hussain Al-Sufyani, director of the so-called security of Maghreb Ans directorate, and Hamid Al-Mushki, the supervisor of the group in Maghreb Ans directorate, for perpetrating this violation.

4- The incident of the arrest of the victims Muhammad Salih al-Omari, Aref Ali Ahmad al-Omari, Walid Mohsen Salih al-Omri, Alawi Ahmad al-Damdami and Abd Rabbo Muhammad al-Damdami in the Rabat area, Dhi Naim district, al-Bayda governorate on 23/2/2019

Summary of the incident: On 23/2/2019 at 11:00 am in the Rabat area, Dhi Naem district, Al-Bayda governorate, a military force of the Houthi group arrested 5 children from the area and transferred them to one of the group's detention centers.

According to the case file with the Commission, and what was stated in the testimony of the victims and the testimonies of witnesses listened to by the Commission, including: Q.A.S.A. and A.M.A.Q., the victims were stopped on morning of 23/2/2019, at a security checkpoint and were taken by force on board a military vehicle. They were 5 children and they were detained in the group's detention center without regard to their age.

The victims are:

Nr.	Name	Age
1	Muhammad Salih al-Omari	16
2	Aref Ali Ahmad al-Omari	16
3	Walid Mohsen Salih al-Omri	16
4	Alawi Ahmad al-Damdami	15
5	Abd Rabbo Muhammad al-Damdami	14

The conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission, what was stated in the victims' statements and testimonies of witnesses, the Commission found that the party responsible for committing this violation is the Houthi group led by the group's supervisor in Dhi Naim district called Muhammad Abdullah al-Riyami, nicknamed Abu Hashim.

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

1- The incident of enforced disappearance of the victim, Muhammad Noman Muhammad Khalid, Hawd Al-Ashraf District, al-Qahira District, Taiz Governorate, on 4/8/2017

Summary of the incident: According to the case file with the Commission, included documents, and what was stated in the testimony of the victim's father and the testimonies of witnesses listened to by the Commission, including N.M.K.A., H.M.A. and A.M.M, on 4/8/2017 at approximately 12 p.m., a security mission assigned by the local authority arrested the victim, Muhammad Noaman, while he was passing on his motorcycle in the Hawd Al-Ashraf area, Al-Samil market, the Hawd round, and took him to the old governorate building. When the victim's father asked about his son and the reason for his arrest, he was informed that he had been transferred to Brigade 22 Mica. So the victim's father went to the command of the brigade and asked about him there. The father and mother of the victim continued to follow up with all concerned authorities, but no answer or information was found about the reason and place of detention of the victim. The Commission monitored and documented the incident, then sent a letter to the leadership of the Taiz axis on 30/1/202 in which the Commission requested all the information related to the arrest and disappearance of the victim, Muhammad Noman. In response to the letter, the leadership of the axis allowed the family of the victim, and the Commission was informed that his file was transferred to the Military Prosecution, where he was then released on 1/5/2021

The conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission, what was mentioned in the statements of the victim's father and the testimony of witnesses, it became clear to the Commission that the party responsible for the violation is the security campaign of the leadership of the local authority in Taiz governorate and the leadership of Brigade 22 Mika, represented by Major General Sadiq Sarhan.

2- The incident of arresting the victim F.M.A.A. - Al-Khokha District - Al-Hodeidah Governorate on 4/12/2019

Summary of the incident: According the case file with the Commission, and according to what was stated in the victim's statement and the testimonies of witnesses who were listened to by the Commission, including: J.L.M.A., and R.S.N.A., At 7:00 in the morning, on 4/12/2019, while members of the National Resistance were preparing to commemorate the killing of the former president in the celebration square,

the child F.M.A.A. 16 years old was summoned with a group of young men to work in the Organizing Committee for the Memoria. They were transferred to a nearby area for training, and during that the victim was arrested and the rest of the group who were taken for training was returned. He was then transferred from the training place where he was arrested to the prison of Abu Musa Al-Ash'ari camp in Al-Khokha district controlled by the forces of The National Resistance. The child is still detained despite the appeals launched by the child's family and despite the intervention of many social dignitaries in the Khokha district demanding his release

The conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission, the testimonies of witnesses, and the documents related to the case, the Commission found that the party responsible for this violation is the National Resistance Forces led by Brigadier General Tariq Muhammad Abdullah Saleh.

3- The incident of the arrest of the victim, Naji Hassan Naji Ahmed and Abdo Saleh Muhammad Farea - Al-Jadafer area - in the Al-Mдания District - Ma'rib governorate on 6/8/2020

Summary of the incident: On 6/8/2020, in Al-Madania district of Ma'rib Governorate, a security force arrested the victims, Naji Hassan Naji Ahmed and Abdo Saleh Muhammad Farea without legal justification. They also injured the child Azhar Ali Sanhan Al-Qatabi. All of those are from the marginalized group.

Al-Moasasah neighborhood located in the Jadafer area, south of Ma'rib governorate, is considered a stronghold of many marginalized people. They are the poorest class in the country. Residents of this area have been subjected to arrest campaigns by government security agencies following concerns that security authorities had about possible presence of terrorist cells in Marib city that are loyal to the Houthis and are recruiting individuals from the marginalized group.

Summary of the incident: According to the investigation file with the National Commission and according to testimonies of witnesses, including S.A.M.A. and A.A.A.A., that at exactly 2:00 o'clock in the morning on 6/8/2020 a security force raided Al-Jadafir area, and imposed a security cordon around it, preventing residents from leaving their homes, and causing panic and terror among them, especially women and children, who were terrified by hearing the sounds of bullets rising in the dead of the night. This raid resulted in the injury of the 5-year-old girl, Azhar Ali Sanhan Al-Qatabi, who was immediately transferred to a government hospital for treatment. Both Naji Hassan Naji Ahmed and Abdo Saleh Muhammad Farea, who are from the marginalized group were arrested with the argument that they are working with terrorist cells. They were taken to the Marib Governorate Police and remained there as detainees for several months. Then they were transferred to the Political Security headquarters and remained in detention without being presented to the Public Prosecution as required by the laws and regulations in force, nor getting released if there were no specific charges against them.

The conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission and testimonies of the witnesses, the Commission confirmed that the Marib governorate police, represented by its director, Yahya Ali Hamid, director of the Political Security Agency in the governorate, Naji Hattroum, and his deputy, Ahmed Hanshal, are responsible for this violation.

4- The incident of the arrest of the victim: Salim Ahmed Muhammad Salam, Al-Luhom area of Dar Saad District - Aden Governorate, on 9/9/2020

Summary of the incident: According to the case file with the Commission and according to testimonies of the victim's family and witnesses who were listened to by the Commission, namely: A.K.A.A. and A.H.S.M., that it was at 12:00 at night on 8/9/2020 in the Al-Luhom area of Dar Saad district – Aden governorate, a force from the security belt of Lahj governorate, led by: Jalal Al-Rubaie and Khaled Askar, raided the house of the victim: Salim Ahmed Mohamed Salam and arrested him in the Fourth Brigade camp, presidential protection without legal reasons. The victim is still detained until the writing of this report

The conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission into this incident, the evidence and reports attached to the file and what was mentioned in testimonies of witnesses, the Commission confirms that the violation had occurred and that the party responsible for committing it was the Security Belt Forces led by the so-called: Jalal Al-Rubaie and Khaled Askar.

Third: Torture and Mistreatment:

During the period covered by the investigation, the Commission recorded about 86 cases of allegations of torture and inhuman and degrading treatment carried out by various parties in a number of regions of the Republic of Yemen. It was proven that the Houthi group was responsible for 76 cases, while it was proven that the army forces and government security agencies were responsible for 10 cases. The following are examples of some of the incidents that were investigated by the Commission:

A- Al-Houthi Group:

1- The incident of torture that led to the death of the victim, Muhammad Abdullah Muhammad Salbah - Hajjah City district- Hajjah Governorate on 27/8/2020

Summary of the incident: According to the case file with the Commission, the medical reports attached to the file, what was stated in the informant's statement A.M.M.H. and testimonies of witnesses listened to by the Commission, including: H.M.Y.A. and S.M.H.M, that on 27/8/2020 at 7:00 pm, the victim, Muhammad Abdullah Mohsen Salba, left his home in the city of Hajjah, Hoorah district, to receive his salary from the Al-Kuraimi Bank branch. While returning home after receiving his salary when he was near the Hoorah Sports Stadium in the city of Hajjah, five Houthi armed men, led by the so-called Ismail Ahmed Fadhel, intercepted him. They arrested him, covered his eyes, and then took him in a Hilux car to the headquarters of the Political Security in the city of Hajjah, where the victim was interrogated for three days. He was subjected to brutal torture. At 8:00 pm on the third day of the arrest, the victim was transferred to a detention center of the Houthi group in the house of Mahdi Mahdi Jaber al-Tifl, which was seized by the Houthi group earlier and turned into a detention place. The victim was placed in the guard room of the house . After midnight, the Houthi leader named Muhammad Saghir Salabah, who was appointed by the Houthi group as director of security for Hajjah city, accompanied by Ismail Fadhel. They strangled the victim by the neck and then cut his arteries with a sharp instrument causing him to bleed until he died. The next day, the Houthi group informed his father and brother that the victim committed suicide. After the victim's family demanded and pressured the Houthi group to reveal the cause of death and since some of his family members belonged to the Houthi group, the Houthis agreed to bring a forensic doctor before them, who was brought from the capital, Sana'a, to autopsy the body. The Commission obtained a copy of the autopsy report, which proved that the victim was exposed to injuries caused by cuts from the

inside and front of the right and left wrists, and the right and left radial vein, which caused severe bleeding, which resulted in death. However, the forensic doctor's report stated that there were no signs of external violence or signs of resistance on the body. But the witness S.M.H.M and the witness H.M.Y.A stated that a relative of the victim was contacted, who was allowed to view the body, and that he saw signs of dismemberment and fractures. He mentioned that the victim's body is so black that it is difficult to identify his features and that it is clear that the victim was tortured and that the cause of death could not be suicide as claimed by the Houthi group, but rather by an active act and brutal torture. He also stated that the forensic doctor was brought by the Houthi group and therefore it is not possible to rely on a report prepared by the violator.

The conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the National Commission, and statements of the informant and witnesses who were listened to by the Commission, the party responsible for the violation is the Houthi group led by Muhammad Muhammad Salbah and Ismail Ahmad Fadail.

2- The incident of arbitrary arrest and torture of the victim M.A.Q.H. and his wife A.S.S.A.H. - Jabal Al Sharq Anas district, - Dhamar Governorate on 6/12/2020

Summary of the incident: According to the case file with the Commission, individuals of the Houthi group raided the house of the victim M.A.Q.H, located in the Jabal Al Sharq Anis District, Dhamar Governorate, on 6/12/2020. They kidnapped him and his wife from among his children and placed them in the criminal investigation detention center in Dhamar Governorate and. Furthermore, they subjected them to torture.

According to statement of the informant A.A.A.L and testimonies of the witnesses who were listened to by the Commission, including: N.A.A.A. and S.I.A., that on 6/12/2020 At 11:00 p.m., an armed group affiliated with the Houthi group led by Yahya al-Faqih, the security supervisor in the region, Abu Muqtada Jabr, Saleh Naji al-Muhajiri, and Muhammad Yahya al-Muhajiri, accompanied by three fighter cars, raided the victim's house M.A.Q.H. The house is located in Jabal Al-Sharq Anis District. They arrested him and his wife A.S.S.A.H. from inside their house and in front of their children. Then they took them to a detention center in the Criminal Investigation Department in Dhamar Governorate and hid them there without allowing them to communicate with their relatives. They remained forcibly hidden in this prison for 27 days. After vigorous follow-up by their relatives, the Houthi group admitted their place of detention and that they had them, but without accusing them. Later, the Houthi group allowed some of their relatives and the people of their village to visit them to the detention center. The witnesses confirmed that they met some friends who visited the victims to the prison. They told them that they were subjected to severe physical and psychological torture, and that they had seen the signs of torture on the face and body of the victim A.S.S.A.H. that she was slapped in the face, kicked in the body, beaten and tortured, together with her husband, and that they were suffering from extreme fatigue evident on their features.

The conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission, the informant's statement and testimonies of witnesses, the Commission found that the party responsible for committing this violation is the Houthi group, specifically its leaders in the Jabal al-Sharq district, and the Criminal Investigation Department in Dhamar Governorate, including Yahya al-Faqih, the security supervisor in the region, Abu Muqtada Jabr, and Saleh Naji al-Muhajiri also called Muhammad Yahya al-Muhajiri.

3- The incident of torture of the victim: Sadiq Ahmed Yahya Al-Ghawi - Al-Talh - Sahar District - Saada Governorate - on 22/6/2020

Summary of the incident: According to the case file with the Commission, that on 22/6/2020, the Houthi group, led by the so called ... kidnapped the victim, Sadiq Ahmed Yahya Al-Ghawi from his farm located in Al-Talh District, Sahar District, Saada Governorate. They arrested, disappeared, and tortured him to death, and also kidnapped a number of his family members

According to photos of the victim, reports attached to the case file, and the testimonies of witnesses listened to by the Commission, namely: A.M.A.A. and H.Q.M.M.A., that on 22/6/2020, an armed group belonging to the Houthi group, led by Abu Hussein Shayef, the security supervisor of the area, raided the farm of the victim, Sadiq Ahmed Yahya Al-Ghawi, while he was there, with two of his children, one of whom is ten years old and the other is seven years old. The farm is located right next to his house in the Sahar district of the Al-Talh district. They took him by force and started beating him with gun butts on his head and back, and then they pulled him by force on board an vehicle of theirs. All that took place in front of his children who were with him on the farm and who were watching what their father was being subjected to, which struck them in a state of terror and extreme fear. He was then moved to an unknown place. The Houthi group later denied having him, when his family was looking for him.

The conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission, the informant's statement and testimonies of witnesses, it became clear to the Commission that the party responsible for committing this violation is the Houthi group, specifically its leaders in the Sahar district, led by Abu Hussein Shayef, the security supervisor of the area.

B- The forces of the national army and organs affiliated with the legitimate government:

1- The incident of torture that led to the death of the victim: Hussein Marwan Aidarous Muhammad on 30/5/2020 in the Anmaa area - Al-Shaab city - Aden governorate

Summary of the incident: according to the case file with the National Commission, an armed group affiliated with the emergency forces led by Colonel: Mohammad Hussein Al-Khaili arrested the victim: Hussain Marwan Aidarous Muhammad from next of his house in the Anmaa area - Al-Shaab city. He was transferred to the emergency camp prison, where he was tortured and died Subsequently. His body was transferred to the refrigerator of Al-Sadaqa Hospital, and his father was notified to go receive the body of his son, Hussein Marwan Aidarous.

According to the testimony of the victim's family and testimonies of witnesses listened to by the Commission in addition to a number of those who examined the body after receiving it from Al-Sadaqa Hospital and they are: M.A.M.Y., M.H.H.A and W.A.M, who reported that on 30/5/2020, the victim, Hussein Marwan Aidarous, went out to repair his car. As he was returning and parking his car next to the building, a team of the emergency force affiliated to Mohammed Hussain Al-Khaili. They arrested the victim and transferred him to the prison of the emergency force base where he stayed for a week. Later on he was brought to his home by a force on board five soldier cars. His family's apartment was searched in his presence. They searched the roof of the building while they continued beating him in front of the family. When they found nothing, they left the apartment while and took him with them back to the base prison. After days of communication by the lawyer who was appointed by the victim's family, he was informed that their son had died and that his body was in the refrigerator of Al-Sadaqa Hospital. When they went to receive his body, he had signs of torture in the face, chest and back, as well as fractures on the ribs. His death was due to the torture he was subjected to.

The conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission into this incident, the evidence and reports attached to the file, the testimony of the victim’s family and the witnesses, and the documents, photos, medical reports and forensic report contained in the case file, it was found that the victim, Hussein Marwan Aidarous Muhammad, was tortured during his detention, which led to his death. The party responsible for this are the soldiers of the emergency force of Colonel: Mohammad Hussein Al-Khaili.

2- The incident of arrest and torture of the victim: Badr Saeed Ali Abbad Tabun - Lahj on 08/09/2019

Summary of the incident: According to the case file with the Commission, on 08/09/2019, an armed group of soldiers stormed the house of the victim, Badr Saeed Ali Abbad, arrested him by force of arms and transferred him to an unknown location.

According to what was stated in the testimony of the victim’s family and the testimony of witnesses listened to by the Commission: A.N.A. and B.S.A., on Sunday at 12:00 at night on 08/09/2019, a group of soldiers belonging to the emergency forces in the Fifth brigade stormed the house of the victim, Badr Saeed Ali Abbad, in the Tebn District, Lahj Governorate. They arrested him, beat him, abused him, and took him by force of arms to an unknown destination, where he was severely assaulted and tortured. The victim’s fate is still unknown.

The conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission into this incident, the evidence and reports attached to the file, the statements of the victim’s family and testimonies of witnesses, the Commission confirmed occurrence of the incident, and that the party responsible for committing this violation is the emergency force in the Fifth Brigade, Lahj governorate, led by the so-called: Nasser Al-Hutaibi.

3- The incident of torturing the victim, Zayed Abdullah Saeed Al-Hamis and others - Ataq District - Shabwa Governorate - on 21/6/2019.

Summary of the incident: According to the case file with the Commission, guards in the central prison of Ataq district, tortured a number of prisoners who are being held there.

According to testimonies of the victim’s family and testimonies of witnesses who include: S.S.A.A and A.S.A, that at exactly 9:00 in the morning on 21/6/2019, the oldest soldiers at the central prison guards in Ataq District, Shabwa governorate who are Husam Al-Dahboul and Fadel Al-Dhaini took a number of prisoners out of the wards where they are held. They then subjected them to continuous torture, by beating them with sticks, iron wires, and sharp instruments, and kicking them with the legs in separate parts of the body in a humiliating and degrading manner and with excessive cruelty that led to a fracture of the right leg of one of the prisoners. And further on, they left him suffering from the pain caused by the fracture without allowing him to get a treatment for his foot, which is evidenced in the pictures attached to the investigation file with the Commission. The victims are:-

Nr.	Name	Age
1	Zayed Abdullah Saeed Al-Hamis	16
2	Mohammed Saleh Al-Qarmim	52
3	Ali Al-Bakri Al-Yafei	35

The conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission, the testimonies of witnesses, and what was included in the case file, including medical reports, photographs etc., the Commission has confirmed that the body responsible for this is the administration of the central prison in Attaq and specifically soldiers: Husam Al-Dahboul and Fadel Al-Dhaini.

Fourth: Blowing up houses:

During the period covered by the report, the Commission documented about 40 cases of alleged house bombings. It is worth noting here that this type of violation is unique to the Houthi group, as shown in the results of the investigations into the models mentioned by the Commission in this report.

The following are examples of a number of house bombing incidents that were investigated by the Commission:**1- Blowing up the houses of the M.M.A. A. family - Al-Dhahar District - Ibb Governorate on 3/8/2015**

Summary of the incident: according to the case file with the Commission and according to what is narrated by the pictures and reports attached to the file as well as the testimonies of the victims and witnesses listened to by the Commission, including A.A.M. and A.J.M that on 3/8/2015, the Houthi group blew up the two-storey house of the victim M.M.A.A., located in Al-Dhahar district, next to the governorate's traffic department. A large armed group of the Houthi group surrounded the house with a large number of armed men affiliated with them. They expelled the M.M.A.A. family from the house by force of arms and not allowing them to take out any belongings from the house. That was after they searched the house thoroughly and tampered with its furniture and contents. Then they placed a number of explosive devices and explosive belts throughout the two-story house as well as its outside facilities and blew it up it completely amid the cheers of those individuals shouting the Al-Sarkha logo of the Houthi group. The house was then leveled with to ground. Later, on 14/10/2015, the Houthi group blew up the house of the victim's son F.M.M.A.A. in Al-Sanahi village of, Baadan District, Ibb Governorate. The Commission team visited the place of the house that was blown up, and inspected its remains which are still in the same condition until this moment. The team obtained a video clip from one of the victim's relatives of the moment when the Houthi group blew up the house and leveled it to the ground. Witnesses also reported that the victim is considered a social figure in the governorate, one of the leaders of the General People's Congress Party in the governorate and a member of the party's permanent committee. But he was trying to use his social status to prevent the governorate from slipping into armed confrontations. He opposed the Houthi group's armed incursions into the areas and districts of the governorate. He also opposed the practices and activities of the leaders and supervisors of the Houthi group in the governorate, so he was accused by the Houthi group of supporting the resistance fronts against the Houthi presence in Baadan and other places.

The conclusion:

Based on testimonies of the victim's family and eyewitnesses, as well as content of the case file, the investigations and inspections carried out by the Commission about the place of the bombing of the houses and the video clips, it became clear to the Commission that the party responsible for this violation is the Houthi group and its leadership in Ibb governorate, specifically the Houthi security supervisor in Al-Dhahar district, Ibb governorate. .

2- The incident of blowing up houses of the victims, Sala Thabet Zain Abdul Qawi, Daris Ali Ahmed Al-Amiri, Hatem Muhammad Amer Abdullah Al-Qaisi, Zabin Ahmad Muhammad Al-Shafei, Jabr Amer Abdullah Hussein Al-Qaisi and Hussein Ali Abdullah Al-Amiri, in Yakla area, Walad Rabei District, Al-Bayda Governorate, on 26-27-28/8/ 2020

Summary of the incident: According to the case file with the Commission, and according to the attached photos and reports, testimonies of victims, and testimonies of the witnesses listened to by the Commission, including A.A.A., M.A.M.A., that the incidents started after the Houthis group took control of the area. An armed group affiliated with the Houthis raided a number of citizens' homes for three days in a row on 26-27-28/8/2020 and booby-trapped them with explosive materials with the goal of completely destroying these houses with the furniture and collectibles they contained. In addition to that, they looted the workshop of the victim, Sala Thabet Zain Abdul-Qawi and the seized all its tools and equipment, including his car, an 84 make pickup, and two motorcycles that were in the workshop, in addition to the car of the victim, Hussain Ali Abdullah al-Amri, a 2006 make pickup, which was also in the workshop. The justification was that the victims were cooperating with legitimate government

The conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission, testimonies of the victims and witnesses, and the pictures attached to the case file, the Commission found that the body responsible for the violation is the leadership of the Houthi group in in Al-Bayda Governorate and the security supervisor of the group in Walad Rabei District, Al-Bayda Governorate, specifically the so-called Hammoud Mohammed Shatan Shumaila.

3- The incident of blowing up two houses in the neighborhood of Muhammad Ali Othman School in Sala District, Taiz Governorate - on 25/11/2020

Summary of the incident: According to the case file with the Commission, that on 25/11/2020, a group of Houthi gunmen stationed in the Muhammad Ali Othman School, east of the city of Taiz, Sala District, blew up the house of citizen Abdul Rahman Thabet Muhammad, and the house of citizen Amin Saif Ghalib, which are located next to the school. They were completely destroyed using highly destructive explosives.

According to testimonies of the victims, the photos and videos attached to the, and testimonies of witnesses who were listened to by the Commission, including: A.A.M.Y., and Y.S.S., that on evening of Friday 25/11/2020 at 5:30, gunmen of the Houthi group, who were inside the Muhammad Ali Othman School in the Al-Kamb area, Sala District of Taiz Governorate, which they have controlled since mid-2015, blew up two houses adjacent to the Muhammad Ali Othman School. The first belonged to citizen Abdul Rahman Thabet Muhammad, who was displaced some time ago to the Al-Askari area in Sala district. The house consisted of one floor that had two apartments. The second house belonged to citizen Amin Saif Ghaleb, who was displaced due to the ongoing clashes next to his house for years to the capital. His house consisted of three floors, each floor had an apartment with three rooms, a bathroom and a hall. The explosions led to the complete destruction of the two houses which were levelled to the ground.

The conclusion:

based on the investigations conducted by the Commission, the reports and documents attached to the case file, and testimonies of witnesses and victims, the Commission found that the party responsible for this

violation is the Houthi group, specifically the military commander and security supervisor of the group in Sala district, Taiz governorate.

4- The incident of blowing up houses of the victims M.A.A. and M.A.S.A. in Al-Dha'ra village - Harib Nehm area, Nehm District - Sana'a Governorate – on 31/3/2019

Summary of the incident: according to the case file with the Commission, the attached photos and reports, testimonies of the victims witnesses listened to by the Commission including: F.S.A.A. and M.A.A., that on 31/3/2019, the Houthi group blew up two houses belonging to the victims M.A.A. and M.A.S.A. after they looted their contents. That was after they took control of the village where the houses are, located, which is the village of Al-Dha'ra in Harib Nehm area, Nehm District, Sana'a Governorate in 2015 after the villagers refused to allow the Houthis to establish themselves in their village and set up checkpoints there to secure the roads for their fighters through the village to Wadi Sirwah. The Houthi group took vengeance against the villagers by raiding the village, displacing the residents and occupying their houses which were turned into military barracks and are still occupied until this time. Every now and then, the Houthis blow up houses of those opposing the group. The latest houses destroyed were those which belonged to the two victims M.A.A. and M.A.S.A., using explosive devices flattening them to the ground.

the conclusion:

based on the investigations conducted by the Commission, testimonies of the victims and witnesses and the photos attached to the case file, it became clear to the Commission that the party responsible for the violation is the leadership of the Houthi group in Nehm district of Sana'a governorate.

Fifth: Attacks on freedom of opinion and expression

Introduction:

During the period covered by the report, the Commission completed investigations into 21 cases of attack on freedom of opinion and expression, carried out by various parties in a number of regions of the Republic of Yemen. The responsibility of the Houthi group has been proven for 13 cases, while the army forces and security authorities affiliated with the government has been proven to be responsible for 7 cases. The following are examples of some of the incidents that were investigated by the Commission:

1- The incident of attacking and looting the headquarters of Akhbar Al-Youm newspaper - Al-Ansar neighborhood - Amanat Al-Asimah on 7/2/2015, and attacking and looting the headquarters and printing house of Al-Shamwa Foundation Akhbar Al-Youm newspaper –Green City - Aden governorate on 1/3/2018

summary of the incident: According to the investigation file with the Commission, that at exactly 3:30 pm, on Thursday, 7/2/2015, armed men raided the headquarters of Akhbar Al-Youm newspaper, located in Al-Ansar neighborhood, Al-Safina Street, next to Hadda Hotel in the capital Sana'a. The guards of the newspaper's headquarters were assaulted and its employees detained. Then all the newspaper's contents as well as the employees' phones were looted, in addition to the contents of the editor-in-chief's apartment, Mr. Saif Muhammad Al-Hadhry.

On a later date, after the editor-in-chief moved to Aden Governorate to start work and issue the newspaper from Aden, at exactly 3:00 in the morning of Thursday 1/3/2018, masked soldiers, came on board three military vehicles, stormed the headquarters of the Al-Shamwa Foundation printing press Akhbar Al-Youm newspaper in the Green City in Aden Governorate, and burned the printers. After 20 days, a another

military force stormed the institution's headquarters again, arrested all the employees who were present and looted all the contents of the institution that survived the fire in the previous time.

According to testimonies of the victims and witnesses who were listened to by the Commission, including: J.L.M.A. and R.S.N.A., who stated that at exactly 3:00 in the afternoon of Thursday 7/2/2015, they saw an armed group in civilian and military uniforms on board military vehicles affiliated with the Houthi group, besieging the headquarters of Akhbar Al-Youm newspaper in in Al-Ansar neighbourhood, next to Hadda Hotel in the capital. The gunmen stormed the building, beat the guards and forcibly took their phones and broke the surveillance cameras. Then they forcibly entered the offices and took the phones and laptops of all employees, and detained all 50 employees who were present in one room, from 3:30 pm until 8:00 at night. The employees were interrogated in the newspaper building and accused of being linked to Al-Qaeda. They were not released until after they committed not to return to work with the newspaper. Following that, the gunmen entered the press release hall, which contains many equipment that they looted completely with the printer and all its accessories. As they stormed the building, they were looking for the editor-in-chief of the newspaper, Saif Mohammed Mohammed Al-Hadhari, who was not present in his apartment located in the same building, which they stormed and looted everything in it, and allowed the cleaning lady to go out with her handbag only. Until the time of writing the report, the newspaper's headquarters in Sana'a is still controlled by the Houthi militia and the newspaper is still suspended from publication in Sana'a.

After the editor-in-chief moved to Aden and started his journalistic work from Aden Governorate, and according to the video clips filmed by the newspaper's surveillance cameras, in addition to testimonies of the victims and witnesses listened to by the Commission, including: J.L.M.A., and R.S.N.A., that on 1/3/2018 at 3:00 in the morning, masked soldiers came on board three military vehicles of the Rapid Intervention Forces, led at the time by Brigadier General Munir Al-Yafi'i, Abu Al-Yamamah stormed the headquarters of the Al-Shamwa Foundation printing press in the Green City, Dar Saad area in Aden governorate. Some of the soldiers entered the building and the other part stayed outside. They asked all 12 employees to leave the printing press, threatened them and blasted them with racist and zonal words. After that, they poured gasoline on the printer, burned it and left the place. On 21/3/2018, that is, twenty days after the burning of the printing presses, a military force affiliated with the security belt in Lahj governorate stormed the building of the institution in the Green City, and looted the rest of the things that were not damaged. They also arrested all 7 employees who were present, some of whom were subjected to torture and threats. That force remained stationed in the institution's building for a whole week.

The conclusion:

based on the investigations conducted by the Commission, testimonies of witnesses, and the documents and video recordings contained in the case file, it became clear to the Commission that the Houthi group were responsible for the attack and looting of the headquarters of Akhbar Al-Youm newspaper - Al-Ansar neighborhood - in the capital city on 7/2/2015. That was after the group's military control over the capital. It was also confirmed to the Commission that individuals of the Rapid Intervention Forces Brigade, which was led by Brigadier Munir Al-Yafi'i, and the members of the Security Belt Forces in Lahj governorate led by Brigadier General Saleh Al-Sayed, were responsible for the two incidents of assault and looting of the headquarters and printing house of Al-Shamwa Foundation Akhbar Al-Youm newspaper and burning it in the Green City, Aden Governorate, on 1/3/2018 and on 21/3/2018.

2- The incident of arrest and torture of 10 journalists - 60th Street - Ma'in District - Amanat Al-Asimah on 9/6/2015

Summary of the incident: According to the case file with the Commission, that at exactly 1:30 in the morning, on 9/6/2015, while 10 journalists were present at the Bahr Al-Ahlam Hotel, located in the 60th Street, Ma'in District - Amanat Al-Asimah, a group of 20 armed men stormed the wing where the journalists were. The gunmen arrested them and took them to several prisons, the last of which was the Political Security prison in Sana'a. The victim journalists are:

Nr.	Name
1	Haitham Abdulrahman
2	Tawfiq Al-Mansori
3	Harith Saleh
4	Abdulkhaliq Amran
5	Akram Al-Walidi
6	Hisham Al-Yusufi
7	Essam Ameen
8	Hussain Abdullah
9	Hisham Tarmom
10	Salah Al-Qai'di

Abdulkhaliq Amran, Tawfiq Al-Mansori, Harith Saleh, Akram Al-Walidi. The other six were acquitted and they are: Hisham Al-Yusufi, Essam Ameen, Hussain Abdullah, Hisham Tarmom and Salah Al-Qai'di.

According to the victim's statement and the testimonies of witnesses who were listened to by the Commission, including: J.L.M.A. and R.S.N.A., that at 1:30 in the morning on 9/6/2015, while the journalists were in the Bahr Al-Ahlam Hotel located on 60th Street, Ma'in District, Sana'a, a group of 20 armed men stormed the wing where the journalists were present. The journalists' laptops and phones were confiscated and then they were arrested. Some of them were taken to Al-Hasasa Police Station and others in Al-Ahmar Police station. Their detention continued for two days, then they were transferred to the Criminal Investigation Prison. They were interrogated there while their eyes covered. Some of them were also subjected during interrogation to torture, beatings with sticks, punches with fists, electrocution by sitting on an electric chair, in addition to being intimidated by brandishing weapons at them. After about a month, the journalists were transferred to the Al-Thawra Reserve prison, where the victims spent eight months. Then they were transferred to the Habra reserve prison, where the victims went on a hunger strike in protest of the length of their detention without any charges being brought against them and without bringing them before prosecution. Two months later, the victims were transferred to the headquarters of the Political Security office where they were kept from 16/5/2016 to 20/3/2020. During this period, all the detained victims were subjected to horrific types of torture, they were threatened with kidnapping of their wives, they were denied medical treatment, forced to eat bad food, and deprived of exposure to the sun for all of the five months. All that led to most of them having sores, wounds and suppuration of their wounds and were still not taken to a hospital for treatment. During their detention in the Political Security, they were visited by the leader in the Houthi group, Muhammad al-Bakhiti, who promised them their release because there were no charges against them. But his promise was not fulfilled, and the journalists were surprised when they got referred to the court and a verdict was issued against them on 11/4/2020. The verdict was to execute four journalists: Abdulkhaliq Amran, Tawfiq Al-Mansori, Harith Saleh, Akram Al-Walidi. The other six were acquitted and they are: Hisham Al-Yusufi, Essam Ameen, Hussain Abdullah,

Hisham Tarmom and Salah Al-Qai'di, and that the period they had spent in prison was sufficient. Despite that, the six acquitted victims remained in prison, until they were released in the exchange deal that took place between the Houthi group and the legitimate government that was arranged by the International Commission of the Red Cross. The remaining four journalists sentenced to death are still detained by the Houthi group until now.

The conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission, the testimonies of witnesses, and content of the report, the Commission found that the party responsible for this violation is the Houthi group led by Abdul Hakim al-Khaiwani, head of the so-called Political Security Agency. The group further bears the responsibility of exploiting the judiciary system in issuing judicial rulings for the unlawful execution of four journalists.

3- The incident of arrest and mistreatment of the victim, Hafez Mohsen Ali Ali Mutair - Al-Madina District, Ma'rib Governorate, on 20/8/2019

Summary of the incident: On 20/8/2019, at precisely 5:00 pm, a group of soldiers affiliated with the Special Security Forces in Ma'rib governorate raided the victim's house, arrested him, and took him to the Special Security Forces camp formerly Central Security in violation of the law.

According to the case file with the Commission, the victim's statement and the testimonies of witnesses listened to by the Commission, including: M.M.A.A. and R.M.M., that on 20/8/2019, an armed group of soldiers from the Special Security Forces in Ma'rib governorate raided the house of the victim, Hafez Mohsen Ali Ali Mutair. They unlawfully took him to the Special Security Forces camp, Marib governorate. The victim and his family were surprised by a group of soldiers wearing the military uniform of the Special Security Forces, storming the victim's house in a provocative and arbitrary manner, without showing judicial order from the prosecution or even disclosing the reasons for the raid. The victim's house was searched, cupboards and doors were smashed while looking for phones, computers and belongings of the victim in a way that provoked panic and terror in the for the women and children in the house.

The conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission, the victim's father's statement and what the testimonies of witnesses, the Commission found that the party responsible for committing this violation is the Special Security Forces in Marib governorate, affiliated to the legitimate government which is led by Colonel Abdul Ghani Shaalan.

4- The incident of storming and seizing the Yamen Today Channel, and looting and confiscating its property - Bait Boss - south of the capital Sana'a - on 2/12/2017

Summary of the incident: According to the case file with the Commission, that at 8:00 pm on Saturday, 2/12/2017, the armed groups of the Houthi group attacked the building of Yemen Today TV, located in the capital Sana'a, Bait Boss. They seized the place, detained and arrested 40 employees from the channel's crew, confiscated all property of the channel and took control of its television broadcasts.

According to the attached photos, reports, video clips, the statement of the informant F.A.M.R and the testimony of witnesses who were listened to by the Commission including: S.M.G. and S.A.Q., that on 2/12/2017, armed groups Affiliated to the Houthi group, attacked the headquarters of the Yemen Today Channel which is affiliated with the General People's Congress Party, which was headed by former

President Ali Abdullah Saleh. The attack occurred after broadcasting a speech delivered by Ali Abdullah Saleh, which included the dissolution of his alliance partnership with the Houthi group following the escalation of dispute between them, which was followed by armed clashes between the forces of the two parties in the capital, Sana'a. After the channel ended its broadcast of Ali Abdullah Saleh's speech, the armed groups affiliated with the Houthi group stationed in buildings close to the channel began attacking it with light and medium weapons, including RPG rockets. The gunmen managed to enter the building and surrounded the crew working in the channel, who were about 40 including journalists, technicians and administrative employees. They were detained in the building for 4 days, then transferred to an unknown location outside the capital Sana'a. They remained there until their release after they making written pledges and commitments not to leave Yemen, not to criticize or incite against the group, and that whoever violates his pledge, will be killed.

After the Houthi individuals took control of the channel, they looted and confiscated its property and all its devices, including broadcasting devices and they started controlling the television broadcasts. The group's leadership also transformed the channel into a media channel affiliated with it, as it is still broadcasting their programs through it.

The conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission into this incident, the evidence, photos, videos, documents, testimonies, and data attached to the file, as well as the statements of the informant and witnesses, it became clear to the Commission that the party responsible for the violation is the Houthi group.

Section Three: Violations against Women

Introduction:

In its previous reports, the Commission explained the legal framework through which it investigates human rights violations, including those related to women's rights and protection. Part of that are national legislations in addition to international conventions and agreements, including the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, which is ratified by Yemen. Also the Security Council Resolution No. 1325 and its subsequent resolutions on the protection of women's rights during armed conflict, especially forms of gender-based violence. Given the seriousness of the situation that women live in, in light of the poor state authority, the outbreak of war in many Yemeni regions, and the accompanying violations that have affected All segments of Yemeni society, especially the most vulnerable groups, led by women; and as a result of the expansion of the phenomenon of abusing women, and the increase in the number of violations committed against them in many governorates, the Commission has given this aspect a lot of attention. The Commission's focus was elaborated in its annual press statement, which was launched in a discussion seminar on 7/3/2021, on the occasion of International Women's Day on March 8th, in which participated 27 civil society organizations working in the field of combating violence against women. The press statement demonstrated many aspects of the reality of human rights violations suffered by Yemeni women, and various damages affecting their civil, political, social and economic rights, according to the findings that the Commission concluded from its investigations into incidents. The statement also identifies methodologies, patterns and policies, which were directed against the lives, safety and security of women and their environments,

which resulted in serious violations of the international humanitarian law and serious violations of the human rights law during the period from the beginning of 2015 until the end of the 2020.

In confirmation of this, and in addition to addressing the issue of human rights violations against women among the various other types of violations presented by the Commission in its reports, the following is a separate brief presentation of some of the most significant examples related to human rights violations against women. The purpose is demonstrate the level and forms of violations practiced against women in all regions and by all parties .

1- The incident of the arrest of the victim Huda Ali Abdullah Obaid - Haddah neighborhood - the capital city on 10/4/2018

Summary of the incident: According to investigation file with the Commission, that at 1:00 p.m. on 10/4/2018, an armed group on board a car and a military vehicle, including a woman, stormed the house of the victim, Hoda Ali Abdullah Obaid 35, located in Hayel Street 20. They handcuffed and blindfolded her, and took her to a building belonging to the National Security headquarters.

According to the victim's statement and the testimonies of witnesses listened to by the Commission, including: J.L.M.A. and R.S.N.A., that at 1:00 p.m. on 10/4/2018, an armed group affiliated with the Houthi group including a woman arrived on board a car and a military vehicle. They stormed the home of the victim, Hoda Ali Abdullah Obaid 35, then they blindfolded her eyes and took her in their car to a building adjacent to the National Security headquarters. She was kept in the building for a period of 3 Days, during which they interrogated the victim and subjected her to threats and psychological pressure on the pretext that she works in the Swedish Center and that this center carries out evangelism. Moreover they also accused her of treason the country. She was also threatened more than once to that her sisters will be kidnapped if she did not cooperate with the investigators. After that, she was transferred to the central prison building located in Al-Jarf neighbourhood, and placed there in a solitary cell. Her family was prevented from visiting her and she was not even allowed to call them or inform them of the reason for her detention. Her stay in solitary lasted 5 months, during which she suffered physically and psychologically due to the tightness of the cell and the suffocating darkness in it. She was also suffering because of the extortion by the Houthi appointed director of criminal investigation who used to frequent the victim while she was in prison for the purpose of obtaining any information that would help him in blackmailing the organizations that she was working with. That was the only justification for keeping her in detention after it was found that there was no evidence to condemn her. Then, the victim was transferred to the women's ward in the same central prison, and there she was allowed to get visits from her family. Her arrest and restriction of her freedom continued in the central prison without any judicial order until 4/6/2019, when she was released after submitting multiple complains to the prosecution that there was no accusation against her or justification for her stay in prison. So, a committee from the prosecution office went to the women's section in the central prison, to inspect the file of the victim whose detention had lasted a long time without presenting it to the prosecution. She was then released on a commercial guarantee.

The conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission, and the testimonies of witnesses, the Commission found that the party responsible for this violation is the Houthi group, specifically Abdul Hakim al-Khaiwani, appointed by the Houthi group as head of the National Security Office, as well as the director of criminal investigations in Amanat Al-Asimah.

2- The incident of arrest of victim, Intisar Abdul-Rahman Mahyoub Al-Hammadi and her colleague Y.A. – Ma'in district- Shamlan – Amanat Al-Asimah, Sana'a on 20/2/2021

Summary of the incident: On 20/2/2021, an armed group wearing civilian clothes affiliated with the Houthi group, at a new checkpoint in the Shamlan neighborhood of the capital Sana'a, arrested the victim, Entisar Abdul Rahman Mahyoub Al Hammadi, her colleague Y.A. and the driver who was taking them on board his car. The two victims were taken to a Shamlan police station then transferred to the Criminal Investigation Department in Sana'a governorate, which is controlled by the Houthi group. They were hidden there for ten days without informing their families. The two victims were also subjected to torture.

According to the statement of the informant and the witnesses listened to by the Commission and is keeping their names, that on 20/2/2021, while the victim, Intisar Abdul Rahman Mahyoub Al Hammadi and her colleague Y.A. were going to Al-Asbahi area in the capital city to do photoshoots for a fashion show for one of the shops, where the victim, Entisar, has been working as a fashion model for several years, and they had the driver of the car and another person accompanying them and helping them with work. When they reached the Shamlan area in the capital Sana'a, a group of Houthi gunmen stopped them at a new security checkpoint. They searched the car, arrested them, and confiscated the victim's bag, includes her personal belongings and her phone. After the victims were arrested by the checkpoint gunmen, they took them to the Shamlan police station and from there they were transferred to the Criminal Investigation Department in Sana'a Governorate. The victims stayed there for ten days, during which they were exposed to many violations: Such as physical and psychological torture, and depriving the victims of communicating with their families or seeking the assistance of a lawyer. They were also accused of using weed, taking narcotic substances and engaging in prostitution without any evidence. And they were forced to put their fingerprints on statements containing confessions by them to they were accused with under torture. Then, after ten days of arrest and torture, members of the Houthi group responsible for the investigation department in Sana'a governorate transferred the victim, Intisar, and the rest of the victims with her to the Public Prosecution. According to the information that the Commission obtained, the so-called Specialized Criminal Prosecution refused to accept the victims due to lack of validity and seriousness of the accusations against them. So that the victims were then referred to the West of Al-Amana Prosecution, which is under the control of the group. By order of this prosecution, the victim Intisar and her colleague Y.A. were placed in the central prison in Sana'a on charges of consuming weed and narcotics and practicing prostitution.

The victim, Intissar, and her colleague were subjected to many violations before the Public Prosecution Office of West Al-Amanah, including not getting the right of defense, not allowing the victims' lawyers to view the case file or obtain a copy of it to refute the allegations against them, and preventing the defense lawyer from attending the investigation sessions. Despite all these violations, the West Al-Amana Public Prosecution Office presented the victims to the West Al-Amana Court, which started their first trial sessions on 6/6/2021 on charges of drug possession and a non-serious indecent act. The Commission continues to follow up of the case and to gather information and evidence about other victims, which the Houthi group claims to have arrested at the home of the driver who was with the victim, Intissar, and her colleague after their arrest.

The conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission, the obtained evidence, the statement of the informant and testimony of the witness, it is confirmed to the Commission that the violation occurred and

that the party responsible for committing it is the leadership of the Houthi group in Sana'a governorate, specifically the checkpoint gunmen and the officials of the Shamlan Police station as well as the Criminal Investigation Department In Sana'a Governorate, the Public Prosecution Office of the West Amana, Yasser Al-Zindani, and Adel Al-Dhaani, a member of the Public Prosecution Office.

3- The incident of the enforced disappearance of the victim, Maryam Ibrahim Saleh Raza - Hays - Al-Hodeidah - 5/3/2018

Summary of the incident: According to the case file with the Commission; The testimonies of witnesses and the statement of victim's family, that on Thursday, 5/3/2018, an armed group stormed the house of the victim, Maryam Ibrahim Saleh Zara in the Bani Zara neighbourhood in the city of Hays, Hodeidah Governorate, arrested her and took her to an unknown destination.

According to testimonies of a number of the victim's relatives and witnesses who were listened to by the Commission, including: N.A.H.M., F.A.H.M., and H.M.T.M., that on Monday at 5:00 p.m. on 5/3/2018, an armed group led by Akram Da'ak of the 1st Brigade Giants stormed the house of the victim, Maryam Saleh 58, in the Bani Zara neighbourhood, Hays District. They looted the house's contents of gold and sums of money estimated at five million Yemeni riyals, deeds and contracts, and then they arrested the victim, Maryam Saleh, and took her with them to an unknown place, which is not known until the moment of writing the report. A number of witnesses reported that the so-called Akram Daak has been holding the position of acting security director of Hays, commissioned by the commander of the First Brigade Giants', Brigadier General. Raed Al Jabhi.

The conclusion:

Based on testimonies of the victims' families and witnesses, the contents of the case file, and the investigations carried out by the Commission, it was found that the party responsible for this violation is the First Giants Brigade, led by Brigadier General Raed Al-Jabhi, and the so-called Akram Daak, one of the members of the brigade 'together with his armed group.

4- The incident of killing the victim, Khitam Ali Abdul-Karim Al-Ashari, Al-Odain District, Ibb Governorate

Summary of the incident: According to the case file with the Commission, that at approximately 5:00 am on 22/12/2020, armed men stormed the house of the citizen Muhammad Moqbel Al-Ashari in the Al-Ardhi neighbourhood. They assaulted his wife, Khitam Ali Abdul-Karim Al-Ashari, with severe beatings and threatened his sons, Nabil 13, Badr 9, Moataz 12, and Hajar 2.5. On the third day the victim died in hospital from the effects of beating, suffocation and assault with weapons.

According to testimonies of the victim's family and witnesses listened to by the Commission, including: F.M.S.A., and S.G.H.A., it was around 5:00 am on 22/12/2020 Armed men, affiliated with the Security Department of Al-Odain district, stormed the house of Muhammad Muqbil Al-Ashari in Al-Ardhi neighbourhood, under the pretext of searching for her husband, the owner of the house. They assaulted his wife, Khitam Ali Abdul-Karim Al-Ashari, by severely beating her with guns and batons, trying to suffocate her and threatening her children Nabil 13, Badr 9, Moataz 12 years, and Hajar 2, raising a state of fear and great panic in all family members after they were awakened from their sleep by storming their house in that horrific way in addition to the sounds of weapons and having them brandished in their faces and assaulting the mother in front of her children's eyes. The gunmen left the house after that, and the victim was taken morning of the following day to the clinic of Dr. Anwar Al-Hanahi. She was suffering from pain in the neck, head and back. On the third day her neck began to swell and she was returned to the clinic

for follow-up and died inside the clinic due to the injuries she sustained during the attack against her home that was carried out by armed men affiliated with the security director of Al-Odain security, Shaker Amin Shabibi.

The conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission, and the testimonies of witnesses, the party responsible for this violation is the Houthi group, specifically the Al-Odain District Security Department, led by Shaker Amin Al-Shabibi, appointed by the Houthi group.

5- The incident of the attack on R.B.S.L. - Bani Matar District - Jarb Al-Ameera Lulua - Sana'a Governorate

Summary of the incident: According to the investigation file with the Commission, at exactly 11:00 am on 5/2/2021, an armed group attacked the victim R.B.S.L., who belongs to the marginalized group the poorest while she was passing Al-Subaha checkpoint, Bani Matar District, Sana'a Governorate.

According to the testimonies of the victim's family witnesses listened to by the Commission, including: F.M.S.A., and S.G.H.A., it was at 11:00 in the morning on 5/2/2021 while the victim R.B.S.L. - who belongs to the marginalized group - was begging with her young daughter next to A-Subaha checkpoint, she passed by the car of a leader in the Houthi group, Bashar Ali Siwar, who was with a group of gunmen. The victim's child asked for Charity from the aforementioned, but he refused. When the child continued to insist on him, her mother told her to stop asking for charity from these people. She did not know that her voice would be heard in the car. When the escorts of the leader heard the mother's words, they got out of the car and assaulted the woman and her daughter. They strangled the mother, beat her, and brutally assaulted her daughter. The aforementioned leader watched this behaviour and torture from his car and did not stop them. After that, other soldiers arrived from Al-subaha checkpoint to the place, and the victim tried to complain to them, but they did nothing until the gunmen stopped beating the victim and her daughter on their own. They climbed up on board the vehicle and moved away without even trying too hospitalize the victim and her daughter. A passer-by took them to a hospital, paid the costs of their treatment, and then returned them to her home. As a result of the assault, the victim remained in pain and was subjected to treatment for three months during which she was not able to leave the house.

The conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission, and the testimonies of witnesses, the party responsible for this violation is the Houthi group, specifically the leader of the group, Bashar Ali Siwar, and his companions, who assaulted the woman and her daughter in the public street next to the Al-Subaha checkpoint in Sana'a governorate, taking advantage of their authority and position in the group to protect them from being held accountable.

Section Four: Incidents of air-strikes by American drones

During the period covered by the report, the Commission documented, collected information and investigated about ... incidents of alleged violations related to the targeting of civilians by the so-called American drones. Statistics indicate that a number of civilian victims were killed, including about ... children.

The following are examples of the incidents investigated by the Commission

The incident of the air-striking a child in Markha district - Shabwa governorate on 25/5/2018

Summary of the incident: According to the case file with the Commission, that on Friday, precisely at 5:00 pm on 25/5/2018, the child victim Mihdhar Hussain Muhammad Al-Hajj, 18 years old, a student in the first grade of secondary school, was in Al-Khoura Market located in Markha district in Shabwa governorate to buy breakfast for his fasting family in the month of Ramadan. As he was returning home on his motorcycle, an American drone fired a missile at his motorcycle, which led to his death instantly.

The team assigned by the Commission to document the incident went to Al-Khoura market in Markha district, Shabwah governorate and listened to testimonies of the victim's relatives and witnesses, including: S.M.A. and H.M.A.S. who confirmed to the Commission that on 25/5/2018, they heard a big explosion, and saw a flying air drone that bombed the Khoura area. They immediately went to the place of the explosion, and they found the body of the victim charred and scattered. Residents of the area took care of moving the body of the victim and buried him.

The conclusion:

Based on the Commission's investigation into the incident, it was concluded that the US forces, are responsible in partnership with the Yemeni government, which allowed such interventions, for committing such serious violation. In confirmation to what the Commission included in its previous reports in this regard, the National Commission warns against the continuation of such strikes, and the continued killing and targeting of safe civilian citizens. The Commission further stresses the need for the Yemeni government to abide by the provisions of the constitution and national laws, which emphasize the need to protect citizens from every attack. The accused must be brought to justice with any charges. The Commission believes that the government should take the initiative to pay fair compensation to those affected by these violations, and put an end to the abuses committed by US drones in Yemen as soon as possible.

VII. Challenges and Difficulties

The work of the Commission, like that of other entities working in the field of human rights protection and access to victims, as well as work in the humanitarian and relief field, faces a number of difficulties and challenges. Some of these challenges continue due to the security and military situation since the end of the year 2014, and some of them are recent due to developments on the ground that occurred during the reporting period Those challenges did not stand in the way of the Commission carrying out its tasks as stipulated in the republican decree establishing for its establishment, including the investigations in all human rights violations committed by all parties. Based on this report, the Commission points out some of the general challenges it faces during its work, which are considered as affecting to the human rights situation in general. That requires more efforts by everyone in order to overcome these challenges, and

improve the work environment and the human rights situation in Yemen. The most important of these challenges are as follows:

1. The continuation of the war that erupted in Yemen since nearly seven years. Also the fact that it has expanded in recent period, as well as the resulting military actions and an increase in the number of various violations.
2. The non-compliance of the parties to the conflict with their international obligations relating to the application of the principles of international humanitarian law related to distinction and proportionality during the implementation of military attacks. That results in their perpetration of serious violations against protected persons and objects.
3. Lack of cooperation by some parties to the conflict with the National Commission during investigations. Therefore, the Commission had to rely only on its monitors and field researchers. Moreover, some parties were late in responding to inquiries addressed by the Commission regarding allegations of violations attributed to them.
4. The difficulty of obtaining some medical and criminal documents, papers and official statements of the victims due to the suspension of work of many official institutions, especially in areas of armed conflict.
5. The double effort required to investigate gender-based violations, especially sexual violence against females, and the reluctance of many victims to report them. That is in addition to the difficulty of monitoring violations related to diseases, malnutrition, and epidemics, including COVID-19, either for lack of information sources, or for lack of ability to access some areas to determine the damages.
6. The displacement of many victims and their families, and the movement of witnesses due to the continuation of the war, which leads to inability to complete the files of some incidents.
7. The difficulty of moving in dangerous areas, especially those planted with mines, the deterioration of communications and electricity services, which made it difficult for researchers to communicate and send information.

VIII. Recommendations:

In the interest of the Commission to alert the parties to the conflict to fulfil their obligations towards the implementation of human rights contained in the provisions of international humanitarian law or stipulated in international human rights law, and to hold the parties and entities responsible for the protection of human rights, the Commission works in all its eight periodic reports, and press/ occasional statements, on presenting a number of recommendations to all parties to the conflict.

First: recommendations to all parties to the conflict:

The Commission recommends all parties to the conflict to:

- 1- Stop random attacks directed against civilians individuals and objects in general, and residential areas for civilians and displaced persons in particular. Also to abide by the principle of distinction between civilians and combatants to avoid causing damage to residents, properties, infrastructure and educational facilities.
- 2- Respect the rights of civilians to obtain basic necessities such as food, water, treatment and services, and facilitating the access of humanitarian and medical aid to all governorates, as that represents a basic right of citizens.

- 3- Stop all extrajudicial killings, illegal detention and enforced disappearances, and promptly and unconditionally release all detainees and forcibly disappeared persons.
- 4- Respect the dignity of detainees and those deprived of their liberty, treating them with dignity and humanity, preserving their lives, personal rights, and their religious and political beliefs, and ensuring that they communicate with their families to know their news.
- 5- Not invoke security and exceptional circumstances and conditions of war to carry out raids, restrict freedoms, enforce displacement, prevent movement and movement, or harass activists, media professionals, and civil society institutions in all areas witnessing these forms of violations.
- 6- Cooperate with the National Commission, facilitate its work, and provide access for its members, the assistant investigation team, and the monitors to reach all places, persons and entities, as well as provide them with all the required information.

Second: The Commission recommends the Houthi group to:

- 1- Stop targeting residential neighbourhoods and camps, and stop harming civilians, especially in the governorates of Ma'rib, Hodeidah and Taiz.
- 2- Stop arbitrary arrests and enforced disappearances of male and female citizens, release all male and female detainees, and reduce measures restricting freedom of opinion and expression, especially against political opponents, activists and civil society organizations.
- 3- Immediate cessation of all forms of sexual and gender-based violence in general and against women in particular, including violations in various places of detention.
- 4- Stop all forms of recruitment and exploitation of children in war, and stop activities of inciting violence in schools, and amending curricula in a way that damages the values of coexistence and peace.
- 5- Stop manufacturing and planting anti-individual mines, which has caused deliberate harm to civilians and endangered their lives. Also to destroy the stockpile of mines under their control.
- 6- Stop interfering in the work of the judiciary, especially the behaviour of directing the issuance of judicial rulings against opponents.
- 7- Respond to the correspondences of the National Commission and provide the required information urgently.

Third: the Commission recommends the Arab Coalition to:

- 1- Help state institutions in Yemen to fulfil their obligations to provide public services, including education and health.
- 2- Continuously update the list of medical facilities, civilian and cultural objects, and infrastructure that must not be bombed or targeted under the international humanitarian law. Also to involve bodies and organizations working in providing humanitarian aid in updating those lists.
- 3- Quickly respond to the letters sent by the National Commission related to inquiries about some incidents of air strikes that are being investigated by the Commission.
- 4- Implement the Commission's recommendations contained in previous periodic reports, especially those related to conducting a comprehensive assessment of the damage resulting from air strikes, and providing compensations to civilians for unlawful deaths and injuries.
- 5- Continuing the meetings between the National Committee and the joint team for assessment of incidents, and continuing to discuss all cases and allegations attributed to coalition aviation

Fourth: the Commission recommends the Yemeni government to:

- 1- Comply with the rules of international humanitarian law during military operations, and with the obligations contained in the texts of international human rights law related to ensuring and protecting civil, social, cultural, economic and political rights. Also to raise the capabilities of members of the armed forces and security services in the field of application and respect for the principles of humanity, distinction and protection.
- 2- Improve the level of social rights and services for citizens, especially in the sectors of electricity, water, hygiene, education and security, payment of salaries to employees in all governorates, as well as providing oil derivatives at a reasonable price for the citizens
- 3- Stop all forms of arbitrary detention, torture and harassment of journalists and human rights defenders for exercising their right to freedom of opinion and expression.
- 4- Raise the level of cooperation with the National Commission, respond to its recommendations contained in this report and previous reports, speed up interaction with the Commission's correspondence, and provide the required information and data within a reasonable time.
- 5- Adopt a matrix of measures to ensure an end to impunity for perpetrators of human rights violations. and compensation for victims of violations of both sexes, as well as rehabilitating them physically, psychologically and economically.
- 6- Provide children with adequate support and ensure their access to all basic services, particularly food, health, education and psychological support.
- 7- Provide protection and care services for women, especially survivors of violence and those displaced from war zones.

The Commission recommends the international community to:

- 1- Intensify diplomatic efforts to reach a comprehensive cease-fire in preparation for establishing lasting peace in Yemen, provided that the peace framework is based on respect for human rights, full participation of women, and achieving redress and reparation for victims.
- 2- Increase the level of support provided by the Human Rights Council to the National Investigation Commission in areas of technical support, advice and capacity-raising to ensure that it carries out its tasks to the fullest. Provide funding to the OHCHR Office in Yemen to promote and protect human rights in the country.
- 3- Raise the level of funding for projects and grants provided to the state in all its forms to achieve adequate humanitarian aid that contributes to the promotion of human rights and the achievement of a decent life for male and female citizens.
- 4- Putting pressure on the parties to the conflict in Yemen to abide by the guarantees of protecting human rights and reducing violations.

