

Republic of Yemen
The National Commission to Investigate
Alleged Violations to Human Rights - (Aden)



الجمهورية اليمنية
اللجنة الوطنية للتحقيق في ادعاءات
انتهاكات حقوق الإنسان - عدن

Seventh Report

The work of the National Commission to Investigate Alleged Violations to Human Rights (NCIAVHR) in Yemen

From 1/2/2019 to 31/7/2019

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First: Introduction

The National Commission to Investigate Alleged Violations to Human Rights derives its mandate to investigate all violations committed in all parts of Yemen by all parties and entities from the Republican Decree No. 140 of 2012, in addition to the recommendations of the UN Security Council and decisions by the Human Rights Council that are related, the latest of which were Decrees 39/16 and 39/21, which were issued on 29/9/2018.

This report includes a summary of the most important work and activities conducted by the Commission during the period from 1/2/2019 and until 31/7/2019, and it shines a light on the monitoring, documentation, and investigation activities that were conducted by the Commission in all parts of Yemen. It also shines a light on the most important work done by the Commission during this period, as well as the biggest challenges and difficulties that face it, ending with recommendations from the Commission to all of the parties to the conflict and other stakeholders with the objective of protecting human rights and curbing violations that affect Yemenis.

The Commission aims, through this report, to inform local and international public opinion about the latest developments in human rights and the humanitarian situation in Yemen. This report includes a statement on the number of violations that the Commission has monitored and investigated during the period that is covered by the report, as well as a presentation of a number of examples of the different violations relating to International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law that the Commission investigated and the results of these investigations. This report is a completion of and is connected to the previous reports that were issued by the Commission, and part and parcel of them, especially with regards to the statement on the legal jurisdiction, framework, methodology, and work methods.

Second: Methodology

The Commission confirms its adherence to the methodology, criteria, and principles that are applicable to similar international investigation commissions, the most important of which are transparency, independence, impartiality, objectivity, professionalism, and secrecy. Based on what is stated in the decree to establish the Commission, Decree No. 140 of 2012, in Paragraph C of Article 2, the Commission is obliged to carry out its tasks based on international standards and national laws, as well as the treaties and conventions that are ratified by the Republic of Yemen.¹

The Commission has been keen to monitor and document all of the violations that are committed in the Republic of Yemen by any and all parties, and these violations are monitored and documented by the Commission's monitors, who are present throughout the governorates of the Republic of Yemen. The Commission also receives reports of violations through civil society organizations and the direct complaints that reach the Commission through its head office or through its website on the internet.

The Commission conducts direct interviews with the victims and their families, as well as with eyewitnesses, and it listens to the statements of those reporting the violations. The Commission also relies on experts in the fields of weapons and criminal forensics, as well as forensic doctors, based on what is available to it within its limited resources.

The Commission relies on field visits to the sites of the violations and the areas where there are heavy armed clashes, whether these are field visits conducted by the members and assistant investigators in the areas under the legitimate government, or through the monitors who are in the governorates that are outside of the control of the legitimate government.

Third: Context

Yemen, during the period that is covered by this report, has gone through a number of important events and developments, whether politically, militarily², economically, or socially. These events have definitely

1- Republican Decree No. 140 of 2012 and its amendments

2- During the writing of this report, the Aden governorate went through a number of armed clashes in the beginning of August. Because this report only covers the period until the end of July 2019, the Commission will include the investigations that it conducted regarding the events in August in Aden in its next report.

been reflected on the general human rights situation, and among the most important developments that Yemen has gone through during the period that is covered by this report are the following:

1. Political Context

Since the Stockholm Agreement in the middle of December 2018, the Yemeni parties to the conflict have not had any rounds of talks regarding bringing peace to Yemen, and the efforts of the UN Secretary General's Special Envoy have been limited to the numerous visits to Aden, Sana'a, and Riyadh in attempts to convince the parties to the conflict to implement the Sweden Agreement regarding the city of Hudaydah. There has not been any noticeable progress in implementing this agreement, as of the writing of this report, except with the meetings of the committee that is tasked with redeployment and the announcement of the head of the international monitoring committee on redeployment to say that the two parties have reached an agreement on the operational details of the redeployment process. According to the briefing by the Special Envoy to the UN Security Council on 18 July 2019, there is still a major hurdle in the way of implementing the agreement, and it is agreeing on the local security forces, as well as the issue of the revenues from the Hudaydah Port. As for the issue of the so-called prisoners and detainees, the committee tasked with this matter has had a meeting in Amman, Jordan. This meeting was sponsored by the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary general on 5/2/2019. Other than this meeting, there has not been any progress in this issue.

On the other hand, the Yemeni parliament holding a session in Seiyun in April 2019 is considered one of the most important political developments that Yemen has gone through during the period that is covered by the report. Despite the fact that the agenda of the parliament was limited to reforming its parliamentary leadership structure and to approve the public state budget for 2019, after which it would suspend its activities and return for a meeting later, according to a statement by the parliament, but the return of the legislative authority had a positive effect on increasing the hope among the people of the possibility of restoring the state and all of its authorities. This was considered a step on the path towards restoring political life in Yemen back to normal.

The return of the President of the Republic of Yemen and the government returning to carry out their tasks and functions from the interim capital, Aden, is the step that everyone is waiting for. They believe that this is a necessary and important step to activate the authority of the state and to bring back the work of its institutions back to normal, including the security and military institutions, and all institutions that are responsible for law enforcement.

2. Military Context

The situation in Yemen went through limited developments with regards to the military context. Clashes continued on and off, during which the parties attacked each other in the Taiz, Mareb, Sana'a, Hudaydah, Saadah, Al Baydha, and Al Dhale governorates. Despite the limited progress that was achieved by the parties on the ground³ – during the period that is covered by this report – but the continued armed conflict led to a number of civilian casualties in all areas, especially in the Capital Secretariat, the Taiz governorate, Al Hudaydah, Al Dhale, Al Jawf, and other areas.

On the other hand, the military situation – during the period that is covered by the report – saw noticeable development with regards to the attacks that were conducted by the Houthis using drones and ballistic missiles. These attacks have been directed at a number of targets inside and outside Yemen, and they have caused a number of casualties and destroyed some civilian and military objects.⁴

3. Security Context

The security situation – during the period that is covered by the report – has gone through a number of events that have affected the general situation and people's lives in Yemen, as well as the human rights

3- Government forces made some progress in the Saadah, Al Dhale, and Taiz governorates, while the Houthis made progress in the Dhi Na'im district in the Al Baydha governorates

4- The Houthis announced that they have conducted a number of attacks using ballistic missiles and drones against airports, civilian objects, and petroleum installations in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. A number of military leaders were killed last January as a result of them being targeted by a Houthi drone in the Al Anad Air Base.

situation specifically. This has included a number of areas, whether they are under the control of the legitimate government or under the control of the Houthis.

- With regards to the areas that are under the control of the Houthis, the group completed, in the beginning of last March, its security and military control of the district of Hajour in the Hajjah governorate. The group sent its armed fighters in the area, and the group committed a number of incidents of forced disappearance, arbitrary detention, and blowing up of homes. There were also many civilians who left the area or were forced out of it to nearby areas. On the other hand, the control of the members of the group over all of the security entities and facilities of the state continued, and these individuals continued to carry out arrests, raids, and other violations because they are tasked and operate under the leadership of the Houthis and the command of the group's supervisors, and not because they represent the de facto authorities. This has led to the dwindling of the remaining formal features of the state. The systematic abductions and detentions of women⁵, civilian activists, and journalists also continued. These actions were conducted by a number of security commanders in the Houthis, especially in the capital, Sana'a, and there was a noticeable development with regards to the arrests. This development can be considered a violation of the agreement on prisoners and detainees that was agreed upon in Sweden under the sponsorship of the Secretary General's Special Envoy, and it was that the Houthis sentenced 36 of the detainees that they have, and all of them are rights activists, politicians, journalists, and academics, referred them to the Specialized Criminal Court in Sana'a.⁶ They were charged with various crimes, including spying for the so-called enemy, and other accusations. 30 of the detainees were sentenced to death, and this was a measure that was condemned by the Secretary General of the United Nations, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and all international organizations and defenders of human rights inside and outside Yemen. There is no doubt that this step by the Houthis will be an obstacle in the way of implementing the Stockholm Agreement, especially with regards to the agreement to exchange the so-called prisoners and detainees.
- On the other hand, and as a result of all security agencies and military units in the areas under the control of the legitimate government not being under a unified command, the areas that are under the control of the legitimate government have been through a number of security incidents that have cast their shadow on the human rights situation in these areas. The Taiz governorate, during March and April 2019, witnessed heavy clashes inside the city of Taiz, specifically in the Old City neighborhoods and some of the neighborhoods surrounding that area, between the fighters of the so-called Security Campaign who were tasked by the Security Committee of the governorate and the members of the Abu Al Abbas Brigades of the 35th Brigade. As a result of these clashes, there were a number of civilian casualties from the area, and the security campaign led to an agreement being signed that led to the members of the Abu Al Abbas Brigades leaving the city of Taiz and being repositioned in the area of Al Kadhah in the Al Ma'afir district in the Taiz governorate.
- The Shabwa governorate also underwent, in the middle of June 2019, a start of armed clashes and fighting in the city of Ataq, the capital of the governorate, between the security agencies and some of the military units of the legitimate government in the governorate and members of the so-called Shabwa Elite Forces. This was due to an attempt by the members of the so-called Elite Forces to raid some government buildings and take up positions inside them, as well as attempts to set up some security checkpoints in the city of Ataq. These clashes led to spreading fear and disrupting the public peace in the city of Ataq, and they also spread terror among the people. The clashes did not lead to any civilian casualties, and they ended with an agreement being signed between the leadership of the local authorities in the governorate and the leadership of the Coalition Forces in Balhaf that called for the removal of any security checkpoints or newly established security manifestations that were set up by any of the sides in the city. The governorate of Shabwa also witnessed, later on in June, some armed people blowing up a crude oil transport pipeline between the district of Jordan to the Al Nashmiah Port. This blowing up of the pipeline is the second attack of that kind to target an oil pipeline in the same month.

5- The Commission has used a whole chapter in this report to address examples of human rights violations against women that were committed by all of the parties.

6- The Supreme Judicial Council in Aden issued Decree No. 15 of 2018, which moved the Criminal Court and the Appeals Division in Sana'a to the Mareb governorate, meaning that every ruling that is issued by the court in Sana'a is considered void because of its lack of jurisdiction and illegal formation.

- In the same field, the area of Al Maneen in the Mareb governorate went through, in the beginning of July 2019, armed clashes between units from the security forces in the governorate and members of the Al Ashraaf tribes and members of other tribes who had joined them. These clashes led to a number of fighters on both sides being killed or injured, and the clashes also displaced some of the residents of the area to neighboring areas. Later on, in that same month, the security command of the governorate announced that they had detained 53 individuals for their participation in the clashes, and that they had later released 16 of them and referred 37 individuals to the specialized criminal prosecutor's office in the Mareb governorate. The Commission met with, during its visit to Mareb, a number of these men who had been arrested and who had been referred to the public prosecutor's office. The investigations are still ongoing by the Commission as of the writing of this report regarding allegations of a number of violations against civilians from the area of Al Maneen taking place, among them civilians being killed or injured.

4. Economic and Social Context

The economic and social situations in Yemen went through, during the period that is covered by the report, some developments, the most important of which is the attempt by the government to end the devaluation of the Yemeni currency and implementing a number of measures to do this. In February, in the capital of Switzerland, Geneva, a conference was held for donors to support Yemen. A number of donors responded to the humanitarian calls directed at the United Nations to fund the humanitarian response plans in Yemen, and the total among of donations announced at the conference were around 2.6 billion USD, most of which was from the governments of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Kuwait.

And, for the first time since the beginning of the armed conflict, the general state budget was presented to parliament and approved by it during its session in the Seiyun district. A new governor for the Central Bank of Yemen was appointed in March 2019.


In general, and as a result of not activating the revenues of the state, like oil and gas, and the amount of destruction to the infrastructure, a number of governorates continuing to leave the control of the state, and government revenues not being deposited in the Central Bank of Aden, it is expected that the Yemeni currency will not stabilize. This will have an effect on the general economic situation in Yemen, and the non-payment of salaries in all of the governorates of Yemen and a number of economic and service-providing companies, facilities, and institutions being closed and laying off their employees in the private sector could also cause a large social and economic gap. This is also caused by there not being new opportunities in the job market, and all of this has led to many families being deprived of their sources of income. A large portion of the population are destitute and in poverty.

Fourth: The Relationship Between the Commission and the Entities Related to Its Work

The Commission continued to communicate with all of the parties to the conflict in Yemen, without exception, as well as the entities that are related to its work on the situation of human rights. It has also carried out this communication with the goal of achieving the goal that it was established to achieve, which is to investigate all violations of human rights, get real information, and have access to all victims in the Republic of Yemen. During the period that is covered by the report, the relationships between the Commission and the entities related to its work have seen the following developments:

1. The Government of Yemen

During the period that is covered by the report, there have been a number of communication and coordination activities with a number of responsible entities in the government of Yemen whose work is related to the activities of the Commission, especially with regards to the data from healthcare and security institutions. There has also been a lot of communication through official letters with the Minister of Interior and the Minister of Defense in the legitimate government or through direct interviews to ask about some incidents or violations of human rights that were investigated or are alleged to have been committed by security forces or military units in the governorates that are under the control of the legitimate government.



The Commission held a number of meetings with the following individuals: The Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior, and the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs (the Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs). It also met with leaders in the local authorities and the security forces in the Mareb, Al Jawf, Al Dhale, Taiz, Shabwa, and Abyan governorates in order to discuss some issues of human rights in these governorates and provide them with recommendations relating to the protection and maintenance of civil, political, social, and economic rights and how to alleviate the effect of the war on civilians. These meetings were also held to inquire about specific cases of detentions and how the rights of prisoners and detainees are being applied to these cases, which were investigated by the Commission.

In general, the Commission still faces difficulties in getting touch with the government due to the government not being present in the interim capital, Aden, and the Commission hopes that the government will return, with all of its ministries, to conduct its work on a regular basis from the interim capital, Aden. This will make it easier for the government to conduct the national tasks that are entrusted to it.

2. The Arab Coalition to Support the Legitimacy

As a continuation of the communication process between the National Commission and the Command of the Forces of the Arab Coalition with the objective of inquiring about some incidents of violations of human rights that are being investigated by the Commission and getting responses for these inquiries, the Commission – during the period that is covered by the report – has sent a number of memos regarding incidents relating to airstrikes being investigated by the Commission. Some answers for inquiries sent by the Commission were received. It is worth mentioning that the Commission received in July replies from the leadership of the Coalition stating that the Arab Coalition has provided voluntary assistance to victims of four Coalition air force strikes, including the victims of some incidents documents by the Commission and communicated to the Coalition.

A meeting was also held on 27/6/2019, between the Commission and the Commander of the Forces of the Arab Coalition, during which means of speeding up the mechanisms of response from the Coalition to the inquiries of the Commission.

In the same vein, the National Commission held an expanded meeting with the Joint Incident Assessment Team in Riyadh on 25/6/2019, followed by another meeting on 13/7/2019 in the Mareb governorate. These meetings were held to discuss the responses from the Joint Team regarding some of the incidents in the Commission's previous reports and to clarify the point of view of the Commission regarding these responses. The Commission also coordinated between the victims and eyewitnesses of some of the incidents of violations that are attributed to the Coalition that happened on various dates in the Mareb, Al Jawf, Saadah, and Hajjah governorates, and the Joint Incident Assessment Team.

- It should be noted that the responses that the Commission received from the Command of the Coalition to its inquiries are still limited, and not all of the inquiries that were submitted by the Commission were answered. The Commission hopes that the mechanism that was agreed upon between the head of the Commission and his deputy and the Commander of the Coalition Forces during their latest meeting will be activated because this mechanism will contribute to making the tasks of the Commission easier.

3. The Houthi Group

Since the Commission started carrying out its tasks, it has been working on communicating with the command of the Houthis, represented by the Political Office of the group. Despite the numerous letters that the Commission has sent to them regarding appointing a liaison officer to respond to the questions of the Commission on violations attributed to the group, the Commission has not gotten any response to any of these letters.

Despite the Houthi leadership not responding formally to the letters of the Commission, the Commission has – during the period that is covered by the report – increased its work in the areas that are under the control of the Houthis. It has done this through visits carried out by monitors, especially in the governorates of Hajjah, Dhamar, and Al Hudaydah, in addition to its former team of monitors who are conducting

monitoring and documentation work, field visits, and interviews with the victims and witnesses on all of the violations that occur in all of the governorates and areas that are under the control of the Houthis.

The Commission still communicates with the leadership of the Houthis endeavoring to identify a liaison officer to respond to the inquiries of the Commission regarding the allegations against the group that are being investigated by the Commission.

4. The Judicial Authorities

In accordance with Republican Decree No. 50 of 2017 regarding the restructuring of the Commission, which stated, in Article 5, that the Commission shall refer the cases that it is completed investigating to the public prosecutor's office in order to complete the trial procedures, the Commission has – during the period covered by the report – conducted a number of meetings with the team tasked by the public prosecutor's office to receive files from the Commission. During these meetings, means of overcoming the difficulties that face the public prosecutor's office's team and completing the investigations in them were discussed. Also, the needs of the prosecutors who were tasked to complete the investigations were discussed, and these needs include capacity building, especially with regards to the mechanisms for trying perpetrators of human rights violations and the international agreements relating to them. The Commission also continued to refer files that it had already investigated to the public prosecutor's office, as the latest batch of these files composes of 416 files. Along the same lines, and with the objective of strengthening cooperation between the Commission and the judicial authorities in order to start on the trials of perpetrators of violations and increasing awareness among the entities responsible for trying those who violate human rights, the Commission conducted, on 14/2/2019, a discussion titled *Characteristics of Trials of Perpetrators of Human Rights Violations – Its Importance and Challenges*. A number of heads of law enforcement entities participated in this discussion seminar, represented by the Supreme Judicial Council, the Supreme Courts, the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Bar Association, and a number of security and military entities, as well as civil society organizations working in the field of increasing human rights and rule of law.

The Commission continues its coordination with the leadership of the judicial authorities and the public prosecutor's office on starting the trials of those responsible for committing human rights violations as soon as possible because of the importance that these steps have in providing justice of the victims, curbing future violations, and ensuring that the perpetrators of these violations do not escape punishment.

5. Civil Society Organizations

The Commission increased – during the period covered by this report – its focus on cooperation with local and international civil society organizations that are working in the field of human rights. During this period, the Commission implemented a number of discussion seminars and workshops with local civil society organizations, including the following: a discussion seminar that the Commission conducted in the interim capital, Aden, which was attended by more than 70 organizations and human rights defenders, and was on guarantees for justice and ensuring that perpetrators do not escape punishment, in addition to a hearing for the female victims of human rights violations in the governorates of Aden, Taiz, Abyan, Lahj, and Hudaydah on 7/3/2019, which was conducted with the participation of a number of civil society organizations focusing on women's rights. The National Commission also held another discussion seminar in the Mareb governorate, on 15/7/2019, on the potential for cooperation between the Commission and civil society. During this seminar, a number of organizations working in documenting and monitoring in a number of governorates, including Sana'a, Al Jawf, Amran, and Mahwit, participated, and there was also a discussion seminar that was conducted in the Taiz governorate on 14/4/2019 on mechanism for reporting violations.

- The Commission continues to receive reports and files relating to violations that are monitored by local civil society organizations. These documents are received and included in the Commission's database, and they are also reflected to the Commission's monitors so that they can investigate them and find out if they are true or not, and then start to monitor and document them in accordance to the standards of the Commission.
- As for the various international organizations and mechanism relating to human rights in Yemen,

the Commission has conducted a number of activities and held a number of meetings with the objective of discussing and assessing human rights in Yemen, exchanging information and experiences on some incidents of human rights violations relating to International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law. The Commission met the members of the Sanctions Committee of the UN Security Council on 12/6/2019 in its head office in Aden, and it also held an important meeting with representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross delegation in Yemen on 18/3/2019. During this meeting, methods for coordination and cooperation between the National Commission and the International Committee of the Red Cross were discussed, and the methods and mechanisms that are used to investigate violations of International Humanitarian Law that are committed by the parties to the conflict by the National Commission were also presented. A number of meetings were held with representatives from Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International, along with other organizations working on human rights in Yemen. In culmination of the efforts of the Commission and its work in investigating human rights violation, the International Development Law Organization conducted a project to build the capacity of the National Commission, and this project will be implemented during the period from 2019 to 2020.

6. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

Since Human Rights Council Decrees 39/16 and 39/21 were issued on 29/9/2018, the Commission has taken initiative to communicate with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Yemen to express its welcoming of the two decrees and its preparedness to cooperation with the Office, as well as to determine the urgent needs in the field of technical and experience support. During the period that is covered by the report, the OHCHR worked with the Commission to conduct the following activities:

1. Implementing a training course for the Commission's monitors in the capital of Jordan, Amman, during the period from 21/3/2019 and until 24/3/2019 on legal characterization of human rights violations
2. Supporting the implementation of an internal facilitation and training meeting on writing reports, which was conducted by the Commission for 38 monitors during the period from 17/2/2019 to 19/2/2019 in the Commission's office in Aden
3. Providing the monitors of the Commission with 30 solar power systems
4. Conducting training workshops for the members of the National Commission to Investigate in Addis Ababa on *The Use of Geographic Judicial Information Technology to Investigate Human Rights Violations* on 1 to 7 May 2019
5. Conducting visits by two of the employees of the OHCHR in Sana'a who are specialized in information systems to the Commission's office to look at the database of the Commission and provide their comments and assessment regarding the needs of the electronic system for preserving and archiving cases

Despite the low level of support that is provided from the OHCHR to the Commission during this current year compared to previous years, which was already low, in the Commission's opinion, in the first place, and despite the low number of activities that are included in this support, the Commission is looking forward to further cooperation with the OHCHR. It is also looking forward to the Human Rights Council approving the necessary budget to implement its decrees, especially with regards to providing support for the Commission. The OHCHR has justified this to the Commission by saying that there was a lack of funding and that it did not include all of the activities and fields that were included in the decrees of the Human Rights Council, and that this is what led to the Human Rights Council not approving the necessary budget to implement these decrees.

Fifth: The Most Important Work that Was Completed by the Commission During the Period Covered by the Report

The Commission conducted, during the period covered by the report, a number of important activities that are a part of its tasks to monitor, document, and verify violations of human rights based on its 2018/2019 annual plan. Among the most important things that the Commission did are the following:

1. In the Field of Monitoring and Documentation

The Commission doubled its efforts in the field of monitoring and documenting human rights violations during the period that is covered by this report by increasing the number of its monitors to 40 male and female monitors. The Commission did this to ensure that it can have access to the highest number possible of victims of violations throughout Yemen. The Commission also expanded its network of volunteers in remote and distant districts, especially in the governorates of Saadah, Hajjah, Al Hudaydah, and Raymah.

The Commission has been able, during the period that is covered by the report, to conduct monitoring and documentation activities for more than 2644 cases of allegations of violations of human rights in the governorates of Yemen, categorized into more than 30 kinds of human rights violations. The Commission also listened, during this process, to more than 7932 eyewitnesses, complainants, and victims, reviewed around 10576 documents, and reviewed and analyzed hundreds of photographs and video clips relating to the violations. These photographs and video clips were worked on and preserved as a part of the Commission's database.

2. In the Field of Investigating Violations

The Commission has achieved, thanks to the efforts of its staff, including its members, investigators, assistants, and monitors, a lot of progress in field access to the various governorates in Yemen to conduct direct investigations on these violations.

The members of the Commission conducted field visits to the governorates of Abyan, Lahj, and Taiz on 8 to 11 June 2019. During these field visits, the team met with the local authorities in these governorates, as well as the security forces, and they inspected the detention centers, prisons, and public penitentiaries. The team also investigated important allegations of incidents that were committed in these governorates, as well as the damage to civilian objects.

The members of the Commission also conducted a field visit to the governorates of Mareb, Al Jawf, and Shabwa on 10 to 16 July 2019. During these field visits, the team met with leaders in the local authorities in the governorates, as well as the security forces and law enforcement. They inspected the detention centers, prisons, and public penitentiaries and listened to the testimony of some of the detainees. They determined their legal positions and the level of rights that are protected for them, in addition to inspecting residential areas where there have been civilian victims as a result of the shelling and airstrikes. They also held two open and public hearings in the Al Jawf governorate for the victims of the targeting of civilians and human rights violations against women. These events were conducted in the districts of Al Jawf and in the IDP camps in them, as well as for a number of surrounding governorates, and they were conducted to analyze the types of violations and the methodology of harm against civilians.

In the same field, the monitors of the Commission continued to conduct field visits on a daily basis to a number of areas where there had been violations leading to casualties due to civilians being targeted by various shells, the explosion of anti-personnel landmines, blowing up of homes, and forced displacement, especially in remote areas that international organizations and the media have not been. These areas include the districts of Kishr, Shihah, Qarah, and Ka'aidinah in the area of Hajour in the Hajjah district, the Mawiyah, Saber Al Mawadim, Al Makha, and Mawza' districts in Taiz, the Al Sabrah, Al Makhadir, Yareem, and Al Qafir districts in Ibb, the Arhab and Manakhah districts in Sana'a, the Ra's Al Arah, Tawr Al Bahah, and Al Qubaitah districts in Lahj, the Al Matoun, Al Ghail, and Khab Wal Sha'f districts in Al Jawf, the Dhi Na'im, Al Zaher, Qaifah, and Rada'a districts in Al Baydha, Al Azraq, Damt, Murais, and Qa'tabah in Al Dhale, Al Durailimi, Al Tuhaita, Bait Al Faqih, Hays, Al Khawkhah, and Al Al Hali districts

in Hudaydah, the Razih and Saqain districts in Saadah, Al Rajm and Al Khabt in Al Mahwit, and Lawdar, Al Mahfad, and Mikayras in Abyan.

During the period that is covered by the report, the Commission has been able to complete its investigations into 1424 cases of allegations that were monitored by the field committee. These incidents included violations in more than 30 categories of violations that the Commission made a priority in its work to monitor, document, and verify these incidents.

Sixth: The Results of the Investigations That Were Conducted by the Commission

Part 1: Examples of the Most Important Investigations Conducted by the Commission into Violations of International Humanitarian Law:

First: Killing and Injuring Civilians

National legislation and international agreements and conventions have stressed the importance of the parties to the conflict adhering to the protection of civilians from the dangers resulting from military operations. They have also prohibited putting them at risk of attack, threatening it, or terrorizing civilians. Based on the text of Joint Article 3 of the four Geneva Conventions, and Paragraphs 1 to 3 of Article 13 of Additional Protocol II of the Geneva Convention relating to the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts, the Commission has given these violations a large portion of its efforts in monitoring and investigation. It has done this because of the negative direct and indirect effects that these kinds of violations have, whether with regards to the number of victims or the type of damage that indiscriminate, accidental, or purposeful attacks have on civilians, residential neighborhoods, and civilian objects that are protected by the law. This includes the killing, injuring, or terrorizing of civilians.

The concern of the Commission with these kinds of violations has been reflected in the results of its monitoring and investigation activities that it conducted, where the total number of cases that were documented by the Commission during the period covered by the report are:

Six hundred and sixty incidents involving 878 civilians being killed or injured, in which 295 victims were killed, including 28 women and 74 children, in addition to 564 victims being injured, among them 147 children and 75 women. The responsibility for these violations is distributed among the parties to the conflict as follows:

174 victims killed and 445 injured are the responsibility of the Houthis,

106 victims killed and 95 injured are the responsibility of the air force of the Arab Coalition and government forces.

Examples of incidents of civilians being killed and injured that were investigated by the Commission and for which the Houthis and Saleh's Forces are responsible

1 – The shelling of the Sha'b Al Daba neighborhood – Salah District – Taiz Governorate on 30/6/2019

The summary of the incident, according to what was included in the incident report that the Commission has, and according to the documents and reports that are included in the file, is that at 5:45 pm on 30/6/2019, the neighborhood of Sha'b Al Daba, which is located in the Salah district of the Taiz governorate, was targeted by a mortar shell, which led to 5 individuals being killed, including 1 child, and injuring 7 individuals, among them a woman and 4 children.

Killed:

| # | Name | A g e |
|---|------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Ahmad Muhammad Saleh | 8 years old |
| 2 | Muhammad Ahmad Saleh | 40 years old |
| 3 | Nasser Abdullah Saleh | 60 years old |
| 4 | Hamoud Muhammad Ali | 60 years old |
| 5 | Wajdi Muhammad Mujalli | 27 years old |

Injured:

| # | Name | Age |
|---|----------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Abdulwali Ahmad Saleh | 10 years old |
| 2 | Burhan Abdulaleem Abdullah | 12 years old |
| 3 | Mujahid Nasser Saeed | 13 years old |
| 4 | Ahmad Ali Muhammad | 12 years old |
| 5 | Kifah Hazza' Qassim | 32 years old |
| 6 | Salah Al Din Muhammad Ali | 40 years old |
| 7 | Khalid Awadh Ali | 40 years old |

According to the statements of the relatives of the victims, what was included in the field visit team reports that were dispatched by the Commission, and the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, and they are Y.G.A. and W.A.S., in the evening of Sunday, at 5:45 pm (30/6/2019), a mortar shell hit the neighborhood of Sha'b Al Daba in front of the home of Al Kharafi. It came from the north, in the direction of Al Harir, which is under the control of the Houthis. This shell killed Ahmad Muhammad Saleh, 8 years old, Muhammad Ahmad Saleh, 40 years old, Nasser Abdullah Saleh, 60 years old, and Hamoud Muhammad Ali, 60 years old, and it injured Abdulwali Ahmad Saleh, 10 years old, Burhan Abdulaleem Abdullah 12 years old, Mujahid Nasser Saeed, 13 years old, Ahmad Ali Muhammad, 12 years old, Kifah Hazza' Qassim, 32 years old, Salah Al Din Muhammad Ali, 40 years old, and Khalid Awadh Ali, 40 years old.

Result:

Through the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the evidence that it got, the testimony of the witnesses and relatives of the victims, the attached reports, an inspection of the remains of the shell, and the direction of the shell when it struck, it became clear that the incident had occurred, and it was fired from the direction of Al Harir (district), where the Houthis are positioned. Therefore, the entity responsible for this violation are the Houthis.

2 – The incident of the shelling of the village of Al Qaradhayn – Al Mirsakh district – Taiz governorate on 4/6/2018

The summary of the incident, according to what was included in the incident report that the Commission has, and according to the documents and reports that are included in the file, is that at 6 in the morning on 4/6/2018, during the first days of Eid Al Fitr, the village of Al Qaradhayn in the Al Mirsakh district in the Taiz governorate was targeted by a shell. This incident killed a child and injured 6 other children.

The names of the victims who were killed:

| # | Name | Age |
|---|-----------------------|-------------|
| 1 | Fawziah Afif Abdullah | 5 years old |

The names of the victims who were injured:

| # | Name | Age |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Abdullah Afif Abdullah | 6 years old |
| 2 | Jawdah Ahmad Abdulrahman | 8 years old |
| 3 | Nayef Ahmad Abdulrahman | 7 years old |
| 4 | Murad Zakaria Abdulrahman | 5 years old |
| 5 | Kareemah Abdulrahman Abdulghani | 11 years old |
| 6 | Aryam Zakaria Abdulrahman | 10 years old |

According to the statements of the victims' relatives, what was included in the reports of the field visit team that was tasked by the Commission, and the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, and they include HA, AMA, and MASH, at 6 in the morning of Tuesday, 4/6/2018, when the children, Fawziah, Abdullah, Jawdah, Nayef, Murad, Kareemah, and Aryam were going to visit family on the first day of Eid, as they arrived in the cemetery of the Al Qaradhayn village, a whistling sound was heard, then there was a powerful explosion in the cemetery. This explosion killed and injured the victims who were mentioned above, with shrapnel wounds in their bodies, and this site is around 5 kilometers from the nearest military location. There are no military targets in the village, and the only people who live in the village are civilians and refugees who were displaced from the areas of the conflict.

Result:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the evidence that it got, the testimony of the witnesses and the relatives of the victims, the reports that are included, and the inspection of the remains of the shell and the direction that the shell fell in, the incident has been proven to have happened, and the shell was fired from the direction of the Khadir district, which is under the control of the Houthis.

3 – The incident of the bombing of the Al Basateen neighborhood – Dar Saad district – Aden governorate on 10/6/2015

The summary of the incident is, according to the case file that the Commission has, is that at around 8:30 pm on 10/6/2015, while the victims mentioned below were near the backyard of the home of Abdoh Thabet Muhammad Saleh, a mortar shell that was fired by the Houthis fell near them, and a number of the victims sustained severe injuries. They were taken to the AL Wali hospital, but they died due to their injuries.

According to the statement that was made by the relatives of the victims, ShAMM, SThMS, and ASAA, as well as the testimony of the witnesses, and they are ASAS and KhAQS, who were interviewed by the Commission, while the victims mentioned below were near the backyard of the home of Abdoh Thabet in the Al Basateen area in the Dar Saad district of the Aden governorate on 10/6/2015, a mortar shell fell near them. This mortar shell was fired by the Houthi and Saleh forces, and the victims were injured by the shrapnel, injuries that proved to be fatal.

The names of the victims who were killed:

| # | Name | Age |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Abdoh Thabet Muhammad Saleh | 23 years old |
| 2 | Salah Ahmad Saleh Abdullah Al Naqeeb | 15 years old |
| 3 | Sulaiman Ahmad Ismael Bawtan | 49 years old |

Result:

Based on the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, what was included in the statements of the relatives of the victims and the testimony of the witnesses, what was included in the medical reports and the other documents that are included, the Commission has concluded that the entity that is responsible for this violation is the Houthi group.

4 – The incident of the targeting of the village of Al Mahsan Al A'la – Al Zaher district – Al Baydha governorate on 2/8/2016

The summary of the incident, according to what is included in the Commission's case file on the incident, the statements of the relatives of the victims, and the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, and they are: FAJA, MAAA, and AAAH, at 8 in the morning on 2/8/2016, forces loyal to the Houthis and former president, Ali Abdullah Saleh, targeted Hayd Al 'Abir in the village of Al Mahsan Al A'la in the Al Zaher district of the Al Baydha governorate with a mortar shell. This incident led to the killing of two civilian victims, both of whom were women, when the shell struck in front of their home. The two victims are Zainab Abdullah Al Humaiqani and Fatimah Abdullah Jibil. The first victim lost her life directly after the incident, while the second victim was taken for medical treatment and died later due to the shrapnel injuries that she had sustained in different parts of her body.

The names of the victims who were killed:

| # | Name | Age |
|---|------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Fatimah Abdullah Jibil Ali | 44 years old |
| 2 | Zainab Abdullah Ahmad Al Humaiqani | 23 years old |

Result:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission in this incident, the evidence that was gathered from the statements of the witnesses and the statements of the victim and the reporter, as well as the documents and photographs that were attached, it became clear that the incident has occurred and that the entity that is responsible for this violation is the Houthi group and fighters who are in the Al Zaher district of the Al Baydha governorate.

Examples of incidents of civilians being killed and injured by the air force of the Arab Coalition and government forces:

The incident of the village of Al Maqabqib village in the Al Makha district of the Taiz governorate on 18/7/2017

According to what was included in the Commission's case file, and according to what is proven by the documents and reports that are included with the file, at 8 in the morning on 18/7/2017, the home where an IDP family was living in in the village of Al Maqabqib in the Al Makha district in the Taiz governorate was bombed, killing 15 individuals, including 8 children and 3 women.

The names of the victims who were killed:

| # | Name | Age |
|----|------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Ali Muhammad Muhammad | 72 years old |
| 2 | Ahmad Qayed Muhammad | 18 years old |
| 3 | Murad Saeed Ali | 10 years old |
| 4 | Azizah Qayed Muhammad | 21 years old |
| 5 | Jawad Hashem Qayed | 10 years old |
| 6 | Manal Hashem Qayed | 5 years old |
| 7 | Saeed Ali Muhammad | 45 years old |
| 8 | Murtadha Ali Salem | 25 years old |
| 9 | Marwan Saeed Ali | 13 years old |
| 10 | Jalilah Abdoh Muhammad | 48 years old |
| 11 | Muhammad Saeed Ali | 9 years old |
| 12 | Faten Muqbil Ali | 68 years old |
| 13 | Nooriah Saeed Ali | 8 years old |
| 14 | Fathiah Saeed Ali | 15 years old |
| 15 | Issam Saeed Ali | 11 years old |

According to what was included in the statements of the relatives of the victims and the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, including HQM, AAGh, and MAA, at around 8 in the morning on 18/7/2017, a plane was heard flying overhead, then an explosion was heard at the home of Hashem Qayed Muhammad. When the first responders arrived to the targeted site, they found body parts all over the area, and they were the body parts of the family living in the home. They were the family of Hashem and his cousins, and they had been displaced in the home, which was made of tree branches. There were no military targets in the area.

Result:

Through the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, from the reports of the field team, the statements of the victims, the testimony of the first responders who were interviewed by the Commission, and the death certificates of the victims, as well as the fact that the incident took place during the day and most of the people of the area heard the plane flying overhead before the site was bombed, what the witnesses said was confirmed. All of the investigations that were conducted by the Commission proved the validity of the violation taking place, and that it was caused by a missile. Yemeni airspace during the war is under the total control of the Arab Coalition to Support the Legitimacy, and that is why the entity responsible for this violation is the Government Forces and the Arab Coalition. The Commission is awaiting the results of the investigations of the Arab Coalition leadership in this incidence.

2 – The incident of the bombing of the home of a civilian, Abdullah Muhammad Butaili, in the area of Jaoulah – Dar Saad district – Aden governorate on 25/7/2015

The summary of the incident, according to the case file that the Commission has, is that, on 25/7/2015, at 12 midnight, a military plane fired two missiles at the home of a civilian, Abdullah Muhammad Ahmad Butaili, which is located in the area of Jaoulah in the Dar Saad district of the Aden governorate. This incident resulting in the killing of 7 individuals, and they are:

The names of the victims who were killed:

| # | Name | Age |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Abdullah Muhammad Ahmad Butaili | 52 years old |
| 2 | Saoud Yahya Ahmad Ibrahim | 35 years old |
| 3 | Abdulrahman Abdullah Muhammad Ahmad | 10 years old |
| 4 | Waleed Abdullah Muhammad Ahmad | 13 years old |
| 5 | Maher Abdullah Muhammad Ahmad | 2 years old |
| 6 | Muhammad Abdullah Muhammad Ahmad | 12 years old |
| 7 | Fatimah Abdullah Muhammad Ahmad | 18 years old |

According to the content of the report from the field monitor who was tasked by the Commission, what was stated in the statements of the relatives of the victims, and the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, and they include:

AHA and AAA, on 25/7/2015, at 12 midnight, the home of a civilian, Abdullah Muhammad Ahmad Butaili, which is located in the area of Jaoulah in the Dar Saad district of the Aden governorate, was bombed with two missiles by the warplanes of the Arab Coalition. This bombing destroyed the home and killed seven of the members of a single family, and they are the family of the owner of the home, Abdullah Muhammad Ahmad Butaili. His wife and five children were killed. According to the statement by the witnesses, they were very close to the home of the civilian, Abdullah Butaili, when the warplanes bombed the home. When the bombing was conducted, they ran to the site of the incident, trying to rescue the victims, but they found that they had all already died.

Result:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission into this incident, what was included in the casefile, including photographs, documents, reports, and death certificates, as well as what was stated by the relatives of the victims and the testimony of the witnesses, the Commission has verified the validity of this violation occurring. The entity responsible for this violation is the government forces and the Arab Coalition to Support the Legitimacy in Yemen. The Commission is awaiting the details of the investigations of the Arab Coalition leadership in this incidence.

3 – The incident of the Coalition air force bombing a car transporting civilians in the area of Nageel Bin Shujaa – Hareeb Al Qaramish district – Mareb governorate

The summary of the incident, according to what is included in the Commission's case file on it, and according to the documents and reports that are included in the case file, is that on 16/9/2017, at 3 pm, a car belonging to Badr Muhammad Hussein Ghurab (a Hilux pick-up truck), which he used to work transporting passengers from the area of Sirwah to Sana'a and back, arrived to the area of Nageel Bin Shujaa. There, it was bombed by an airplane, which killed all 12 of the passengers who were on that care, including a number of women and children

The names of the victims who were killed:

| # | Name | Age |
|----|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Badr Muhammad bin Hussein Ghurab | 23 years old |
| 2 | Hameed Muhammad bin Hussein Ghurab | 35 years old |
| 3 | Sadiq Muhammad bin Hussein Ghurab | 10 years old |
| 4 | Sarah Muhammad bin Hussein Ghurab | 13 years old |
| 5 | Fahidah Ali Muhammad Al Amiri | 47 years old |
| 6 | Abdulsalam Saleh Nasser Al Radmani | 12 years old |
| 7 | Al Zahra'a Saleh Nasser Al Radmani | 18 years old |
| 8 | Shafya Saleh Nasser Al Radmani | 10 years old |
| 9 | Muhammad Saleh Mabkhout Al Zayidi | 22 years old |
| 10 | Muhammad Haytham Muhammad Al Zayidi | 8 months old |
| 11 | Bakhitah Muhammad Saleh Arri | 21 years old |
| 12 | Sarah Muhammad Ashan Al Amiri | 22 years old |

The Commission started investigating the incident through a field visit to the site of the incident, and it interviewed a number of the relatives of the victims, as well as first responders and witnesses, including: SAHGH, AMAD, and NSHKH. They stated that, while the victims were on the vehicle mentioned above, heading to from Sana'a to Sirwah through Hareeb Al Qaramish, they arrived in the area of Nageel Bin Shujaa. There, the car was bombed with a missile that was launched by an airplane directly at the car,

which killed all of the passengers who were on the vehicle. They found the bodies of the victims, badly burned, and their body parts all over the site of the bombing. The witnesses also said that there were no military bases, sites, or targets in the area where the car was targeted, and all of the victims were civilians.

Result:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the report from the field team, what was included in the statements of the victims and their relatives, the testimony of the witnesses of the incident who were interviewed by the Commission, and what was included in the death certificates of the victims, which are included in the casefile, and since the incident took place in the middle of the day, and some people of the area heard planes flying, after which the vehicle was hit by a missile that destroyed it and killed of its passengers, and since, during the period of the war, only the Arab Coalition to Support the Legitimacy is in control of Yemeni airspace, the Commission has confirmed that the government forces and the Arab Coalition is responsible for this incident. The Commission is awaiting the details of the investigations of the Arab Coalition leadership in this incidence.

4 – The incident of the targeting of civilians by Arab Coalition warplanes – Bait Al Zulail in the Talan village – the Kishr district – Hajjah governorate on 10/3/2019

The summary of the incident, according to what was included in the casefile that the Commission has, is that at 5:30 in the afternoon of Saturday, 10/3/2019, one of the homes in the village of Talan in the Kishr district of the Hajjah governorate was bombed. According to the statements of the victim's relatives, as well as the testimony of the witnesses of the incident, including ASQA and FAAA, at 5:30 pm in the afternoon, they heard and saw a plane flying over the area. After that, the home belonging to the Al Hadi family was hit by a missile, killing 10 victims and injuring 12 others. All of the victims were women and children, and the bombing also spread fear and terror among the people of the village, who left their homes and ran away into the mountain. Among the families who had escaped was the family of Ibrahim Al Zulail and the family of Muhammad Ahdab, and they were targeted with another missile. This led to more victims, with 11 killed and 6 injured, all of whom were also women and children. The victims are as follows:

The names of the victims who were killed:

| # | Name | Age |
|----|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Sumayah Ali Ali Al Zulail | 35 years old |
| 2 | Noorah Khalid Ali Al Zulail | 16 years old |
| 3 | Muhammad Khalid Ali Al Zulail | 11 years old |
| 4 | Taima Khalid Ali Al Zulail | 6 years old |
| 5 | Fatimah Ahmad Muhammad Ahdab | 17 years old |
| 6 | Amani Ahmad Muhammad Ahdab | 12 years old |
| 7 | Samirah Muhammad Saleh Ahdab | 29 years old |
| 8 | Taqwa Saleh Muhammad Ahdab | 59 years old |
| 9 | Muna Muhammad Ali Ahdab | 28 years old |
| 10 | Noor Mahmoud Saleh Ahdab | 17 years old |
| 11 | Amal Abdulwahab Abdullah Al Hadi | 50 years old |
| 12 | Fatimah Muhammad Ali Al Hadi | 25 years old |
| 13 | Amirah Muhammad Ali Al Hadi | 18 years old |
| 14 | Amat Al Rahman Ali Abdullah Al Hadi | 30 years old |
| 15 | Iman Yahya Abdullah Al Hadi | 50 years old |
| 16 | Rana Ibrahim Ahmad Al Hadi | 28 years old |
| 17 | Jihad Ibrahim Ahmad Al Hadi | 13 years old |
| 18 | Aminah Mustafa Muhammad Al Hadi | 12 years old |
| 19 | Huda Najeeb Muhammad Al Hadi | 1 month old |
| 20 | Maram Najeeb Muhammad Al Hadi | 7 years old |
| 21 | Amal Abdulwahab Abdullah Al Hadi | 12 years old |

The names of the victims who were injured:

| # | Name | Age |
|----|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Ibtihal Ibrahim Ahmad Al Hadi | 2 years old |
| 2 | Sumaya Muhammad Ali Al Hadi | 15 years old |
| 3 | Ruqayah Muhammad Ali Al Hadi | 19 years old |
| 4 | Iqbal Muhammad Ali Al Hadi | 35 years old |
| 5 | Ahmad Fuad Ahmad Al Hadi | 2 months old |
| 6 | Hamzah Najeeb Muhammad Al Hadi | 10 years old |
| 7 | Abdulqadir Mustafa Muhammad Al Hadi | 2 years old |
| 8 | Abdulghani Ahmad Al Hadi | 35 years old |
| 9 | Ahmad Hasan Al Hadi | 45 years old |
| 10 | Al Hasan Yahya Abdullah Al Hadi | 18 years old |
| 11 | Ibrahim Ahmad Hasan Al Hadi | 32 years old |
| 12 | Hadeel Yunus Ali Al Hadi | 12 years old |
| 13 | Ahlam Mahmoud Saleh Okais | 13 years old |
| 14 | Noor Khalid Ali Al Zulail | 13 years old |
| 15 | Aydah Ammar Muhammad Okais | 14 years old |
| 16 | Izz Al Deen Khatan Ahdab | 13 years old |
| 17 | Fatimah Yahya Ali Ahdab | 17 years old |
| 18 | Omar Ammar Muhammad Okais | 10 years old |

Result:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the report of the field team, what was in the statements of the victims and their relatives, the testimony of the witnesses of the incident who were interviewed by the Commission, what was included in the photographs, reports, and death certificates of the victims, which are included in the casefile, because the incident took place during the day and most of the people of the area heard a plane and saw it while it was flying at a low altitude over the area, after which the bombing happened, and because the airspace of the Republic of Yemen has been under the control, during the period of the war, of the forces of the Arab Coalition to support the legitimacy, then the Commission confirms that the government forces and the Arab Coalition are responsible for this incident. The Commission is awaiting the details of the investigations of the Arab Coalition leadership in this incidence.

Second: Recruitment of Children

The recruitment of children is a gross violation that is prohibited by national legislation and international agreements on the protection of children, especially the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which is ratified by the Republic of Yemen, the First Optional Protocol of the Convention, both of which prohibit the use and recruitment of children during armed conflict. There is also the Yemeni Child Rights Act, which is in line with the Convention.

For this reason, the Commission has focused on these kinds of violations, especially since there have been many photographs available showing the use and recruitment of children during the armed conflict, whether through their direct involvement in the fighting or by providing support to the fighters, which puts the lives of these children at risk.

During the period that is covered by the report, the Commission has investigated 27 incidents of violations relating to the recruitment of children and their use in the fighting or in military operations. Most of these violations relating to the recruitment of children were perpetrated by the Houthis, while there were a number of incidents that were investigated by the Commission that are the responsibility of some the agencies and military units of the legitimate government or that are affiliated with it. This includes one of the cases that are included among the examples in this report, and this specific incident was perpetrated by the Shabwani Elite Forces, while some of the other incidents are still being investigated.

Examples of investigations conducted by the Commission into incidents of children being recruited

The incident of the recruiting of a child, NHS (13 years old), and his killing in the Al Matamah district of the Al Jawf governorate on 24/6/2018

The summary of the incident, according to what is included in the casefile that the Commission has, the

reports that are included, the testimony of the witnesses of the incident who were interviewed by the Commission (and they include HMThDh and AHDh), the Houthis came to the child victim, NHS, who was 13 years old. He was an orphan, and they convinced him to go with them to fight after they gave him a weapon. He went with them, and he was injured in one of the battles in the Al Matoun district. He was injured by a mortar shell, and he was taken to Sana'a for medical treatment, but he died on 24/6/2018, and they returned him to his family as a body.

Result:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission into this incident, the content of the testimony of the witnesses and the statement of the reporter, the Commission has found that the violation against the victim has occurred, and that the Houthis are the ones responsible for this violation.

2 – The incident of the recruitment and killing of a child, NAMASA, 15 years old, in the Jihanah district of the Sana'a governorate on 16/11/2018

The summary of the incident, according to what is included in the casefile that the Commission has, the statements of the victim's relatives, and the testimony of the witnesses of the incident who were interviewed by the Commission, and they are people from the area (ANH and AAS), is that on 26/11/2018, the family of the child, NAMAS, who was 15 years old, was informed that he had been killed on the Sirwah frontlines while he was fighting with the Houthis. The Houthis had taken him from his home and recruited him, taking advantage of the poverty and need that he and his family were in. His family then got their son back as a lifeless body.

Result:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, what was included in the statements of the relatives of the victim, the testimony of the witnesses, and the information on the incident that was included in the casefile, the Commission has reached the conclusion that the Houthis are responsible for this violation.

3 - The incident of the recruitment and death of a child, AHSNA, 15 years old, in the Nisab district of the Shabwa governorate on 4/1/2019

The incident of the summary, based on what is in the casefile that the Commission has, the content of the attached reports, the statement of the reporter (ASD), and the testimony of the witnesses of the incident who were interviewed by the Commission, including AMHL and YMSN, is that the child victim, AHSNA, who was 15 years old, was an orphan who was living in poverty after the death of his father, and he was the one responsible for supporting his family. His family was made up of his mother and four sisters, and he was recruited by the so-called Shabwa Elite Forces, which sent him to fight in the clashes between the Elite Forces and armed residents of the Al Hajr area in the Lower Markhah area. He was killed during those battles on 4/1/2019.

Result:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the content of the testimony of the witnesses, the statement of the report, and the content of the included reports, the Commission has reached the conclusion that this violation has occurred, and that the so-called Shabwa Elite Forces in Shabwa governorate are responsible for it.

4 – The incident of the recruitment and killing of a child, AAAA, 16 years old, in the Bani Bahloul district of the Sana'a governorate on 27/12/2018

The summary of the incident, according to what was included in the Commission's file on the incident, the statements of the relatives of the victim, and the testimony of the witnesses of the incident, including HAHS and MAAA, all of whom are from the area, the child, AAAA, was recruited in September of 2018 by the Houthis. The Houthis took advantage of the poverty and need of the child's family, and they first sent him off for a training course. After that, he was sent to fight in the clashes taking place on the Nihm frontline, where he was killed on 27/12/2018. His family was informed that he had been killed, and they were given his body.

Results:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the content of the statements of the relatives of the victim, and the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, as well as the information in the casefile on the incident, the Commission has reached the conclusion that the Houthis are responsible for committing this violation.

Third: Laying Landmines

The laying of anti-personnel mines is a violation that is criminalized by International Humanitarian Law and international agreements related to it, including the Ottawa Treaty (Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction), which was ratified by the Republic of Yemen in 1998. The Commission included the crime of laying mines among the violations that the Commission considers a priority during the monitoring and investigation process. During the period that is covered by the report, the Commission has documented 63 cases of anti-personnel mines being laid, resulting in 53 deaths, including 2 women and 15 children, as well as 56 injuries, including 6 women and 8 children.

Examples of investigations conducted by the Commission into incidents of anti-personnel mines being laid

Laying of Anti-Personnel Mines:

1 – The incident of the killing of a child, Haroun Rashid Muhammad Ahmad, and the injuring of another child, Waseem Wazi Othman Muqbil, in the village of Al Laab, Kirsh, Al Qubaitah district, Lahj governorate, on 17/1/2017

The summary of the incident, according to what is included in the Commission's casefile, the statements of the relatives of the victim, and the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, and they include HShMS and AAAH, as well as the content of the included reports, at 3 pm on 17/1/2017, while the two victims, Haroun Rashid Muhammad Ahmad and Wasim Wazi Othman Muqbil were walking in the Al Laab Valley in Kirsh, in the Al Qubaitah district of the Lahj governorate, a landmine exploded under them. This landmine had been laid by the Houthis after they withdrew from the village, and the explosion killed the first victim, Haroun Rashid Muhammad Ahmad, and injured the second, Wasim Wazi Othman Muqbil.

| # | Name | Age |
|---|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Haroun Rashid Muhammad Ahmad – Killed | 15 years old |
| 2 | Wasim Wazi Othman Muqbil | 14 years old |

2 – The incident of the explosion of a landmine in Mount Al Munsahar (Al Absah) in the Kishr district of the Hajjah governorate on 6/5/2019

The summary of the incident, according to the contents of the casefile that the Commission has, the statements made by the witnesses, including MAHQ and RBH, at 9 am on the first day of Ramadan, or 6/5/2019, while the victims were herding their sheep and collecting firewood on Mount Al Mansarah in Al Absah, a landmine exploded under them. This explosion killed all of the victims. According to the statements that were made by the witnesses and the relatives of the victims, the Houthis had laid a number of mines in numerous villages in the area in case there were clashes with the people of the area. One of the field commanders of the group, after coming to the site of the explosion, told the civilians that the area where the explosion took place had been laid with landmines, and that the Houthis had laid these landmines before they withdrew from the area.

The names of the victims who were killed:

| # | Victim's Name |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Ahlam Muhammad Muhsin Ghazi |
| 2 | Khadijah Abdullah Ahmad Ghazi |
| 3 | Fatimah Ali Muhsin Ghazi |
| 4 | Nujood Muhammad Ali Ghazi |

3 – The incident of the killing of two children, Ahmad Abdullah Muhammad Saleh Al Bannah and Muhammad Ahmad Abdullah Ali Al Wuhaishi, in the Al Zaher district of the Al Baydha governorate on 17/2/2018

The summary of the incident, according to the content of the casefile that the Commission has, what is shown in the attached reports, the statements of the relatives of the victims, and the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, including AAAHW, AMASh, SAMQ, and AMSB, at 12:30 pm, a landmine next to the Al Zaher Health Clinic exploded. This explosion killed two children, Ahmad Abdullah Al Wuhaishi and Abdullah Muhammad Al Bannah. The two victims were taken for medical treatment, but they had already died due to the severe injuries that they had sustained from the explosion. The Houthis are the ones responsible for laying these mines in order to try to stop members of the resistance from sneaking into their positions.

The names of the victims:

| # | Name | Age |
|---|---|--------------|
| 1 | Muhammad Ahmad Abdullah Ali Al Wuhaishi | 15 years old |
| 2 | Ahmad Abdullah Muhamamd Saleh Al Bannah | 14 years old |

6 – The incident of the explosion of a landmine in the village of Qadhbah in the Al Duraihimi district of the Hudaydah governorate on 4/2/2019

The summary of the incident, according to what was included in the incident casefile that the Commission has, and according to the documents and reports that are included in the file, is that at 02:20 on 4/2/2019, a landmine exploded, blowing up a motorcycle on the road to the Qadhbah village in the Al Duraihimi district of the Hudaydah governorate. This explosion killed three children, and they are:

The victims who were killed:

| # | Name | Age |
|---|----------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Hussein Saleh Hasan Malah | 15 years old |
| 2 | Ibrahim Abdullatif Ibrahim | 11 years old |
| 3 | Musa Adam Hasan Malah | 13 years old |

According to the statements of the victims' relatives, the reports of the team that was tasked by the Commission to conduct a field visit, and the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, and they include: Abdulbari Hussein Ahmad Bari Al Ahdal and Khalid Ibrahim Hasan Al Ahdal, and relatives of the victim who were also interviewed, including Saleh Hasan Malah and Adam Hasan Malah, at night on Monday, 4/2/2019, at 02:20, the victims were on a motorcycle, and they were returning from the Bala Coast to the west of the Qadhbah village. When they arrived at the entrance to the village, they went over a landmine, which blew up the motorcycle that they were on.

The explosion scattered the body parts of the three victims, all of whom were children, and it tore their bodies into multiple pieces. Coincidentally, the team of the National Commission were in the same village to investigate other violations, and they inspected the site of the explosion and interviewed the witnesses and relatives of the victims. The team also interviewed the de-mining team, which arrived after the incident and inspected the site of the explosion, finding two other landmines that had been laid in the same area and just 2 meters away from the site of the explosion. The members of the de-mining team also said that the explosion that had targeted the children was caused by two landmines, one on top of the other, which led to a much more powerful explosion and more damage to the victims.

Result:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, and the evidence that it has collected for the incidents mentioned above and other incidents of anti-personnel landmines being laid, the Commission has reached the conclusion that the Houthis are the ones responsible for these violations. The Houthis are the sole perpetrators of these kinds of violations, unlike all of the other parties to the armed conflict in Yemen, and they carry out these actions systematically in all of the military sites and positions that they control, as well as the areas and roads that they withdraw from. The Commission has also reached the conclusion, based on a number of pieces of evidence, as well as the statements made by de-mining experts who were interviewed by the Commission in a number of areas, that the Houthis are

manufacturing these anti-personnel mines locally and in factories that they set up using the equipment and headquarters of the military in the areas that they control. They distribute these landmines and store them in all areas, which is a violation of international agreements that have been ratified by Yemen, which prohibit the manufacture, transportation, and storage of these kinds of mines.

Fourth: Forced Displacement

Forced displacement of civilians is a violation that is punishable by national legislation, and it is prohibited by the provisions of International Humanitarian Law and Article 17 of Additional Protocol II of the Geneva Conventions. Due to the danger posed by this kind of violations, and their link to armed conflict, the Commission has informed all of its monitors to prioritize monitoring and documenting these violations anywhere they occur. The Commission did this due to the danger of the effects of this violation and its expanding effects. Based on that, the Commission has been able, during the period that is covered by this report, to monitor and document 68 incidents of forced displacement affecting 109 families. All of the cases of forcible displacement that were investigated by the Commission during the period covered by this report were committed by the Houthis.

Examples of investigations conducted by the Commission into incidents of forced displacement

The incident of the forced displacement of the residents of Murabaa Al Nasr in the Al Rabsah neighborhood, Al Hauk district, Hudaydah governorate, on 20/6/2018

The summary of the incident, according to the content of the casefile that the Commission has, what is included in the documents, the statements of the victims, and the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, among them ABM, HNS, AAS, ABM, HAA, ShNS, and MSBM, on 20/6/2018, the Houthis asked the neighborhood chiefs of Al Murabaa, as well as the masjid imams, to inform the residents of Murabaa Al Nasr in the Al Rabsah neighborhood, Al Hauk district of the Hudaydah governorate, that they had 72 hours to leave their homes. Based on that, the neighborhood chiefs of the area knocked on the doors of the homes in the neighborhood, informing the residents that they had to leave their homes. The masjid imams also informed the residents of the population, using loudspeakers, that it was important for them to leave their homes, and that anyone who did not leave their home without the 72 hours would be taken out by force. This forced the residents of the area to leave their homes out of fear that they would be detained by the Houthis, which had forced them to leave without giving them anywhere to go and live. The number of households who were forced to leave the area, based on the lists that were verified by the Commission, is 180, with 818 members, among them 427 children and 238 women.

Result:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission into the incident above, as well as the report, witness testimony, and statements by the victims, the Commission has concluded that this violation has occurred and that the Houthis, **led by the group's supervisor in the district**, are responsible for it.

2 – The incident of the forced displacement of the residents of the village of Al Haqb – Damt district – Al Dhale governorate, on 8/11/2018

The summary of the incident, according to the content of the casefile that the Commission has, the statements of the victims, and the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, including SMAM, MMAGA, and AMSM, on 8/11/2018, at 10 am in the village of Al Haqb in the Damt district of the Al Dhale governorate, the Houthis, led by Hussein Al Halqabi and Hisham Al Ghorbani, started firing a barrage of mortar shells into the village. This led to many of the homes of the village being destroyed, and it also injured and killed a number of people in the village. Some of the members of the Houthis then took up positions in a number of the homes in the village, and they threatened the families that remained that violence would be used against them if they did not leave. This forced the people of the village to leave, leaving behind their homes. The number of households who were displaced, according to the lists attached to the casefile that the Commission has, is five.

Result:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission into the incident above, the content of the reports, the testimony of the witnesses, and the statements of the victims, the Commission has concluded that the violation has occurred, and that the Houthis who are positioned in the village of Damt, led by the field supervisor Hisham Al Ghorbani and the Al Dhale governorate supervisor, Hussein Al Halqabi, are the ones responsible.

3 – The incident of the forced disappearance of the residents of the village of Rahbat Al Yusufi in Kuraish, in the Mukayras district of the Al Baydha governorate:

The summary of the incident, based on the content of the casefile that the Commission has, the documents, and the statements and testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, including AAMM, MASHM, AAAM, MMAKhM, MAAM, AAMM, and SAMY, is that on Saturday, 18/11/2017, an IED blew up a Houthi military vehicle in an area near the village of Rahbat Al Yusufi in Kuraish, in the Mukayras district. After that, armed men from the Houthis raided the homes of civilians in the village and searched them, and they also arrested a group of residents in the village. All of the people who were arrested were civilians. Then, on the next day, on 19/11/2017, a group of armed Houthis went into the village and threatened the residents, telling them that if they do not leave the village quickly the village would be bombed and the homes in it blown up with the people still inside them. As a result of this, the people of the village had to leave their homes and go to neighboring villages in the Al Baydha and Abyan governorates. The number of households who were displaced is 10, and this includes all 104 residents of the village, with 51 males and 53 females. These figures are based on the lists included in the Commission's file on the incident.

Result:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the content of the included report, and the testimony of the witnesses and statements of the victims, the Commission has concluded that the violation has occurred, and that the leadership of the Houthis and Saleh's forces in the Mukayras district in the Al Baydha governorate were responsible for committing it.

Part 2: The Results of the Investigations Conducted by the Commission into Violations of International Human Rights Law:

According to the text of the decree establishing the Commission, the seven core conventions that are ratified by the Republic of Yemen, and they are: the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its additional protocols, the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the Convention Against Torture, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, along with national legislation relating to these rights, are the legal foundation upon which the Commission operates with regards to its efforts to monitor, document, and investigate the violations of human rights law. Based on that, there have been numerous types of violations that the Commission monitors, documents, and investigates, the most important of which are the following:

First: Extrajudicial Killings

During the period covered by the report, which is six month, the Commission monitored 40 cases of allegations of extrajudicial killings that were carried out by some parties to the conflict and armed groups in different parts of the Republic of Yemen. The Houthis were proven to be responsible for 15 cases, while the army forces and security agencies of the government were responsible for 11 cases. Investigations are still ongoing into a number of other cases.

Examples of incidents of extrajudicial killings that were investigated by the Commission

The Houthis

1 – The incident of the killing of the victim, Basheer Mishli Abdullah Shihrah, in the district of Al Mashannah in the Ibb governorate

The summary of the incident, according to the investigation file of the Commission, is that an armed group of Houthis made up of four military vehicles and dressed in the uniforms of the Central Security

Forces (Special Forces), surrounded the home of the victim, Basheer Bishli Shihrah at 5 am. While the victim was leaving his home to surrender himself to them, he was shot and killed in the doorway of his home.

According to the statements by the relatives of the victim and the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, including AKhS and SAA, in the evening of 13/4/2016, a group of armed Houthis surrounded the neighborhood where the home of the victim, Basheer Mishli, is located. This area is in the old city of the Ibb governorate, and the military vehicles of the group kept driving around the neighborhood all night, and no one knew why until the early morning of Thursday, 14/4/2016, after the dawn prayer. While the people were leaving the masjid, around four military vehicles descended on the neighborhood, and the armed men on the vehicles were dressed in military uniforms and the uniforms of the special forces. The neighborhood was closed from all directions, then the home of the victim was surrounded, and they started shooting at the house, where the victim lived with all of the members of his family, and nearby homes because the home of the victim was attached to a number of neighboring houses due to of the nature of the buildings in the old neighborhoods in the old city. The victim yelled out that he was ready to surrender himself, and he asked for the shooting at the house to stop because he fear for his children and his family. The shooting stopped, so the victim went to the door of the house, with his sons with him, and he tried to show the he was unarmed and that there were no armed men in the house. The victim went out, with his hands up, surrendering, and after he had walked a meter and a half outside his house, they started shooting at him, hitting him 11 times in the chest and neck right in front of his home and in front of his sons and family. Then, they left him to bleed out until he died. The victim did not have any military or armed activities, and he was not affiliated with any of the parties to the conflict. The only thing that the victim had done was that he opposed the Houthi slogan that was being repeated in the Great Masjid in the old city in the Ibb governorate during Friday prayer.

Result:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission and the content of the testimony of the witnesses, the entity responsible for this violation are the Houthis, led by the group's supervisor in the Ibb governorate.

1 – The incident of the killing of the victim, Abdoh Nasser Ismael Al Harithi Al Humaidi, and the injuring of Ahmad Rashid Muhammad Ghulais and Muhammad Ahmad Al Baqqal in the area of Jaif Al Humaidi in the Al Arsh district in Rada'a – in the Al Baydha governorate, on 8/10/2018

The summary of the incident is that armed Houthis who were positioned in the area of Jaif Al Humaidi in the district of Al Arsh, in Rada'a, on 8/10/2018, started firing at the victim, Abdoh Nasser Al Humaidi, as well as Ahmad Ghulais and Muhammad Al Baqqal, when they were with a group of other people from the village standing next to the public road. This led to the death of the victim, Abdoh Nasser Al Humaidi, who was killed immediately, and the injuring of the two others, Ahmad Ghulais and Muhammad Al Baqqal, with varying levels of injuries.

According to the casefile that the Commission has, the statements of the relatives of the victims, and the testimonies of the witnesses, including AMAG, MSMZ, MNAB, and SAAF, on 8/10/2018, members of the Houthis who were positioned in the area of Jaif Al Humaidi in the Al Arsh district in the Al Baydha governorate started firing at the victims, Abdoh Nasser Al Humaidi, Ahmad Ghulais, and Muhammad Al Baqqal, while they were, along with a group of civilians from the village, standing next to the main road that leads to the village. They were there demanding that the murderers of one of the people of the village be tried in court for the crime. While they were standing there protesting and demanding that the murderers be handed over. A number of military vehicles belonging to the Houthis came to the site, and they started firing at the people, killing the victim, Abdoh Nasser Al Humaidi, immediately, and injuring the two other victims, Ahmad Ghulais and Muhammad Al Baqqal, with varying levels of injuries. The victims were taken to Rada'a city for medical treatment.

Result:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission into this incident, the evidence and reports that are included in the file, and the statements of the witnesses, the Commission has confirmed that this violation occurred and that the entities responsible for it are the Houthis, who are in control of

the area, led by the group's supervisor in the Al Arsh district – Al Baydha governorate.

3 – The incident of the killing of the victim, Qassim Monassar Sagheer Abu Khairah – Al Madinah district – Saadah governorate on 7/1/2019

The summary of the incident, according to the Commission's casefile on the incident, is that on 7/1/2019, armed Houthis fired at the victim, Qassim Monassar Sagheer Abu Khairah, while he was driving by on his car in the market, killing him and injuring his child, Haitham Qassim, in his hand.

According to the incident casefile that the Commission has and the testimony of witnesses of the incident who are from the area, including AAHA, 34 years old and ASS, 22 years old, at 1 pm on 7/1/2019 the victim was stopped by a group of armed Houthis while he was driving through the market. They asked him to go with them, saying that they are officers in the Preventative Security forces of the group, and that he was wanted by them. When the victim asked them to allow him to take his sons, who were with him, home, they refused, and when the victim tried to leave, they shot him and shot the car, killing him and injuring his son, Haitham Qassim Monassar, with serious injuries in his hands.

Result:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the content of the statements of the relatives of the victim and the testimony of the witnesses, as well as the documents, death certificate, and medical reports that were included in the casefile, the Commission has reached the conclusion that the Houthis, led by the group's supervisor in the Saadah governorate, are responsible for committing this violation.

4 – The incident of the killing of the victim, Talal Ameen Muhammad Ghaleb, in the Dhufar village – Al Awd, Qatabah district, Al Dhale governorate, on 5/4/2019

The summary of the incident is that, on 5/4/2019, in the village of Dhufar – Al Awd – Qatabah district – Al Dhale governorate, members of the Houthis fired at the victim, Talal Ameen Muhammad Ghaleb, while he was going to work.

According to the statements of the relatives of the victim and the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, including MAMA and ASSA, on 5/4/2019, while the victim, Talal Ameen Muhammad Ghaleb, was going to his work as a teacher in the May 22nd School in the village of Dhufar – Al Awd – Qatabah district – Al Dhale governorate, he was shot at by members of the Houthis, who were in control of the village. He was hit by bullets from a 12.7 mm gun in the chest, which went through his heart and killed him immediately.

Result:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the statements of the relatives of the victim, and the testimony of witnesses, as well as the documents, death certificate, and medical reports in the casefile, the Commission has reached the conclusion that the Houthis, under the leadership of the group's supervisor in the Dhufar village – Al Awd – Qatabah district – Al Dhale governorate, Hussein Al Halqabi, are responsible for committing this violation.

Examples of extrajudicial killings attributed to groups that are a part of the legitimate government

1 – The incident of the killing of the victim, Najeeb Naji Muhammad Al Hibshi – Al Mudhaffar district in the Taiz governorate

The summary of the incident is that, on 23/3/2019, while the victim, Najeeb Naji Muhammad Al Hibshi, was returning from his grocery store, and upon arriving at his home, he was stopped by a group of armed men who asked him to come with them. When he refused, they shot and killed him.

According to the content of the casefile that the Commission has, the statements of the relatives of the victim, and the testimony of the witnesses, including FNM, AQM, and JAH, at 8:30 am on 23/3/2019, while the victim was returning from his grocery store to his home, which is in the same building, a group of armed men from the Security Committee of the Taiz governorate stopped him and asked him to come with them. He refused and walked towards the door of his house, and they shot him and hit him multiple

times. After that, his children and wife came out of the house, and they saw him on the ground. The women and children were heard screaming by the people of the neighborhood, who came to the site of the incident and took the victim to the Al Thawrah Hospital. After first aid was rendered to him, he was taken to get an x-ray. There, the people were surprised when a number of armed men in civilian clothes came into the x-ray department of the hospital, where they took the victim with them on a white Hilux pick-up truck. They took him to the area of the drainage ditch, near the Al Saeed Masjid, and they executed him based on accusations that he was a member of the so-called Abu Al Abbas Brigades. The killing was recorded and posted on a video on social media platforms.

Result:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the statements of the relatives of the victim, and the testimony of the witnesses, the Commission has concluded that the members of the Security Campaign of the Security Committee, lead by the Security Director of the Taiz governorate, are responsible for this violation.

2 – The incident of the killing of the victim, Saddam Muhammad Saddam Othman, in the Al Birain Checkpoint in Al Maafir in the Taiz district on 27/11/2018

The summary of the incident is that, on 27/11/2018, while the victim, Saddam Muhammad Saddam and his colleagues were returning from the Al Makha district, and upon their arrival at the Al Birain Checkpoint, they were shot by the individuals manning this military checkpoint. This led to the killing of the victim, Saddam Muhammad Saddam Othman.

According to the content of the casefile that the Commission has, the statements of the relatives of the victim, and the testimony of the witnesses, including MMAS and MMA, on 27/11/2018, at 1 am, while the victim, Saddam Muhammad Saddam, was returning with a number of his fellow recruits on the Western Coast in the Al Makha district, they arrived at the Al Birain Checkpoint. This checkpoint was manned by the Abu Al Abbas Brigades of the 35th Armored Brigade. They were stopped by the soldiers at the checkpoint, who asked them to hand over their weapons. Saddam and his fellow recruits said that they were going to contact the Axis Command, because they were coming from the frontlines on the Western Coast, and were fighting in the ranks of the army. When Saddam and his colleagues got off of their vehicle to discuss the matter with the man at the checkpoint, the men at the checkpoint refused to discuss the matter and put their weapons to Saddam and his colleagues' heads. They asked them to hand over their weapons, so Saddam and his colleagues agreed and handed over their weapons to the men manning the checkpoint. Then, they got back on their vehicle and they wanted to continue on their way, but, as soon as they started moving from the checkpoint, they were surprised that the men of the checkpoint stated shooting at them. This led to Saddam being hit in the stomach and thigh, and his colleagues took him to the Al Buraihi Hospital in another vehicle because their vehicle would not work after being damaged during the shooting. The victim died right after arriving at the hospital, and he was taken to the morgue in the Al Rawdhah Hospital.

Result:

Based on the investigations that were conducted into the incident, the statements of the relatives of the victims, and the testimony of the witnesses, the Commission has reached the conclusion that the members of the Abu Al Abbas Brigades who were manning the Al Birain Checkpoint, led by the command of the checkpoint, are responsible for this violation.

3 – The incident of the killing of a child, Abdulaziz Musaid Awadh Baghareeb, in the Ataq district of the Shabwa governorate on 12/9/2017

The summary of the incident is that, on 12/9/2017, while the child, Abdulaziz Musaid Baghareeb was passing through the Nawfan Security Checkpoint in the Ataq district of the Shabwa governorate, with his family, he was shot by the individuals manning the checkpoint when he left the vehicle. He was killed immediately.

According to the casefile that the Commission has, the photographs and medical reports included in the casefile, and the statements of the relatives of the victim and the testimony of the witnesses, including YMSN, SHA, and SHH, on Tuesday, 12/9/2017, at 7 pm, while the child, Abdulaziz Musaid Awadh

Baghareeb (15 years old), was returning from the area of Al Abr with his family on a Hilux pick-up truck, they arrived at the Nawfan Checkpoint. This checkpoint was manned by the so-called Shabwa Elite Forces. The driver of the vehicle went through the first speedbump of the checkpoint because he did not know that there was a military checkpoint there. When he saw that the men at the checkpoint were telling him to stop, he stopped his car and got off to talk to them about it. The victim, Abdulaziz Musaid, was with him, and the men at the checkpoint immediately shot at the child victim, hitting him with multiple rounds. One of the bullets hit him in the head, which killed him immediately. His body was taken to the Ataq General Hospital.

Result:

Based on the investigations that were conducted by the Commission into the incident, the statements of the relatives of the victim, and the testimony of the witnesses, the Commission has reached the conclusion that the individuals manning the Nawfan Checkpoint, which is under the control of the Shabwa Elite Forces, led by the commander of the checkpoint in the Ataq district of the Shabwa governorate, are responsible for committing this violation.

Second: Arbitrary Arrests and Enforced Disappearance

Article 48 of the Constitution of the Republic of Yemen and Article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which is ratified by Yemen, prohibit arbitrary arrests and the detention of individuals. Article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights states that: “No one shall be deprived of his liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedure as are established by law. Anyone who is arrested shall be informed, at the time of arrest, of the reasons for his arrest and shall be promptly informed of any charges against him.”

Enforced disappearance is considered a complex violation that affects many basic rights that are protected by international law, and it is a gross violation of human rights. The severity of this violation of human rights is that it affects more than just the direct victim, and affects their families, as well as their community as a whole, and the goal of committing this kind of violation is to instill terror and fear among the people because it violates their right to life. This violation is the reason that the Declaration for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance was created, and this convention was approved and published based on United Nations General Assembly Resolution 47/133 on 18/12/1992 and the Convention for the Protection of all Persons from enforced Disappearance 2007.

The Commission has been able, during the period that is covered by the report, to monitor and document 374 cases of allegations of arbitrary arrests and enforced disappearances that were perpetrated by different parties all over the Republic of Yemen. The Houthis have been proven to be responsible for 332 of the cases of violations, while government forces and security agencies belonging to the government, are responsible for 36 cases.

Examples of the incidents of arbitrary arrests and enforced disappearance that the Commission has investigated:

The incidents that the Houthis are responsible for:

1 – The incident of the detention and disappearance of the victims, Ali Muhammad Saleh Al Haidari, Qassim Saleh Muhammad Al Haidari, Ali Qassim Saleh Al Haidari, Saleh Muhsin Muhammad Al Haidari, Saeed Saleh Muhsin Al Haidari, and Ahmad Muhammad Saleh Al Haidari – Bani Al Jaradi Sub-district – Maswar district – Raymah governorate on 9/1/2019

The summary of the incident is that, on 9/1/2019, a group of armed men from the Houthis arrested the victims: Ali Muhammad Saleh Al Haidari, Qassim Saleh Muhammad Al Haidari, Ali Qassim Saleh Al Haidari, Saleh Muhsin Muhammad Al Haidari, Saeed Saleh Muhsin Al Haidari, and Ahmad Muhammad Saleh Al Haidari, in the sub-district of Bani Al Jaradi in the Maswar district of the Raymah governorate. The victims were taken to an unknown location and forcibly disappeared.

According to the content of the casefile that the Commission has, the statements of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, including AMAA and YMAA, on Wednesday 9/1/2019, at 9 am, a group of armed men on 7 military vehicles belonging to the Houthis came to the area. They were led by Fuad Al Jaradi, the group's supervisor in the governorate, and they came to the village of Al Jaradi in the

district of Maswar in the Raymah governorate. They surrounded the village and threatened to blow up the homes of the people of the village if they did not hand over the men wanted by the group. These men are from the village, and they are the victims, Ali Muhammad Saleh Al Haidari, Qassim Saleh Muhammad Al Haidari, Ali Qassim Saleh Al Haidari, Saleh Muhsin Muhammad Al Haidari, Saeed Saleh Muhsin Al Haidari, and Ahmad Muhammad Saleh Al Haidari. After some back and forth with the people of the village, the families of the victims agreed to hand them over as long as they were referred to the public prosecutor's office and were tried in accordance with the law if there were any charges against them. Then, after the victims handed themselves over to the Houthis men who were led by Fuad Al Jaradi, they were taken to an unknown location. Despite the families of the victims repeatedly going to officials from the Houthis to try to find out where the victims were being held or what had happened to them, they have not been given any information as of the writing of this report.

Result:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, what was in the statements of the relatives of the victim and the witnesses who were interviewed, as well as the information on the incident that was included in the casefile, the Commission has concluded that the Houthis, led by Fuad Al Jaradi, the group's supervisor in the governorate, are responsible for committing this violation.

2 – The incident of the detention of the people of the Al Shafah village in Bir Nasser in the Tabn district of the Lahj governorate on 2/8/2015

The summary of the incident is that on 2/8/2015, while the Houthis and Saleh's forces were in control of the Al Tabn district in Lahj, members of the group detained 37 individuals from the village of Al Shafah in the Al Tabn district of the Lahj governorate.

According to the casefile that the Commission has, the statements of the victims, and the testimony of the witnesses, including AAFM and FMAD, on 2/8/2015, at 10 am, while the Houthis were taking up positions in the Al Tabn district of the Lahj governorate, armed members of the group raided a number of homes in the village. They shot a large number of rounds during the process, terrorizing the women and children. They detained all of the men of the village (there were 37 of them), and they took them, by force, and put them in a room. They detained them there for three days, without water or food, and they also mistreated them and assaulted them. They beat and humiliated them. The following is a list of the victims:

| # | Name | Age |
|----|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Ahmad Abdullah Muhammad Al Hajj | 59 years old |
| 2 | Oahtan Muhammad Ghaleb Nasser | 54 years old |
| 3 | Abdullah Abdoh Ali Abdullah | 52 years old |
| 4 | Ahmad Saleh Faraj Abdullah | 56 years old |
| 5 | Abdullah Saleh Salem Mubarak | 89 years old |
| 6 | Ahmad Haidarah Ahmad Al Miqdad | 62 years old |
| 7 | Abdullah Muhammad Awadh Bahran | 53 years old |
| 8 | Abdoh Alwan Saeed | 64 years old |
| 9 | Ahmad Mustafa Muhammad Saleh | 24 years old |
| 10 | Muhammad Abdullah Ahmad Hasan | 26 years old |
| 11 | Aref Mahmoud Khidhir Awadh | 36 years old |
| 12 | Abdoh Saleh Aqlan | 53 years old |
| 13 | Nasser Ahmad Muhammad Fareed | 40 years old |
| 14 | Ahmad Ameer Saeed Abdulrab | 28 years old |
| 15 | Wadee Muhammad Aqlan Jaber | 49 years old |
| 16 | Abdulfatah Muhammad Ghaleb | 52 years old |
| 17 | Jamil Muhammad Hindi Shumailah | 40 years old |
| 18 | Abd Murshid Abd Ali | 21 years old |
| 19 | Muhammad Abd Ali Abdullah | 36 years old |
| 20 | Mars Muhammad Hindi Shumailah | 42 years old |
| 21 | Muhamamd Saleh Abdullah Ahmad | 30 years old |
| 22 | Nabeel Abdullah Ahmad Hasan | 31 years old |
| 23 | Fadhel Al Wahsh Mansour Naji | 49 years old |
| 24 | Muneer Abdoh Ali Suwaidan | 43 years old |
| 25 | Anees Ahmad Abdullah | 33 years old |
| 26 | Hussein Ahmad Fadhel Qawza'i | 35 years old |
| 27 | Fikri Ali Muhammad Duhais | 36 years old |
| 28 | Awadh Abdullah Faraj Muhammad | 31 years old |
| 29 | Hashem Hasan Saleh Salem | 54 years old |
| 30 | Ahmad Saleh Abdullah Ahmad | 50 years old |
| 31 | Wahban Oahtan Muhammad Ghaleb | 27 years old |
| 32 | Muneer Ahmad Muhammad Qayed | 25 years old |
| 33 | Jawad Miftah Saleh Sahran | 57 years old |
| 34 | Saber Hamed Abdullah Salem | 42 years old |
| 35 | Abdulkafi Baseem Jawhar Nasser Awadh | 39 years old |
| 36 | Ammar Omar Fartout Khudhairi | 34 years old |
| 37 | Tawfiq Sayl Salem Nasrah | 42 years old |

Result:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the statements that were made by the victims, and the testimony of the witnesses, the Commission has reached the conclusion that the entity responsible for this violation is the Houthis, led by the Houthi supervisor in the Lahj governorate, Abdulrazaq Al Marwani.

3 – The incident of the detention of 51 victims by the Abu Hashem checkpoint in the Rada’a district of the Al Baydha governorate on 13/1/2017

The summary of the incident is that, on 13/1/2017, while the witnesses were going to the Abu Hashem checkpoint to learn about the reason for the detention of the victim, AMAN, along with a group of mediators who were prominent social figures in the area, they found that there were a number of detainees who had been detained at the checkpoint. These detainees were civilian travelers and laborers from the governorate of Ibb, and there were 51 of them. All of them were detained by the men at the Abu Hashem checkpoint in the city of Rada’a while they were passing through it.

According to the incident casefile that the Commission has, the content of the statements of the reporter, and the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, including AASA and MAQJ, on Friday, 13/1/2017, while the witnesses were going to the Abu Hashem checkpoint to find out why the victim, AMAN, had been detained, along with a number of mediators from the area, they were surprised to find a large number of detainees who had been stopped and detained. These detainees were civilian travelers and laborers, and they were all from the Ibb governorate. There were 51 of them, and they had been detained by the Abu Hashem checkpoint. The casefile includes a list of the names and information of the victims, starting with the name of the first victim, BHYM, and ending with the name of the last victim, number 51, HAMM. All of the detainees are from the Ibb governorate, from different districts, and they were arbitrarily detained by the individuals manning the Abu Hashem checkpoint, which is controlled by the Houthis, in the city of Rada’a in the Al Baydha governorate while the victims were passing through it.

Result:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the content of the testimony of the witnesses, and what was included in the reports and lists that the Commission has, the Commission has concluded that the entity responsible for these violations are the Houthis under the leadership of the group’s supervisor in Rada’a, Abdullah Idris, also known as Abu Hashem Al Riyami.

The incidents that the national army and security agencies operating under and affiliated with the legitimate government are responsible for:

1 – The incident of the enforced disappearance of Abdulhadi Ahmad Muhammad Al Mahjari in the village of Al Adouf in the Hana Valley, Jabal Hibshi district, in the Taiz governorate on 24/4/2019

The incident can be summarized as follows: on 24/4/2019, a group of armed men wearing civilian clothes surrounded the home of the victim, Abdulhadi Ahmad Muhammad Al Mahjari, and they forcibly detained him and took with them. They left on a number of military vehicles to the Central Security Forces base in the area of Al Khiami in the Al Maafir district, then they took him to an unknown location.

According to the statement of the relatives of the victim and the testimony of eyewitnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, including NAMA, MAA, AHAA, FHMS, and HMAA, on 24/4/2019, at 12:30 at night, a group of armed men in civilian clothes came on 5 military vehicles belonging to the security directorate of the Jabal Hibshi district. They came to the village of Al Adf in the Hana Valley, in the Jabal Hibshi district. When they arrived, they surrounded the home of Muhammad Abdulwali Abduljalil. When they were asked by the people of the village why they had come and surrounded the house, they said that they had come based on orders from the security director of the district, Tawfiq Al Waqqar. After that, they knocked on the door and asked for the victim, Abdulhadi Ahmad Muhammad, to come out of the house and surrender himself. After the victim came out of the house, he was detained and taken on one of their vehicles to the Central Security Forces base in the area of Al Khiami in the Al Maafir district. He was not allowed visitors for a while, then he was taken from the Al Khiami base to an unknown location. The victim is still missing, and his fate is unknown as of the writing of this report.

Result:

From the statements of the relatives of the victim, the testimony of the eyewitnesses, and the content of the casefile, as well as the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the Commission has concluded that the entity responsible for this violation is the security directorate of the Jabal Hibshi district, led by the security director, Tawfiq Al Waqqar.

2 – The incident of the detention of the victim, Muhammad Abdulwahab Ahmad Al Zagheer (Al Mansoura – Aden) on 6/2/2019

The summary of the incident is that on 6/2/2019, a group of armed soldiers raided the Al Khabab Masjid in the Al Mansoura district in the Aden governorate. There, they detained the victim, Muhammad Abdulwahab Ahmad Al Zagheer, using threats of violence, and they took him to an unknown location.

According to the content of the casefile that the Commission has, the statement of the relatives of the victim, and the testimony of witnesses, including AAA and FDhT, on Thursday, at 1 pm on 6/2/2019, a group of masked soldiers from the Anti-Terrorism Unit of the Aden governorate Security Directorate, led by the Commander of Counter Terrorism Forces in Aden, surrounded the Al Khabab Masjid in the Al Mansoura district in the Aden governorate. Then, they raided the victim and arrested the victim, Muhammad Abdulwahab Ahmad Al Zagheer, who was washing the dead before they were to be buried in the masjid. He was taken to an unknown location on one of their vehicles, and they did not respect the sanctity of places of worship.

Result:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the content of the statements of the relatives of the victim, and the testimony of witnesses, the Commission has concluded that the entity responsible for this violation is the Anti-Terrorism Unit of the Aden governorate security directorate, which is led by the Commander of Counter Terrorism Forces in Aden.

3 – The incident of the detention of the victim, Zakaria Abdulwahid Muhammad Al Hitar, and others, in the Mareb governorate on 17/5/2017

The summary of the incident is that, on 17/5/2017, a group of soldiers from the Special Security Forces in Mareb city detained 8 victims and took them to the Al Salam Police Station in Mareb city. Some of them were later released, while others are still being detained in the Political Security Organization building.

According to the Commission's casefile on this incident, the statements of the relatives of the victim, and the testimony of the witnesses, including AAMH, ASSh, and WQMQ, on 17/5/2017, at 10:30 pm, a group of soldiers from the Special Security Forces in Mareb city, on two military vehicles, detained the victims whose names are listed below. There were 8 victims, and they were taken from the home that they were living in, on the Airport Road in Mareb city, to the Al Salam Police Station in Mareb city. There, they were detained for six days, and afterwards two of them were released. The ones who were released are Zakaria Ali Al Hadad and Sameer Qassim Muhammad Al Duais. The other victims are still being detained in the Political Security Organization Building. The victims are:

| # | Name | Fate |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Murad Abdullah Mahyoub Muthana | Still missing |
| 2 | Hani Abdulwahid Muhammad Al Hitar | Still missing |
| 3 | Zakaria Abdulwahid Muhammad Al Hitar | Still missing |
| 4 | Zakaria Ali Al Hadad | Released |
| 5 | Sameer Qassim Muhammad Al Duais | Released |
| 6 | Abdulwahab Sulaiman Musabih | Still missing |
| 7 | Ali Muqbil Muhammad Al Hitar | Still missing |
| 8 | Ali Muhammad Al Sa'fani | Still missing |

Result:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the statements of the relatives of the victims, and the testimony of the witnesses, the Commission has concluded that the entity responsible for this violation are the soldiers from the Security Directorate of the Mareb governorate, led by Colonel Abu Muhammad Al Sha'lan.

Third: Torture and Ill-treatment

During the period that is covered by the investigations, the Commission monitored 9 cases of allegations of torture and inhuman and degrading treatment by some of the parties in a number of areas in the Republic of Yemen. The Houthis were proven to be responsible for 4 cases of torture, while the army forces and the security agencies of the government were responsible for 5 cases.

Examples of the incidents of torture and mistreatment that were investigated by the Commission

The incidents that the Houthis are responsible for:

The incident of the torture of a number of victims in the area of Tiyaab – Dhi Na'im district – Al Baydha governorate – 14/2/2015

The summary of the incident, as included in the Commission's casefile, the statements of the victims, and the testimony of witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, including MMMHH, MMT, and SAT, while the victims, and they are Mustafa Muhammad Hanash, Salem Al Azibi, Nasser Abdullah Al Omari, and Salah Abd Rabboh Al Unaikimah, from the village of Tiyaab, were going to their homes on a vehicle, they were stopped by the Houthi checkpoint. This checkpoint is located near the Tiyaab School. After that, they were detained and taken from the checkpoint to the group's detention center, which is located in the Rada'a Castle. During the period that they were detained, which was two months, the victims were tortured by members of the group in the Rada'a Castle. They were beaten with wires and sticks, and they were hung from the ceiling. They were also tortured using a method called "grilling", and all of this torture led to various injuries all over their bodies.

Result:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission into this incident, the contents of the casefile, including the documents in the casefile, and the testimony of the witnesses, the Commission has concluded that this violation occurred, and that the Houthis under the leadership of the group's supervisor in the Dhi Na'im district and the security supervisor in the Rada'a Castle in the Al Baydha governorate are the ones responsible.

2 – The incident of the torture of the victim, Hamzah Yahya Muhammad Al Ma'bari, 27 years old – Al Matamah district – Al Jawf governorate, on 28/2/2016

The summary of the incident, according to the content of the casefile that the Commission has, the statements of the victims, the testimony of the witnesses who were with the victim in detention, and they include AAMA and WMMGh, on Monday, at 3 pm, on 28/2/2016, while the victim was going to the Mareb governorate, he was stopped at a security checkpoint that was controlled by the Houthis on the road between Mareb and Al Jawf. He was taken out of the bus, along with three others, and then the victim was taken. First, he was taken to the security directorate of the Amran governorate, then to the reserve detention center in Amran city, where the victim spent 14 days. During this period, the victim was tortured by the investigators, who would hang him and whip him with wires, and they would also beat him with sticks until he was left unconscious from the beatings. Then, after that, the victim was kept in solitary confinement for six months, then he was moved to a cell with the remaining detainees who were from all of the governorates. He remained there, detained, until 24/12/2016, when he was taken to the Dhamar Central Prison. From there, he was taken to the detention center in the medical college, to the north of Dhamar city, where the victim was tortured again. His detention continued until he was released on 27/11/2017.

Result:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the content of the victim's statements, and the testimony of the witnesses, as well as the content of the casefile, including documents and reports relating to the incident, the Commission has concluded that the entity responsible for committing this violation are the Houthis under the leadership of the group's supervisors in the Al Jawf, Amran, and Dhamar governorates.

3 – The incident of the torture of the victim, Hussein Saleh Hussein Al Rashidi, in the

Dhamar district – Dhamar governorate, on 1/7/2016

The incident can be summarized, based on the content of the casefile that the Commission has, the statements of the victim, and the testimony of the witnesses of the incident who were detained with the victim, including MNAA and SAMA, at 3 am on 1/7/2016, the victim was surprised upon seeing a number of armed men near his home. They were led by Marwan Zaid Al Mahariqi, the Houthi supervisor in the security block that the victim's house is located in in Dhamar city. They were also led by Yahya Abdullah Al Sharafi, the head of the Preventative Security Agency of the Houthis in the city. When the victim left his house to find out why the armed men were there, they shot him in his thigh. After that, he was taken by the armed men to a building in the area of Haran. On the second day, the victim was taken for interrogation while blindfolded, and he was tortured there by the interrogators of the group. He was beaten with sticks and whipped with wires, and the nail of his big toe on his right foot was ripped out. He kept bleeding from the injury in his thigh from being shot when he was arrested, and he was not given any treatment or medicine. The victim then lost consciousness, and he was not taken from the detention center until around four months later. During that period, he was subject to different kinds of torture.

Result:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the content of the statements of the victim, the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, and the content of the casefile, including information on the incident, the Commission has concluded that the entity responsible for this violation are the Houthis, led by Marwan Zaid Al Mahariqi, the supervisor of the security block, and Yahya Abdullah Al Sharafi, the head of the so-called Preventative Security Agency in Dhamar city. In addition to that, Ahmad Abdullah Al Warith, who is called Abu Dawood, the supervisor of the Houthi detention center that is located in the Haran area of the Dhamar governorate, is also responsible.

Examples of the incidents that the government and security entities affiliated with it are responsible for

2 – The incident of the torture to death of a victim, Ammar Yasser Saeed Sultan, in the 20 Military Base – Sirah district – Aden governorate, on 31/5/2019

The incident can be summarized, according to the casefile that the Commission has, as follows: On 18/5/2019, forces operating under the 20 Military Base in the Sirah district of the Aden governorate detained the victim, Ammar Yasser, and kept him in the military base's detention center. There, they tortured and assaulted him, leading to him sustaining severe injuries to his head and various parts of his body. The victim died on 31/5/2019 at 6 am.

According to the report of the field monitor who was tasked by the Commission, what was included in the statements of the family of the victim, and the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, and they are: BYSS, WYTM, and AASH, on 18/5/2019, forces from the 20 Military Base, which is affiliated with the so-called Security Belt Forces, conducted a raid in the Sirah district of the Aden governorate, in the Al Badri area. This force was made up of a number of military vehicles and armed men, and they detained the victim, Ammar Yasser Saeed Sultan, who was 20 years old. He was detained in the military base's detention center and was physically tortured after that. He was beaten and assaulted, until he died of the torture on 31/5/2019. According to the statement of the witnesses who were detained with the victim, the soldiers of the military base would take the victim and return him several hours later, and he would look like he had been beat and would be in pain from the torture. On the day of his death, they took him, and they did not return him to the detention center, and the other detainees later learned that he had died.

Result:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission into this incident, what was included in the casefile, including photographs and documents, the statements of the relatives of the victim and the testimony of the witnesses, the Commission has concluded that this violation occurred and that the entity responsible for this violation are the soldiers of the 20 Military Based in the Sirah district of the Aden governorate, led by Imam Al Noubi.

2 – The incident of the torture of the victim, Muhammad Saleh Al Qarmim, in the Ataq district of the Shabwa governorate on 23/6/2019

The summary of the incident, as is included in the casefile that the Commission has, and according to the statements of the reporter, ASAQA, and the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, and they are SSAA and ASAA, is that while the victim, Muhammad Saleh Al Qarmim, was detained on 23/6/2019, soldiers in the Central Prison in Shabwa, and they are Hussam Al Dahboul and Fadhl Al Dhini, took the detainee out of his cell. They covered his eyes and beat him with sticks and wires in different parts of his body. He was beat from the lower back and down to his feet, causing various injuries to his body.

Result:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission into this incident, the content of the casefile, including the documents and photographs, the statements of the relatives of the victim, and the testimony of the witnesses, the Commission has concluded that the violation occurred and that the entity responsible for this violation is the management of the Ataq Central Prison, which operates under the Security Directorate of the Shabwa governorate, and the two soldiers, Hussam Al Dahboul and Fadhl Al Dhini.

3 – The incident of the torture of the victim, Fadi Qassim Haitham Muthana, in the Sheikh Othman district of the Aden governorate

The summary of the incident, according to the content of the Commission's casefile, the statements of the relatives of the victim, and the testimony of the witnesses, including MQHM and HASH, on 20/1/2019, at 11 pm, a group of armed men from the 1st Presidential Protection Brigade detained the victim, Fadi Qassim Haitham Muthana and took him on one of their vehicles to an unknown location. There, he was assaulted, tortured, and attacked with metal instruments to his head and different parts of his body, leading to him sustaining grave injuries. Then, after that, he was thrown out in an empty street in the area of Al Mumdarah, while he was unconscious. He was found by some civilians and taken to a hospital in Aden for medical treatment.

Result:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission into this incident, the documents, photographs, and medical reports that were included in the casefile, the testimony of witnesses, and the statement of the victim, the Commission has concluded that the entity responsible for this violation are the soldiers from the 1st Presidential Protection Brigade.

Fourth: Blowing Up Homes

The blowing up of homes is a gross violation and a direct assault on the principle of the right to shelter included in Article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, especially because of the negative psychological effect it has on the owners of the home, their children, and their women, and the fact that it leaves whole families homeless and forcibly displaces them even though they are innocent. During the period covered by this report, the Commission monitored and investigated 14 incidents of this kind of violation, all of which were committed by the Houthis.

Examples of the investigations conducted by the Commission into incidents of homes being blown up

1 – The incident of the blowing up of the home of the victim, Muhammad Ali Ali Al Faqih – the Hareeb Al Qaramish district – Sana'a governorate, 31/3/2019

The summary of the incident, according to what was included in the casefile that the Commission has, and according to the statements of the reporter and the testimony of the witnesses of the incident, and they are people from the area and include FSAA, 17 years old, and MAAA, 39 years old, on the morning of Sunday, 31/3/2019, a group of armed men from the Houthis blew up the home of the victim, Muhammad Ali Al Faqih. His home was located in the Hareeb Al Qaramish district in the Sana'a governorate. Before the armed men blew up the home, they looted it and took everything in it, including the furniture, the household supplies, and appliances. Witnesses also said that the home of the victim is the eighth home in the village that the Houthis have blown up and looted.

Result:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the content of the statements of the relatives of the victim, and what was included in the testimony of the witnesses, as well as the casefile and the photographs and information on the incident that were in it, the Commission has reached the conclusion that the Houthis, led by the group's supervisor in the district of Hareeb Al Qaramish in the Sana'a governorate, are responsible for perpetrating this violation.

2 – The incident of the blowing up of the home of Sheikh Abdulrahman Yahya Hasan Al Imad in the area of Al Sabbar in the Al Radhmah district of the Ibb governorate on 14/8/2015

The summary of the incident, according to the casefile of the Commission and what was included in the field visit report that was submitted by the Commission's monitor, after the Houthis took control of all of the Al Radhmah district and the area of Al Sabbar, they raided the home of Sheikh Abdulrahman Yahya Hasan Al Imad in the area of Al Sabbar on 14/8/2015. They looted everything in the four-story home, and they took all of the furniture, including the appliances, the traditional seats, and the personal library of Sheikh Al Imad. They also stole two cars that were owned by Sheikh Abdulrahman Al Imad, and they are a 2010 Toyota Hilux and a 1998 Toyota Land Cruiser. After they finished emptying out the house of its contents, which are valued at millions of rials, the armed Houthi men put a large number of explosives all over the home, and they blew it up completely.

From the statements that were made by the relatives of the victim and the testimony of the witnesses of the incident, including MANH and NQAA, who were in the area during the blowing up of the home of the victim, the family of Sheikh Abdulrahman Al Imad had been forced to leave the governorate after the Houthis took control of the area. They also confirmed that there had been mediation with the leaders of the Houthis in the area to stop them from blowing up the home, and only taking control of it, but these Houthis said that the orders to blow the home up had come from the leader of the Houthis, according to them. They said that the reason that they were blowing up the home was that the home had been turned, recently, into what they called a headquarters for terrorists.

Result:

From the investigations and inspections that were conducted by the Commission, the content of the casefile, including the testimony of the witnesses and the reports from the relatives of the victim, as well as photographs of the site of the incident and documents on the incident, the Commission has concluded that the entity that is responsible for this violation are the Houthis, led by the group's leader, Abdulmalik Al Houthi, and the group's supervisor in the Al Radhmah district.

3 – The incident of the looting and blowing up of the home of Hisham Nasr Saleh Al Rabiya, Al Ma'zoub village, Damt district, Al Dhale governorate, on 19/1/2016

The summary of the incident, according to what is included in the casefile that the Commission has, and according to what is proven by the documents, reports, and photographs that are attached to the file, the statements of the relatives of the victim, and the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, including TASH and NAN, on the morning of Tuesday 19/2/2016, a group of armed Houthi members raided the home of the victim, Hisham Nasr Saleh Al Rabiya, which is located in the village of Al Ma'zoub in the Damt district of the Al Dhale governorate. They forced the family out of the home, looted everything in it, then they placed explosives and bombs in the house and blew it up. This led to the complete destruction of the home, and damaged a number of civilian's homes near it. It caused severe damage, to the point that some of the neighboring homes are no longer suitable for people to live in them. These homes include the following:

| # | Victim's Name | Type of Damage |
|---|------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Muhammad Ahmad Abdullah Al Mutairi | Cracked walls and broken windows |
| 2 | Muhsin Muthana Abdullah Al Raybah | Gaps and cracks in the walls and broken windows |
| 3 | Yahya Ahmad Abdullah Al Mutairi | Cracks in the home and broken windows |
| 4 | Abdulbari Muhammad Muhsin Al Q'ur | Cracks in the walls of the home and large gaps, as well as broken windows |
| 5 | Mani' Ahmad Ali Al Q'ur | Damage to the sides of the house facing the home of Hisham Nasr Al Rabiya |

Result:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission into this incident, the evidence, the photographs, and the reports that were received and attached to the file, as well as the statements of the witnesses and the victims, the Commission has reached the conclusion that this violation has occurred, and that the entity responsible for committing this violation are the Houthis under the supervision of the group's supervisor in the Damt district, Hussein Al Halqi

Part 3: Violations Against Women

The Commission clarified in its previous reports the legal framework that it works within to investigate into these violations of human rights, and they include national laws in addition to international conventions, including the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women, which was ratified by Yemen. There is also UN Security Council Resolution 1325. Due to the dangerous conditions that women are living in as a result of the weak authority of the state and the ongoing war in many parts of Yemen, as well as the violations that have come with these conditions against all segments of Yemeni society, including the most vulnerable segments, especially women, and as a result of the increasing attacks on women and violations against them in many governorates, the Commission has focused on this field. In confirmation of that, and in addition to addressing the issue of human rights violations against women as a part of the types of other violations that are presented by the Commission in its reports, the following is a brief presentation of some of the most prominent examples of human rights violations against women in order to clarify their level and the forms of violations against women in all parts and by all parties.

1 – The incident of the detention of an activist, Dhikra Handaj, in the Al Umal City in the Al Mina district of the Hudaydah governorate on 22/11/2018

The incident can be summarized, according to the casefile that the Commission has, as follows: At 5:30 in the evening on 22/11/2018, the activist Dhikra Saeed Abdullah Handaj was detained by the Houthis. She was taken from the Al Umal City in the Al Mina district of the Hudaydah governorate.

According to the statement of the victim and the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, including SBA and AAA, at 5:30 pm on 22/11/2018, the activist Dhikra Saeed, who is a humanitarian activist and who works on a local committee to help the displaced, was taken from in front of the Yemeni Red Crescent Society center in the Al Umal City in Hudaydah city by five armed men and two women (members of what are called the *Zainabiat*). They were all members of the Houthis, and, after the victim was detained, she was taken to the criminal investigation department building in the Al Rabsah neighborhood. There, her bag was taken from her, and this bag had notebooks, pens, and a telephone. Then, she was taken, on that same night, to the Central Prison in Hudaydah, where she was interrogated and threatened with torture and execution in order to confess to the accusations that they had leveled against her, including accusations of spying for the Coalition and the legitimate government, and creating a spy network. After that, she was kept in solitary confinement in a dark cell with no ventilation for three days, during which the victim had trouble breathing because of the high humidity, heat, and lack of ventilation, as well as the expired food that she was given to eat and the absence of a bathroom. She was told to go to the bathroom in the same cell that she was in. After three days passed, three days of interrogations, terror, and solitary confinement, the victim was taken to another cell with other detainees, where she spent three months. She was released from the prison after that by the Houthis because of negotiations and attempts by the Redeployment Committee of the government with the delegation of the Redeployment Committee of the Houthis. They reached an agreement to release her from prison in exchange for the government forces releasing a Houthi fighter who had been imprisoned by the government. The victim was released on Wednesday 2/2/2019, and she was handed over to the delegation of the Redeployment Committee of the government in Hudaydah port on the United Nations ship.

Result:

From the investigations that were conducted and the statements of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, the Houthis, led by the group's supervisor in the Hudaydah governorate, are responsible for committing this violation.

2 – The injury of the victim, Saffiyah Abdoh Ali Naji Al Qaisi, Mudhaikhirah, Ibb governorate

According to the casefile of the investigation conducted by the Commission, in the morning of Friday, 21/4/2017, an armed Houthis in the Ibb governorate, in the Mudhaikhirah district, name Salah Ameen Ahmad Harith, fired at the victim, Saffiyah Ali Naji AL Qaisi, when she was in front of one of the detention centers that were set up by the Houthis in the eastern market. She was there to demand the release of her son, who had been taken and was being kept in this detention center.

According to the statements of the victim's relatives and the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, including MAQW and MQA, when the victim, Saffiyah Abdoh Ali Al Qaisi, found out that her son, Abdullah Qayed Saif Al Fadhli, was being detained by the Houthis in one of the secret prisons of the group at the entrance to the eastern market, she went on the morning of Friday, 21/4/2017, to the site. She went to demand her son's release, and when the victim arrived at the building where the detention center was, which is next to a security checkpoint at the entrance to the market, and is supervised by a high-ranking Houthis named Ali Ahmad Abdoh Murshi, also known as Abu Ali, the victim stood in front of the building's entrance and started raising her voice, demanding that her son be released. She protested his detention without any just cause, and, when a number of the people in the area gathered around her, one of the Houthis, a man named Salah Ameen Ahmad Harith, brandished his weapon, threatening the people who had gathered in the area. He threatened to throw them in the prison if they did not disperse. When they refused to respond, he fired directly at the victim to scare the people, and they ran away. This led to the victim sustaining a bullet wound to her head, which led to her losing her right eye and being unable to move her jaws. The victim is no longer able to eat, and she is fed through a pipe. During this incident, another person was injured next to the victim, and his name is Aref Abdullah Mulhi. This victim was shot in the leg.

Result:

Through the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the statements of the witnesses, and the casefile, including the photographs, documents, and medical reports that are in it regarding the incident, the Commission has reached the conclusion that the entity responsible for this violation are the Houthis, led by the group's supervisor in the governorate, Abu ..., a high-ranking individual in the group named Ali Ahmad Abdoh Murshid, also known as Abu Ali, and the guard of the detention center who fired at the victim, Salah Ameen Ahmad Harith.

3 – The incident of the detention of two victims, Ibtisam Farhan Ahmad Muhammad Ali Al Zarari, 24 years old, and Haifaa Farhan Ahmad Muhammad Ali Al Razi, 22 years old, in Maqbanah in the Taiz governorate

The summary of the incident, according to the statements of the victims' relatives and the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, including FAM, FQA, and AFA, the two victims, Ibtisam and Haifa Farhan Al Zarari, were in the village of Bait Al Zarari in the Maqbanah district. After the Houthis blew up the home of their father and brother in the village, they got the news that the Houthis were saying that they would arrest them in order to pressure their brother to surrender himself to them. They then ran away from the area out of fear for their lives, and they went to the village of Al Mata'ah in the Maqbanah district, to stay with family. After they left, they heard people next to the house that they were staying in, and they were watching the house and following the victims. In the morning of 22/2/2019, at 8:30 am, a number of military vehicles with armed Houthis, including women, came near the house. They were led by Abdulrahman Al Jarzi, who said when they came into the village and arrived to the home that they had come with orders from the leader of the group in the area, Abu Ali Al Qurashi, then the armed Houthis surrounded the home and detained the two victims after they were told that they would only be interrogated then returned to the home. They were told to go to the vehicle with the women, and they were taken out of the house, barefoot, and were not allowed to cover their heads. They were put on the military vehicle, in the back, and they were taken to Saqm Al Markaz. There, they were taken to an unknown location. After follow-up and communication by their relatives, and through individuals that had good relationships with high-ranking Houthis, they discovered where the victims were being held. They found out that they were taken to the area of Al Hawban in Taiz city, where they were kept for five days in the home of a female members of the Houthis named Izziah.

After efforts by the people of the village, the two victims were released after their brother, Majid, surrendered himself to the Houthis in exchange for his two sisters being released. They were handed over

to their uncle, who pledged that the sisters would not leave the area.

Result:

From the content of the statements of the reporters, the testimony of the witnesses, what was included in the casefile, and the investigations that the Commission conducted, the Commission has concluded that the entity responsible for this violation are the Houthis under the leadership of both Abu Ali Al Qurashi and Abdulrahman Al Jarzi.

4 – The detention of the victim, Najwa Abdullah Muhammad Al Muayad – Mat’ village – Al Manar district – Dhamar governorate on 7/3/2019

The summary of the incident is that on Thursday, 7/3/2019, at 10:00 am, a high-ranking member of the Houthis named Zaid Al Muayad, along with a group of Houthis, arrested Hajj Abdullah Al Muayad and his daughter, Najwa, along with the legal secretary in the area because the victim had married someone who is not a descendent of Bani Hashem, or the so called *Sadah*.

According to the statements of the relatives of the victim, the testimony of the witnesses of the incident, who are people from the area, including AGhAA and AMAA, a high-ranking member of the Houthis in Dhamar named Zaid Al Muayad raided the home of his cousin, the father of the victim, Abdullah Al Muayad, and detained him and his daughter. He also detained the legal secretary in the village because the Najwa’s father had agreed to marry her to someone named Muhammad Ahmad Al Ansi, who is from the tribes of Anis and not from the so-called *Sadah* or Hashemite class. Then, after he arrested them, they were taken to the Al Manar district security directorate building, and a number of armed men were sent to look for the husband to force him to divorce the victim, but he disappeared, and they could not find him. The continued to be detained in the building of the district security directorate for a number of days.

Result:

Based on the investigations that are conducted by the Commission, the statements of the relatives of the victims, and the content of the casefile, including information on the incident, the Commission has concluded that the Houthis, under the leadership of Zaid Al Muayad and the group’s supervisor in the Al Manar district in the Dhamar governorate are responsible for committing this violation.

5 – The incident of the detention and torture of the victim, Najat Ahmad Gharamah in the city of Mareb – the Mareb governorate on 5/9/2016

The summary of the incident is that, on 5/9/2016, at 9 pm, a group of armed men from the Mareb city police station conducted a raid of the home of the victim, Najat Ahmad Hussein Gharamah, and detained her and her mother, Badriah Hamoud Al Raboui, brother, Hussein Ahmad Gharamah, and father, Hussein Gharamah. They were then tortured based on the victim’s brother being accused of committing a crime.

According to the content of the casefile that the Commission has, the medical reports, the photographs of the victims, the documents, the statements of the relatives of the victim, and the testimony of the witnesses, among them ShNA and HAS, on 5/9/2016, a group of officers from the Mareb City police station, led by the police chief in the station, Adel Al Sayedi, raided and searched the home of the victim and detained her. This was after they had already arrested her brother, Hussein Ahmad Hussein Gharamah, because he was accused on a criminal charge. The father and mother of the victim (the mother is Badriah Hamoud Al Raboui) were also arrested when the mother went to the neighborhood chief to find out what had happened to her son. Then, the officers at the police station, led by Adel Al Sayedi, and his deputy, Izzaldin Al Raymi, after raiding and searching the house late at night, detained the victim, Najat Ahmad Gharamah. They took her to the police station, where she was tortured, along with her mother and father, by being beat with sticks and wires and shocked with electricity on different parts of her body, according to the documents and medical reports that are included in the casefile. The detention of the victim’s mother and father in the police station of Mareb city continued for 15 days, while the victim Najat was detained for three days. Her phone was also taken from her, as were some of her personal effects.

Result:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the documents and reports that were included in the casefile, the statements of the witnesses and the victims and their relatives, the

Commission has concluded that the entity responsible for committing this violation is the management and officers of the Mareb City police station, led by Adel Al Sayedi, the chief of the police station, and his deputy, Izzaldin Al Raymi.

Part 4: Airstrikes Conducted by American Drones

During the period that is covered by the report, two incidents of allegations of violations relating to American drone strikes against civilians in Yemen were monitored and investigated by the Commission. Evidence and information were gathered on them, and the bombing in the two incidents killed 9 individuals, all of whom were civilians.

The incidents that were investigated by the Commission:

The incident of the bombing of seven civilian victims in the area of Al Maenah in the Al Saeed district of the Shabwa governorate on 27/1/2018

The incident can be summarized, according to what was included in the casefile that the Commission has, as follows: At 12 at night on 27/1/2018, a 1988 Land Cruiser SUV with 7 civilians on it was bombed by a drone that is thought to be American. This strike killed all of the passengers and destroyed the vehicle that they were on. The victims are:

| # | Name | Age |
|---|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Saleh Muhammad Ali Bin Ilaywah | 49 years old |
| 2 | Ziyad Saleh Muhammad Ali Bin Ilaywah | 20 years old |
| 3 | Khalid Faraj Muhammad Ali Bin Ilaywah | 37 years old |
| 4 | Ali Faraj Muhammad Ali Bin Ilaywah | 34 years old |
| 5 | Nabeel Salem Muhammad BaAdlan | 40 years old |
| 6 | Mubarak Muhammad Saleh Hudaij | 41 years old |
| 7 | Najeeb Muhammad Saleh Al Sam' Hudaij | 25 years old |

According to the content of the report from the team that was tasked with conducting a field visit by the Commission to the site of the incident, the photographs that were taken of the remains of the wreckage in the site, the statements of the relatives of the victims, and the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, including HFMA and MHMB, on Saturday, 27/1/2018, at 12 at night, while the victims were riding on the vehicle of the victim, Saleh Muhammad Bin Ilaywah to look for his son, who was lost (a 14 year old child who had gotten lost in the area of Al Saeed), they arrived to the Sar' Valley in the area of Al Maenah, and the drone, believed to be American, which was flying overhead at a low altitude, fired a missile at the car that the victims were in. This strike completely destroyed and burned the car, killing everyone who was on it. There were 7 individuals on the car, all of whom were civilians and all of whom had no links or ties to any terrorist group. Their bodies were found, burned and torn apart, inside and outside the remains of the vehicle.

2 – The incident of the bombing of civilians in the area of Dhi Khalib – Al Qurashiah district, Al Baydha, on 1/1/2018

The incident can be summarized, according to what was included in the casefile of the Commission, as follows: At 2:30 pm on 1/1/2018, an American drone carried out a strike against two civilians who were near a farm belonging to them, around 300 meters from their home. This strike killed the two victims, burning their bodies and tearing them apart. The two victims are:

| # | Name | Age |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Muhammad Monassar Saleh Abu Suraymah | 70 years old |
| 2 | Muhammad Naji Abu Suraymah | 25 years old |

According to the content of the statements of the victims' relatives and the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, including MSMA, AJAB, and AAAS, on 1/1/2018, while the two victims, Muhammad Monassar Abu Suraymah and Muhammad Naji Abu Suraymah, were sitting next to their farm, there was a drone, believed to be American, flying overhead. It had been flying over the area since the morning. Suddenly, the people of the area were surprised to hear a loud explosion, and it was later discovered that the missile was fired directly from the drone at the two victims, burning and tearing apart their bodies at the site of the bombing. The people of the area who were interviewed by the Commission all confirmed that the two victims were civilians who worked in agriculture, and that they

had no ties to terrorist groups.

Result:

Based on the investigations that were conducted by the Commission into the allegations mentioned above, in addition to a number of other incidents relating to American drones bombing Yemeni civilians, the Commission has reached the conclusion that American forces, in partnership with Yemeni government forces, who have allowed these kinds of interventions, are responsible for conducting this dangerous type of violation. In confirmation of what the Commission included in its previous report in this regard, the National Commission warns of the danger of these kinds of strikes continuing, and the continuing killing and targeting of innocent civilians. The Commission would also like to reiterate the importance of the Yemeni government adhering to the Yemeni constitution and Yemeni laws, which confirm the protection of civilians from all attacks. Any individuals who are accused of any violations must be tried, and the Commission believes that the government must take initiative and pay fair compensation to those affected by these violations and then curb these violations that are being committed by American drones in Yemen as soon as possible.

Seventh: Challenges

1. The continuing war and military operations, as well as their expansion, which have led to an increase in the quantity and diversity of violations.
2. The parties to the conflict not adhering to the principles of International Humanitarian Law on the principles of discrimination and military necessity, as well as the principle of proportionality during the conducting of military attacks and while subjecting civilians to danger.
3. Some of the parties to the conflict do not cooperate with the National Commission in its investigations, and others delay responding to the questions directed at them by the Commission regarding allegations of violations directed at them.
4. There is difficulty coordinating with some security agencies in the liberated governorates due to the numerous entities that supervise them.
5. There is a difficulty in moving around in all of the districts where there is fighting because the main roads are cut off, mines have been laid, and the branch roads are very remote and difficult to drive through.

Eighth: Recommendations

The Commission reiterates the importance of all of the parties to the conflict adhering to the recommendations in its previous reports. In addition to that, the Commission also makes the following recommendations:

A. Recommendations to All Parties to the Conflict and other Entities

- 1- Adhering to the principles of International Humanitarian Law relating to the protection of civilians and civilian objects and facilities, not terrorizing civilians, and not putting their lives at risk.
- 2- Not conducting attacks on cultural or historical objects, medical facilities, medical transportation, and staff working in the medical field, as well as not using them in the fighting.
- 3- Taking all necessary procedures to protect IDPs and ensure their right to a safe return to their homes, as well as their right to safety and security, and access of various forms of humanitarian assistance to them.
- 4- Facilitating civilians getting the materials and methods necessary for them to live dignified lives and not hindering the access of the humanitarian assistance that is provided to them by international, regional, and national entities.
- 5- Stopping all practices relating to the limitation of freedoms, enforced disappearance, and torture

of civilians, not using the extraordinary circumstances and security situation as an excuse to take away the people's rights that are guaranteed them by the law.

- 6- Taking urgent steps and measures against the individuals and leaders who operate under them and are responsible for committing human rights violations.
- 7- Cooperating with the National Commission and its staff in all governorates and facilitating the access of its members, investigation team, and monitors to all of the sites where violations have occurred, as well as providing them with all of the required information.

B. Recommendations to the Government of Yemen

- 1- Holding those responsible for the violations responsible, whether they are security or military officers or soldiers who operate under the legitimate government, and quickly trying them in court
- 2- Working to unify the security and military agencies and ensure that they operate under a single leadership, conducting the necessary reforms to ensure the safety, stability, and the protection of civilians.
- 3- Taking the necessary steps to provide assistance and protection to vulnerable groups, like children, women, and IDPs, and reactivating the role of social welfare and shelters.
- 4- Stopping all forms of violations relating to limiting peoples' freedoms in the areas under the control of the government, immediately releasing all detainees, and taking the necessary measures to ensure that these kinds of violations are not committed again.
- 5- Carrying out economic reforms, which will stop the deterioration of the currency and the government bears its responsibility in solving the problem of the payment of salaries of civil servants in all of the governorates of Yemen.
- 6- Protecting the right to freedom of movement for all Yemenis and holding those who have limited or curbed this right and mistreated civilians while they are traveling between cities accountable.
- 7- Activating the role of the judiciary and law enforcement institutions, rehabilitating penal facilities, and ensuring that they are under the supervision and monitoring of the judiciary.
- 8- Quickly responding to the questions of the Commission and facilitating its access to information relating to the incidents that it is investigating.

C. The Forces of the Arab Coalition:

- 1- Adhering to the principles of International Humanitarian Law and stressing the complete review of the rules of engagement, including the prohibition of attacks that target civilians or attacks that cause civilian losses.
- 2- Conducting a comprehensive assessment of the damage caused by the incidents of airstrikes and providing sufficient compensation for the civilian victims and their relatives for the damages to their property.
- 3- Taking more precautions and preventative procedures before carrying out any attacks to decrease the probability of harm to civilians, and differentiating between civilian and military targets.
- 4- Continuing to facilitate the access of humanitarian organizations to get necessary aid of food, fuel, and medicine, as well as other supplies, to civilians in all parts of the country.
- 5- Working to remove all obstacles in the way of the return of all state institutions to full operation in the interim capital, Aden.
- 6- Increasing economic support to the government of Yemen to ensure that the devaluation of the currency is stopped, that services are provided to the people, and continuing to provide humanitarian assistance and aid to the people all over the country.

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- 7- Quickly responding to the inquiries of the Commission regarding allegations of violations attributed to the Coalition forces.

D. The Houthis:

- 1- Adhering to the relevant UN Resolutions and the rules and principles of International Humanitarian Law, not targeting cities and residential areas, and not creating military bases in areas with a residential population, which puts civilians at risk.
- 2- Stopping all practices relating to curbing freedoms, arbitrary arrests, torture, enforced disappearance against civilians, and stopping the so-called trials of the political and opposition activists and journalists.
- 3- Immediately releasing all individuals who were arbitrarily detained and releasing information about the fate of the disappeared.
- 4- Stopping the laying of mines and committing to providing maps to clarify the areas where the mines were laid
- 5- Stopping the recruitment of children under the age of 18 and not sending children to participate in the fighting.
- 6- Stopping discriminatory practices against women and stopping all violations that affect them, including detention, torture, inhumane treatment, and actions that curb their rights to freedom of movement and travel.
- 7- Tasking a liaison officer to respond to the inquiries of the Commission and cooperating with it on the investigations that it conducts into allegations of violations attributed to the Houthis.

E. The International Community:

- 1- Obliging the parties to the conflict and other entities to adhere to the principles of International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law and opening safe passages for the movement and travel of civilians and get aid access to them.
- 2- Increasing support for relief operations and humanitarian assistance, the full and transparent disclosure of assistance and the coordination with the Government of Yemen.
- 3- Working to convince the parties to the conflict to restart the peace process, ensuring that the state has authority over all of the land of the Republic of Yemen, holding the individuals responsible for violations responsible, and providing redress to the victims.
- 4- Assisting the government of Yemen in activating the economic, service-providing, and security institutions of the state to ensure that Yemenis can lead a dignified life and there is stability and development in Yemen.
- 5- Continuing to support the work of the National Commission to Investigate Alleged Violations to Human Rights to ensure the implementation of the decrees of the Human Rights Council and so that the Commission can bear its responsibility to continue conducting professional and transparent investigations into all violations in the Republic of Yemen that are committed by any party.

