

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



الجمهورية اليمنية
اللجنة الوطنية للتحقيق في ادعاءات
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Sixth Report

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

From 1/8/2018 to 31/1/2019

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

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First: Introduction

This report comes at the time when four years have passed since the beginning of the civil war in Yemen, and there is no doubt that the start of the war and its expansion into many different parts of the country has led to an increase in the number of violations that civilians have been subject to, which has led to the increase of the burden on the Commission, and its efforts, to monitor and document these violations, as well as investigate them. That is because the Commission is the only entity that has the mandate and specialty to investigate these violations that are committed all over the Republic of Yemen, and the National Commission to Investigate Alleged Violations to Human Rights has the mandate to investigate all violations of human rights that are committed anywhere in Yemen by all sides from Republic Decree No. 140 of 2012 regarding the establishment and restructuring of the National Commission to Investigate Alleged Violations to Human Rights and its amendments. The Commission is attempting, through this report, which is its sixth report, to present the results of its monitoring, documentation, and investigation work to investigate allegations of human rights violations during the period from 1/8/2018 until 31/1/2019. The release of this report comes out of the Commission's efforts to inform local and international public opinion about the results of its work during this period, and it also comes after Human Rights Council Resolutions 39/16 and 39/21 during its thirty-ninth session on 29/9/2018. These two resolutions direct for continued support for the work of the Commission in investigating all violations all over the country, and it asks all of the parties to the conflict in Yemen to facilitate the work of the Commission, cooperate with it, and provide it with the information necessary for it to conduct these investigations.

Second: The Methodology

The National Commission to Investigate Alleged Violations to Human Rights confirms its adherence to a clear methodology in its work, which is based on the international investigation standards that are used by similar commissions, and in accordance with the principles of objectivity, transparency, impartiality, and professionalism, which are stated in the decree that established the Commission and are shown in its previous reports.

The Commission conducts its activities in monitoring, documenting, and investigating violations based on the provisions of national laws and legislations, and it does this through a number of methods and procedures that ensure it reaches the truth, like direct interviews with the victims and their families and friends, visiting the sites of the violations, listening to witnesses and preserving the details of their testimonies while taking into account the preservation of the secrecy of their testimony, ensuring the safety of the witnesses, and guaranteeing their privacy, as well as verifying the medical reports and testimony that is submitted, along with other documents and photographs to ensure their validity. The Commission has also relied on experts in criminal evidence and national military experts who have, under oath, revealed the circumstances of the violations and the types of weapons that were used, especially the types of weapons that have been used to target residential neighborhoods and civilian property. These experts have also determined the source of shelling, its distance, and its direction, and they have done this in order to reach a conclusion in determining the entity responsible for each violation.

The Commission has also used, as a part of its methodology, the review and analysis of the documents and reports that it has gotten that were issued by local and international civil society organizations that operate in the field of monitoring and documenting violations. The Commission has, on numerous occasions, called upon civilians, through its online site and its accounts on Facebook and Twitter, to submit reports relating to allegations of human rights violations to the Commission's offices in Aden and Taiz, to any of its monitors, who are in all of the governorates of the country, or via email.

Third: The Context

As a completion of what the Commission has presented in its previous reports regarding the general context of the events that are taking place in Yemen in the previous periods, Yemen has gone through, during the period that is covered by the report, a number of important events and developments. This includes political, military, economic, or social events and developments, which have definitely cast their shadow on the general human rights situation in the country. Among the most important of these events and developments that Yemen has gone through during the period covered by the report are the following:

At the Political Level

The political situation in Yemen has had, during the period covered by the report, a number of important political developments, and the most prominent of them has been the UN-sponsored talks that took place last December between the government of Yemen and the Houthis. These talks were hosted by the Kingdom of Sweden and continued for 7 days. These talks resulted in an agreement being reached, which was not signed, between the two sides to implement a ceasefire in the Hodeidah governorate. This ceasefire was to be monitored by a team from the United Nations, which was responsible for supervising the redeployment of forces and the ceasefire. There were also two more agreements that were reached regarding the exchange of so-called prisoners of war and detainees and opening safe passages in the city of Taiz. Until the date of writing of this report, none of the items of the agreement have been implemented, including the ceasefire, and this is despite the UN monitoring team reaching the city of Hodeidah. The period that was covered by the report has also seen a decree issued by the President of the Republic of Yemen, Abd Rabboh Mansour Hadi, on 15 October 2018, to appoint Dr. Maeen Abdulmalik Saeed as Prime Minister, taking over the post of Dr. Ahmad Obaid Bin Dagher, as well as changing a number of ministers in the government.

As a result of the lack of progress in the political process, and the agreement that was reached during the talks in Sweden not being adhered to, the feeling of pessimism has returned to Yemenis after they had started becoming optimistic about the possibility of a political solution to the crisis in Yemen being reached after the announcement of an agreement being reached in Sweden.

The reality is that the lack of confidence between the two sides, and the text of the agreement that was reached in Sweden not being clear and signed upon, as well as there not being a real will between the parties to the conflict to reach peace, have all been among the key reasons hindering the implementation of the Hodeidah Agreement.

It is unfortunate that, while the two sides are still accusing each other of being responsible for hindering the Sweden Agreement, there have not been any statements from the Special Envoy of the United Nations to state which side is responsible for hindering the implementation of the agreement. This has caused what remained of the confidence of the people in the seriousness of the role of the international community towards the events in Yemen to disappear.

At the Military Level

At the military level, the period that is covered by the report has seen a number of important developments on the ground. The armed forces of the government, supported by the forces of the Arab Coalition, have been able to make noticeable progress in regaining control of a number of areas. For example, government forces have been able to reach parts of the districts of Al Hali, Bait Al Faqih, and Al Hauk in the city of Hodeidah, after having gained control, last July and August, of areas in the districts of Al Tuhaita and Hays, as well as large parts of the districts of Al Duraihim and Zabi. Government forces have also been able to make progress in the governorates of Saadah and Hajjah. In the Hajjah governorate, government forces have taken control of the districts of Haradh and Hayran, while, during the period that the report was being written, armed clashes have started between the tribes of the area of Hajour, supported by the government and Coalition forces, and the Houthis. Fighters from the Houthis surround the tribes of Hajour in the area of Kishr from all sides, and the clashes are still ongoing until the date of this report being written. As for the Saadah governorate, government forces have taken control of same areas in the districts of Razih and Kitaf. As for the Taiz governorate, there are still Houthi fighters that are imposing a siege on the city of Taiz from three sides, and government forces control most of the neighborhoods of the city and the western side of the city, which is considered the only way into the city of Taiz because it borders areas that are under the control of the legitimate government.

At the Security Level

The period that is covered by the report witnessed a number of important security events and developments. For example, despite the noticeable improvement in security in some of the governorates that are under the control of the government, there were still some security problems in these governorates, and they had a negative effect on the total security situation in the areas under the control of the government. Among the most prominent of these problems are the continued assassinations of masjid imams and some political, military, and security officials in the Aden and Taiz governorates. In the Taiz governorate, there have been a number of armed clashes inside the city after the security forces carried out a campaign of raids in areas that they believed shelter extremist outlaw groups. There were heavy armed clashes for a

number of days between government forces and members of the Abu Al Abbas Brigades that are under the command of the 35th Brigade. The Abyan governorate also went through the Security Belt Forces, which are supported by the Coalition Forces, conducting a number of security operations that targeted areas where members of the so-called Ansar Al Shariah and Al Qaeda are active, especially in the districts of Al Mahfad and Moudiyah.

In general, it can be said that the fact that not all of the security agencies and military formations that are in the areas that are under the control of the legitimate government are not under a unified leadership is the reason that there are still many security problems and armed military clashes in the areas from time to time.

On the other hand, the areas that are under the control of the Houthis have seen almost complete control by members of the group over all of the security agencies and facilities of the state, and these members are carrying out detentions, raids, and other violations. They do this because they are tasked with it and are under the command of the leadership of the group, and under the supervision of the supervisors of the group, as well as because they are the de facto authorities. This has led to a deterioration of the structure of the state. There has also been an increasing phenomenon of women being kidnapped and detained by security officers in the Houthi group, especially in the capital, Sana'a. This is a phenomenon that is new to Yemeni society, and there has also been a noticeable increase in the number of cases of arbitrary detentions and enforced disappearance against individuals opposed to the group, especially against rights activists and journalists.

At the Economic Level

The deterioration of the economic conditions in general continued during the period of the writing of the report, which has only increased the suffering of the people, who are living through a severe humanitarian crisis, according to the United Nation's reports, and this collapse has led to a number of protests and demonstrations, especially in the areas under the control of the government. Anyone who called for protests in the areas under the control of the Houthis was arrested, and a number of activists and people suspected of calling for or organizing protests were detained, as well as everyone who tried to participate in these demonstrations. Among the detained were a number of male and female students in Sana'a University, who were subject to a wide-reaching detention campaign carried out by the security officers of the Houthis. The government of Yemen has taken a number of temporary measures and procedures to preserve the value of the currency, including calling upon the international community to support the Yemeni economy. In response to that, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia provided a cash deposit to the Central Bank of Yemen worth 2 billion USD to deal with the rapid devaluation of the currency, and this resulted in a relative improvement of the exchange rates.

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

In continuation of the Commission's work and the policies that it has followed since it started working, which are represented in its keenness to communicate with all of the parties to the conflict in Yemen, without exception, in addition to all of the parties related to its work on the human rights situation in Yemen, in order to ensure that it achieves the objectives that it was established to achieve, which is to investigate all of the human rights violations, reach all of the victims in all of the governorates and districts of the Republic of Yemen, during the period that is covered by this report, the relationship between the Commission and the related entities and parties has been as follows:

The Government of Yemen

During the period that is covered by the report, the Commission has contacted a number of concerned entities in the government that work in fields related to the work of the Commission, especially the ones that work in the field of protecting civilian rights, like the right to security, freedom of movement, and personal and civilian rights. The Commission has also been in communication with the entities responsible for some of the violations that the Commission is investigating. The Commission has written a number of memos to the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Defense, the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, security agencies in the Aden, Taiz, and Mareb governorates, the Command of the Fourth Military Region, the Command of the Taiz Axis, and the 22nd Brigade, the 35th Armored Brigade, the 83rd Artillery Brigade, and the command of the Political Security Organization in Mareb to request clarifications on a number

of incidents that the Commission is investigating. The Commission also wrote a number of memos to the leadership of the local authorities in the Lahj, Dhale, Taiz, Mareb, and Hodeidah governorates. As a part of the same efforts, the Commission held numerous meetings with the head of the government, the Deputy Prime Minister, the Minister of Interior, the Minister of Social Affairs and Labor, and the Minister of Human Rights to discuss developments in the field of human rights, especially with regards to the violations that detainees, travelers, and vulnerable groups, like women and children, are subject to. The Commission also met with the Security Directors of the Taiz, Mareb, Aden, Al Jawf, Lahj, and Hadramawt governorates, prison wardens and heads of rehabilitation centers, and military police chiefs in the Aden, Taiz, Mareb, and Hadramawt governorates during field visits and inspections of prisons and detention centers. These visits were conducted by the Commission, and, during these visits, a number of recommendations were made by the Commission to these entities with the goal of curbing violations and protect and ensure adherence to human rights.

The Arab Coalition to Support the Legitimacy

The Commission has been keen, since it started operating, to be impartial with regards to all of the parties to the conflict and in a way that ensures that it gets information and is able to conduct the tasks mandated to it, which are to investigate all of the violations of human rights that are committed in Yemen that related to international humanitarian law and international human rights law. In this regards, the Chairman of the Commission met with the commander of Arab Coalition Forces during his visit to the headquarters of the Coalition Forces in Riyadh in December 2018. This visit was conducted with the goal of looking into ways to activate mechanisms to respond to the Commission on the investigations that it conducts. In addition to that, the Commission conducted a joint meeting in the main office of the Commission in the temporary capital, Aden, with the joint incident assessment team. During the meeting, a number of incidents where civilian victims were killed due to Coalition airstrikes were presented, and the team listened to the testimonies of the relatives of the victims of these incidents in the Commission's headquarters. The Commission also drafted an inquiry memo to the commander of the Arab Coalition Forces on 13/1/2019 on 21 incidents that were attributed to Arab Coalition airstrikes, and another list was sent on 6/1/2019 with 20 incidents of alleged violations attributed to the Arab Coalition air force for a response from the joint incident assessment team.

The Houthis

Despite the Houthis not cooperating in responding to the inquiries and memos that were sent to them, the Commission continued to send memos to the leaders of the Houthis, specifically the Political Office of the group, and it also continued its work in reaching all of the areas that are under the control of the Houthis through its monitors who work in these governorates. The Commission's monitors were able to conduct the monitoring and investigation, as well as carry out visits and inspections to the areas where the violations took place and victims were killed. In addition to that, the Commission continued to receive reports and complaints from the victims and informants from all governorates, including those that are under the control of the Houthis.

The Judicial Authorities

The Commission, in implementation of Article 5 of Republic Decree No. 50 of 2017 regarding the restructuring of the Commission, which gave the Commission the right to refer cases relating to incidents of human rights violations that were investigated to the public prosecutor to complete the legal procedures against the perpetrators of these violations of human rights, has held a number of meetings with the public prosecutor to discuss the joint work mechanism between the Commission and the public prosecutor's office. This was done to ensure the continued submission by the Commission of completed incident files to the public prosecutor's office, and the public prosecutor directed that a team of judges and legal specialists be formed to review and look into the incident files that are submitted by the Commission. On its side, the Commission has continued to submit the incident files that it has finished investigating to the public prosecutor's office so that it can take the necessary legal procedures.

Civil Society Organizations

Out of the Commission's understanding of the importance of the role played by civil society in the field of promoting and protecting human rights, the Commission has continued its cooperation and communication with local and international civil society organizations. In the field of monitoring and documenting incidents, the Commission continued to receive reports from civil society and analyze the incidents reported in them. The Commission has included these reported incidents in the Commission's program to monitor,

document, and investigate. The Commission has also completed, during the period that is covered by the report, more than 500 incident files that were documented by civil society organizations and submitted in reports to the Commission to be included in the Commission's database. These incidents were worked on in accordance with the mechanism used by the Commission for documentation and investigation. The Commission has also conducted a number of activities that have targeted leaders and representatives of civil society, as well as conducting joint activities with the goal of exchanging information and protecting human rights. The Commission conducted, during the 39 session of the Human Rights Council, a seminar on its fifth report. A number of local and international civil society organizations participated in this seminar. During the period that is covered by this report, the Commission conducted a number of activities and initiatives to communicate and cooperate with civil society, including a discussion meeting on 8/10/2018 that was attended by 42 civil society organizations and institutions that defend human rights in the Taiz governorate. The goal of this meeting was to introduce the resolutions of the Human Rights Council during its 39th session regarding human rights in Yemen and improve the capacity of civil society on the work mechanism of the Human Rights Council as an international protection mechanism and way of working, as well as its components. The Commission also implemented, in the temporary capital, Aden, in cooperation with the Women's Voices Coalition, a workshop on gender-based human rights violations on 26/11/2018. This was due to the international campaign to combat violence against women, and the workshop was attended by 67 civil society organizations from different backgrounds to clarify the vision of the Commission and its efforts in the field of investigating and following up with the violations that have affected women, especially during the armed conflict. The workshop resulted in the creation of a framework between the National Commission and the civil society organizations with regards to filing reports and monitoring violations and violence against women in Yemen. The Commission also held a number of meetings with the Abductees' Mothers Association in the main headquarters of the Commission in the temporary capital, Aden, to follow up with the incidents of detentions and violation of freedoms for a number of civilians in all of the governorates of Yemen.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

During the period that is covered by the report, there have been a number of meetings and discussions between the Commission and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, including three meetings in Aden and Geneva during the month of September 2018 with the representative of the UNHCHR in Yemen, the Deputy Representative, and the Head of the Middle East and North Africa Department. During these meetings, ways of increasing support for the Commission in order to help it investigate violations of human rights were discussed, especially with regards to providing experts in the field of munitions, forensic medicine, international humanitarian law, and aerial photo analysis for the sites where the violations take place. The Commission also conducted other meetings with the manager of the UNHCHR's office in Yemen in November and December of 2018 to look into the support program that the UNHCHR will provide to the Commission based on the Human Right Council's two resolutions that were made its 39th session. Despite the relationship and the high level of communication between the Commission and the UNHCHR, and even though it has been almost five months since the two resolutions were made by the Human Rights Council that were mentioned above, but, in the end of January 2019, none of the activities had been implemented, and no supported had been provided by the UNHCHR, except for the receipt of a clarifying letter that was sent from the office of the UNHCHR to the Commission. This letter specified the support program for the Commission during 2019, which was lower than the previous years, and only included support for the Commission to conduct three meetings with its monitors and a training course abroad for the monitors, in Jordan, for three days. It also promised to provide 30 solar power systems for the monitors, and the Commission hopes that the level of support is increased to ensure the implementation of the two resolutions of the Human Rights Council that were issued in September 2019 regarding Yemen. These two resolutions included continuing to provide support from the UNHCHR to the National Commission in building capacity, providing technical and legal support, and providing consultation to ensure that the Commission is able to conduct the tasks that are mandated to it.

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

During the period that is covered by the report, a number of important activities were implemented by the Commission as a part of its responsibility to monitor, document, and investigate human rights violations, and these were included in the Commission's 2018/2019 annual plan. Among the most important of these activities that the Commission conducted are the following:

At the Organizational and Institutional Level

The Commission completed, during the period that is covered by the report, archiving all of the documents and files for the cases that the Commission had received since it was established and until that date. The Commission saved all of the information digitally and archived them in internal computer servers run by the Commission, and it also made backups to outside servers that were rented by the Commission from an international company specializing in this field in order to ensure that they are safe. These external backups are updated on a daily basis. The Commission also continued to prioritize its administrative and technical staff, and it issued internal regulations that specify the functions and specializations of all of the departments, and the Commission also carried out a theoretical and practical assessment of the monitors of the Commission with the goal of reaching a comprehensive assessment of the whole monitoring process by determining its strengths and weaknesses, redrawing the map of violations, and implementing the necessary solutions to activate the field investigation process.

Capacity Building

Because of the Commission's priority of providing capacity building for its technical and administrative staff, the Commission has carried out, during the period that is covered by the report, internal training for all of the units in the monitoring, archiving, information technology, civil society, and administrative and financial affairs departments, including courses on planning to monitor and document human rights violations. It also provided them with training on what the Human Rights Council's resolutions are that were issued during the 39th session relating to Yemen, the HRC's support for the Commission, and the effect that this had on the working plan of the Commission for 2019. The Commission held, in the Jordanian capital, Amman, during the period from the 8th to the 10th of January 2019, a preparatory meeting with the International Development Law Organization, and a number of the members of the Commission, the Secretary General, assistants, monitors, the monitoring department, the archiving department, the information technology department, the secretariat, and the finance department attended to discuss the project to support the Commission and build its capacity to monitor human rights violations and violations of international humanitarian law in Yemen, as well as its ability to document and investigate these incidents and write reports on them. During the meeting, the needs of the Commission in the fields of investigation, referrals, legal expertise, and the inclusion of gender issues in the investigations of the Commission were also discussed.

Monitoring and Documentation

The Commission has worked to increase its efforts in the field of monitoring and documenting violations of human rights, especially after the two resolutions of the Human Rights Council (Resolutions 39/16 and 39/21, which were issued on 29/9/2018). These two resolutions reiterated the importance of the support for the Commission continuing so that it could do its job in investigating human rights violations. The Commission has worked, during the period that is covered by the report, to increase its ability to access the highest number of victims of violations in all parts of Yemen, and it did this by increasing the number of monitors to 38, in addition to expanding the network of volunteers working with the Commission in the remote districts, especially in the governorates of Saadah, Hajjah, Al Hodeidah, and Raymah.

During the period that is covered by the report, the Commission has been able to conduct monitoring and documentation activities for more than (3007) incidents of allegations of violations in the different governorates of the country, distributed over more than (30) types of human rights violations. The Commission has heard, during these activities, to testimony from more than (7500) witnesses and informants, and it has reviewed around (12000) documents, in addition to reviewing and analyzing hundreds of photographs and video clips relating to the violations, which were worked on and preserved in the database of the Commission.

Investigating Violations

The Commission has been able, thanks to the efforts of its staff, including the members, the investigators, the assistants, and the monitors, achieve great progress in reaching new areas in the field in the different governorates in Yemen to conduct direct investigations of the violations. The Commission carried out, during the period that is covered by the report, a number of field visits that were conducted by the members of the Commission to the Mareb, Hadramawt, Dhale, Taiz, Al Jawf, Lahj, and Abyan governorates. During these field visits, the members of the Commission visited and inspected a number of prisons and rehabilitation centers and investigated incidents of important allegations of violations committed in these governorates. The monitors of the Commission have also conducted, on an almost daily basis, a number of field visits to inspect the sites of the violations where there have been victims due to civilians

being targeted by different types of projectiles, mines exploding, homes being blown up, or forcible displacement, especially in some of the remote areas, including the districts of Mawza', Al Wazi'iyah, and Saber Al Mawadim in the Taiz governorate, Al Sabrah, Al Makhadir, Yareem, and Al Qafir in the Ibb governorate, Arhab and Manakhah in the Sana'a governorate, the Al Madharabah, Ra's Al 'Arah, Tawr Al Bahah, and Al Qubaitah in the Lahj governorate, Khab Wal Sha'f in the Al Jawf governorate, Dhi Na'im, Al Zahir, Qaifah, and Rada'a in the Al Baydha governorate, Damt, Murais, and Qa'tabah in the Dhale governorate, Al Duraihim, Al Tuhaita, Bait Al Faqih, and Al Mansourah in the Al Hodeidah governorate, Razih and Saqain in the Saadah governorate, Abs, Haradh, Mustaba'a, Kishr, and Bakil Al Mair in the Hajjah governorate, Al Rajm and Al Khabt in the Mahwit governorate, and Lawdar and Mahfad in the Abyan governorate.

During the period that is covered by the report, the Commission has been able to complete investigations into (2507) incidents of allegations that were monitored by the Commission's team, which included more than (30) types of violations that the Commission made a priority in its work to monitor, document, and investigate violations.

Section One: Examples of the Most Important Investigations Conducted by the Commission into Violations Relating to International Humanitarian Law

First: Killing and Injuring Civilians

National legislation and international agreements and conventions have stressed the importance of protecting civilians from the dangers resulting from military operations, and they have also prohibited attacking, threatening, or terrorizing them. Based on that and 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 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 and residential neighborhoods, including the killing, injuring, or terrorizing civilians. The concern of the Commission in 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, which is six months, are:

(776) incidents of civilians being killed or injured, this contains (1119) victims, in which (408) were killed, including (67) women and (89) children, in addition to (711) victims being injured, among them (95) children and (131) women. The responsibility for these violations is distributed among the parties to the conflict as follows:

(185) victims killed and (591) injured are the responsibility of the Houthis,

(223) victims killed and (120) injured are the responsibility of the air force of the Arab Coalition and government forces.

Examples of incidents of civilians being killed or injured that were investigated by the Commission and are the responsibility of the Houthis and Saleh's forces:

1. The incident of the bombing of the IDP camp in the Al Khawkhah district in the Hodeidah governorate on 5/10/2018:

During the incident, according to the case file that the Commission has, and according to what was proven by the documents and reports included in the file, at 11:00 am on 5/10/2018, a missile landed in the middle of the Al Jaber Camp for IDPs in the district of Al Khawkhah in the Hodeidah governorate, destroying 8 tents and killing 1 woman and injuring 14 others, including 10 women and 3 children.

The names of the victims:

#	Name	Age
1	Hajjah Ahmad Saeed – Killed	25 years old
2	Amer Abdoh Sulaiman Ibrahim	17 years old
3	Najibah Lahji Fitaiti	15 years old
4	Hanan Ali Ali	14 years old
5	Ahmad Abdullah Mahyoub	5 years old

6	Fatimah Abdulrahman Mashra'	40 years old
7	Muhammad Abdoh Ali Salem	12 years old
8	Hanadi Abdoh Ali Salem	9 years old
9	Maryam Dawoud Shish Bisharah	35 years old
10	Wahbah Saeed Abdullah Qabee'	50 years old
11	Aliah Ali Ali Suqair	12 years old
12	Abdullah Abdoh Sulaiman Qabee'	50 years old
13	Shamah Muhammad Saeed Abdullah	15 years old
14	Salamah Raji'ah Ahmad Ali	15 years old
15	Reem Ahmad Mahyoub	10 years old

According to the testimony of the victims and their relatives, as well as the statements of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, and they include MMS, MNM, and ADSHA, at 11 am on 5/10/2018, they heard the sound of an explosion from the area to the northeast of the Al Jaber Camp for IDPs, and it was the result of a missile hitting a farm near the camp. There was also another explosion from a missile falling in the middle of the camp, and this led to a number of victims from among the IDPs in the camp. There were 15 victims, including a woman who was killed, and her name is Hajjah Ahmad Saeed. There were 14 victims who sustained varying levels of injuries, and they were taken to the field hospital in Al Khawkhah. The bombing completely destroyed 8 tents and everything that was in them. From the reports of the inspection that were submitted by the team that was tasked with making a field visit by the Commission, and what was in the statements of the residents of the camp who were interviewed, the location that the missile hit is an IDP camp, and there are no military targets or bases in it or near it. As was concluded from the inspection of the shrapnel from the missile and its type, as well as the angle and trajectory of its flight, the source of the missile was the area to the northeast of the camp, specifically from the Al Danin Farm, which is under the control of the Houthis.

Conclusion:

From the investigations that were carried out by the Commission on this incident, the evidence that it collected, the statements of the IDPs in the camp, the first responders, the witnesses, and the victims and their relatives, the medical reports, the report on the field visit to the site of the incident that was carried out by the monitoring team assigned by the Commission, inspections of the remains of the missile the direction that it struck, and the attached photographs, it was confirmed that the violation took place, and that the entities responsible for it are the members of the Houthis that are positioned in the Al Danin Farms to the northeast of the Al Jaber Camp in the city of Al Khawkhah.

2. The incident of the bombing of a wedding party in the area of Al Mujama' in the Al Hazm district of the Al Jawf governorate on 17/7/2018

The incident can be summarized, according to the case file that the Commission has, that, on 17/7/2018, a shell fell on a wedding party in the area of Al Mujama' in the Al Hazm district of the Al Jawf governorate. The explosion killed five victims, including four children, and injured six others.

The names of the victims who were killed:

#	Name	Age
1	Hamzah Himyar Nasser	9 years old
2	Widad Himyar Nasser	14 years old
3	Hajar Fahd Abdullah Al Tam	19 years old
4	Ishraq Hasan Ali Fadhel	5 years old
5	Tahani Saleh Muslih	15 years old

The names of the victims who were injured:

#	Name	Age
1	Muhammad Himyar Nasser Saleh	12 years old
2	Nada Saleh Muslih	12 years old
3	Ummiyah Yahya Ali Al Faqih	40 years old
4	Saleh Muhammad Al Ahmadi	4 years old
5	Ghaniyah Saleh Al Daous	29 years old

6	Hayelah Muhammad Al Khairani	59 years old
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According to the report made by the team that was tasked to conduct a field visit to the site of the incident, the statements of the victim's relatives, and the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, and they are HAF, FAS, and MNS, at 5:30 pm on 17/7/2018, a wedding party that was being held in the area of Al Mujama' in the Al Hazm district was shelled by a Katyusha projectile at the time when the women and children were leaving the site. When the people of the neighborhood went to the site of the incident, they found bodies and body parts all over the area and the women and children covered in blood. The victims were taken to the hospital for treatment, and most of them were dead, and none of them survived except for Muhammad HImyar Nasser, a child, who was treated at the hospital until his conditions improved. From the inspection of the shrapnel from the projectile and the angle and direction that it struck, it was concluded that the source of the shelling was the Mount Al Saqiyah, which is more than 20 kilometers from the district of Al Hazm, the capital of the Al Jawf governorate. This site is under the control of the Houthis.

Conclusion:

From the investigations that the Commission conducted into this incident, what was included in the case file, including the photographs, documents, death certificates, field visit memos, and inspection reports, and what was included in the statements of the victim's relatives and the testimony of the witnesses, it has become clear to the Commission that this violation happened, and that the entity responsible for this violation is the Houthi group that is positioned in Mount Al Saqiyah which is in the Al Hazm district of the Al Jawf governorate.

3. The incident of the attack on the village of Jahlan in the Qa'atabah district on 17/6/2018

The summary of the incident, according to what was included in the case file that the Commission has and based on what is proven by the documents and reports attached to this file, is that, at 8 pm on 17/6/2018, a group of armed men from the Houthis attacked the village of Jahlan in the Murais district. They used heavy weaponry and machine guns, as well as snipers, and this attack lasted until 1 am, which led to the killing of six individuals and the injury of seven others, including women and children. The victims are:

The names of the victims who were killed:

#	Name	Age
1	Sayyidah Muslih Muhammad Al Turki	65 years old
2	Saeed Muhammad Musid Al Turki	17 years old
3	Nasser Muthana Ali Abdullah Monassar	26 years old
4	Yusuf Musid Saeed Al Turki	26 years old
5	Tawfiq Ahmad Abdullah Mutahhar	33 years old
6	Adel Musid Muslih Monassar	32 years old

The names of the victims who were injured:

#	Name	Age	Injury
1	Muhammad Ahmad Ali Mutahhar	26 years old	Injury to the head
2	Ali Abdrabboh Salem Al Buaisi	31 years old	Injury to the chest
3	Maeen Muhammad Saeed Wais	26 years old	Shrapnel injuries to right hand
4	Rasheed Ahmad Ali Musid Mutahhar	36 years old	Shrapnel injuries to right foot
5	Hayel Naji Saeed Muhammad Al Turki	21 years old	Shrapnel injury to right hand
6	Abdullah Musid Saeed Al Turki	29 years old	Shrapnel injury to right hand
7	Muhammad Naji Saleh Abdullah Mutahhar	24 years old	Numerous shrapnel injuries to feet

According to the statements by the victims and their relatives and the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, including JAMT and NMST, at 8 pm on 17/6/2018, members of the Houthis, under the leadership of Hashem Al Ghorbani, attacked the village of Jahlan in the Murais district in the Al Dhale governorate. They used heavy weaponry, machine guns, and snipers, and their attack on the village continued until 1 am. They would shell the village and fire upon the buildings in

an indiscriminate manner, without differentiating. The Houthi fighters would also fire upon the families who were trying to take the wounded to the hospital for treatment, and the attack on the village, along with the indiscriminate shelling of the homes of the people, terrorized the residents of the village and led to six people being killed and seven others being injured, including women and children. The attack on the village by members of the Houthis, who were positioned on the outskirts of the village, continued numerous times in the following days, and this led to a number of residents being displaced.

Conclusion:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission into this incident, the evidence that it got, the testimony of the witnesses and the statements of the victims, and the attached medical reports, the Commission has confirmed that this incident happened, and that the entity responsible for the incident is the Houthi group that is positioned in Mount Nasah and is led by Hashem Al Ghorabani.

4. The incident of the shelling of the Al Khayami village in the Al Ma'afir district in the Taiz governorate on 22/1/2018

The summary of the incident, according to the incident file that the Commission has, is that, at 11:00 am on 22/1/2018, the village of Al Khayami, which is in the district of Al Ma'afir in the Taiz governorate, was hit with four missiles that killed four individuals, including a woman, and injured 21, among them 11 women and 9 children.

The names of the victims who were killed:

#	Name	Age
1	Arwa Ahmad Ali Ghaleb	35 years old
2	Ali Abdoh Shamsan Farea Al Qassimi	55 years old
3	Qusay Abdullatif Abduljabbar Al Akadi	16 years old
4	Fazi'ah Muhammad Muqbil Al Baqiri	60 years old

The names of the victims who were injured:

#	Name	Age
1	Jehan Abdulwahab Abdulraqueeb	15 years old
2	Uday Abdullatif Abduljabbar	13 years old
3	Ramlah Abdulalim Abdoh Saif	20 years old
4	Afifah Farea Naji	20 years old
5	Wuroud Abduladheem	28 years old
6	Atiqah Abduljabbar	45 years old
7	Rasha Ali Abdulraqueeb	25 years old
8	Rafidah Ahmad Abdulraqib	16 years old
9	Nashwah Abdulqawi Abdulraqib	28 years old
10	Halimah Muhammad Ali Al Kabir	20 years old
11	Shadad Zaid Ali Abdullah	13 years old
12	Jaber Abdullatif Abduljabbar	8 years old
13	Halimah Adel Hamoud	20 years old
14	Um Khalthoum Muhammad Abduljabbar	23 years old
15	Fatimah Muhammad Ahmad Shamsan	25 years old
16	Abdoh Thabet Al Lahji	60 years old
17	Ahmad Abdullah Ali Alalah	12 years old
18	Muhannad Abdullah Alalah	10 years old
19	Ashraf Najeeb Abdoh Naji	11 years old
20	Rawdhah Ahmad Ghaleb	25 years old
21	Fatimah Muhammad Ali Naji	17 years old

According to the statements from the relatives of the victims and what was included in the report of the team that conducted the field visit from the Commission, the testimony of the witnesses who were

interviewed by the Commission, and they include AAA, AASM, AAA, and MAAA, in the morning of Monday at around 11 am on 22/1/2018, a missile that is believed to be a Katyusha struck the Al Khayami village, landing near the village cemetery, which lead to the injury of a child named Amran Afif (15 years old). After that, the people of the village gathered near the home of Abdoh Yaseen to see the injured boy, who had been moved there, and to try to help him. After less than half an hour, the people heard the whistling of another missile, which landed near the area where the people of the village were gathered, near the home of Abdoh Yaseen. It landed around 10 meters away from them, and there were many victims from that strike, either killed or injured. The strike also killed a high number of livestock animals. Around ten minutes later, the third missile struck, and it was at least 500 meters from the site where the second missile, and no one was injured because it landed in a farm. Ten minutes later, the people of the village heard the explosion of a fourth shell that landed in front of the door of the technical institute in the village of Al Khayami, where the special security forces (the Central Security Forces) had been holding a demonstration around 15 minutes before the bombing. The last shell led to more people being killed and injured, and they are all civilians. The technical institute, where the fourth shell hit, is around 1,500 meters from the location of the first shell, and around 1,000 from the location of the second shell. From the inspection and assessment of all of these shells, it was concluded that they were launched from the area of Dimnat Khudair to the east of the village of Al Khayami, and that area is under the control of the Houthis. The village that was targeted by these shells is a large residential area that is around 50 kilometers from the areas of the clashes.

Conclusion:

From the investigations that have been conducted by the Commission, the evidence that has been collected from the site of the shelling, the testimony of the witnesses and the statements of the relatives of the victim, what was included in the reports included in the incident file, including the report on the shrapnel and the projectiles, and the direction of the shells, it has become clear to the Commission that the violation has occurred, and that the entity responsible for this violation are the Houthis that are in control of the area of Dimnat Khudair, which borders the Al Ma'afir district from the east, and where fighters from the group are positioned.

Examples of incidents of civilians being killed or injured that are the responsibility of the Arab Coalition Air Force and government forces:

1. The incident of an airstrike targeting a fishing boat in the village of Sirah in the Zinjibar district of the Abyan governorate on 12/8/2015

According to the incident file that the Commission has, at 5 am on 12/8/2015, an air force jet fired two missiles at a fishing boat near the village of Sirah in the area of Sheikh Salem in the Zinjibar district of the Abyan governorate. This airstrike resulted in the destruction of the fishing boat and the killing of three people who were on it, and they are:

The names of the victims who were killed:

#	Name	Age
1	Aboud Saleh Hameed Abdullah	19 years old
2	Basheer Abdullah Nasser Abdullah	36 years old
3	Abd Mahdi Bilail Hamoud	17 years old

According to the report that was submitted by the field visit team that was tasked by the Commission, the statements of the relatives of the victims, and the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission (the witnesses include MBHA, SANA, SHAA, and SANA), at 5 am of the morning of 12/8/2015, a fishing boat that the victims mentioned above was targeted, and the boat was on the coast of the village of Sirah in the Zinjibar district of the Abyan governorate. It was hit by two missiles from an air force plane of the Arab Coalition forces that had been flying over the village, and it was seen by civilians from the village while flying overhead and when it fired the missiles at the boat, which led to the destruction of the boat and killed everyone on board. This was despite, according to what was included in the statements and the testimonies of the witnesses, the fact that there were no military targets on the coast of the village at the time, and the victims were all fishermen from the village, and they had nothing to do with the war.

Conclusion:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission in this incident, what was included in the case file, including the photographs, documents, death certificates, field visit memos, and inspection reports, the statements of the victim's relatives, the testimony of the witnesses, the Commission has concluded that the violation has been committed, and that the entity responsible for this violation is the air force of the Arab Coalition to Support the Legitimacy in Yemen. This is because the fishing boat was targeted by a war plane that was seen by the civilians while flying over the village of Sirah and while it was firing missiles at the boat that the victims were on, and because the air force of the Arab Coalition was in control of the airspace above Yemen at the time. The Commission has contacted the command of the Coalition forces regarding this incident, and it has requested that they respond to inquiries about the incident. This was done in a memo from the National Commission that was sent to the command of the Coalition Forces through the liaison officer. The Commission has yet to get, as of the writing of this report, any response regarding this incident.

2. The incident of the bombing of the home of Nadi Al Ajda'a in the Radman district of the Al Baydha governorate on 16/9/2018

The summary of the incident, according to the case file that the Commission has, is that at 9:20 pm on 16/9/2018, the home of the victim, Nadi Muhammad Abdullah Al Ajda'a Al Mustaniri, which was in the village of Hawran in the district of Radman in the Al Baydha governorate, was bombed. The bombing destroyed the whole house and killed or injured 11 people who were living in the house, and they are:

The names of the victims who were killed:

#	Name	Age
1	Abdullah Muhammad Abdullah Al Ajda'a	30 years old
2	Aishah Muhammad Al Wahbi	27 years old
3	Rahmah Abdullah Muhammad Al Ajda'a	3 years old
4	Muhammad Abdullah Muhammad Al Ajda'a	2 years old
5	Fatimah Muhammad Abdullah Al Ajda'a	40 years old
6	Fahd Nadi Muhammad Abdullah Al Ajda'a	7 years old
7	Mutaz Nadi Muhammad Abdullah Al Ajda'a	1 year old

The names of the victims who were injured:

#	Name	Age
1	Nadi Muhammad Abdullah Al Ajda'a	40 years old
2	Muhammad Nadi Muhammad Abdullah Al Ajda'a	11 years old
3	Falah Dhaif Allah Muhammad	22 years old
4	Ashwaq Ali Saleh Al Ahmadi	25 years old

The team from the Commission that was tasked with conducting a field visit went to the site of the incident and inspected the areas and listened to the statements of a number of victims and relatives, including ANM, RMA, ZMG, and AMA. The witnesses confirmed to the Commission that, at 9:20 pm on Sunday, 16/9/2018, the people of the village heard the sound of a plane flying over the area, and this continued for a while. Then, they heard a large explosion from the direction of the home of the victim, Nadi Al Ajda'a, whose home is at the edges of the village of Hawran. He lives in the home with his family, which is made up of his wife and kids, in addition to his brother's family. When the people of the village rushed to the site of the explosion, they saw that the house had been completely destroyed, along with the victim's car, and they found the body parts and bodies of the victims spread out over the area. They took the bodies out and took the injured victims for treatment, most of whom were in a very bad condition. There were 11 victims from this incident, seven of whom were killed and four who were injured. Most of the victims were women and children, and all of them are civilians. There were no military goals or bases near the village, and there had not been any military operations in the area.

Conclusion:

From reviewing the content of the incident file, the statements of the victims and their relatives, the testimony of the witnesses, the inspection reports that were submitted by the Commission team that was tasked with making a field visit, and the photographs and medical reports, it became clear to the Commission that the violation, which was the bombing of the home of the victim, Nadi Al Ajda'a in the village of Hawran in the Radman district of the Al Baydha governorate, and that the entity responsible for this violation is the air force of the Arab Coalition because it is the only air force in control of the airspace above the Republic of Yemen during the period of the war. The Commission sent a memo to inquire about the incident to the command of the Arab Coalition Forces, and it has not gotten a response regarding this incident as of the date of writing this report.

3. The incident of the bombing of a civilian vehicle in the area of Al Arish in the Mawza' district of the Taiz governorate

According to the case file that the Commission has, on Friday, 20/4/2018, at 10:30 am, Mahfoudh Ghaleb was returning to the Mawza' district from the area of Al Barh. He was on his car, a Hilux, which he used to transport passengers between the district of Mawza' and Al Barh. When the car arrived at the area of Al Arish, it was bombed, killing all 19 passengers that were on the vehicle. The victims are:

The names of the victims who were killed:

#	Name	Age
1	Mansour Ahmad Muhammad Mahjali	25 years old
2	Tamer Hayel Ahmad	21 years old
3	Abdullah Thabet Ahmad	43 years old
4	Shukri Taleb Muhammad	32 years old
5	Abdullah Salem	58 years old
6	Hashem Muhammad Abdullah	35 years old
7	Mahfoudh Taleb Muhammad	40 years old
8	Hasan Ali Omar Zaid	70 years old
9	Ahmad Muhammad Hakeeb	58 years old
10	Saddam Abdoh Ali Hakeeb	25 years old
11	Nayel Ali Ahmad	12 years old
12	Rashid Abdullah Abdoh	19 years old
13	Muhammad Abdoh Al Hawi	60 years old
14	Ali Muhammad Abdoh Al Hawi	40 years old
15	Thabet Saeed Al Hawi	60 years old
16	Abdullah Ahmad Al Hawi	35 years old
17	Muhammad Ahmad Al Hawi	25 years old
18	Jawad Muhammad Ahmad	9 years old
19	Salem Ahmad Arjash	20 years old

The Commission started investigating the case through a field visit to the site of the incident, and it interviewed a number of the relatives of the victims and listened to the testimony of the witnesses and first responders, including AAMM, MHS, and MMAH. The witnesses stated that the airplanes were flying over the area at the time that the vehicle of the victim, Mahfoudh Ghaleb, was driving down the road near the Mawza' Fork in the area of Al Arish, and there was a large number of passengers on it. At that moment, the car was directly targeted by a missile, which killed all of the passengers that were on it. After that, the airplanes continued to fly over the area, and none of the residents of the area were able to get close to the site of the airstrike for a few hours out of fear that it would be bombed again. After they were sure that the planes were gone, the people of the village went to the site and found the bodies of the victims, which had been burnt, along with body parts spread out over the area. They collected the bodies and body parts and buried them, and witnesses stated that there were no military bases or military targets in the area that was bombed and that all of the victims were civilians.

Conclusion:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the report from the field team, the statements of the victims and their relatives, the testimony of the witnesses of the incident who were

interviewed by the Commission, the death certificates of the victims, which are included in the file, and since the incident took place in the afternoon and most of the people in the area heard the planes and saw them flying low overhead before the vehicle as bombed by an air-to-surface missile, completely destroying it and killing all of its passengers, and since the airspace of the Republic of Yemen is under the sole control of the Arab Coalition to Support the Legitimacy, it is confirmed to the Commission that the air force of the Arab Coalition is responsible for this incident. The Commission has contacted the command of the Arab Coalition forces regarding this incident, and it has requested that they respond to an inquiry on it in a memo that was sent from the National Commission to the command of the Coalition Forces through the liaison officer, but, as of the writing of this report, the Commission has not gotten a response from the Coalition Forces regarding this incident.

4. The incident of the Coalition Air Force bombing a building belonging to Yunus Qassim Muhammad Al Tayyib in Crater, Aden on 27/4/2015

According to the case file that the Commission has, and based on the documents and reports attached to the file, on 27/4/2015, a Monday, at 8 am, in the area of Al Qatee' on Mareb Street in the Crater district, a missile struck the building of the victim, Yunus Qassim Muhammad Al Tayyib. The building is a three-story building, and it was destroyed by the airstrike, and four victims were killed while two others were injured. The victims are:

The names of the victims who were killed:

#	Name	Age
1	Yunus Qassim Muhammad Al Tayyib	53 years old
2	Eyhab Qassim Muhammad Al Tayyib	42 years old
3	Bushra Qassim Ghulam	37 years old
4	Qassim Yunus Qassim Al Tayyib	4 years old

The names of the victims who were injured:

#	Name	Age
1	Eyhab Yunus Qassim Muhammad Al Tayyib	11 years old
2	Maryam Yunus Qassim Muhammad Al Tayyib	3 years old

The Commission started investigating the incident during a field visit to the site of the incident and interviews with the relatives of the victims. The commission interviewed a large number of witnesses and first responders, including MQGhH, MMHH, RAB, and FMAA, and they said that, after Houthi fighters and Saleh's forces took control of the Crater district, a number of these fighters were positioned in the area of Al Ma'asheeq in the home of the former president, Ali Salem Al Beidh, as well as in the headquarters of the Al Ahli Bank and the tennis club. There were a number of snipers on the buildings, and the air force of the Arab Coalition would heavily bomb the area on a regular basis. On Monday, 27/4/2015, there were many planes flying overhead, and, at 8 am, the people of the area were surprised with a missile that hit the building of the victim, Qassim Al Tayyib. This was a three-story building, and it was completely destroyed by the airstrike. During this airstrike, Yunus Qassim Al Tayyib, his wife, Bushra Qassim Ghulam, his son, Qassim Yunus Al Tayyib, and his brother, Eyhab Yunus Qassim Muhammad Al Tayyib, were killed, while his nephew, Eyhab Yunus Qassim Al Tayyib and his daughter, Maryam Yunus Qassim, were injured. After that, the people of the area rushed to the area of the airstrike, and they took the bodies out from under the rubble and took the injured victims to the hospital for treatment.

Conclusion:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission into this incident, the content of the report from the field team, the statements of the relatives of the victims, the testimony of the witnesses and first responders who were interviewed by the Commission, the content of the medical reports and death certificates of the victims, because the incident took place in the morning and most of the people of the area heard a plane flying around at a low altitude over the area before the bombing of the victim's building, and because all of the investigations that were conducted by the Commission confirm it, the Commission concludes that the violation occurred and that it was conducted by an airstrike. Because the airspace of the Republic of Yemen during the period of the war is under the complete control of the forces

of the Arab Coalition to Support the Legitimacy, the Commission confirms that the violation has occurred and that the air force of the Coalition is responsible for it.

Second: Recruitment of Children

The recruitment of children is a gross violation that is prohibited by national legislation and international agreements that protect 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 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 documented and investigated (51) incidents of violations relating to the recruitment of children and their use in fighting or military operations. All of these violations relating to the recruitment of children were perpetrated by the Houthis.

Examples of a number of incidents that the Commission has investigated relating to the recruitment of children:

1. The incident of recruited children and the killing of YASA, a 15-year-old child, in the Capital Secretariat on 4/12/2018

According to the case file that the Commission has, a 15-year-old child (YASA), who is from the Al Saffiyah neighborhood in the Capital Secretariat, was first taken from school and recruited in the end of 2017. After his father made reports and complaints, and demanded that his son be returned to him, the victim was allowed to return. After that, on 20/11/2018, the victim called his mother, who lives in a separate home, and told her that he will go to a friend of his, but he disappeared after that for 14 days. After his family looked for him, they were informed that he had been killed on the frontlines of the fighting, and that his body was in the military hospital.

According to the statements from the relatives of the child victim, the testimony of the witnesses of the incident who were interviewed by the Commission, including MAMJ and AASA, in the end of 2017, the child, YASA (15 years old), who was studying in ninth grade, was taken from the school that he was in by a man named Ibrahim Al Suraihi, also known as Abu Malik, who is a high-ranking member of the Houthis. This man recruits children from the Badr Center, which is next to the Badr Masjid in the Al Saffiyah neighborhood on 45 Street. The victim was taken to the frontlines to fight, without the knowledge or consent of his mother and father. At the time, the father of the child looked for his son, and he filed a number of reports and complaints to the Criminal Investigation Department and the 45 Street Police Station in the Capital Secretariat. Then, through connections with Mubarak Al Mashan, a high-ranking member of the Houthis in the area of Al Saffiyah in the Capital Secretariat, who asked the father to take back his report against Ibrahim Al Suraihi in return for his son being returned to him. The child was returned home, but he had gotten ideological seminars and courses, and he had been given military and cultural training courses by the leadership of the Houthis. After that, on 20/11/2018, the child victim called his mother, who was living separately from his father, and he told her that he was going to go to his friend. He disappeared after that phone call. After the family of the victim followed up and searched for him, they received, on 14/12/2018, a phone call from members of the Houthis, who told them that the child had been killed and that his body was in the military hospital morgue.

Conclusion:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the statements made by the informant and the testimony of the witnesses of the incident, the Commission has reached the conclusion that the Houthis are responsible for this violation, specifically the management of the Badr Center in the Al Saffiyah neighborhood and a high-ranking member of the Houthis named Ibrahim Al Suraihi or Abu Malik, in addition to the leadership of the group that was responsible for recruiting the child victim, training him, and sending him to the frontlines of the fighting.

2. The incident of the recruitment of children, and they are: MMSA, AAQ, AYZ, AKhA, and ZMS, in the Al Farooq School in Al Rajm, the Al Rajm district, in the Al Mahwit governorate, on 14/11/2018

According to the case file for the incident, the statements made by the families of the victims, and the

testimony of the witnesses, MHS and SAH, on 14/11/2018 five children who were students in the Al Farooq School in the Al Rajm district of the Al Mahwit governorate were recruited, and all of them were under the age of 15. This was done at the orders of the district supervisor, who is named Abu Malik, and a group of other high-ranking members of the Houthis in the district, including Ali Yahya Al Marjalah and Bassam Saleh. This was done with the purpose of sending them off to fight and deploying them to the frontlines of the fighting, especially after the failure of the campaigns to recruit adults to fight. This forced the leaders of the group to kidnap some children from schools and public areas and recruit them, without the consent or even the knowledge of their families. The statement of the relatives of the victims stated that the leadership of the group refuses to return the children to their families, despite the repeated pleas of the families and their demand to have their children returned.

Conclusion:

From the investigations that the Commission conducted, the contents of the case file, the reports that are included, and the testimony of the witnesses, it has become clear to the Commission that this violation occurred, and that the entity responsible for perpetrating this violation is the Houthi group under the leadership of the district supervisor, Abu Malik. These actions were committed with the participation of a number of leading Houthis in the district, and they include Ali Yahya Al Marjalah and Bassam Saleh, in addition to the leadership of the group that was responsible for recruiting the child victim, training him, and sending him to the frontlines of the fighting.

3. The incident of the recruitment and killing of WAQA, 15 years old, in the Iyal Surayh district of the Amran governorate on 17/4/2018

According to the case file, the content of the statements of the relatives of the victim, and the testimony of the witnesses, including HQMG and SHHA, on 17/4/2018, members of the Houthis, under the leadership of the security supervisor in the district, took the victim, a 15-year-old child named WAQA, to one of the military bases of the group. They did this without the knowledge or consent of his family, and there they recruited the child and trained him in the use of different weapons during a military and cultural training course that lasted for two weeks. After that, the child was sent to the frontlines of the fighting in Hodeidah to fight in the ranks of the Houthis. A while after he was sent, the family of the victim was informed that he had been killed in the frontlines of the fighting in the Al Tuhaita district in the Hodeidah governorate.

Conclusion:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the content of the case file, the included reports, and the testimony of the witnesses, it has become clear to the Commission that the violation occurred against the victim, and that the entity responsible for committing this violation is the Houthi group under the leadership of the group's supervisor in the Iyal Surayh district, in addition to the rest of the leadership of the group, who were responsible for recruiting the child victim, training him, and sending him to the frontlines of the fighting.

4. The incident of the recruitment and killing of the victim, HASH, 14 years old, in the Sanhan district of the Sana'a governorate

According to the case file that the Commission has, the statements of the relatives of the victims, the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, and they include HAAS and MAAJ, in the beginning of 2018, the child victim, HASH (14 years old), who is from the Wadi Al Ajbar sub-district of the Sanhan district in the Sana'a governorate, was recruited. He was born in 2004, and he was recruited to fight by the supervisor and high-ranking members of the Houthis in the Sanhan district. They recruited the child and included him in the ranks of the group, and they took him to one of the group's military bases. There, he was subject to a cultural and military training course for two weeks, then he was sent to the frontlines of the fighting on the western coast to fight in the ranks of the group in the battles that were going on there. On 1/11/2018, the family of the victim was informed that he had been killed while fighting in the ranks of the Houthis in the western coast.

Conclusion:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, what was included in the case file, and the testimony of the witnesses, the Commission believes that the violation against the victim occurred, and that the entity responsible for committing this violation is the Houthi group under the leadership of the group's supervisor in the Sanhan district, in addition to the rest of the high-ranking members of the

group who recruited the victim, trained him, and sent him to the frontlines of the fighting.

Third: Laying Mines

The laying of anti-personnel mines is a criminal violation of international humanitarian law and 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 (44) cases of anti-personnel mines being laid, resulting in (52) deaths, including (4) women and (11) children, as well as (30) injuries, including (8) women and (4) children.

Examples of the incidents relating to the laying of mines that the Commission has investigated

1. The incident of the killing of the victims, Jamal Nasser, Tawfiq Nasser, Ridhwan Nasser, and Shamsaldin Maeen, and the injury of Yusuf Nasser and Muadh Maeen, in the Mokha district of the Taiz governorate on 30/12/2018

According to the case file that the Commission has on the incident, the statements of the victims, and the testimony of witnesses, including NAA, FZM, and BZM, at around 1:30 in the afternoon on 30/12/2018, while the child victims, Jamal Nasser, Tawfiq Nasser, Ridhwan Nasser, Shamsaldin Maeen, Yusuf Nasser, and Muadh Maeen were on a motorcycle in the Al Ramah Farms in the area of Yakhtal in the Mokha district, heading towards their farm, a landmine exploded and destroyed the motorcycle that they were on. This explosion killed four of the children, and they are Tawfiq, Ridhwan, Shamsaldin, and Jamal, and injured two others. Yusuf Nasser's leg was cut off by the explosion, and Muadh sustained injuries from the shrapnel in his ribs and broke his right leg. The injured victims were taken to the Doctors Without Borders hospital in Mokha, then they were transferred to the Aden governorate for treatment. The victims who were killed, their body parts were gathered, and they were buried in the village. Witnesses of the incident stated that the Houthis are the ones that are responsible for this violation because they are the ones that were in control of the farm, and they had laid a number of mines in numerous farms before they withdrew from the war. This was done with the objective of hindering the progress of the fighters in the resistance and the army.

The names and information of the victims:

#	Name	Age	Condition
1	Jamal Nasser Ali Abdullah	13 years old	Deceased
2	Tawfiq Nasser Ali Abdullah	10 years old	Deceased
3	Ridhwan Nasser Ali Abdullah	8 years old	Deceased
4	Shamsaldin Maeen Ali Abdullah	13 years old	Deceased
5	Yusuf Nasser Ali Abdullah	16 years old	His leg was cut off and he sustained injuries from the shrapnel in different parts of his body
6	Muadh Maeen Ali Abdullah	1 year old	Broken ribs and a broken right leg

3. The incident of the killing of the victims, Nasi Saleh Salem Ali and Abdoh Awadh Haidarah, and the injury of Saleh Salem Awadh Nasser, in the district of Tabn in the Lahj governorate on 4/8/2015

According to the case file that the Commission has for the incident and based on the documents and reports in the file, on 4/8/2015, the victims, Nasi Saleh Salem Ali, Abdoh Awadh Haidarah, and Saleh Salem Awadh, were on a wooden cart being pulled by a camel. Upon arriving to an area near the 5th Brigade based in the Tabn district of the Lahj governorate, a landmine exploded, killing two of the victims (Nasi Saleh Salem Ali and Abdoh Awadh Haidarah), and injured the third (Saleh Salem Awadh Nasser) with shrapnel in his right eye.

The names of the victims who were killed:

#	Name	Age	Comments
1	Nasi Saleh Salem Ali	33 years old	
2	Abdoh Awadh Haidarah	34 years old	

The name of the victim who was injured:

#	Name	Age	Type of Injury
1	Saleh Salem Awadh Nasser	25 years old	Injury in his right eye – resulted in the eye being removed

According to the statements of the victim and the relatives of the victims who were killed, the testimony of the witnesses of the incident who were interviewed by the Commission, and they are MMMS and FRAM, on 4/8/2015, when the victims mentioned above were on a wooden cart being pulled by a camel, a landmine exploded. They were in the area of the 5th Brigade in the Tabn district of the Lahj governorate. The mine had been paid by the Houthis and Saleh's forces, which were in control of the area, before they withdrew from it. The explosion killed two of the victims (Nasi Saleh Salem Ali and Abdoh Awadh Haidarah), and it injured Saleh Salem Awadh Nasser in his right eye. Doctors had to remove his whole eye because of the damage sustained from shrapnel from the explosion. This is based on the medical report that is included in the incident file, which was issued by the Saber Hospital in the Aden governorate on 4/8/2015, and according to the death certificates of the victims who were killed, which are also included in the file.

3. The incident of the injury of two victims, Qassim Ahmad Muhsin Al Muntasir and Sahar Rajeh Al Sayadi in the area of Buais in the Damth district of the Al Dhale governorate on 4/12/2018

According to the case file that the Commission has, the statements of the victims, and the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, and they include AAMM, WMS, and FMA, as well as the content of the included reports, at 11 am on 4/12/2018, the victim, Wassim Ahmad Muhsin Al Muntasir, left his home, which is in the area of Buais in the Damth district of the Al Dhale governorate, with his wife, Sahar Rajeh Muhammad Muhammad Al Sayadi. A landmine that had been laid by the members of the Houthis when they were in control of the area exploded, and the explosion cut the left leg of the victim, Qassim Ahmad Muhsin Al Muntasir, off and caused tears in the tendons and arteries in the back of his right leg. It also caused a number of other deep injuries in different parts of his body, and the explosion also injured the other victim, Sahar Rajeh Muhammad Muhammad Al Sayadi, with a number of shrapnel wounds in her stomach and her right leg, as well as burns on different parts of her body.

1- The names of the victims:

#	Name	Age
1	Qassim Ahmad Muhsin Al Muntasir	61 years old
2	Sahar Rajeh Muhammad Muhammad Al Sayadi	22 years old

4. The incident of the explosion of an anti-personnel landmine in the Arhab district, Bani Al Zubair, in the Sana'a governorate on 6/10/2018

According to the case file of the incident that the Commission has and the testimony of the witnesses, including RMS and AHR, at 11:00 am on 6/10/2018, an anti-personnel mine exploded when a child, Hameed Bakeel Ali Al Zubairi, who was 13 years old, walked over it while returning home from school. The explosion killed the child immediately. According to the testimony of witnesses from the area, the area where the mine was planed is a side road in the district of Arhab, in the Sana'a governorate, and it is in an area that is under the control of the Houthis. The Houthis lay mines in these areas to hinder any attacks or progress towards the areas that they control.

Conclusion:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission into the incident mentioned above, as

well as other incidents relating to the laying of anti-personnel mines, the Commission has concluded that the Houthis are responsible for these violations. They are the only group that uses perpetrates these kinds of violations out of all of the parties participating in the armed conflict in Yemen, and they do it in a systematic manner in all of the military sites that they control, as well as the roads and areas that they withdraw from. As the Commission found out, from numerous pieces of evidence and the testimony of mine removal experts who were interviewed by the Commission in a number of areas, the Houthis manufacture the anti-personnel mines locally and in factories that they have set up using the equipment and headquarters of the army that they have taken control of. They distribute these mines and store them in all areas and governorates, which is in violation of international agreements that Yemen has ratified, which prohibit the manufacturing, transportation, storage, and use of these kinds of mines.

Fourth: Attacks on Cultural Objects

The Commission has made the monitoring and documentation of violations against cultural objects, including historic sites and valuable cultural property, which form an important part of the history and heritage of the Yemeni people, a priority for it. Any attack or damage to them is a crime according to the provisions of national legislation, and it is also a gross violation of international agreements, including the Hague Convention, which the Republic of Yemen has ratified. These actions also violate the provisions of Article 16 of Additional Protocol II of the Geneva Conventions, which is one non-international armed conflicts and prohibits any hostilities against historic sites or artworks that are a part of the cultural and spiritual heritage of a people.

In this regard, the Committee has, during the period covered by this report, monitored and documented (5) cases of allegations attacks or damage to cultural or historic objects or property in a number of areas. The responsibility of the Houthis has been proven for (3) of the incidents, while the responsibility of the national army forces of the government and the air force of the Arab Coalition has been proven for (2) incidents.

Examples of the investigations conducted by the Commission into incidents of attacks on cultural objects

1) The Houthis

1. The incident of using the Al Baydha Fortress as a military base in the Al Baydha governorate

Introduction to the History of the Al Baydha Fortress:

The Al Baydha Fortress is located on a rock formation that overlooks the city of Al Baydha, and it is around 2,500 meters above sea level. It is made up of a number of forts and guard towers, and is surrounded by a circular wall from all directions. The area that the Fortress was built on was the old city of Al Baydha, and the modern-day city of Al Baydha gets its name from the Fortress and the rock formation that it is built upon. Al Baydha is the capital of the Al Baydha governorate, and it was called Al Baydha (which means 'white' in Arabic) because of the white color of the mountain that the fortress is built upon. There are a number of theories regarding when the Fortress was built and its history, with some people believing that it was built during the reign of a Himyarite king, Shammar Yahra'ash, and the proof of this is that there are people, even today, that call the fortress and the city Shammar Fortress. Others believe that the fortress was built later, and that it was used as the center of administration for the states and sultans that ruled over the city of Al Baydha and the areas surrounding it. During the reign of Imam Yahya Hamidaldin, after the army took control of the city of Al Baydha, the Fortress was used as the center of administration and the commanders of the army resided there. During that time, some buildings were added to the Fortress, and the old wall was repaired. The wall was repaired again after the establishment of the republic.

Incident Summary:

According to the statement of the manager of the district of Al Baydha, and testimony of witnesses, including HMS and MAL, when members of the Houthis raided the city of Al Baydha in the beginning of 2015, they spread out through the city and took control of all government centers and military and security facilities in it and in the areas that they controlled. They raided the Al Baydha Fortress, where a large number of them were positioned, and they turned the Fortress into a military base. They used the buildings and facilities of the Fortress as an administrative and military base for them, and the members of the Houthis are still positioned in the Fortress. They continue to use it as a command base for their military operations, which could put it at risk of being bombed and damage the building and historic landmarks in it.

Conclusion:

Through the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed, and the photographs in the case file, the Houthis members in the Al Baydha governorate, under the leadership of the group's supervisor, Abu Ahmad Hamran, are responsible for this violation.

2. The incident of the bombing of the Dar Al Hayd Fortress, which is known as the residence of Prince Sha'fal (Al Dhale)

Introduction to the Dar Al Hayd Fortress:

The Dar Al Hayd Fortress is a historic fortress in the Al Dhale governorate, and it is one of the most important historic landmarks in the city of Al Dhale. It was built in the 13th century, and it is located on a tall rocky ridge overlooking the city of Al Dhale from the south. It is a four-story fortress, and it is located to the west of the historic Ottoman fortress. It is surrounded by high walls with watchtowers and defensive fortifications, and it was built to defend the city and be the center of the rule of the emirs of the family that ruled the capital of their emirate, Al Dhale city. There are many historic buildings next to the Fortress, and these buildings have played an important role in the history of the Emirate of Al Dhale.

Summary of the Incident:

According to the case file, the photographs and videos in it, and the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, including MAA and AMA, and based on the report from the field researcher who was tasked with making a field visit by the Commission, during the period from 29/3/2015 and until 25/5/2015, the Dar Al Hayd Fortress, which is known the residence of Prince Sha'fal, was bombed by the Houthis and Saleh's forces who were positioned in the headquarters of the Aboud Brigade, where the 33rd armored brigade was under the leadership of General Abdullah Dhab'an. The bombing continued, on and off, for more than two months, and it destroyed a part of the buildings of the fortress and damaged it, as is shown in the photographs and documents included in the file.

Conclusion:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the content of the testimony of the witnesses, the reports of the field team that was tasked with conducting a field visit, and the photographs and video clips submitted, the Houthis and Saleh's forces are responsible for this violation.

2) The Coalition Air Force and Government Forces

1- The destruction of the Al Fazah Masjid in the Al Tuhaita district of the Al Hodeidah governorate

A History of the Al Fazah Masjid:

The Al Fazah Masjid is one of the oldest masjids in Yemen, and it is located in the village of Al Fazah on the coast of the Red Sea in the Tuhaita district. It is located 10 kilometers to the west of the town of Zabid, and this masjid is on an elevated rocky area that is just four meters above the sea level. The Al Fazah Masjid was built by a religious leader and scholar named Ahmad Al Fazah, and this was during the period of the Najahid and Sulayhid dynasties in the fifth and sixth centuries after the Hijrah, or the 11th and 12th centuries AD. The Al Fazah Masjid overlooks the Al Fazah coast, with the waves coming up to the small hill that the masjid was built upon. In the western wall of the masjid, which overlooks the sea, there is a door that leads to stairs going down to the sea level. The masjid is made of a rectangular brick building, and it has a covered entrance to the south and a prayer hall to the north that extends the whole length of the entrance. The bathrooms and ablution areas are to the west, followed by the minaret of the masjid. Attached to this masjid is a graveyard that is located to the southwest of the masjid. The prayer hall is entered from the entrance, which comes in through the south through a knotted door in the southern wall. The prayer hall is rectangular and is divided into three parts by pillars, with two the eastern and western wings and the tiled alter in the middle. On top of the prayer hall are three onion-shaped domes, and each dome has four corners, and each one of these corner areas is made up of nine stations or lines that have more lines the higher you go. In the eastern and western walls of the prayer hall, there are two knotted windows, and there are two entrances on the eastern wall and one in the western wall.

Summary of the Incident:

According to the case file that the Commission has and what the Commission's field team proved when it made the field visit to the site of the violation, as well as the photographs and videos that are included in the file and the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, and they are MAM and JSD, after the control of the forces of the national army on the area, the Al Fazah Masjid was still undamaged. On 24/11/2018, the Al Fazah Masjid in the Tuhaita district in the Hodeidah governorate was destroyed and leveled by the Al Amaliqah Forces that had taken control of the area after the Houthis withdrew from it. They did this with bulldozers, which destroyed all of the buildings of the masjid, and the tire tracks were still there when the Commission's team went to visit the site of the destroyed Masjid. The reason that they destroyed this masjid was that there was a shrine in the masjid, which is something that is considered prohibited among some sects in Islam.

Conclusion:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed, the report of the team that visited the site, and the photographs and videos of the masjid, the forces of the national army of the legitimate government, specifically the Al Amaliqah Brigade forces that are affiliated with the government are responsible for this violation.

2 – The bombing of the Masar Fortress in the district of Haraz in the Sana'a governorate on 17/4/2018

Brief History of the Masar Fortress:

The Masar Fortress is located on Mount Masar in the district of Manakh in the Sana'a governorate. It is bordered, from the east, by the historic Matuh Fortress, and by Mount Shibam Haraz to the west. From the north, it is bordered by the Mawsanah Valley, and, to its south, the village of Bait Shamran is located. The Masar Fortress occupies the whole peak of the mountain, and the only thing that was left of the fortress were the remains of the outside wall and the defensive towers on all sides. There is a door on the southern side, and the remains of homes, water cisterns, the masjid, and the grain stores. The fortress was built in the 5th century Hijri, or the 12th century A.D., specifically in 439 Hijri. It was built by the founder of the Sulayhid dynasty, King Ali Bin Muhammad Al Sulayhi, and it is around 3,500 meters above sea level. The Sulayhid dynasty was launched from the fortress, and it was a dynasty that ruled over all of Yemen.

Summary of the Incident:

According to the case file that the Commission has, on 17/4/2018, the Masar Fortress in the Manakhah district in the Sana'a governorate was hit by an airstrike, which led to the destruction of the wall of the fortress and some of the historic buildings inside it. The airstrike also caused damage and destruction to a number of homes near the fortress, killing and injuring a number of civilians who live in the nearby homes.

According to the case file that the Commission has, the report of the field researcher who was tasked with making a field visit, the photographs and videos attached to the file, and the testimony of the witnesses from the area, including MQA, AAH, and MMA, on Monday, 17/4/2018, at around 9 am, the Masar Fortress and the neighboring homes in the village of Masar in the Manakhah district in the Sana'a governorate were targeted by an airstrike, and planes had conducted a number of air raids in the area that continued until 3 pm. As a result of this bombing, the wall of the fortress was destroyed, as well as some of the historic buildings inside it, including the masjid, the grain stores, and a number of guard towers that surround the fortress. The water cisterns inside the wall of the fortress were also destroyed, and the airstrike also damaged and destroyed numerous civilian homes near the fortress, killing and injuring a number of civilians that live in them. Most of the victims were women and children from the village, and the airstrike also destroyed the telecommunication and radio towers that were on the peak of the mountain that the fortress is on.

Conclusion:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the testimony of the witnesses that were interviewed by the Commission, what was included in the report of the field researcher who was tasked with making a field visit, and the photographs and videos from the site, the Arab Coalition air force is responsible for this violation. A memo was sent to inquire about this incident from the Commission to the command of the Arab Coalition forces, but the Commission has yet to receive a response as of the writing of this report.

Fifth: Targeting Medical Units and Healthcare Facilities

Medical facilities, clinics, field hospitals, mobile clinics, and all medical buildings and units are considered objects whose attack, targeting, or harming of their employees is prohibited based on national laws and legislation, as well as based on the provisions and texts of international humanitarian law and Articles 9 – 12 of Additional Protocol II of the Geneva Convention.

Through the work of the Commission during the period that is covered by this report, (4) cases of allegations of attacks on medical units and healthcare facilities were monitored and documented. The Houthis were proven to have been responsible for (4) incidents, while the government and the forces of the Arab Coalition were proven to be responsible for (2) incidents.

Examples of the investigations conducted by the Commission into incidents of medical units and healthcare facilities being targeted

1) The incidents attributed to the Houthis

1 – The targeting of the Yemeni-Swedish Hospital in the Al Qahirah district in the Taiz governorate:

According to the case file that the Commission has, the Houthis and Saleh's forces raided the building of the Yemeni-Swedish Hospital for Children and forced the medical staff out of the hospital, turning it into a military base. This took place on 15/7/2015.

According to the documents attached to the file that the Commission has, the reports on the field visits and inspections submitted by the Commission's team that was tasked with carrying out these visits, and the testimony of the witnesses and statements from a number of the members of the medical and administrative staff of the hospital, including AAFD, NAA, and WMS, in May 2015, Houthi and Saleh fighters took control of the area of Al Urdhi, where the Yemeni-Swedish Hospital for Children is located. They raided the hospital and turned it into a military base, and they put tanks in front of the door of the hospital. The two tanks would shell different neighborhoods in the city from in front of the hospital, which broke the windows of the hospital and destroyed some of the equipment, furniture, and medical tools in all of the departments of the hospital because of the pressure from the shelling. This also led to the killing of two premature babies who were in the incubators in the hospital. On 18/7/2015, members of the Houthis and Saleh's forces forced out all of the employees of the hospital and put four snipers in the building. One of the snipers was positioned in the emergency unit, the other on the third floor, the third on the roof, and the fourth in the nutrition department on the fourth floor. They also put sandbags in all of the windows of the hospital. On 19/7/2015, while some of the members of the medical staff were trying to go into the hospital, they were not allowed to enter, and a number of them were arrested. The hospital did not operate until 19/8/2015, when the resistance forces took control of the area.

Conclusion:

Based on the inspection reports that were submitted by the team that was tasked with conducting a field visit by the Commission, the testimonies of the members of the medical staff of the hospital, in addition to the reports and photographs that show the effects of the shrapnel from the shells, the Commission has concluded that this violation has occurred and that the Houthis and Saleh's forces were responsible for it.

2 – The incident of using the Al Watiyah Clinic in the Al Baydha governorate (in the Suwadih district) as a detention center and military base

According to the case file that the Commission has on the incident, during 2016, after the Houthis took control of the Al Baydha governorate and the Suwadih district, a number of Houthis raided the Al Watiyah Clinic in the Suwadih district. The clinic is located on the main road that links the Al Baydha governorate to the Mareb governorate, and the Houthis turned it into a detention center and a military base under the control of the group.

According to the field visit report that was submitted by the field researcher tasked by the Commission to conduct a field visit, the photographs and documents included in the file, and the testimony of the witnesses, including YHM and NAM, members of the Houthis raided the Al Watiyah Health Clinic on the main road between the Mareb and Al Baydha governorates in early 2016. They closed the clinics to the public and turned the rooms and departments in it into detention blocks where they would detain the travelers that the group stopped on their way through the public road from or to Al Baydha. In the clinic building, they would interrogate the civilians and detain them for long periods. The members of the Houthis also turned some of the rooms in the clinic into barracks to shelter some of the armed members

of the group, and they put up sandbags and barriers at the door of the clinic, in the windows, and on the road, as is shown by the pictures that are included in the file.

Conclusion:

Based on the report from the field researcher who was tasked with conducting a field visit by the Commission, and the testimony of witnesses, the Commission has concluded that this violation has occurred and that the Houthis and Saleh's forces are the ones responsible for it.

2) The incidents of violations relating to the targeting of healthcare units and facilities attributed to government forces and the Coalition's air force

1 – The incident of the bombing of the Al Watan Hospital in the area of Al Wasi'ah in the Hareeb district of the Mareb governorate on 26/4/2015

According to the case file for the incident that the Commission has, after the Houthis and Saleh's forces took control of the district of Hareeb in the Mareb governorate, positioned themselves in the mountains surrounding the area of Al Wasi'ah, which is near the Al Watan Hospital, and established military bases in the area, the hospital was bombed by the Arab Coalition air force, which completely destroyed it.

According to the field visit report that was submitted by the field researcher who was tasked to visit by the Commission, the photographs and documents included in the file, and the testimony of the witnesses, NAJ and AYH, a few months before the war started, the Al Watan Hospital in the Hareeb district of the Mareb governorate was prepared and provided with modern equipment and supplies so that it could serve the people of the area. But, before the hospital could be opened, and after the start of the war and the Houthis and Saleh's forces taking control of the area, the Houthis and Saleh's forces set up military bases in the mountains overlooking the area, near the hospital. On 26/4/2015, at 9:30 am, the people of the area saw planes flying low overhead. Moments after that, they heard the sounds of powerful explosions, and they saw dust and flames in the area over the hospital building, which had been completely destroyed. This was carried out despite there not being any armed men inside the hospital, and the nearest military position of the Houthis and Saleh's forces was at least 100 meters away from the hospital.

Conclusion:

Based on what was included in the report submitted by the field researcher tasked with conducting a field visit by the Commission and what was in the testimony of the witnesses, the Commission has concluded that this violation has occurred, and that the air force of the Arab Coalition is responsible for it because they are in control of the airspace of the Republic of Yemen during the war. It should be noted that the Commission has drafted a memo of inquiry on the incident and sent it to the command of the Arab Coalition Forces but has not gotten a response to this inquiry.

2 – The incident of the bombing of the building of the National Blood Transfusion Center in the Al Sab'een district in the Capital Secretariat on 17/4/2018

Based on the case file that the Commission has on the incident, at 10:30 pm on 17/4/2018, the building of the blood transfusion and research center, which is in the Al Sab'een district in the Capital Secretariat, was hit by a missile, which destroyed large parts of the building and destroyed a number of special equipment in the blood bank.

According to the report from the field researcher who was tasked with making a field visit by the Commission, the statements of some of the members of the medical and administrative staff in the center, the photographs, documents, and reports included in the file, as well as the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, including MASH, ASHM, and KhAA, at 10:30 pm on Friday, 17/4/2018, Coalition airplanes were flying over the capital, and the building of the blood bank center in the Al Sab'een district of the Capital Secretariat was bombed with an air-to-surface missile that hit in the middle of the building. This missile destroyed large parts of the building, and the explosion destroyed most of the special equipment in the center, including the refrigerators and freezers, the blood test equipment, and the plasma equipment. The archive of the center was also damaged, and all of the stored solutions and medical supplies that were in the center. Since that date, the center has been closed and it has not provided services to the people, despite the fact that the center is the only government entity that provides the service of transfusing blood platelets and giving them to anyone who needs them for free.

Conclusion

According to the report from the field researcher who was tasked by the Commission and the testimonies of the witnesses, the Commission has concluded that the violation has occurred, and that the entity responsible for it is the Arab Coalition air force because it is the sole entity with control of the airspace of the Republic of Yemen during the war. It should be noted that the Commission has drafted a memo of inquiry on the incident and sent it to the command of the Arab Coalition Forces but has not gotten a response to this inquiry.

Sixth: 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 these kinds 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 expansion. Based on that, the Commission has been able, during the period that is covered by this report, to monitor and document (980) families who were forcibly displaced from their homes. 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 the investigations conducted by the Commission relating to forced displacement

1 – The incident of the forced displacement of the people of the village of Al Shaqb in the Saber Al Mawadim district in the Taiz governorate

According to the incident's case file that the Commission has, the documents on the incident, the statements of the victims, and testimonies of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, including AQMA, AMA, and HMS, large groups of armed men from the Houthis and Saleh's forces surrounded the village of Al Shaqb in Tabbat Al Salihin in the Saber Al Mawadim district in the Taiz governorate on 4/1/2016. The armed men started firing bullets and shells from different kinds of weapons at the homes of the civilians in the village, and their shelling of the homes continued for a number of days, then they raided the village. They asked the people of the village to leave their homes, and the people were forced to leave the village. None of the civilians were allowed to remain in their homes or take any of their properties, and the people were forced to leave the village and leave their homes under the threat of force and because of the pressure they were under from the Houthis and Saleh's forces. The people then moved to a nearby village. The number of families who were forcibly displaced from the village, according to the confirmed lists that the Commission has, is 282 families.

Conclusion:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the testimony of the witnesses, and the statements of the victims, the Commission has concluded that the violation has occurred, and that the entity responsible for this violation are the leaders of the Houthis and Saleh's Forces in the Saber Al Mawadim district in the Taiz governorate.

2 – The incident of the forced disappearance of the people of the village of Sha'b Al Ukari – Al Rubaie, in the Al Taiziyah district of the Taiz governorate

According to the incident's case file that the Commission has, the documents that are in the file, the statements of the victims, and the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, and they include NMS, NAQ, and AMH, a group of armed men from the Houthis and Saleh's forces came to the village. They were led by the Abu Adeeb, who is the Houthi supervisor in the area, and they raided the village of Sha'b Al Ukari in the Al Rubaie area of the Al Taiziyah district on 17/1/2017. During that time, the home of the victim, Sadeq Al Sururi, was raided, and he was detained. His family was forced to leave their home, and the families of the village were called and told to leave their homes, otherwise their homes would be bombed. At the time, the people of the village tried to negotiate with the armed men and convince them to allow them to remain in their homes, but they refused and insisted that everyone leave immediately. They did not allow the families to take any of their things with them, and the families had to leave their homes to other neighboring villages on foot. After the families left their homes, the members of the Houthis and Saleh's Forces raided a number of the homes in the village and took up positions in them. The number of families who were forcibly displaced from the Sha'b Al Ukari village, according to

the lists that were confirmed by the Commission, was 23.

Conclusion:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the testimony of the witnesses, and the statements of the victims, the Commission has concluded that the violation has occurred, and that the entities responsible for this violation are the the Houthis and Saleh's forces in the area of Al Rubaie in the Al Taiziyah district of the Taiz governorate, and they are led by Abu Adeeb, the Houthi supervisor in the area.

Seventh: Besieging Civilians and Not Allowing the Delivery of Aid

National legislation and the provisions and rulings of international humanitarian law, specifically the text of Article 14 of Additional Protocol II of the Geneva Conventions, have banned besieging and the starvation of civilians, as well as not allowing them access to public services that are indispensable to them during armed conflicts. Also, in accordance with the principles of international humanitarian law, violations relating to not allowing access of aid through siege or the starvation of civilians, whether economically or militarily, totally or partially, temporarily or permanently, is one of the most flagrant violations of international humanitarian law because it violates many basic rights provided to civilians, including the right to life, food, health, and a dignified life. This violation also affects every aspect of the lives of the population in the areas that are under siege. During the period that is covered by this report, the Commission has been able to monitor a number of violations relating to the besieging and starvation of civilians, and these violations were committed by some of the parties to the armed conflict. The Commission has also monitored a number of allegations relating to aid not being allowed to be delivered because the command of the Arab Coalition to Support the Legitimacy closed all Yemeni ports from 6 to 8/22/2017. There was also what was in the statement from the World Food Program, from its Executive Director, David Beasley, which stated that the WFP has evidence that the Houthis have looted relief aid, manipulated the aid ID card system, and sold aid on the market. This statement was published on the website of the World Food Program, as well as a number of other websites. The Commission has monitored these incidents that are attributed to all of the parties to the conflict and investigated them, and they are as follows:

1) The Houthis

1 – Looting humanitarian aid from the Tareq bin Ziyad School, the Al Sabrah district, Ibb governorate

According to the incident's case file that the Commission has, the documents that are included, the statements of the victims, and the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, including NSA, RNM, and AAA, in mid-February 2018, the World Food Program and UNICEF provided relief aid supplies to people in need in the Al Sabrah district, and they put these relief and humanitarian aid supplies in one of the classrooms in the Tareq bin Ziyad School to prepare them for distribution. The only thing that remained for these supplies to be distributed was to wait for the remaining relief supplies from the donor organization to be distributed at once, but, on Thursday, 1/3/2018, at 10 am, the security supervisor of the Houthis in the Al Sabrah district, whose name is Abdulsalam Ali Ghanem Omari, raided the school by force of arms. He went towards the classrooms where the relief supplies were kept, and he broke the locks by shooting at them, then he and his armed men looted a large number of bags of flour, sugar, rice, lentils, and oil that were in the school. They took these supplies on the vehicles of the group, and they distributed a large amount of the aid supplies to the armed members of the group who were with him and took part in the looting.

Conclusion:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission and the testimony of the witnesses, the Commission concluded that the leadership of the Houthis and Saleh's forces in the Al Sabrah district of the Ibb governorate, led by the security supervisor in the district, Abdulsalam Ali Ghanem Omari, are responsible for this violation.

2) The Air Force of the Coalition and Government Forces

The Commission investigated two incidents of sieges and stopping the delivery of aid that were attributed to the forces of the Arab Coalition in the following statements:

1 – The statement of Doctors Without Borders on 8/11/2017, which stated that, during the period from 6 to 8/11/2017, based on the decision by the command of the Coalition to close the land, sea, and air borders

of the Republic of Yemen for three days, medical supplies from Doctors Without Borders to people in need Yemen were stopped. This was stated by Justin Armstrong, the head of the delegation of Doctors Without Borders, and he added that, despite attempts to request permission for the Doctors Without Borders plans to come in to deliver the aid, the command of the Arab Coalition did not allow them to come from Djibouti to Sana'a or Aden for 72 hours. "This would further exclude thousands of people most affected by the crisis from essential healthcare. Such measures would contradict the humanitarian principle of impartiality, which states that assistance should reach those who need it most, regardless of any political considerations." (From the statement that was made on 8/11/2017 and published on the organization's website)

2 – The statement of the International Committee of the Red Cross on 7/11/2018 regarding the forces of the Arab Coalition to Support the Legitimacy in Yemen not allowing a shipment of cholera tablets for the prevention of cholera from being brought into Yemen by the Red Cross. The Coalition did not give them a permit to bring the shipment in through the northern border of Yemen because the land, sea, and air borders were closed. There was also fear that not allowing the import of 50,000 vials of insulin would lead to the medicine being destroyed because the insulin must be cooled, until the end of the statement that was released by the International Committee of the Red Cross and published on its website.

The Commission is still working on completing its investigations into the two incidents mentioned in the two statements above, and it hopes that all of the parties would cooperate with it and provide it with the information related to this matter so that it is able to complete its investigations as soon as possible.

Section Two: The Results of the Investigations Conducted by the Commission into Violations Relating to 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 around (84) 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 Commission finished investigating cases, with the responsibility of the Houthis and Saleh's forces being proven for (69) cases, while the responsibility of the army forces and security agencies of the government being responsible for (15) cases. Investigations are still ongoing into a number of other cases, and the Commission is still monitoring a number of violations of this kind, whether they happened before 2015 or are still being perpetrated until now.

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

The Houthis and Saleh's Forces

1 – The killing of Khaled Ahmad Mutlaq Jordan – Saadah City – Saadah Governorate – 3/9/2018

According to the file on the incident that the Commission has, on Sunday, 3/9/2018, while the victim was with the Houthis to review the case of the detention of his cousin, a number of the armed men who were guarding the building that he was visiting attacked the victim and shot him, killing him on the spot.

According to the report of the Commission's field researcher, the statements of the relatives of the victim, and the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, including MAM and AMS, on Sunday, 3/9/2018, the victim, Khaled Ahmad Mutlaq Jordan was reviewing the case of his detained cousin, Abdulhameed Ali Abdullah, who had been abducted by the Houthis because his brother had been killed while fighting in the ranks of the legitimacy's forces. While the victim was in front of the building of the Houthis that is in front of the Al Salam Hospital, a number of armed men from the Houthis who were guarding the detention center attacked the victim and shot him, killing him on the spot. After that,

the members of the Houthis took his body and hid it, and the body has not been given to the family of the victim.

Conclusion:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, what was included in 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 Houthis, led by the group's security supervisor in Saadah city, are the ones responsible for this violation.

2 – The incident of the killing of the victim, Mujahid Nasser Ali Quraish – Al Qiblah village – Jabal Al Mahwit district – Al Mahwit governorate, 15/12/2018

According to the file of the incident, on 15/12/2018, a group of armed men from the Houthis, led by the security supervisor Abu Abdulmalik Sharaf Al Din and Imad Nasser Hubaish, killed the victim, Mujahid Quraish, while conducting a raid on his house.

According to the statements of the victim's relatives and the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, including AHA and YAM, at 4:30 pm on 15/12/2018, a group of armed men from the Houthis, led by a security supervisor, Abu Abdulmalik Sharaf Al Din and Imad Nasser Hubaish, conducted a raid of the home of the victim, Mujahid Quraish. During the raid, they shot live ammunition at the victim in his home, killing him on the spot.

Conclusion:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, what was included in the case file and report attached to it, and the testimony of the witnesses, the Commission has concluded that the entity responsible for committing the violations are the Houthis led by the security supervisor in the Jabal Al Mahwit district, Abu Abdulmalik Sharaf Al Din, and Imad Nasser Hubaish.

3 – The incident of the killing of the victim, Abdulraqueeb Saleh Ghalab Al Shar'abi, Al Sabrah district, Ibb governorate

According to the investigation file that the Commission has, a group of armed men from the Houthis in the Hajr village in the Al Sabrah district, led by Imad Saif Saeed Al Buraihi, set up a security checkpoint at the entrance of the village. On 19/11/2017, Imad Saif Al Buraihi, fired a barrage of bullets at the victim, Abdulraqueeb, while he was on his motorcycle on the way to his village, killing him.

According to the statement of the individual who reported the incident and the testimonies of the individuals who were interviewed by the Commission, including ASGh, MMA, and ZSS, a leading member of the Houthis in the Al Sabrah district in the Ibb governorate, Imad Saif Saeed Al Buraihi, along with a group of armed men under his command, set up a security checkpoint at the entrance of the village of Hajr in the Al Sabrah district of the Ibb governorate. The victim, who is the imam of the masjid in the village, had objected to the practices in the security checkpoint that was set up by the Houthis multiple times, as well as the violations against the civilians in the area, where there had not been any armed clashes and there was no need for these kinds of checkpoints and the armed manifestations. Because of that, the victim received threats numerous times, and, on 19/11/2017, when the victim was on his way back from the Shishat Al Bahr market in the Al Taiziyah district on his motorcycle, upon arriving at the Admat Road near the village, Imad Saif Saeed Al Buraihi and a group of armed men shot a barrage of bullets at the victim, killing him. They then proceeded to steal his motorcycle and the money that he had, and they left him in a pool of his own blood on the ground.

Conclusion:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission and the testimony of the witnesses, the Houthis who are in control of the Al Sabrah district in the Ibb governorate, and the Admat Road, led by Imad Saif Saeed Al Buraihi, the security supervisor in the district, are the ones that committed this violation.

Examples of Extrajudicial Killings Attributed to the Legitimate Government

1 – The incident of the killing of the victim, Abdullah Ahmad Muhammad Al Sabri – Al Qahirah district – Taiz governorate, on 13/1/2018

According to the case file that the Commission has on the incident, on 13/1/2018, at 4 pm, the victim, Abdullah Ahmad Muhammad Al Sabri, was shot by an armed group belonging to the 22nd Mechanized Brigade while returning to his home, and he was killed on the scene.

According to the report from the field researcher of the Commission, the medical and criminal reports included in the file, the statements of the victim's relatives, and the testimony of witnesses, including WAA, MMA, and AMH, on 13/1/2018, at 4 pm, a group of armed men from the 22nd Mechanized Brigade, under the leadership of Abdulrahman Al Nimr and Bassam Muhammad Al Majidi, attacked the home of Muhammad Muqbil Ahmad Saeed and shot at him with machine guns because of a problem that happened between the owner of the home and some of the soldiers in the brigade. During that attack, the members of the armed group mentioned above were also firing on nearby homes and people that were walking in the neighborhood. While the victim, Abdullah Ahmad Muhammad Al Sabri was returning to his father's home, which is in the area of Al Maftash in the area at the bottom of Mount Jarah, which is around 50 meters from the home of Muhammad Muqbil, he was shot three times, one of which went into his back and killed him.

Conclusion:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the report of the field researcher, the testimonies of witnesses, and the medical reports included in the file, the entity that committed this violation is a group of members of the 22nd Mechanized Brigade of the National Army, and they were led by Abdulrahman Al Nimr and Bassam Muhammad Al Majidi.

2 – The killing of the victim, Hazzam Muhammad Ahmad Ali – Al Dhale district, the Sanah area – Al Dhale governorate, on 29/5/2018

According to the content of the case file that the Commission has, on 29/5/2018, members of the Security Belt Forces in the Al Dhale governorate that were in the market near the Hajr Sanah road shot the victim, Hazzam Muhammad Ahmad, killing him.

According to the report of the field researcher of the Commission, the statements of the victim's relatives, and the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, and they are NHNS and MMSM, on the morning of Tuesday, 29/5/2018, while the victim, Hazzam Muhammad Ahmad Ali (23 years old), who is from the village of Jawd Al Hamal in the area of Hajr in the district of Al Dhale, was carrying bags of qat to sell in the qat market in Sanah after bringing them from the valley, a group of members of the Security Belt Forces who were in the market shot him with a 12.7 mm rifle bullet in his chest, killing him immediately .

Conclusion:

During the investigations conducted by the Commission, the report of the field researcher, the testimony of the witnesses, and the medical reports included in the file, the entity responsible for this violation is the Security Belt Forces in the Al Dhale governorate.

3 – The incident of the killing of the victim, Ali Nasser Awadh Al Khuraibi – Ataq city – Shabwa governorate, on 20/3/2018

At 6 pm on 20/3/2018, a group of armed men from the Shabwa Elite Forces stopped the vehicle of the victim, Ali Nasser Awadh Al Khuraibi, at a security checkpoint at the entrance of the city of Ataq. They shot him multiple times, one bullet hitting him in the head, and killed him immediately.

According to the report that was submitted by the field researcher of the Commission, the photographs and reports attached to the file, the statements of the relatives of the victims, and the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, and they are SAA and JSH, at 6 pm on 20/3/2018, the victim, Ali Nasser Awadh Al Khuraibi, was on his car, a Toyota Cressida, returning to his home. When he arrived to the area of Al Kasirah, he was stopped at a security checkpoint that was set up at the entrance of the city of Ataq. This checkpoint was manned by the so-called Shabwa Elite Forces. He was asked by the men at the checkpoint to give them his ID, when there was an argument between the victim

and the men at the checkpoint, after which a number of the soldiers at the checkpoint shot at the car and the victim, shooting him in the head and killing him immediately.

Conclusion:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the report from the field researcher, the testimony of the witnesses, and the medical reports included in the incident file, the entity that is responsible for this violation is the Shabwa Elite Forces in the city of Ataq in Shabwa.

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. The United Nations Declaration, the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance that was issued in 2006, and the Rome Statutes of the International Criminal Court from 1998, are the legal framework for submitting allegations concerning these kinds of violations.

The Commission has been able, during the period that is covered by the report, to monitor and document (586) cases of allegations of arbitrary arrests and enforced disappearances that were perpetrated by different parties all over the Republic of Yemen. The Houthis and Saleh’s forces have been proven to be responsible for (550) of the cases of violations, while government forces, security agencies belonging to the government, and the forces of the Coalition are responsible for (36) cases.

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

1) The Houthis

1 – The incident of the detention of the victim, a lawyer named MAYSh, in the Ibb governorate on 27/8/2017

According to the investigation file that the Commission has on the incident, in the morning of Sunday 27/8/2017, while the victim, MAYSh, a lawyer, was on his way to the court to do his job and bringing with him his briefcase with files on his cases, he was detained at a print shop, where he was making copies of documents. He was detained by members of the Houthis and Saleh’s forces.

According to the testimony of witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, including NNA, MShH, and MMA, they saw armed men on a vehicle belonging to the Houthis dressed in the uniform of the Central Security Forces. The armed men had stickers from the Houthis, and they detained the victim (MAYSh) from in front of the gate to Ibb university, in front of a print shop that is located in front of the gate to the university. The shop was surrounded while the victim was in it to make copies of some papers, and, after the victim was asked for his name, his phone was taken, and then he was handcuffed and taken on the Houthi vehicle. He was taken to an unknown location. After a while, the victim was moved to a detention center in the Political Security Organization building in Ibb city.

Conclusion:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the testimony of the witnesses, and the report that was submitted by the field researcher, the Commission has concluded that the entity responsible for this violation are the Houthis.

2 – The detention of a member of the media committee of the General People’s Congress, Mahwit

branch, Jalal Al Sultan – Al Rajm – Al Mahwit governorate, on 2/9/2018

According to the case file that the Commission has, the statements of the relatives of the victim, and the testimony of the witnesses, including YAR and AShM, at noon on Sunday, 9/2/2018, a group of armed men from the Houthis, led by Abdulmalik Ali Yahya Lutf Sharaf Al Din, detained an activist in the General People's Congress who is also a member in the media committee of the GPC in Al Mahwit, Jalal Al Sultan. They took him from in front of his home in Al Rajm, and Al Sultan was accused of being a member of cells that were in contact with the legitimate government. The victim is still being detained as of the writing of this report.

Conclusion:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the testimony of the witnesses, the statements of the relatives of the victim, and the content of the report submitted by the field researcher of the Commission, which is included in the case file, the Commission has concluded that a group of Houthis, under the leadership of the security supervisor in the district, Abdulmalik Ali Yahya Lutf Sharaf Al Din, are responsible for this violation.

3 – The incident of the detention of the victim, AAGhR, in the Al Sayani district of the Ibb governorate, on 12/7/2018

According to the case file on the incident that the Commission has, on Thursday, 12/7/2018, at 11 am, while the victim was heading to the market in the area of Sabegah, he was stopped by a Houthi military vehicle. The group of armed men on the vehicle were led by the group's security supervisor in the Al Sayani district, Abu Fatimah, and some of the men on the vehicle were wearing military uniforms, while others were dressed in civilian garb. The group detained the victim in front of others, and they took him to the security directorate building in the district. At around 5:00 pm, the victim was taken, on a private car, to the Political Security Organization prison in the governorate, where the victim is still being detained as of the writing of this report.

According to the statements of the victim, the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, who were at the site of the detention of the victim, AAGhR, including SAA, AAM, and SHN, at 11 am on 12/7/2018, while the victim was walking near the door of the Sabegah Chicken Farm in the Sabegah Market, a military vehicle from the security directorate in the district stopped in front of him. This vehicle was used by the Houthi security supervisor in the district, Abu Fatimah, and a group of armed men got off the vehicle and surrounded the victim. They handcuffed him and searched him, then they took him on their vehicle, heading south towards the security directorate building in the district. At around 5 pm, the victim was taken, by members of the Houthis, to the Political Security Organization prison in the governorate, where he is still being detained as of the writing of this report.

Conclusion:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission and the testimony of the witnesses, the Commission has concluded that the entity responsible for this violation is the group of Houthis led by the Houthi security supervisor in the Al Sayani district in the Ibb governorate, Abu Fatimah.

4 – The incident of the detention of the victims, Abdulrahman Al Maqdashi, Yusuf Al Maqdashi, and Ali Ahmad Al Maqdashi, in Dhamar on 25/2/2017

According to the case file on the incident, on 25/2/2017, while the victims, Abdulrahman Saleh Ahmad Al Maqdashi, Yusuf Ali Muslih Al Maqdashi, and Ali Ahmad Ahmad Al Maqdashi were passing through a security checkpoint known as the Abu Haroun Checkpoint in Rada'a in the Al Baydha governorate, on their way from the Dhamar governorate to the Mareb governorate on a bus, they were taken off the bus and taken to a number of detention centers. They were not released until around a year and nine months later, in a prisoner exchange deal.

According to the statements of the victims and the testimony of witnesses, including ASA and BHM, on 25/2/2017, while the victims, Abdulrahman Saleh Ahmad Al Maqdashi, Yusuf Ali Muslih Al Maqdashi, and Ali Ahmad Ahmad Al Maqdashi, were passing through the security checkpoint known as the Abu Haroun Checkpoint on a Yemen International Transportation Company bus, they were stopped by Abu Haroun, the leader of the checkpoint, who asked for their IDs. After he looked at their IDs, he asked them to get off the bus, then he took them to a small room in the checkpoint, where they were detained for

around 36 hours. They were not given food or drink, and the room was full of detainees. After that, they were taken to a detention center operated by the Houthis in the Rada'a Castle. There, they continued to be detained for two days, then they were moved to the Central Prison in Sana'a, where they spent more than a year and nine months because they were accused of being affiliated with the legitimate government. They were not charged with anything, and they were not referred to the court or the public prosecutor's office, and they were only released during a prisoner exchange deal between the government and the Houthis.

Conclusion

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the content of the case file, and the testimony of the witnesses, the Commission has concluded that the entity responsible for this violation are the Houthis, led by the commander of the checkpoint in the Rada'a district, Abu Haround, in addition to the rest of the Houthi commanders who had a part in this violation.

2 – The National Army and the Security Agencies of the Government

1 - The detention of a number of the residents of the village of Al Masaqilah in the Al Ma'afir district of the Taiz governorate on 29/10/2018

According to the case file that the Commission has, the statements of the victims, and the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, and the include HMS, ZMN, MMH, and NFFA, at 11:30 pm on 29/10/2018, in the village of Al Samiqah in the Al Ma'afir district, in Taiz, during the wedding of one of the residents of the village named Muheeb Naji Farea Al Shaghdari, Nazeeh Muhammad Sufyan, who is known as Al Tahish, came with a group of armed men from the 35th Armored Brigade. He asked the father of the groom to come to the Al Qar' Checkpoint, which is located on the main street, after the wedding. Then, ten minutes later, Nazeeh Sufyan came back, and he is the commander of the security checkpoint mentioned above, and he had four military vehicles with him, with armed men, some of whom were in civilian garb, while others were wearing military uniforms, on them. When they arrived, they started shooting at the groom's home, and some of the other homes in the village, injuring Jameel Qassim Muhammad, Akram Ahmad Abdoh, Ahmad Nabeel Abdoh, and Aziz Abdoh Al Salehi with injuries of varying severity. They also raided 20 homes in the village and searched them, looting property in some of them, and terrorizing the women and children. They fired their weapons in some of the homes, including the home of Abdulwasi' Abdoh Saif, whose home was raided, and the men fired their weapons inside it. They also attacked Saif and beat him, along with his daughters and his young son, and the victim's condition worsened, and he died the next day. The cause of the victim's death was not known, and he was buried immediately. The armed men also detained 45 individuals from the village, and the Commission will not release their names, with 26 of them taken to the security directorate building in the area of Al Nashmah, while 19 of the victims were taken to the headquarters of the 35th Armored Brigade in the area of Al Ain. The bride was detained by Nazeeh "Al Tahish" and his brother, Ammar, and she was taken to his home after being attacked and beat. She was detained there until that night, then she was released. After that, 39 of the victims were detained three days later, while remaining 6 were detained for six days.

Conclusion:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed, the report of the team that was tasked with conducting the field visit, the photographs of the homes that were submitted, and the medical reports of the victims who were injured, the forces of the National Army of the legitimate government, specifically the leadership of the 35th Armored Brigade and the soldiers in the Al Qar' military checkpoint in Al Ma'afir, led by Nazeeh Muhammad Sufyan, are responsible for this violation.

2 – The incident of the arrest of a victim, Abdulmalik Ali Hameed Al Nahari, in the Mareb governorate on 15/6/2018

According to the case file that the Commission has on the incident, on 15/6/2018, while the victim, Abdulmalik Ali Hameed Al Nahari (38 years old), was returning from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and while he was passing through the Al Falj Checkpoint in the Mareb governorate, he was taken off the bus that he was on and detained by the soldiers manning the checkpoint.

According to the statements made by the relatives of the victim and the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, and they are AAA and ASDh, at 3 am on 15/6/2018, while the

victim, Abdulmalik Ali Hameed Al Nahari was passing through the Mareb governorate with his son, Marwan, on a bus and on their way back from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, where he works, he was taken off the bus by the soldiers at a security checkpoint in the area of Al Falj, which is under the command of the Mareb security directorate. He was then taken to the security directorate in Mareb, where he remained for 10 days. After that, he was taken to the Political Security Organization building in the governorate, and no one could contact him until a period had passed, when some of the leaders of the resistance in the Dhamar governorate were allowed to visit the victim. The detention of the victim continued, without any charges being made against him or his case being referred to the court, despite orders being made from the Vice President of the Republic of Yemen to have him released. The victim is still detained in the building of the Political Security Organization as of the writing of this report, and the family of the victim made a criminal complaint against the Political Security Organization in the Mareb governorate with the appellate prosecutor's office in the Mareb governorate. They have also hired a lawyer to follow up with the procedures of his case.

Conclusion:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the testimony of the witnesses, and what was included in the response from the Political Security Organization in the Mareb governorate, dated 19/1/2019, to the inquiry from the Commission regarding the allegation, which stated that the victim was detained based on information that he had participated in the coup and had provided support and financial assistance to the rebels by sending money to a number of high-ranking members of the Houthis. The response to the Commission from the Political Security Organization in Mareb stated that the detention had occurred, and it did not state that the security agencies that had carried out the detention had referred the individual to the court for investigation or a trial, and this means that he continued detention of the victim during the previous period, from the date he was arrested and until this date, is a clear violation of Article 48 of the Constitution of the Republic of Yemen, the texts and provisions of the criminal procedure law, and international agreements and conventions that are ratified by the Republic of Yemen. Based on that, the Commission has concluded that the violation has occurred, and that the entity responsible for it is the command of the Political Security Organization in the Mareb governorate.

3 – The detention of the victim, Saeed Aref Saeed Muqbil (in Sheikh Othman) on 28/9/2015

The incident, according to the case file that the Commission has on it, and according to the testimony of the witnesses, including SAR and KhAM, took place on 28/9/2015, while the victim, Saeed Aref Saeed Muqbil, was asleep in his car in the Al Qahirah – Sheikh Othman Station. At 3:30 am, a group of officers from the Sheikh Othman Police Station who were led by Hamad Al Sahyooni took the victim to the police station, accusing him of having explosive vests. After that, the victim was taken to the Tareq Military Base, where he remained for a year and nine months, without anyone knowing where he was detained. After that, he was taken to the Mukalla Prison in the Hadramawt governorate. After three and a half years of detention, the victim was returned to the Bir Ahmad Prison in Aden, and his family learned that he was being held there.

Conclusion:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the testimony of the witnesses, and the reports and photographs relating to the incident, the Commission has concluded that the entity responsible for this violation are the members of the Sheikh Othman Police of the security directorate of the Aden governorate.

4 – The incident of the detention of a child victim, Yahya Mubarak Al Aulaqi, in the Nisab district of the Shabwa on 18/12/2018

According to the incident case file that the Commission has, at 10 am on Tuesday, 18/12/2018, a group of soldiers operating under the security director of the Nisab district of the Shabwa governorate arrested a child, Yahya Mubarak Al Aulaqi (13 years old) while he was in school.

According to the statement of the victim's relatives and the testimony of witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, and they are AMA and SMA, at 10 am on Tuesday, 18/12/2018, while the victim, Yahya Mubarak Al Aulaqi was attending classes in the Al Awshah School, a military vehicle from the security directorate of the Nisab district came with a group of armed men on it. They were led by Salem Taleb Al Kawrdi, the security director of the district. The vehicle stopped near the school, and the men

entered the school and asked for the victim to be brought to them. After he was brought to them, they arrested him and took him, on their vehicle, to the security directorate of the district, where he was interrogated, terrorized, and threatened. He was not released until 16 days after his arrest.

Conclusion:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the testimony of the witnesses, and the statement of the relatives of the victim, the Commission has concluded that this violation has occurred, and that the security directorate in the Nisab district, under the command of the security director of the district, Salem Taleb Al Kawrdi, is responsible for this violation.

Third: Torture and Mistreatment

During the period that is covered by the investigations, the Commission monitoring around (17) 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 and Saleh's forces were proven to be responsible for (13) cases, while the forces of the army and security agencies of the government were responsible for (4) cases.

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

1) The Houthis

1 – The detention and torture of the victim, Ali Muhammad Abdoh Jamil, Al Saffiyah district, Capital Secretariat, 17/9/2018

According to the contents of the case file that the Commission has, on 4/9/2018, a group of armed men from the Houthis detained the victim, Ali Muhammad Abdoh Jamil, who is from the district of Al Rajm in the Al Mahwit governorate. They took him from the mechanic shop that he owns on Sakhr Street in the Capital Secretariat, near the home of former President Ali Abdullah Saleh, and they took him to the Qa' Al Qaidhi Police Station, where they assaulted and tortured him for a number of days. Then, after that, on the evening of Monday, 17/9/2018, the supervisor of the Houthis in Sakhr Street contacted the family of the victim and the neighborhood chief, and told them to come take the victim's body because he had died in detention.

According to the report of the field researcher who was tasked by the Commission, the photographs included in the file, the statements of the relatives of the victim, and the testimony of the witnesses, including MAMD and MAJ, in the afternoon of Friday, 14/9/2018, a group of armed men from the Houthis, led by the Houthi's supervisor in the Hizyaz area, Abu Hussein Al Hamdi, raided a mechanic workshop on Sakhr Street, next to the home of former President Ali Abdullah Saleh. This workshop was owned by the victim, Ali Muhammad Abdoh Jamil, and he was in the shop during the raid. They attacked him as soon as they went in, beating him, then they took him with them on the military vehicle that they were on to the Qa' Al Qaidhi Police Station. There, the victim was tortured and assaulted with sharp instruments, and he was interrogated and accused of hiding weapons belonging to the former president. This torture of the victim continued for three days, until he died. At night on Monday, 17/9/2018, the family of the victim was contacted, as was their neighborhood chief, and they were told to come take the body because the victim had died in detention, and the body was taken to the Zayed Hospital. When the family received the body of the victim, they saw that he had been tortured, and that he had sustained serious wounds in different parts of his body, which confirms that the victim was tortured and that he had died as a result of the torture. When the family of the victim asked the hospital to examine the body and issue a medical report that shows the cause of death, the members of the Houthi refused to allow the family to get a medical certificate that shows the cause of death, and the body is still in the morgue of the hospital as of the writing of this report because the family refused to receive the body without the body being examined and the individuals responsible for the victim's death held accountable.

Conclusion:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the testimony of the witnesses, the case file for the incident, and the photographs that are included, the Commission has concluded that the entity responsible for this violation are the Houthis, led by the group's supervisor in the Al Saffiyah area, Abu Hussein Al Hamdi, in addition to the chief of the Qa' Al Qaidhi Police Station, who was appointed by the Houthis.

2 – The incident of the detention and torture of the victim, Mukhtar Ali Yaqout Al Ahmadi, in the Al Suwadiyah district of the Al Baydha governorate on 23/8/2017

According to the case file that the Commission has, a group of armed members of the Houthis, under the leadership of the security supervisor of the group, Abu Thabet, detained the victim, Mukhtar Ali Yaqout Al Ahmadi, on 23/8/2017. This was done because a security checkpoint manned by the Houthis, which is located near the farm of the victim, was shot out by unknown individuals. After they detained the individual, he was taken to the group's detention center in the building of the Ministry of Finance in the Al Suwadiyah district, where the victim was tortured until he died. Three days later, the family of the victim was informed that he had died in the detention center.

According to the report from the field researcher who was tasked by the Commission, the pictures that were included in the report, the statements of the victim's relatives, and the testimony of the witnesses, including AMAQ and AAA, on 23/8/2017, the victim, Mukhtar Ali Yaqout Al Ahmadi, went to the city of Rada'a after he was requested by the security supervisor of the Houthis in the Al Suwadiyah district, Abu Thabet. There, he was detained by Abu Thabet and taken to the building of the Ministry of Finance, which had been turned into a detention center controlled by the Houthis. This building is in the Al Suwadiyah district. There, they interrogated the victim, accusing him of shooting at the security checkpoint manned by the Houthis, which is next to the victim's farm. When the victim refused to confess to the accusation, he was tortured and attacked, beaten and electrocuted, and he was also stabbed with sharp instruments and beaten with electrical wires. After three days, and due to the pressure and requests by the victim's family, the family was contacted and told, by Abu Thabet, the Houthi security supervisor, that the victim had died. A Houthi leader named Abdullah Idris came to the family and told them that the victim had been tortured, and that he had died because of it, and he requested tribal mediation, but they refused the mediation and asked that the people responsible be handed over to the courts. He promised to do that, but this was not done. When the victim's family received his body, they found clear evidence that he had been severely tortured.

Conclusion:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the testimony of the witnesses, what was included in the case file, and the photographs included in the file, the Commission has concluded that the entity responsible for this violation are the Houthis, led by Abdullah Idris, the security supervisor of the Houthis in Rada'a, and Abu Thabet, the security supervisor of the Houthis in the Al Suwadiyah district.

3 – The torture of the victim, Yahya Hussein Ma'dhab – Mustaba district – Hajjah governorate 9/2/2018

According to the case file that the Commission has, on 9/2/2018, a group of armed men from the Houthis carried out a raid of the home of the victim, Yahya Hussein Ma'dhab. When they arrived near the home, they found the victim in front of his house, alone and unarmed. They started shooting at him, and they injured him with a bullet to his shoulder. Then, they took him on their vehicle to an unknown location, where they tortured him and detained him. A month after they took him, the family of the victim was told to come take the body. When the family came to take the body, they found evidence that he had been tortured.

According to the report of the field researcher who was tasked by the Commission, the photographs that are included in the file, the statements of the relatives of the victim, and the testimony of the witnesses, who include KhHM, MMSH, and MAH, on 9/2/2018, a group of armed Houthis went to the home of the victim, Yahya Hussein Ma'dhab. When they arrived to his house, they found the victim leaving the house, alone and unarmed, and they got closer and shot him, injuring him in his shoulder. After the victim fell to the ground because of his injury, they took him on their car to an unknown location. There, they tortured the victim and assaulted him, beating and burning him. They also neglected to provide medical treatment for the injury that he had, and, a month after he had been taken, the family of the victim was contacted and told to come take his body, because he had died in a detention controlled by the Houthis (the detention center in the Political Security Organization). When the family came to take the body, they found evidence that he had been tortured, including bruises, burns, and severe injuries that the victim got from his time in detention. All of the marks showed that the victim died from torture, and the body was not handed over to the family until after a guarantee was gotten that the family would bury the body without having it examined by any doctor or even talk about the incident.

Conclusion:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the testimony of the witnesses, the

content of the case file, and the photographs of the victim, the Commission has concluded that the entity responsible for this violation are the Houthis, led by the group's supervisor in the Mustaba district in the Hajjah governorate.

4 – The incident of the detention and torture of the victim, Ali Muhammad Ayedh Al Tuwaiti, in the Damt district in Al Dhale, 19/11/2017

In this incident, armed men from the Houthis detained the victim in one of the security checkpoints that the group controls in the city of Damt, and they took the victim to a detention center that they controlled. This detention center was in the headquarters of the Islah Party in the Al Radhmah district, and they tortured him there until he died of torture.

According to the report of the field worker of the Commission, the statement of the relatives of the victim, and the testimony of the witnesses, and they are ShSA, MNA, and AMA, on 19/11/2017, while the victim, Ali Muhammad Ayedh Al Tuwaiti, was in Damt, he was detained by members of the security checkpoint of the Houthis, and he was taken to the headquarters of the Islah Party in the Al Radhmah District. The party headquarters had been turned into a detention center after the Houthis took control of the Al Radhmah district. In the detention center, the victim was interrogated and tortured by members of the Houthis. On 3/1/2018, the family of the victim was informed that the victim had died in the detention center. When they went to the group's leaders in the Al Radhmah district, they were given the body. When they examined it, they found that it had many marks of torture all over his body, including one of the victim's eyes having been taken out.

Conclusion:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the report of the field researcher, the statement of the victim's relatives, the testimony of the witnesses, what was included in the case file, and the photographs that are included in the file, the Commission has concluded that the entity responsible for this violation are the Houthis, led by the group's supervisors in the Damt and Al Radhmah districts.

2) The Legitimate Government

1 – The incident of the torture of the victim, Waqqas Futaini Ali Hasan – Sheikh Othman district – (Al Mumdarah) Aden:

According to the case file that the Commission has for the incident, on 9/3/2018, at 9 am, while the victim, Waqqas Futaini Ali Hasan was working, selling fish, a group of masked armed men came to the area on a military vehicle, and they beat the victim with their rifle butts and detained him by force in front of the people that were there. They took him to the area of Al Buraiqah (Al Jala'a Military Base), where the victim was beat and tortured. According to the medical reports and the photographs that were included, and the victim's statement and the testimony of the witnesses, including NMSH and AAA, the witnesses stated that they saw armed men from the Security Belt Forces, led by Colonel Muneer Al Yafeai and the commander of the First Brigade of the Security Belt Forces, detain the victim while he was selling fish. A number of the armed men attacked the victim, beating him with their rifle butts, then they took him to their car and took him to the Al Jala'a Military Base.

Conclusion:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the testimony of the witnesses, and the case file, the Commission has concluded that the entity responsible for this violation are the members of the First Brigade (Presidential Support) of the Security Belt Forces, led by Muneer Al Yafeai, who is known as Abu Al Yamamah.

2 – The incident of the detention, enforced disappearance, and torture of the victims (Muhammad Basheer Muhammad Abdoh and Ahmad Essam Abdulraqueeb Al Aghbari) in the Al Askari Neighborhood in the Taiz governorate

According to the case file that the Commission has, at 7:30 pm on 9/8/2018, while Muhammad Basheer Muhammad Abdoh was visiting his friend, Ahmad Essam, who was displaced and living in the Al Saeedah Channel building in the Al Askari neighborhood in the Taiz governorate, the building was raided by a group of men from the 22nd Mechanized Brigade, led by Yasser Al Aqhil. They detained the victim, Essam Al Aghbari, as well as his son, Ahmad Essam, and Basheer, and they took them to the headquarters of the Brigade in the Bazarah neighborhood. There, the two victims were tortured and forcibly disappeared.

According to the statement of the victim, Essam Al Aghbari, the father of the second victim, and the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, including NAAS and RAA, there were clashes between the Abu Al Abbas group and members of the 22nd Mechanized Brigade in the Al Askari Neighborhood and Al Jahmaliah in the city of Taiz. At that time, armed members of the 22nd Mechanized Brigade, led by Yasser Al Aqhil, who is currently working in the military police in the Taiz governorate, carried out a raid of the Al Saeed Channel building in the Al Askari neighborhood, where the family of Essam Al Aghbari had been displaced to. The victim, Muhammad Basheer, Ahmad Essam, and Ahmad's father, Essam, and his sisters, Ahlam and Rahaf, as well as his mother, were detained at 7:30 pm on 9/8/2018. After they were all taken, they were transported to the command headquarters of the 22nd Mechanized Brigade, near the Bazarah Masjid, and there they were interrogated. While they were being interrogated, the victim, Muhammad Basheer, was attacked and beaten savagely, his fingers were cut, and he was poked with needles in different parts of his body. Then, in the morning of the next day, the victim, Essam Al Aghbari, was released with his family, after they were threatened and told not to return to the neighborhood again. The two remaining victims, Muhammad Basheer and Ahmad Essam, remained in detention, and they were taken to an unknown location. They are still detained, and their families do not know where they are.

Conclusion:

According to the investigations that were conducted by the Commission, the testimony of the witnesses, and the incident case file, the Commission has concluded that the responsible entity for this violation is the legitimate government, represented by the 22nd Mechanized Brigade, first sector, of which Yasser Al Aqhil was a member at the time.

3 – The incident of the torture of the victim, Rayed Ali Al Khidhr Hadi – Sheikh Othman District – Aden

According to the case file that the Commission has, on 5/1/2016, a group of masked soldiers from the Counter Terrorism Forces detained the victim, Rayed Ali Al Khidhr Hadi, from the Al Hashimi Station in the Sheikh Othman district. He was forcibly taken from in front of many bystanders to a car belonging to the Counter Terrorism Forces, and he was transported to the detention center of the Counter Terrorism Forces on the Golden Coast in the Al Tawahi district.

According to the medical reports and the victim's statement, as well as the testimony of the witnesses, including SASM and MAYM, the marks left by the torture were seen on the victim after he was released from the detention center. His shoulder was fractured and the bone completely fractured, which lead to a deterioration of the muscles in his shoulder, and the victim has also lost sight in one of his eyes.

Conclusion:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission into the incident, the content of the testimony of the witnesses, the statement of the victim, and the reports and photographs in the case file, the Commission has concluded that the Counter Terrorism Unit in the Aden security directorate, led by Col. Yusran Al Maqtari, is responsible for this violation.

3 – The incident of the detention and torture of the victim, Ali Abdoh Saleh Bajnaf in Ataq in the Shabwa governorate on 2/12/2018

According to the case file that the Commission has, at 12 in the morning on Sunday 2/12/2018, a group of soldiers in the Shabwa Elite Forces of the Al Shuhada'a Axis detained the victim, Ali Abdoh Saleh Bajnaf, from his home and took him to the Al Shuhada'a Military Base in Ataq, where he was tortured and was not released until 8 days after the date he was taken.

According to the statement of the victim and the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, including NMSJ and AASB, at 12 in the morning of Sunday, 2/12/2018, a group of the members of the Shabwa Elite Forces from the Al Shuhada'a Axis, and there were five of them, came on a military vehicle and detained the victim, Ali Abdoh Saleh Bajnaf, from his home. His home is located on the Huniash Street in the city of Ataq, and they took him to the Al Shuhada'a Military Base in Ataq. Eight days after they took him, they released him, and there were clear marks of torture on his body because he had been beat with electrical wires and sharp instruments in his back and different parts of his body.

Conclusion

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission into the incident, the testimony of the witnesses, the statement of the victim, and the reports and photographs included in the case file, the Commission concluded that the violation occurred and that the entity responsible for this violation were the Shabwa Elite Forces of the Al Shuhada'a Axis in the Shabwa governorate.

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 around (31) of these cases, all of which were committed by the Houthis.

Examples of incidents of blowing up of homes that the Commission finished investigating

1) The incident of the blowing up of the home of Hasan Ahmad Yahya Sara' in the sub-district of Al Ma'tan Bani Sara' in the Al Shaghadirah district of the Hajjah governorate on 5/12/2017

According to the case file that the Commission has and the testimony of the witnesses, and they are AASA and HASA, at 9 am on 5/12/2017, a group of armed men from the Houthis, and they include Mayhoob Hasan Hasan Badwi, Abdulkareem Ali Hasan Suwaid, Muhammad Jaber Saleh Sara'a, and a number of other armed men, surrounded the home of the victim, Hasan Ahmad Yahya Sara'. The home is a two-story house, and, after they looted everything that was in it, they blew up the house, leveling it to the ground using dynamite.

Conclusion:

From the investigation, the content of the case file that the Commission had, and the testimony of the witnesses, the Commission has concluded that the violation has occurred, and that it was committed by a group of Houthis and armed men from the group, including: Mayhoob Hasan Hasan Badwi, Abdulkareem Ali Hasan Suwaid, and Muhammad Jaber Saleh Sara'a.

2 – The incident of the blowing up of the home of Abdulghani Saleh Hasan Al Alabi in the Fakhrhah district – Saadah governorate, on 22/3/2012

According to the content of the case file that the Commission has, the reports that are included in the file, the statements of the relatives of the victim, and the testimony of the witnesses, including ADhNA and AMAK, on 22/3/2012, in the town of Fakhrhah in the Saadah governorate, a group of armed men from the Houthis raided the home of the victim, Abdulghani Saleh Hasan Al Alabi, then, after looting it, put dynamite and other explosives in it then they blew it up. They did this after shooting and killing the victim and his nephew.

Conclusion:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission into the incident, the testimony of witnesses, the statement of the victim, the report from the field researcher, and the photographs included in the case file, the Commission has concluded that the violation has occurred, and that the entity responsible for committing it are the Houthis.

3 – The blowing up of the Aisha, the Mother of the Believers, School in the Arhab District of the Sana'a governorate on 15/8/2015

According to the case file of the incident that the Commission has, on 12/8/2015, there were armed clashes between members of the Houthis and some youth from the village of Al Janadibah in the Arhab district. After that, more Houthi fighters and military vehicles were brought in as backup, and they were able to raid the village and detain a number of residents of the village. They also blew up a number of homes and blew up the Aishah School for Quran and Literacy.

According to the report of the field researcher from the Commission, the photographs included in the file, and the testimony of the witnesses from the area, including MMA and AAAJ, on 12/8/2015, there were armed clashes between some youths from the village of Al Janadibah in the Arhab district and the Houthis. Afterwards, the Houthi fighters were provided with military vehicles and armored cars as backup, and, after three days of fighting, the Houthi fighters were able to enter the village. They detained

a number of the residents of the village and blew up a number of houses. On 15/8/2015, they blew up the Aishah School for Quran and Literacy for Women, which is made up of six classrooms in addition to a residence for the teachers. The school was blown up with dynamite, and it was leveled to the ground after it was looted. This was done because the school taught Quran to women and provided literacy classes for uneducated women from the village.

Conclusion:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission into the incident, the testimony of witnesses, the statements of the victims, the report of the field researcher, and the photographs that were included in the incident file, the Commission has concluded that the violation has occurred, and that the group that committed this violation is the Houthis, led by the group's supervisor in the Arhab district.

4 – The incident of the blowing up of 14 homes in the Lawdar district of the Abyan governorate on 15/4/2015

In this incident, members of the Houthis and Saleh's forces, after taking control of the district of Lawdar in the Abyan governorate, blew up eight homes and destroyed six others that were next to them, and they forcibly displaced all of the residents of these homes.

The names of the victims who owned the homes that were blown up:

#	Name of the Owner of the House	Type of Damage
1	Saleh Aidarous Omar Al Jafri	Completely destroyed
2	Hussein Alawi Muhammad Gharamah	Completely destroyed
3	Madah Muhammad Ahmad Awadh	Completely destroyed
4	Abdulfatah Alawi Muhammad Gharamah	Completely destroyed
5	Tawfiq Muhammad Ali Al Balali	Completely destroyed
6	Muhammad Ahmad Awadh Quhais	Completely destroyed
7	Ali Ahmad Ali Abdoh	Completely destroyed
8	Abdullah Salem Ahmad Subait	Completely destroyed

The names of the victims whose houses were damaged by the explosions:

#	Name of the Owner of the House	Type of Damage
1	Khalid Salem Al Muallim	Completely destroyed
2	Muṣṭafa Muhammad Salem Al Muallim	Completely destroyed
3	Muhammad Saleh Ahmad Al Muallim	Completely destroyed
4	Salem Muhammad Salem Al Muallim	Completely destroyed
5	Taher Al Khidhr Al Nakh'i	Completely destroyed
6	Abdrabboh Al Khidhr Al Nakh'i	Completely destroyed

The Commission started to investigate this incident, and that was through its field researcher who was tasked with making a field visit to the site of the violation. From the report that was submitted to the Commission by the field researcher, the content of the photographs and documents included in the file, the statements of the victims, and the testimony of the witnesses, including AMAD and JHSM, on 15/4/2015, after the Houthis took complete control of the city of Lawdar after a small amount of resistance from the people of the area, the members of the Houthis went to the middle of the city of Lawdar and destroyed eight homes by blowing them up with dynamite and other explosives. They leveled these homes to the ground, and the explosion also caused the destruction of and damage to a large number of homes, including six homes that were completely destroyed. All of the residents of the destroyed homes were forcibly displaced, and the explosions also caused terror and fear among the women and children of the city.

Conclusion:

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission into the incident, the testimony of the witnesses, the statement of the victims, the reports from the field researcher, and the photographs that

were included in the case file, the Commission concluded that the violation had occurred, and that the Houthis were responsible for it.

Section Three: Bombing by American Drones

During the period that is covered by the report, there were around (2) incidents of allegations of violations relating to American drone strikes targeting civilians. These incidents were documented, and evidence and information were collected on them, and the Commission investigated them as well. There were (8) victims of these strikes, all of whom were civilians, including around (7) who were killed, among them (1) children. There were also (1) victims who were injured, among them .

Examples of the incidents that were investigated by the Commission

1 – The incident of a drone bombing civilians in the Ain district of the Shabwa governorate on 9/9/2015

According to the case file that the Commission has, at 2 pm on 9/9/2015, two 2009 pickup trucks were bombed, and there were six civilians on them. These civilians were beekeepers, and the strike killed them. The strike also burned and destroyed the vehicles and the bee hives that were on them. The victims are:

The names of the victims who were killed:

#	Name of the Victim	Age
1	Ahmad Salem Ahmad Al Dhubi	32 years old
2	Abdullah Saeed Jazi' Al Dhubi	29 years old
3	Ali Nasser Muhammad Al Dhubi	46 years old
4	Nasser Ahmad Muhammad Al Dhubi	45 years old
5	Nayef Nasser Saleh Salem	32 years old
6	Muhammad Ahmad Muhammad Dhaban	43 years old

According to the report from the team that was tasked with making a field visit to the site of the incident by the Commission, the photographs that were taken of the remains in the site, the statements of the victim's relatives, and the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, including ANAA and MATA, the witnesses confirmed that all of the victims were from one family, and it is the Al Dhubi family, and they were all beekeepers and sold honey. While they were moving their bees on their trucks, they were bombed by a drone that was chasing them at a low altitude. The drone fired two missiles moments apart, which led to the killing of everyone who was on the two vehicles. There were six victims who were killed, all of whom were civilians, and they all had nothing to do with any terrorist organization. The bombing also destroyed the two vehicles and burned all of the beehives that were on them.

2 – The incident of the drone strikes against civilians in the area of Al Abr in the Hadramawt governorate on 5/3/2018

According to the case file that the Commission has on the incident, at 4 pm on 5/3/2018, a drone bombed a four-door Hilux pickup truck that was transporting two civilians from the Al Hiraidan family, one of whom was a child. The strike killed the child, injured the driver, and destroyed the car.

The name of the victim who was killed:

#	Name of the Victim	Age
1	Amer Muhammad Ali Hiraidan	13 years old

The name of the victim who was injured:

#	Name of the Victim	Age
1	Hussein Saleh Hasan Hiraidan	19 years old

According to the statements of the relatives of the victims and the testimony of the witnesses who were interviewed by the Commission, including AMSM and HAAM, on 5/3/2018, while the two victims were on their vehicle, a Hilux pickup truck, returning from a visit to relatives in the area of Al Abr, they were passing near a military checkpoint on Al Abr Road, when an American drone targeted them, killing one of the victims and severely injuring the other. The bombing also destroyed the car, and both of the victims

were civilians who had nothing to do with any terrorist organizations. The victim who was killed was still a child (13 years old), and both of them were on a visit to relatives. Witnesses confirmed that they saw a drone flying over that area at a low altitude, and they heard the explosion and saw the flames rising from the car. They rushed to the site of the incident to try to help the victims, but they found the child, Amer Ali, dead, while the other victim was severely injured. The second victim was taken for treatment, and his condition was stabilized.

Conclusion

From the investigations that were conducted by the Commission into the allegations mentioned above, in addition to a number of other incidents relating to American drone strikes against Yemeni civilians, the Commission has concluded that American forces are responsible, in partnership with the Yemeni government, which has allowed these kinds of interventions and the perpetration of these kinds of dangerous violations. In confirmation of what the Commission stated in its previous report regarding this issue, the National Commission warns against these kinds of strikes continuing to target and kill civilians, and the Commission reiterates the importance of the government of Yemen adhering to the provisions of the constitution and national laws that require the protection of Yemeni civilians from any attack. Any individuals who are accused of these violations must be tried, and the Commission believes that the government must take initiative in paying just compensations to those affected by these violations and end these violations that are committed by American drones in Yemen as soon as possible.

Recommendations

Recommendations to all of the Parties to the Conflict:

The Commission recommends that all of the parties to the conflict in Yemen adhere to the following:

- 1- Respecting the principles of international humanitarian law relating to the rules of engagement and the prohibition of indiscriminate attacks and bombing
- 2- Adhering to the protection of groups, objects, and areas that are protected by international humanitarian law, and not putting them at risk
- 3- Helping civilians access resources and the things that they need to ensure a dignified life, and that they receive the aid that they need
- 4- Stopping operations that limit freedoms and extrajudicial detentions, enforced disappearance of civilians, and not using the exceptional and security conditions as an excuse
- 5- Facilitating the work of international, regional, and local organizations working to provide humanitarian, nutritional, and health aid
- 6- Cooperating with the National Commission and its staff in all governorates, facilitating the access of its members, the investigation team, the assistants, and the monitors to all areas and violation sites, and providing it with all of the information that it requests

Recommendations to the Government of Yemen:

- 1- Stopping the extrajudicial detentions in all of the areas that are under the control of the government and immediately releasing all of the detainees who are being detained illegally in all of the detention centers and prisons under the control of the legitimate government and the entities affiliated with them
- 2- Closing all of the unofficial detention centers that were established by some military entities affiliated with the legitimate government or allied with it, holding all of the individuals responsible for these violations that were carried out by the security agencies and military units of the legitimate government, and quickly referring them for trial
- 3- Signing the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Rome Statutes, and the Optional Protocol of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment


- 4- Carrying out economic reforms that will stop the deterioration of the currency, which has harmed the livelihood of the people
- 5- Paying the salaries of the employees in all of the governorates of the Republic of Yemen
- 6- Protecting the right of movement and transportation of all of the civilians between cities, and holding the individuals who limit these freedoms for the people and treat them in degrading manners while they are moving between cities accountable
- 7- Training and raising awareness among the members of the armed forces, the military, and the security forces in the principles of international humanitarian law, the principles of human rights, and the importance of adhering to the protection of the dignity and humanity of Yemenis
- 8- Enforcing more security reforms to help provide security and stability and protect civilians from illegal attacks and detentions

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 that are not proportionate to the desired military gains
- 2- Conducting a comprehensive assessment of the damage caused by the incidents of airstrikes and starting to assess compensation for the civilian victims and their relatives for the damage caused 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- Working with the government of Yemen in order to unify the security agencies and military formations under the leadership of the Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Interior
- 5- Providing economic support to the government to ensure that the devaluation of the currency is stopped, in addition to increasing humanitarian aid to the people all over the country
- 6- Facilitating 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
- 7- Increasing the level of cooperation between the Commission and the joint incident assessment team to ensure quick response to the inquiries of the Commission and to conduct investigations as well as possible

The Houthis:

- 1- Stopping the targeting of residential neighborhoods and areas and putting the lives of civilians at risk
- 2- Stopping arbitrary detentions and enforced disappearance against civilians, activists, opposition politicians, and journalists, immediately releasing all of the arbitrarily detained, uncovering the fate of the forcibly disappeared, and holding the individuals responsible for these violations accountable
- 3- Stopping the practice of torture and inhumane and degrading treatment against civilians, activists, opposition politicians, and journalists, and holding the individuals responsible for these violations responsible
- 4- Closing all of the detention centers that were established in the homes of opposition figures, schools, institutes, political party headquarters, and public facilities
- 5- Immediately stopping the laying of mines and committing to providing maps to show the areas where mines were laid
- 6- Stopping the creation of military bases in residential areas, putting the lives of civilians in danger
- 7- Stopping the recruitment of children under 18 years of age and sending them to the frontlines of the fighting, and immediately releasing all of the children in their ranks

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- 8- Stopping the practice of policies enforced displacement of populations from their areas of residence
 - 9- Stopping actions of revenge against those that oppose them by blowing up their homes and taking their property
 - 10- Protecting the right to freedom of movement and transportation of all civilians in all cities and holding the individuals responsible for limiting these freedoms and treating civilians in a degrading manner during their movement between cities responsible
 - 11- Depositing all of the public funds and revenues in the Central Bank in Aden so that the government is able to pay employee salaries

The International Community:

- 1- Ensuring that the parties to the conflict adhere to the principles of international humanitarian law and international human rights law relating to the groups, sites, and objects that are protected during military operations in order to ensure that indiscriminate attacks are stopped, and they are not subject to danger
- 2- Improving the support for relief operations and humanitarian assistance, and working to open safe passages for the movement of civilians and ensuring that they have freedom of movement and access of aid
- 3- Expending more effort with 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, providing redress to the victims, and ending the policy of allowing perpetrators to escape punishment
- 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- Contributing to the rehabilitation and capacity building for the national judiciary and providing it with the capabilities to ensure that it improves its abilities to conduct trials relating to the perpetrators of human rights violations, especially the cases that are referred to the courts by the National Commission