



**REPUBLIC OF YEMEN**

The National Commission to Investigate  
Alleged Violations to Human Rights

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# **Tenth Periodic Report of**

the National Commission to Investigate  
Alleged Violations of Human Rights

1/7/2021- 31/7/2022

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## First: Introduction:

The Republican Decree No. 140 of 2012 and its amendments on the establishment of the National Commission to Investigate Alleged Violations of Human Rights provides for the mandate to the National Commission to Investigate Alleged Violations of Human Rights to investigate all allegations of human rights violations by all parties in Yemen.

The present report presents the findings of the monitoring, documentation and investigation work carried out by the Commission from 1/7/2021 to 30/7/2022. The release of the report comes as part of the Commission's keenness to inform the local and international public community about the findings of the Commission during the reporting period.

The report also comes following the Republican Decree No. 30 of 2021, which extends the mandate of the Commission for two years, renewable upon a Republican Decree. This report is an extension of the previous nine reports in addition to the report on prisons, particularly with regard to issues of mandate, terms of reference, methodology and working methods.

## Second: Methodology

To identify the parties responsible for the violations, the National Commission to Investigate Alleged Violations of Human Rights has adopted a clear methodology on the basis of the internationally recognized investigations standards used by similar commissions in accordance with the principles of "objectivity, transparency, and impartiality" stipulated in the Republican Decree on the establishment of the Commission.

The Commission monitors, documents and investigates violations in accordance with the provisions of national legislations. This can be achieved through a number of measures and procedures that ensure establishing facts such as face-to-face interviews with victims and their families, as well as field visits, in addition to documenting witnesses' testimonies in a way that keeps such testimonies accurate and authentic to serve as legal evidence, taking into account the witnesses' confidentiality, privacy and safety. Moreover, the Commission examines and verifies reports, medical certificates and other documents, as well as videos, photographs, satellite images, documents, directives and statements issued by the parties, which are available to the public, including statements made to media outlets. The Commission has also sought the help of national military experts to identify the weapons used in targeting residential areas and civilian objects as well to locate the source, final impact, and range of the shelling in order to identify the perpetrators of each violation.

Field visits to the sites where human rights violations have taken place are among the Commission's key methods used by the Commission to verify facts. Members of the Commission, assistant investigation team, and field investigation teams move to the sites where human rights violations have been reported, particularly grave incidents. During the field visit, all violation-related traces are documented by taking pictures and videos, writing a report, conducting interviews, listening to the testimonies of victims and witnesses and making sure the testimonies are consistent with the facts on the ground.

The Commission benefits from the reports issued by United Nations bodies, agencies and programs. It also reviews and analyzes documents and reports submitted to it by local and international civil society organizations working in the field of monitoring and documenting violations. The Commission has also invited all citizens through its website, as well as Facebook and Twitter accounts, to report human rights violations to the headquarters of the Commission, website or any of its offices or to one of its monitors located in all governorates.

## Third: Context

The deteriorating situation in Yemen took serious turns, disrupting most of the legal and social protection institutions concerned with the defense of human rights. To complement the Commission's previous reports on the general context of the situation in Yemen since 2011, the current report will briefly indicate the most important political, economic, social, security and military developments that took place during the reporting period, which affected the general situation and the human rights situation in Yemen in particular:

### 1- At the Political level:

Following the appointment of the new Special Envoy to Yemen, Hans Grundberg, succeeding the previous Special Envoy, Martin Griffiths, people of Yemen felt optimistic that the parties might be brought to the negotiation table. However, after almost a year, there has been no significant progress regarding the peace negotiations, for which several local, regional and international parties and bodies have long been calling. Despite the stalemate of the implementation of the Riyadh agreement, particularly with regard to the security and military aspects, the government was recently able to return and work from the interim capital of Aden, and continued to perform its functions from there until the beginning of the Riyadh Consultations (29 March -7 April 2022).

All political components loyal to the legitimate government participated in the Riyadh Consultations. The main outcomes of the Riyadh talks are as follows: The announcement of the transfer of presidential authority on 7 April 2022, which included signing over all executive authority of president, Abd Rabbu Mansour Hadi, to an eight-man council, officially known as the Presidential Leadership Council. The PLC is headed by Dr. Rashad Al-Alimi as the chairman of the Council. The announcement also included the establishment of the Advisory and Reconciliation Authority and a legal committee as well as an economic committee, which included almost the entire political and social spectrum participating in the consultations. The Presidential Leadership Council and the government then returned to Aden. The Parliament convened in the interim capital of Aden, and the chairman and members of the Presidential Leadership Council took the constitutional oath before the Parliament, which also approved the state budget for the year 2022. Many Yemenis across the country felt hopeful about the possibility that the situation would improve, especially given that this is the first time since the outbreak of the war that all the state leadership exer-

cise their functions from the interim capital of Aden.

For its part, Houthi Militia announced its rejection of the Presidential Leadership Council and the outcomes of the Riyadh consultations, which they (the Houthis) declined to join in the first place. Meanwhile, the Security Council, the League of Arab States, the Gulf Cooperation Council states and a number of countries, as well as international and regional organizations welcomed the announcement of the PLC.

### At the Security and Military Levels:

The reporting period witnessed a number of military and security events and transformations whose impact was reflected on the human rights situation in various governorates, especially in the governorate of Marib and its neighboring governorates, as well as the governorates of Taiz and Hodeidah.

After Houthi Militia completed control over the rest of the districts controlled by government forces in Al-Bayda governorate, the militia's gunmen headed north towards Marib governorate, where it took over the districts of Rahba, Mahlia, Al-Jubba, Al-Abdiyah, Hareeb and Jabal Murad in Marib governorate. It also headed east and gained control of the districts of Bayhan, Ain and Osailan in Shabwah governorate, while its forces continued its offensive from the west on Marib governorate. Despite the fierce resistance it faced, it was also able to control more areas, reaching the outskirts of the city of Marib. The same is true in the governorate of Al-Jawf, where the Houthi forces continued to advance, capturing most areas and districts. On the other hand, on November 11 of 2021, the Republican Guards forces, the Giants Brigade and the Tehama Resistance forces announced their repositioning and withdrew from the outskirts of the city of Hodeidah to their bases in the districts of Al-Khowkha and Hays. This allowed the Houthi forces to take control of these areas. Later in December 2021, the forces of the Giants Brigades, of which a number of brigades were transferred from the Western coast to the governorate of Shabwah, launched an attack on the forces of Houthi Militia, and were able to recover the districts of Osailan, Ain and Bayhan in Shabwah, and the district of Hareeb in Marib and advanced westward towards the governorate of Al-Bayda to the district center of Numan.

Meanwhile, Houthi Militia continued to launch drones and ballistic missiles on a number of areas, particularly the city of Marib, causing damages to civilians and civilian objects. In January this year, Houthi Militia announced its responsibility for targeting a number of

airports and civilian objects in the UAE and Saudi Arabia, while the Coalition forces launched a number of airstrikes on some sites in Sana'a, Hodeidah, Sa'adah and some other governorates, leaving a number of civilians dead and injured, which the Commission investigated. The Arab Coalition announced at the time that it "targeted legitimate strategic and military targets."

**At the Security Level:** The grip of Houthi Militia on security institutions and facilities in the governorates and areas under its control continued, as did the harassment and arrests of activists and the closure of a number of civil society organizations and media outlets. In a related development, during the reporting period, the interim capital of Aden saw a number of bombings targeting the entrance to Aden airport and the motorcade of the governorate of Aden, in addition to targeting some activists, journalists and military leaders. The security authorities in the governorate announced that, their investigations revealed that Houthi Militia is responsible for these operations, and published confessions of a number of persons, confessing to having taken part in the planning and implementation of these operations and their affiliation to Houthi Militia.

#### **- The truce:**

On 1 April 2022, the UN Special Envoy, Hans Grundberg, announced a humanitarian truce for a period of two months between the parties to the conflict in Yemen, including the cessation of all air, land and sea military operations. The truce also provided for the opening of the Sana'a airport, allowing the entry of oil tankers into the port of Hodeidah, and consultations to open roads in Taiz Governorate and its crossings, in addition to facilitating the movement of people through the other main closed roads. Following up the truce from April until the end of June 2022, the Commission noted that a number of sniping incidents targeting civilians, especially in Taiz Governorate, where the Commission documented the death and injury of 91 civilians during the truce period, including 26 dead (including two children and two women) and 65 injured (including 14 children and 11 women). Moreover, 79 people fell victims to anti-personnel land mines, including 34 dead (including 12 children and 4 women) and 45 injured (including 16 children and 5 women). For all truce-related violations, the responsibility for them is on Houthi Militia. There was no progress in the negotiations related to the opening of the main roads and the lifting of the siege on the city of Taiz. The UN Special Envoy's office later announced that the Houthis rejected the Envoy's initiative to open roads in Taiz governorate.

#### **2- At the Economic and Social Levels:**

During the reporting period, several economic and social developments took place in Yemen, which had an impact on the human rights situation. The most important of these developments include the opening of the Sana'a airport, which has allowed thousands of passengers to travel directly to Amman and Cairo, lifting a load of troubles from people's lives; the return of the government and its work from the interim capital city of Aden; and the financial deposit of USD 3 billion, pledged by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates to Yemen. This has led to a rise of the exchange rate of the Yemeni currency, after an unprecedented depreciation. This rise was accompanied by an insignificant decrease in the prices of some foodstuffs and fuel, especially in areas controlled by the legitimate government. The existence of two different banking systems, resulting in two different exchange rates of the Yemeni currency in areas under the control of the legitimate government and areas controlled by Houthi Militia continues to persist as one of the biggest problems that negatively affect the economic situation in the country. Cessation of payment of the salaries of public servants continued in areas not under the control of the legitimate government. The lack of the state and the low status of basic services such as health, electricity and water, caused great and continuous suffering to the people of Yemen. The suffering of people continues due to illegal levies imposed on people residing in the capital city of Sana'a and the other governorates controlled by Houthi Militia, as well as illegal royalties that are imposed on truck drivers by security personnel in the governorates of Aden, Lahj, Abyan and some other governorates.

## Fourth: Communication with parties to the conflict

The Commission communicated on a regular basis with the parties to the conflict with no exception to establish the facts of the violations attributed to each party. The Commission has followed this since the inception of its work, which embodies the standards of professionalism, objectivity and impartiality.

During the reporting period, the Commission carried out many communication activities with the parties to the conflict, the most important of which are as follows:

### ***- The Yemeni government and its affiliated entities:***

During the reporting period, communication and coordination between the Commission and the legitimate government took various forms and on various topics, including direct meetings, and the drafting of notes related to the request to respond to the Commission's inquiries about the facts it investigates, which are attributed to entities and persons affiliated with the legitimate government. The Commission has also submitted several recommendations to government agencies with a view to improving the human rights environment and situation.

Among the most important activities carried out by the Commission with the Government and its affiliated parties are the following:

### ***- Direct meetings with the legitimate government and its ministers:***

On 23/2/2022, the Commission met with the Prime Minister, Dr. Maeen Abdel Malik, in which the members of the Commission discussed the need to operationalize internal accountability by the Ministries of Interior and Defense for the actions and violations committed by their personnel, the government's obligations towards prisoners and detainees, and the allocation of an appropriate operational budget for prisons and detention centers in all governorates.

The Commission's meeting with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Ahmed Awad bin Mubarak, in Geneva on 16/9/2021, during the Commission's participation in the 48th session of the Human Rights Council. During the meeting, issues discussed included the role of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in facilitating the success of the Commission's visit to Geneva and the role of the ministry in communicating with the diplomatic missions of the member states of the Human Rights Council to coordinate the Commission's meetings with these missions.

On 17/2/2022, the Commission met with the Minister of Defense in Marib. During the meeting, a number of human rights issues were reviewed, notably the prohibition of child recruitment and

the measures taken by the ministry towards fulfilling Yemen's legal obligations towards children.

The Commission summoned the head of the Prisons Authority, Major General Saleh Abdul Habib, and met with him on 5/1/2022, to inquire about the inhumane situation of the Al-Shabakah prison in Al-Shamayteen in the city of Turbah in Taiz governorate, and its violation of the standards of prisons and detention centers in terms of capacity, poor hygiene, and lack of lighting and ventilation at a number of facilities.

The Commission met with the governors, local authority officials, security chiefs and commanders of military Axes in the governorates of Aden, Lahj, Taiz, Marib and Shabwah to discuss a number of incidents of human rights violations attributed to these bodies, and the human rights situation in those areas.

The Commission's communication with the entities of the legitimate government, to complete the process of investigating incidents attributed to individuals affiliated with a number of security and military bodies:

During the reporting period, the Commission addressed (29) written memorandums to the Government and its institutions and agencies, including:

- 1- The Commission sent two memorandums to the Minister of Interior regarding the conditions of some prisons and no response was received to these memorandums. The Commission also sent a memorandum to the Minister of Defense regarding the detention of the journalist Hala Ba Dhawi by the Military Intelligence in the governorate of Hadhramout and the Commission has yet to receive a reply. A memorandum was sent to the governor of Hadhramout, the commander of the First Military Region, regarding the detention of the journalist Hala Ba Dhawi. The Commission also sent three memorandums to the Director of Political Security in Marib regarding a number of incidents of arbitrary detention. The Commission has received a reply to only one memorandum. The Commission sent three memorandums to the Chief of Aden Police to inquire about a number of incidents of restriction of freedom investigated by the Commission. The Commission received only one reply. The Commission also sent two memorandums to the Chief of Security in Taiz regarding the once incident of restriction of freedom. The Commission also requested that a copy of the surveillance footage of the Taiz Police premises during a drone attack of the building. The Commission received a reply from the Taiz Police Department and the required footage was delivered. The Commission also sent three memos to the Taiz axis on the facts of detention and restric-



tion of freedom of citizens, which were answered in a 4-page detailed report. The Commission sent one memo to the commander of the Fifth Military Region, the commander of the Fourth Military Region, Al-Asifah forces in Aden, the commander of the Security Belts Brigade, the commander of the Belt in Aden and the commander of the Fifth Support Brigade about the facts of restriction of freedoms and enforced disappearance investigated by the Commission, but the Commission has not received any reply yet.

- Direct recommendations from the Commission to the competent authorities to protect some rights or groups:

- Under Article 5 of the Decree on the Establishment of the Commission, the Commission has the right to direct recommendations to the competent authorities. Pursuant to this, the Commission directed a number of recommendations during the reporting period, with the aim of improving the human rights conditions. The most important of such recommendations include:

A recommendation to the Prime Minister regarding the payment of financial dues to IDP teachers after the Commission received a complaint from the union.

Recommendation to the governor of Taiz governorate to provide for the needs of the inmates of the central prison and to establish a health unit in the prison.

#### **- The Arab Coalition to Support Legitimacy:**

During the reporting period, the Commission communicated with the leadership of the Arab Coalition to support legitimacy through the liaison officer assigned by them. A memorandum was sent on 19/6/2022 to the Coalition Leadership inquiring about incidents of killing and injuring civilians attributed to the Coalition's aircrafts, under investigation by the Commission. As of the time when this report was written, the Commission did not receive any response to its inquiries. It is noteworthy that the Commission has received in July responses from the Coalition stating that the Coalition provided voluntary assistance to victims of some air strikes carried out by the The Commission also met at the beginning of October 2021 with the Joint Incident Assessment Team in Riyadh. During the meeting, information related to a number of violations related to Coalition's aircrafts under investigation by the Commission were discussed. The Joint Incident Assessment Team issued statements about some of such incidents.

#### **- The Houthi Militia**

In line with the Commission's efforts to communicate with Houthi Militia in the capital city of Sana'a, to as-

sign a liaison officer to receive and respond to the Commission's memos related to inquiries about the facts of violations attributed to Houthi Militia, the Commission continued to send memos to the head of the militia's Political Bureau. The last of these memos issued by the Commission was dated 29/5/2022 and delivered by the Commission's monitor in the capital city of Sana'a. However, as of the time when this report was written, the Commission did not receive any response from the group in this regard. This is the manner in which the group deals with most national and international bodies working in the field of human rights.

- This certainly did not discourage the Commission from continuing its work in monitoring and investigating all types of human rights violations that occurred in the areas controlled by Houthi Militia, through its researchers and monitors in the governorates of Amanat Al-Asimah, Sana'a, Hajjah, Sa'adah, Dhamar, Amran, Al-Mahweet, Ibb and Hodeidah, who interview victims and their families and listen to the testimonies of witnesses in these governorates, in addition to the inspection process of the places where the violations took place.

The Commission hopes that the Houthi leadership will cooperate with it and that a liaison officer will be assigned to respond to the Commission's inquiries about the allegations attributed to the group as soon as possible.



## Fifth: The most important work accomplished by the Commission during the period from 1/7/2021 to 31/7/2022:

During the reporting period, the Commission, through all its teams and units, carried out a number of important activities that fall within its functions of monitoring, documenting and investigating human rights violations. Such activities include cooperation with the civil society to improve the human rights situation and referrals to some organizations to reduce the effects of violations on victims. The Commission also works with the judiciary to operationalize accountability and reparation mechanisms. It also hands over completed files, where the Commission has completed its investigation, to the Public Prosecution. The Commission also conducted various activities with United Nations mechanisms and the international community, under the Commission's annual plan.

Among the most important work carried out by the Commission in this regard are the following:

### First: Monitoring and Documentation

Monitoring and documentation by Commission's monitors include: conducting direct interviews with victims and witnesses of human rights violations, in accordance with the ethical and professional principles, including confidentiality, taking into account the validity and accuracy of information, as well as objectivity and impartiality. The importance to this element and daily follow-up stems from the fact that it achieves the Commission's direct presence in all Yemeni governorates and ensures access to all victims.

During the reporting period, the Commission's 40 monitors continued to monitor incidents of human rights violations committed by all parties without exception and in all governorates on a daily, weekly and monthly basis. The Commission cooperates with several volunteers in remote districts, with the aim of reaching the maximum number of victims, and monitoring all violations that affected various groups and segments of the society all over the country. Among the most important actions taken by the Commission in this regard are the following:

Findings of the monitoring and documentation process during the reporting period:

During the reporting period, the Commission monitored and investigated more than 3609 cases of alleged violations in the various governorates of the Republic. These incidents are segregated over 31 types of human rights violations, which left 5151 casualties of both sexes.

- During the reporting period the Commission listened to more than 9,897 witnesses and informants, and reviewed about 9,376 documents. The Commission reviewed and analyzed hundreds of photographs and videos related to violations, which were sorted out and stored in the Commission's database.

The total number of violations monitored and documented by the Commission over the last period of its work until the date of issuance of the report is 23,332 incidents of violation, which left more than 40,000 casualties.

- Building the capacity of the Commission's monitors: In order to build the capacities of its researchers of both sexes, and raise their legal knowledge and technical skills in the field to ensure the quality of the outcomes of the investigation process, the following activities were carried out, during the reporting period:

A training workshop for 42 field monitors on violations of international human rights law in accordance with the international conventions ratified by Yemen and national laws during the period 1-3/11/2021

A periodic meeting of 42 field monitors to discuss field work problems facing researchers in documentation" for a period of four days from 20-23/3/2022.

- A table showing the most important types of human rights violations monitored and investigated by the Commission from 1/7/2021 to 31/7/2022.

No.	Violation Type	Number of incidents	Number of victims	Classification of victims			Perpetrators		
				Men	Women	Children	Government	Houthis	Others
1	Killing and injuring civilians	905	1293	890	137	266	134	671	100
2	Anti-personnel mines-laying:	171	238	183	8	47	0	166	
3	Attacks on Hospitals and medical personnel	17	18	3	-	-	4	13	
4	Attacks on religious, cultural and historical objects	21	-	-	-	-	1	21	
5	Involuntary displacement	112	178(families)	-	-	-	2	97	13
6	Child Recruitment	114	114	-	-	114	8	106	
7	Bombing of Houses:	36	-	-	-	-	0	35	1
8	Destruction and damage to public property	20	-	-	-	-	6	14	
9	Destruction and damage to private property	747	-	-	-	-	141	598	8
10	Attack on physical wellbeing	42	45	39	5	1	6	34	2
11	Arbitrary Detention	833	1142	1062	5	75	157	650	26
12	Enforced disappearance	26	39	39	-	-	9	15	2
13	Extrajudicial killings	97	113	103	3	7	23	42	32
14	Torture	22	24				3	18	1
15	Restrictions on movement	12	39				3	7	2
16	Attacks on schools	40	-	-	-	-	3	33	4
17	Attacks on peaceful assemblies	10	-	-	-	-	8	1	1
18	Attacks on journalists and media outlets	10	-	-	-	-	3	6	1
19	Illegal trials	24	-	-	-	-	1	23	
20	Obstructing and seizing humanitarian assistance	8	-	-	-	-	1	7	
21	Attacks on organizations and trade unions	10	-	-	-	-	2	8	
22	Administrative arbitrariness	32	-	-	-	-	4	23	5
23	Rape and sexual violence	2	-	-	2		1	1	
24	Airstrikes by US drones:	2	8	6	-	2	-	-	
25	Terrorizing civilians	162	-	-	-	-	5	146	11
26	Using civilians as human shields	3	11	10	-	1	0	3	
27	Violations of freedom of opinion and belief	8	8	8	-	-	1	7	
28	Anti-tank landmines and IEDs	90	161	131	7	23	0	59	31
29	Death by torture	9	9	9	-	-	1	7	1
30	Other violations	24	-	-	-	-	3	15	6
Total		3609	-	-	-	-	530	2832	252

## Second: The Commission work in the field of investigating violations:

From the beginning of its work and in accordance with the Republican Decree on the Establishment of the Commission, it has been keen to adopt various mechanisms to ensure the quality of the investigation process, which aims to establishing the facts, and identifying the perpetrators, in accordance with the national and international laws applicable to each incident, and in a way that ensures the accountability of the perpetrators of violations and reparation for the victims.

To this end, the Commission has undertaken a number of investigative activities, including:

### - **Field visits to governorates and areas where violations have taken place:**

During the reporting period, several field visits were carried out to a number of governorates, with the aim of assessing the human rights situation and carrying out direct field investigations into serious incidents that took place in those governorates. The investigation process includes inspecting the sites where the alleged violations took place, examining available field evidence, listening to witnesses and informants. It also includes visiting and inspecting prisons and detention centers. During the field visits to prisons and detention centers, the Commission's team assesses the level of access granted to the prisoners and detainees to their rights guaranteed in national laws and international covenants. The Commission's team monitors and documents any violations to which prisoners and detainees of both sexes have been subjected in preparation for their interrogation, listen to their statements and demands and communicating their needs to the competent authorities. We will indicate to the most important work of field visits, inspection and field investigations carried out by the Commission during the reporting period.

- Field visits to the central prison, women's prison and the detention centers in the Police Departments in the interim capital city of Aden:

During the reporting period, a number of field visits were carried out, including to prisons, detention centers and police stations. A number of extensive meetings were also held with security officers in the interim capital city of Aden. The most important activities carried out by the Commission in this regard include the following:

- On 1/2/2022 at its headquarters in the interim capital city of Aden, the Commission held an ex-

tended meeting with the directors of the Police Stations in Aden, in which 20 directors of Police Stations from all districts of Aden Governorate participated. This meeting discussed the strengthening of internal accountability mechanisms to reduce human rights violations, the rights that police officers must protect, particularly rights of vulnerable and marginalized groups in the society, and their obligation to guaranteeing the rights of the people guaranteed by the Constitution, the laws in force and international conventions.

- During the period 16/2/-22/2/2022, the Commission's team visited the detention centers of all security regions in Aden Governorate, which included the inspection of 13 police stations: including the police stations of Dar Saad, Al-Buraikah, Al-Mu'ala, Al-Tawahi, Crater, Al-Sheikh Othman, Al-Basateen, Khor Maksar, Al-Qalooah, Al-Mansourah, Al-Sha'b and Bir Fadl. During the visit, the inhumane situation of the rooms and the sleeping places of the detainees was reviewed, and statements were taken of 362 detainees in those sections. Their legal conditions were examined, described and submitted to the Public Prosecutor and the judicial authorities, and random samples of inmates and detainees were interviewed.

- On 7/3/2022, the Commission's team visited the Central Prison in Al-Mansourah, where 531 prisoners and detainees are held. The Commission's team reviewed their legal status, listening to their demands related to a fair trial, the speedy resolution of their cases, and providing rehabilitation and training opportunities.

- The Commission's team carried out a field visit to Bir Ahmed prison on 13/2/2022 to investigate the suicide attempt by one of the detainees and to examine the situation of 212 detainees and prisoners held in that prison. The Commission also followed up with the judicial authorities to resume considering the case files of 31 detainees, whose cases were under the consideration by the specialized criminal court but was suspended a year and a half ago due to the transfer of the judge and his keeping the case files with him.

- Visiting the women's Part of the Central Prison and the women's detention center in Criminal Investigation Department in Aden:

In conjunction with International Women's Day (8 March), the Commission visited women prisoners in Al-Mansourah Prison and in the Criminal Investigation Department, and reviewed their

conditions of detention, as well as their health and psychological conditions. The Commission interviewed 50 female prisoners and detainees, and documented their legal demands, the most important of which include: obtaining legal aid, speeding up the processing of cases and increasing the number of visits. The files of a number of female prisoners were followed up who were serving time in prison for debt of amounts of money and they were released later.

#### **-Field visits to Field visits to Taiz Governorate:**

During the period from 25/12/2021 to 1/1/2022, the Commission carried out a field visit to Taiz Governorate, in which a number of field investigations were conducted, including:

1. The field visit to the district of Maqbanah:- During the field visit, dozens of witnesses were interviewed about the incidents of killing and injuring civilians by artillery shelling, gunfire and anti-personnel landmines, the displacement of 54 families from the villages of Al-Kadmah, in addition to collecting and preserving their various evidence, examining the destroyed houses in the villages of Al-Madhabi, Al-Shaqa'ah, Al-Kasib, Al-Qahifah, Al-Taweer, and the sub-district of Yemen, and investigating the incident of targeting the main health center of the district and destroying it completely, depriving the people of the right to health care and treatment.
2. Field visit to the residential neighborhoods in Al-Camp area, Salah and Al- Qahirah districts: During the field visit, an investigation was carried out into the shelling of a number of houses in the areas of Al-Camp, Al-Tashreefat and Ba-Zara'ah neighborhood, leaving a number of civilians injured and their homes and property destroyed. The Commission listened to the testimonies of the witnesses to the killing of three children and the injury of another. The Commission took video recordings were taken of the site where the incident took place, its directions and the effects of the fall of the projectile. Al-Farouq School was also visited, where two thousand students study, to examine the effects of the destruction and shelling that hit the school, the last of which was during the presence of the Commission team in the area on 28/12/2021. A visit to the Central Prison, the Criminal Investigation Prison, the Military Police Prison, the Women's Prison and

the Political Security Headquarters: The Commission team reviewed the situation of prisoners and detainees in Taiz Central Prison, examined the lists of 782 prisoners and detainees and received a copy of the list. The Commission received a number of complaints and demands from the prison administration to the Prisons Department and the governor of the governorate to alleviate the situation of prisoners and their suffering. The prison administration complained of being unable to provide the needs of 980 detainees and prisoners in terms of food and medicine. In addition, 15 female prisoners and detainees were interviewed in connection with various cases. The Commission's team visited the Political Security headquarters and reviewed the conditions of the detainees in it, where 20 detainees are held. The demands of all detainees centered around improving their conditions and the speedy resolution of their cases by the competent courts and prosecution offices.

3. Visit the Detention Center for Persons Detained in Connection with their Participation in the War: In order to review the situation of the 92 detainees in connection to their participation in the war, the Commission team interviewed a number of them and ensured that they were provided with medicines, food and hygiene tools; communicated with their families, and listened to their demands.
4. Visits to 4 detention centers affiliated with Police Stations in the city of Taiz: During the period 9-11/3/2022, the Commission team visited the detention centers in the police stations of Al-Bab Al-Kabeer, Bab Musa, 26 September, and Al-Thawrah, and reviewed the compliance with human rights and the conditions of detention centers in terms of cleanliness and capacity.

A visit to the Al- Shabakah prison in Al-Shamayteen The Commission team visited the prison on 1/1/2022, and examined the situation of 140 detainees and prisoners in the dilapidated and ramshackle building of the prison. The conditions of their inhumane detention violate all the rights guaranteed to prisoners and detainees stipulated in national law and international covenants, which the Commission later discussed with the Prime Minister, and the head of the Prisons Department.

participation in the war. The commission's team examined their conditions to ensure that humane treatment and their legal rights are complied with. During the visit, a number of inmates' demands were heard, including: increasing the level of communication with their families, and taking a decision on their situation by the concerned authorities.

- The Commission sent a memorandum to the Director of the Political Security Agency in Marib Governorate requesting a visit to the Political Security Headquarters and inspect the conditions of the detainees in it. But the Commission has yet to receive a reply to the memorandum nor was the Commission team allowed to visit the site.

#### **- A Field Visit to Shabwah Governorate:**

1. 1. A field visit to the Central Prison and the Criminal Investigation Prison in Shabwah governorate: The Commission team inspected the central prison and Criminal Investigation Prison, and their suitability to hold 210 prisoners on different criminal cases. The Commission team interviewed some of them, and noted down their demands, which included improving their conditions and the speedy adjudication of their cases by the competent prosecution offices and courts.

2. A field visit to the District of Osailan: This District saw a number of incidents of human rights violations and civilian casualties. Therefore, the Commission was keen to pay a field visit to the victims in this District and listen to some of them. Direct investigations were carried out in the shelling of civilian houses, inspecting the damages, and noting down their demands related to accountability and reparation. The Commission also investigated a number of incidents of planting landmine and arbitrary detention.

1- A field visit to Ain District: The Commission carried out field investigations into a number of different incidents in the district as a result of the war, including the shelling of Ain public Hospital, which was providing health services to citizens. The Commission also investigated the incident of targeting the 7th July School, which deprived 70 students of the right to education. A number of direct investigation procedures were also carried out into a number of incidents of targeting civilians.

#### **- A Field visits to Marib Governorate:**

During the period from 12/2 to 17/2/2022, the Commission carried out a field visit to Marib Governorate, which saw a number of violations during the reporting period. The Commission carried out a number of field investigations, including:

1. A field visit to IDP sites: The Commission team reviewed the conditions of the displaced people in Al-Rahma, Al-Mail and Al-Wasl sites, which were hit by artillery shelling in 2021-2022. The Commission investigated these incidents, and a number of interviews were conducted with the displaced people. The Commission assessed the humanitarian situation and the urgent needs of these IDP sites, the most important of which include clean water and sanitation.

2. A field visit to the District of Hareeb: This district saw many incidents that left civilians dead and injured. During the field visit, the houses destroyed by the shelling were inspected, a number of ballistic remnants were examined, affected victims were interviewed, and a number of incidents of targeting civilians and planting landmines were investigated.

3. A visit to the Central Prison, the Criminal Investigation Prison, the Military Police Prison, the Women's Prison and the Political Security Headquarters: The Commission team reviewed the situation of prisoners and detainees in Taiz Central Prison, examined the lists of 782 prisoners and detainees and received a copy of the list. The Commission received a number of complaints and demands from the prison administration to the Prisons Department and the governor of the governorate to alleviate the situation of prisoners and their suffering. The prison administration complained of being unable to provide the needs of 980 detainees and prisoners in terms of food and medicine. In addition, 15 female prisoners and detainees were interviewed in connection with various cases. The Commission's team visited the Political Security headquarters and reviewed the conditions of the detainees in it, where 20 detainees are held.

4. A field visit to the Detention Center for Persons Detained in Connection with their Participation in the War: The Commission team carried out a field visit to the detention center, which includes 74 detainees in connection with their



## **- A field visit to Lahj governorate:**

### **1- A field visit to sub-districts and villages of Al-Qubaytah District**

During the period (20,25,26/6/2022), the Commission team carried out a field visit to some of the sub-districts and villages of Al-Qubaytah District in Lahj governorate, adjacent to Taiz Governorate. In fact, most of them are located on the border of the contact zones between the forces of the legitimate government and the forces of Houthis Militia. During the visit, a number of direct field investigation measures were carried out into a number of human rights violations witnessed by the district, including incidents that left civilians dead and injured, planting landmines, and forced displacement, bombing of dozens of houses, educational complex, the health clinic, the Mother and Child Center, Al-Qubaytah Court, the Ammar bin Yasser School, thus depriving 900 students of the district of education. The statements of the victims, informants, and dozens of witnesses were listened to, and documents and evidence of violations were examined.

### **2- A field visit to Central Prison, Criminal Investigation and Security Department Headquarters, Tuban District, Lahj Governorate**

During the period (10-11 June 2022), the Commission investigated directly in a number of complaints submitted to the Commission by the families of detainees and prisoners in Tuban District, Lahj Governorate. The Commission paid a field visit to both the Central Prison and the detention center in Criminal Investigation, the Security Department in the governorate and the Tuban Security Department. The Commission reviewed the conditions of detention and their compliance with humanitarian and legal standards, the actual number of detainees in each facility compared to its capacity, and the extent of the commitment of the concerned authorities to guarantee the right of detainees to fair trials. During the visit, the Commission was able to examine the lists of 300 prisoners and detainees, and submit their demands to the Public Prosecutor and the competent judicial authorities.

### **3- A field visit to the Women's Prison and Detention Center in the Security Department of Al-Houtah District in Lahj Governorate.**

During the period (12-13 June 2022), the Commission carried out a field visit to the detention center in Al-Houtah Security Department and the Women's Prison, and listened to the complaints of 47 detainees, and their demands, including the speedy adjudication of their cases, in addition to improving their detention conditions

and providing medicines, food and hygiene tools.

### **b. Carrying out public and private hearings:**

In line with the investigative work carried out by the Commission, a number of hearing sessions were held a number of victims of violations in various regions and governorates, the most important of which are as follows:

1. Hearing sessions of a number of journalists:  
As part of the investigation procedures of incidents that have been monitored and documented by the Commission in terms of freedom of opinion and expression, and on the occasion of the International Day against Impunity of Perpetrators in Crimes against Journalists on 2/11/2021, the Commission conducted a hearing session for 8 victims of various violations, including injury, arrest, disappearance and prohibition of writing, with the aim of establishing the facts and analyzing the patterns of violations and methodologies that were used to harm this group and impose restrictions on the freedom of expression.
2. Hearing of a number of women victims of human rights violations:  
During the reporting period, the Commission was keen to hold closed individual hearings at its Headquarters in Aden and its office in Taiz for 9 women victims of arbitrary detention and forced displacement in various governorates, including Sana'a, Marib, Aden, Hodeidah and Taiz. The Commission documented violations committed against women by all parties. The Commission listened to the testimonies of women of the experiences during the war, and their demands for justice and reparation.
3. Hearing sessions of victims of violations in Marib:  
During the visit of the Commission team to the governorate of Marib (12-17/2/2022), the Commission team conducted closed hearings for 11 victims of targeting and maiming of civilians, as well as victims of torture and arbitrary detention. During these sessions, the victims presented their detailed testimonies of the violations that affected them and affected their lives, the methods followed to commit those violations, and their demands including accountability and reparation.
4. A public hearing on the impact of enforced disappearance on the mothers and wives of the forcibly disappeared victims:  
As part of the investigation procedures in cases



of enforced disappearance, and on the occasion of International Women's Day, and to assess the impact of enforced disappearance on the lives of women as indirect victims due to the disappearance of their husbands and children, the Commission carried out a public group hearing session at its Headquarters in Aden on 8/3/2022. During this session, 21 mothers and wives presented the violations that affected them due to the enforced disappearance of their husbands and children. They also presented their legal demands as victims and requested justice to them and their children.

### **Third: In the field of operationalizing accountability and cooperating with the judiciary:**

In order to strengthen and operationalize accountability mechanisms and ensure that there is no impunity, the Commission has carried out many activities with the relevant authorities in the judiciary during the reporting period, including:

1. A meeting was held in the Commission's Headquarters with Dr. Ali Nasser Salem, Chairman of the Supreme Judicial Council, on 31/3/2022 to discuss the implementation of the Commission's recommendation to the Supreme Judicial Council regarding the establishment of a human rights violations court and a prosecutor's office competent to consider cases of human rights violations. During the meeting, the Commission briefed him of the outcomes of the Commission's meetings and visits to a number of governorates related to the slow litigation procedures and the stalled consideration of detainees' cases in a number of governorates.
2. A meeting was held in the Public Prosecution Building between the members of Commission and the Attorney General, Judge Qahir Mustafa Ali, on 6/6/2022. During the meeting, it was agreed to cooperate through operationalizing the role of the heads of prosecution and addressing the violations committed by the arresting officers. The Commission handed over 5000 files of the cases in which the Commission completed the investigation to the team assigned by the Public Prosecutor, in addition to assigning a team leader to succeed Judge Shukri Farraj, who passed away a year and a half ago. The Commission's proposal of the electronic referral system was discussed, in addition to the document cycle of files referred to the judiciary.

3. Meetings were held with members of the judiciary in the governorates of Taiz, Marib, Shabwah, Lahj and Aden, including heads of prosecution, heads of appeal and First Instance courts of in those governorates during the field visit of members and monitors of the Commission to the said governorates. During those meetings, the Commission's observations on its visits to prisons and the role of the judiciary in alleviating prison overcrowding and ensuring compliance with the principles of fair trial were discussed.

### **Fourth: In the field of promoting human rights and cooperation with local and international civil society organizations:**

The Commission believes in the key role played by active and strong civil society in protecting human rights, respecting the rule of law, holding perpetrators accountable and advocating for the realization of rights, and the importance of networking and coordination with civil society institutions. Therefore, the Commission increased its direct and indirect communication with civil society institutions that are active in monitoring and documenting human rights violations and advocating for victims, and other institutions working to reduce violations and mitigate their impact on victims. The Commission reflected this strategy in its annual plan and activities during the reporting period, the most important of which include the following:

- Direct Workshops: The Commission held a number of direct workshops with the active organizations, in conjunction with the visits of the National Commission to the various governorates, with the aim of reviewing the human rights situation and exchanging information, and referring the organizations to the Commission to document the violations committed against them, and to ensure their rights to accountability, justice and reparation. Such workshops include the following:

- Holding a workshop in Taiz Governorate on 29/12/2021 entitled "Operationalizing the reporting and referral mechanisms between the National Commission and civil society institutions", in which 28 international organizations working in the governorate and a local organization participated. The most important outcomes were the agreement that organizations may refer victims to the Commission for the purpose of documentation of the violations committed against them, and that the Commission may refer civilian victims of war

to the civil society organizations to obtain various subsequent services that help alleviate their suffering and reduce the impact left by the violations.

- The Commission held an extended meeting with civil society organizations in the governorate of Marib on 17 February 2022, in which 26 local organizations participated. It was agreed to exchange information on victims of violations between the Commission and civil society organizations, and to discuss ways for organizations to cooperate with the Commission's monitors in Marib and the neighboring governorates in order to monitor all violations.
- With the aim of discussing mechanisms for monitoring violations against children, and in conjunction with the World Children's Day, the Commission held a panel discussion, entitled "Child protection mechanisms during conflict" in its Headquarters in the interim capital of city of Aden on 24/11/2021. Various stakeholders working on children's rights participated in the discussion, during which the mechanisms for exchanging information related to violations against children were discussed, and it is crucial that civil society organizations report violations against children to the Commission.

- A number of meetings were held with the heads and representatives of local and international organizations in the interim capital of city of Aden. Such meetings included a meeting with the Deputy Protection Coordinator of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Aden on 15/6/2022. During the meeting, it was agreed that ICRC mission and offices would receive wounded civilians due to the war referred by the National Commission via e-mail and to provide them with emergency financial assistance. Several other meetings were also held with the heads of various organizations, including Al Rassad for Human Rights, Mayyun for Human Rights and Development, the Capital Secretariat Support Team, the branches of the Association of Mothers of Detainees in Aden, Taiz and Marib, Deep Root Organization in Yemen, the Yemeni Red Crescent, and OCHA.

- On 2/8/2021, a seminar was held on the occasion of the International Day against Human Trafficking entitled "Child recruitment and Early Marriage are Forms of Human trafficking", in which 32 experts and international organizations working in this field participated. An extended meeting with civil society on 7/3/2022 in conjunction with the Human Rights Council holding its regular session No. 49, in which 24 representatives of international non-governmental organizations and local

organizations participated. The session briefed the international civil society on the work of the Commission in monitoring, investigation and accountability. The Commission listened to the recommendations made by experts/s in the field of human rights, and representatives of active organizations.

- Reports issued by the civil society: During the reporting period, the Commission reviewed the reports issued by a number of institutions on violations and the human rights situation, and reflected the useful information from them to the Commission's monitors in the governorates to verify them, in addition to the participation of civil society in the discussion of the Commission's periodic reports and press statements.

- Cooperation in the field of transitional justice: Cooperation and communication between the Commission and the International Center for Transitional Justice continued pursuant to the memorandum of Understanding signed between the two parties in April 2021, to benefit from the comparative experience and institutional knowledge developed by the center in the areas of supporting truth-seeking, reparations and national criminal accountability. On 6/12/2021, a training workshop was held for members of the National Commission entitled "Criminal Accountability for Grave Violations of Human Rights, Mechanisms and Procedures of Local Justice and Referral of Cases to National Courts". The International Center is also arranging for the implementation of a training workshop for 37 observers of the Commission on the mechanisms of transitional justice and identifying the experiences of a number of countries in this field. This training workshop will be held in Beirut at the beginning of September 2022. In addition, the Commission participated in the presentation of its experience in the regional workshop carried out by the International Center for transitional justice in Istanbul during the period 20-25 March 2022, entitled "Transitional Justice in fragile contexts", along with the experiences of other African, Asian and Arab countries.

## **Fifth: working with the UN Mechanisms concerned with the Situation of Human Rights in Yemen and with the international community:**

### **1- The UN Security Council Panel of Experts:**

A meeting was held at the Headquarters of the Commission, with the Security Council Panel of Experts on Yemen, represented by Rowantica, team coordinator and

Marie Louise specialized in International Humanitarian Law, on 23/8/2021, in conjunction with the visit of the Panel of Experts to Yemen. During the meeting, cooperation and exchange of information between the two sides were discussed. The Commission held a virtual meeting via Zoom with the Panel of Experts of the Security Council on 17 December 2021, in which the latest developments in the work of the Commission, and guarantees for the protection of the Commission's data were identified. This is what the Panel of Experts recommended in its report issued in February 2022. On 5/7/2022, the Commission met at its Headquarters in the interim capital city of Aden with the new team of the Panel of Experts of the Security Council, which was appointed as the successor to the previous team. During the meeting, cooperation between the Commission and the Panel of Experts as regards the facts of human rights violations and the most important changes on the ground in the previous period and their impact on the protection of civilians in Yemen were discussed.

## **2- Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights**

The Commission is keen to strengthen its relationship and cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, as the office is concerned with the implementation of Human Rights Council resolutions. The latest of such resolutions was Resolution No. (A/HRC/48/L.11), which stipulates that the commission shall provide support to the Commission in the field of capacity building, technical support, advisory and legal support. Despite the removal of the precautionary measures related to the Covid-19 pandemic, which caused an almost complete cessation of the support provided by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights was scheduled to the Commission over the past two years, and despite the passage of almost ten months and as of the time when this report is written, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights has not provided any significant support to the Commission except for contributing to the implementation of a facilitation meeting for the Commission's monitors in the interim capital city of Aden, for three days in March 2022, in addition to hiring two consultants for only three months. Only two of the 13 activities agreed upon with the OHCHR were implemented. The Office of the High Commissioner for human rights continues to delay providing any support to the Commission for unknown reasons, ignoring the efforts made by the Commission in monitoring, documenting and investigating human rights violations, and the large numbers of victims reached by the Commission across Yemen.

## **3- Group of Eminent Experts appointed by the Human Rights Council**

As part of the agenda of the Commission's visit to Geneva during the 48th session of the Human Rights Council, the Commission met with the Group of Eminent Experts. Issues discussed during the meeting include development of cooperation between the Commission and the Group of Eminent Experts and the importance that the Commission provides the Group of Experts with field information related to the facts of human rights violations, before the Human Rights Council decides not to extend its mandate in Yemen in October 2021.

## **4- Embassies and Countries Interested in The Human Rights File in Yemen**

With the aim of informing the international community about the efforts made by the Commission in monitoring, documenting and investigating human rights violations, given the keenness of the Commission to expand cooperation with the international community in order to enhance its role and achieve its goals, the Commission carried out several activities and meetings with ambassadors and representatives of diplomatic missions interested in the situation of human rights in Yemen, including the following:

- Holding a virtual seminar through Webex between the Commission and the ambassadors and representatives of the member states in the Human Rights Council on 28/9/2021, coordinated by the Dutch Embassy in Yemen, on the sidelines of the 48th session of the Human Rights Council. In the seminar, the issues discussed included the Commission's access to victims across Yemen and its efforts to investigate gender-based violations against women.
- A meeting was held on 28/10/2021 between the Commission and the delegation of the European Union, including the ambassadors of the Netherlands, Germany, France, the representative of the European Union and the representative of the Swedish Envoy to Yemen, as part of their visit to the interim capital city of Aden.
- A meeting was held between the Commission and the managers of European Union development projects, at the Headquarters of the Commission in the interim capital city of Aden on 21/11/2021. During the meeting, the Commission's vision of the strategy of accountability to hold perpetrators accountable was discussed.

- A meeting was held at the Headquarters of the Commission in the interim capital city of Aden with the Norwegian delegation visiting Yemen headed by the Special Envoy of the kingdom of Norway on 7/3/2022. During the meeting, ways to use the Commission's information on human rights in peace opportunities were discussed.

### **Fifth: Issuing monthly press releases and internal reports**

Since the beginning of its work, the Commission has been keen to inform the local public opinion on the results of its work on a regular basis. This was achieved through issuing monthly press releases as well as statements issued in conjunction with a number of international human rights events. During the reporting period, the Commission issued 14 press releases, including monthly reports of its investigative work, as well as its visits and inspections of a number of areas where victims of violations have taken place. Throughout these press releases, the Commission called for respecting human rights, protecting children's rights, combating violence against women and granting no impunity to the perpetrators of violations against journalists. The Commission issued a final statement showing the findings of the Commission's work in 2021.

### **Sixth: Building Institutional Capacity**

The Commission continued to carry out the work of developing the internal institutional structure, one of the most important works carried out by the Commission during the reporting period in this area: developing and increasing the number of files entered and saved on a daily basis to the database, developing forms for issuing periodic statistics and archiving data, as well as the continuous development of the monitoring and documentation application. During the reporting period, more than 420 GB was uploaded to the cloud database (October 2021 - May 2022, the server was upgraded by installing an additional 3- TB server to absorb and save data, installing electronic and manual security protection systems, in addition to increasing the number of female staff in media and field research units in Aden and Mukalla, and raising the capacities of the administrative staff by holding several training workshops on violations related to international human rights law, Information Technology and archiving.



## Sixth: Findings of the investigations conducted by the Commission:

### **Part One: Violations of International Humanitarian Law:**

The armed conflict currently taking place in Yemen is described as a non-international conflict, and therefore national laws and legislation, as well as the provisions of International Humanitarian Law, specifically the provisions of Article 3 common to the four Geneva Conventions, are the legal framework that must be applied and complied with by the parties to the conflict. The provisions of the Second Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August, 1949, related to the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts must also be complied with. All parties to the conflict are also obliged to respect the rules of customary International Humanitarian Law applicable to non-international armed conflicts. The rules enshrined in the customary International Humanitarian Law include principles of discrimination and proportionality, humanism, as well as protection of civilians, persons incapable of fighting, humane treatment, regulation of fighting methods, status of protected persons and objects.

During the reporting period, the Commission was able to complete the investigation of 3609 incidents of violation including 37 violations. The report will present examples of violations related to allegations of violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law committed by all parties to the conflict:

#### **1- Examples of the most important investigations carried out by the Commission in violations related to International Humanitarian Law:**

The Commission is keen to ensure the protection of witnesses, informants and victims, and highly appreciates the sensitivity and privacy of information related to violations. The Commission takes this into account when choosing the cases that it publishes as examples in its periodic reports. The Commission chose the examples in this report of cases where investigations had been completed in a number of types of violations, the most important of which are the following:

### **First: Killing and injuring civilians**

The Commission has devoted a great deal of its efforts to monitoring, documenting and investigating this violation, given the large number of casualties as a result of non-compliance with the principles of discrimination, military necessity, proportionality and humanity stipulated in International Humanitarian Law. Such violations negatively affect civilians and cause damage due to the indiscriminate and mistaken attacks on civilians and residential neighborhoods, leaving civilians dead, injured and terrorized.

This attention given by the Commission to this type of violations was reflected in the findings of its monitoring and investigation. The total number of cases monitored by the Commission during the reporting period was 905 incidents of killing and injuring civilians, which left 432 dead, including 32 women and 72 children, and 861 injured, including 194 children and 105 women. The parties responsible for these violations are as follows:

- 240 dead and 655 injured for which Houthi Militia is held responsible.
- 151 dead and 134 injured for which the Coalition airstrikes and government forces are held responsible.

#### ***a. Examples of incidents of killing and injuring civilians investigated by the Commission***

1. Examples of incidents of killing and injuring civilians investigated by the Commission, for which Houthi Militia is held responsible

##### **1. The incident of targeting civilians in the Airport Neighborhood – Al-Madinah District, Marib Governorate, on 26/1/2022.**

The incident can be summarized as follows: On 26/1/2022, at 06:00 p.m., the Airport Neighborhood – Al-Madinah District, Marib Governorate was hit by a projectile, which left 34 civilian dead and injured.

As contained in the case file with Commission and the statements of the victims, as well as the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, including: (M. S. A.), (S. M. N.), (M. A. N. A) and (A. M. A. A) on Wednesday, 26/1/2022, at 06:00 p.m., the airport neighborhood located in Al-Madinah district, Marib governorate was targeted by a mortar shell fired by Houthi Militia, which landed on the street crowded with pedestrians causing a strong explosion and resulting in loss of human

lives. As a result of that explosion, five civilians were killed and 29 others were injured, including 6 children, with multiple serious injuries; after which they were rushed to the Marib General Hospital for treatment.

- Names of victims killed

No.	Name	Age
1	Nashwan Ahmed Abdullah	34 years old
2	Islah Ahmed Mohamed Al-Haddad	26 years old
3	Yousuf Ahmed Othman	23 years old
4	Jalal Musa Abdullah Ali	25 years old
5	Abdul Rauf Al-Nati Abd Rabo	25 years old
6	Wael Ali Murai Nasser	20 years old

- Names of the wounded:

No.	Name	Age
7	Abdul Hamid Ali Ali Saleh	28 years old
8	Dawood Ahmed Ahmed Ali	45 years old
9	Mofid Ahmed Saleh Ali	27 years old
10	Yahya Hassan Ali Nasser	26 years old
11	Ali Moqbel Mohammed Hadi	45 years old
12	Kamil Fuad Salem Ali	26 years old
13	Saif Ali Nasser Abd Rabo	18 years old
14	Nader Qaid HazzaQasim	22 years old
15	Bashar Mohammed Saleh Ali	18 years old
16	Abdullah Salem Naji Hassan	23 years old
17	Child / Mutahddi Amin Thabet Al-Qatawi	5 years old
18	Girl child / Lamis Ahmed Sultan Abdu	15 years old
19	Child / Mohammed Hussein Ali Mohsen	15 years old
20	Child / Hatem Moqbel Amer Ali	17 years old
21	Child / Al-Izzi Mohammed Ali Al-Qatawi	16 years old
22	Child / Abdulrahman Mohammed Mujahid	6 years old
23	Arif Saleh Abd Rabo	24 years old
24	Nasser Salem Nasser Abdullah	26 years old
25	Mohammed Ali Mohammed Nahdar	26 years old

26	Mohammed Ali Mohsen Ali	23 years old
27	Mohammed Ahmed Hussein	34 years old
28	Osama Yahya Ali Mohammed	22 years old
29	Abdul Haq Ali Mohammed	20 years old
30	Ahmed Saleh Mohammed Nasser	22 years old
31	Mohammed Ali Saleh Al-Salhi	29 years old
32	Ali Mohammed Saleh Al-Najjar	25 years old
33	Saif Ali Mohammed Nasser	22 years old
34	Mohammed Abdullah Nasser Al-Mousmi	30 years old

### The Finding:

Based on the Commission's investigations into the incident, the statements of the witnesses and the information contained in the case file about the incident, as well as the report of the field visit and the opinion of the military expert assigned by the Commission, the leadership of Houthi Militia in the governorate of Marib: the Houthi-appointed governor of Marib, Ali Mohammed Tuaiman, Houthi-appointed military commander, Mubarak Saleh Al-Mashn Al-Zayidi, and the Houthi-appointed Minister of Defense, Mohammed Nasser Al-Atifi are responsible for committing this violation.

### 2- The incident of bombing the Headquarters of Taiz Police Department on the third day of Eid Al-Fitr and during the truce period – Al-Qahirah District – on 4/5/2022.

The incident can be summarized as follows: At 09:00 a.m., on 4/5/2022, corresponding to 3 Shawwal 1441, the third day of Eid Al-Fitr, the headquarters of Taiz Governorate Police Department and the adjacent street in the Al-Urdhi area in Taiz governorate, Salah District, was hit with 4 mortar shells dropped from a drone. The incident left 11 people injured, in addition to destroying two cars belonging to civilians and two pick-up trucks belonging to the Taiz Police Department.



- Names of victims killed

No.	Name	age
1	Omar Abdul Rahman Ahmed	33 years old
2	Tawfeeq Abdul Rahman Dirhim	42 years old
3	Amjad Hayel Abdul Qadir	35 years old
4	Riyadh Ali Mohammed Al-Haidari	28 years old
5	Muhiyi Al- Uloom Najib Ahmed	35 years old
6	Mohammed Taher Hammoud Al Sharabi	51 years old
7	Abdul Mumin Ahmed Dabwan	32 years old
8	Badr Ali Ghalib Saif	33 years old
9	Abdul Rahman Murshed Mohammed	29 years old
10	Hassan Abdu Qasim	43 years old
11	Mohammed Hassan Mohsen Ali	50 years old

As contained in the statements of the victims and their relatives, the report of the field visit carried out by the Commission's team that visited the scene of the incident immediately after it took place, and the surveillance cameras video footage of the Taiz Police Department of which the Commission obtained a copy, as well as the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, including (A. A. A.), (A. A. L.) and (D. M. A.), at about 09:00 pm on 4/5/2022, a drone was seen hovering in the area, while children and mothers were in the Garden City Park, adjacent to the Taiz Police Department and the Faculty of Arts, celebrating the occasion of Eid Al-Fitr in the park. The first mortar shell from the drone landed in the yard of the Police Department and caused damage to a number of civilian cars that were held up in the yard. Another mortar shell hit a police vehicle and the fire started in it along with another police vehicle, and other civilian cars caught fire in the process: a truck, a Hyundai Santa Fe car, an SUV, and a Toyota Hilux pick-up truck. That's when one truck carrying water arrived to the police yard and extinguished the fire, which lasted several minutes. The third mortar shell hit near the gate of the Headquarters of the Police Department. The driver of the water truck, his assistant, a number of security personnel and citizens present next to the gate were injured. A fourth mortar shell landed on the street that separates the Headquarters of the Police Department from the Garden City Park, causing huge panic among children and women, who rushed out of the park for fear of another projectile due to the crowdedness of the park during the Eid Al-Fitr holidays and the humanitarian truce announced by the Office of the UN Envoy to Yemen.

The sounds of the explosions also caused panic and horror among doctors and patients at Al-Amal Oncology Center, as the shelling took place in an important residential neighborhood in Taiz city that houses the Faculty of Arts, children's Park, Al-Ahli Club and Al-Amal Oncology Center. All casualties were rushed to Al-Thawrah Hospital. According to the testimonies of the witnesses and the surveillance camera recordings, the shelling was launched by a drone that was seen in the same area at the same time, which is the same type of drone used by Houthi Militia in a number of governorates, with mortar shells to target a number of objects. Some of such drones were shot down by the National Army in a number of governorates, including Taiz governorate towards the end of April 2022 in Usayfrah, north of Taiz city.

### The Finding:

Based on the Commission's investigations into the above-mentioned incident and the report of the field visit, which inspected the site of the shelling, the remains of the projectiles, the site where the projectile landed, as well as the testimonies of the witnesses, the statements of the victims, and the video recordings of the Police Department's surveillance camera, a copy of which was officially obtained by the Commission, the leadership of Houthi Militia and its forces located in the Al-Howban area, who own such drones and have used them in more than one governorate, are held responsible for the violation.

### 3- The incident of targeting civilians in the market of Al Mandhar, Al-Hawak District, Hodeidah Governorate on 9/8/2018.

The incident can be summarized as follows: At 05:00 p.m., on Thursday, 9/8/2018, the market of Al-Mandhar was hit by a mortar shell that landed next to the Mahdi bakery, killing 5 civilians, including a child, and wounding 9 others, including 3 children.

- Names of victims killed:

No.	Name	Age
1	Basil Hassan Yahya Dirhim	25 years old
2	Abdullah Hassan Wahban	60 years old
3	Ahmed Abdullah Hassan Wahban	21 years old
4	Mohammed Abdullah Hassan Wahban	27 years old
5	Mohamed Ahmed Raymi Musha'fal	10 years old

- Names of victims wounded:

No.	Name	Age
1	Mohammed Hassan Shami	50 years old
2	Faisal Hassan Yahya	17 years old
3	Jama'anIshaqAyes	17 years old
4	Ahmed Hassan Taweel	20 years old
5	Malak Ya'qubAyes	7 years old
6	Walid Hassan Taweel	13 years old
7	Wadih Mohammed Bari	13 years old
8	Lamis Abdul Karim Wahban	17 years old
9	Mohammed Abdul Karim Wahban	20 years old

As contained in the statements of the victims and their relatives and the report of the Commission's field visit team that visited the site of the incident immediately after it took place, as well as the photos and video recordings obtained by the Commission and the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, including: (A. A. S) and (A. A. G.), at 05:00 p.m., on Thursday, 9/8/2018, Houthi Militia stationed in the Hodeidah airport area, north of Al-Mandhar, launched mortar shelling on Al-Mandhar neighborhood, one of which fell in front of the Al-Mahdi bakery, in the center of Al-Mandhar market, while a number of people were present. The shell shrapnel killed 5 civilians, including a child, and injured 9 others with serious wounds including 4 children while standing in front of the bakery door. The wounded victims were first taken to Al-Khowkha and then were transferred to the city of Aden, while the dead were transferred to the Al-Khowkha Hospital and then buried later.

### The Finding:

Based on the Commission's investigations into the above-mentioned incident and the report of the field visit team, which inspected the site of the incident, the place where the projectile landed, as well as the testimonies of the witnesses and the statements of the victims, it has been evident that the responsible party for the incident was Houthi Militia, which was stationed in Hodeidah airport, north of Al-Mandhar, under the Houthi-appointed commander of the Fifth Military Region, as well as the commander of the Hodeidah Axis.

### 4- The incident of targeting civilians, Rumaila area, Al-Madinah District, Marib Governorate, on 16/3/2021.

The incident can be summarized as follows: On 16/3/2021, at 04:17 p.m., in the valley located in the Rumaila area, Marib governorate, a projectile landed on the Taj Sheba Complex Station (providing fuel and a car wash services) owned by Abdul Aziz Awad Saleh Dahabeel and his brothers. The incident left a number of civilians dead and injured including workers and civilians at the station, in addition to the damage caused to the station and the vehicles of the civilians who happened to be in the station at the time.

- Names of victims killed:

Age	Name	No.
20 years old	Khalil Ali masaad Ahmed	1

- Names of victims wounded

No.	Name	Age
2	Suleiman Ali Musaad Ahmed	18 years old
3	Mohamed Abdo Qaid Asaad	35 years old
4	Wadei Abdo Hamoud Saeed	19 years old
5	Zaid Ali Abdullah Al Azma'	40 years old
6	Bakr Abdo Mohammed Naji	21 years old
7	Abdul Aziz Ahmed Awadh Saleh	42 years old
8	Mohamed Ahmed Awadh Saleh	35 years old
9	Salem Abdullah Ali Hiraydan	43 years old

As contained in the case file with the Commission, the statements of the victims, the report of the military expert assigned by the Commission to inspect the traces and remains of the projectile, and the statements of the witnesses heard by the Commission, including: (S. P. M), (M. H. S. M) and (A. H. A. D), as well as the field visit report submitted by the Commission's team in Marib governorate, on 16/3/2021, at 04:00 p.m., a projectile, which was a ballistic missile, landed near the Taj Sheba Complex Station located in the Valley, Rumaila area, Marib governorate. It was launched by Houthi Militia, which led to the death of Khalil Ali Massad, who was working with his brother and relatives in the car servicing station, in addition to injuring eight others, who were waiting in the station to have their vehicles refueled, with multiple serious injuries, who were rushed to the hospital. Other damages include damages to the station and civilian vehicles. It is important to note that the fuel station was providing its services and did not represent any military objective.

### **The Finding:**

Based on the Commission's investigations, the testimonies of witnesses, documents and photographs included in the case file, the party responsible for committing this violation is Houthi Militia led by Ali Mohammed Tuaiman, the Houthi-appointed governor of Marib, and Mubarak Al-Mashn Al-Zayidi, Commander of the Third Military Area.

### **5- The bombing of an LPG station, Qa'tabah District, Al-Dhalea' Governorate, on 15/05/2019.**

As contained in the case file with the Commission, the incident can be summarized as follows: On 15 May 2019, forces belonging to Houthi Militia targeted and completely destroyed the gas station with several tank and 23-caliber artillery shells, killing two people, one of them from Hodeidah governorate.

- Names of the victims killed:

No.	Name	Age
1	Khalid Saeed Hussein	35 years old
2	Mohamed Abdullah Yuill	28 years old

According to the case file with the Commission, the statements of the informant and the testimonies of the witnesses including (A.A.M. and Z. A. Q), at 12:00 a.m., on 15/05/2019, Houthi forces stationed in Al-Jub Camp shelled with tank shells and 23-caliber artillery shells, the gas station located in the area of Hajar-Jubail, Al-Salama district of Al-Dhalea' governorate, which destroyed the station and killed Mohamed Abdullah Yuill and one of the workers in the LPG station, Khaled Saeed Hussein.

### **The Finding:**

Based on the Commission's investigations, the statements of the informant, the testimonies of the witnesses, the documents, photographs and death certificates included in the case file, it has been evident that the responsible party for this violation was the leadership of Houthi Militia, along with the leadership of the militia's forces in Al-Dhalea' governorate and Al-Jub Camp.

### **2- Examples of incidents of killing and injuring civilians investigated by the Commission, for which the Legitimate Government and the Arab Coalition warplanes are held responsible.**

#### **1- The incident of bombing of the house of Abdullah Qasim A-Junaid and the house of Faisal Rajab, Amanat Al-Asimah, Sana'a, Al-Thawrah District, 60th Street, Tripoli Neighborhood - Libyan City on 17 January 2021.**

As contained in the case file with the Commission, the documented evidence of the statements of witnesses and some relatives of the victims, as well as the reports of the field visit of the site of the incident, the attached pictures and the monitoring report, the incident can be summarized as follows: At 09:40 p.m. on 17 January 2022, the sound of airplanes was heard followed by the sound of the firing and explosion of a missile. It hit the house of Abdullah Qasim Al-Junaid in Amanat Al-Asimah, Sana'a, Al-Thawrah District, 60th Street, Tripoli Neighborhood - Libyan city, where the victim lives with his family members. The incident took place immediately after the victim's arrival with his car from outside and minutes after entering the house yard, where the sound of the explosion was heard and the fire was seen, in addition to hearing women's cries of distress. Then the neighbors of the victims Ali Al-Ahdal, Ahmed Sheban and Ayman Al-Sabrai rushed immediately to Al-Junaid's house in an attempt to save the family and put out the fire. Meanwhile, the second missile landed on the house of Faisal Rajab next to Al-Junaid's house, killing the three rescuing neighbors who came from Faisal Rajab's house, who according to the witnesses, tried to rescue the victims from Al-Junaid's house before they were killed in the second airstrike. The body of Abdullah Al-Junaid was found in the yard of Faisal Rajab's house the next day, as the intensity of the airstrike tossed his body into the next house. The bodies of Ali Al-Ahdal, Ahmed Sheban and Ayman Al-Sabri, were in bad condition and some others were torn to pieces. The incident left 13 people dead and 7 others injured.

#### 1- Names of the victims killed:

No.	Name	Age
1	Abdullah Qassim al Junaid	67 years old
2	Inas Yassin Al-Saqqaf	58 years old
3	Majed Abdullah Qassim al Junaid	40 years old
4	Mohammed Ismail al Junaid	37 years old
5	Mazen Ismail al-Junaid	30 years old
6	Akram Abdullah Ali Al Wajih	36 years old
7	Marwa Mustafa al-Junaid, daughter-in-law	30 years old
8	Marwa Ahmed Qassim Al-Junaid, his niece	39 years old
9	Safaa Ahmed Qasim al-Junaid, his niece	27 years old
10	Ayman Saeed Al-Sabri, a rescuing neighbor	34 years old
11	Ali Ali Mohammed Al-Ahdal	
12	Ahmed Shiban	
13	Unidentified	

#### - Names of the wounded

No.	Name	Age
1	Sarah Ahmed Qassim Al Junaid, Abdullah Al Junaid's niece	32 years old
2	Rahma Ali Saghir Al Harazi	33 years old
3	Taher Mohammed Mohammed Al-Harazi	5 years old
4	Yasin Ali Saeed Al-Qubati, a security guard of Al Junaid's house	50 years old
5	Ali Mohammed Saeed Al-Qubati, a security guard of Al Junaid's house	37 years old
6	Nasser Abdullah Mufleh Mufleh, a security guard of Al Junaid's house	30 years old
7	Abdulsalam Qasim Saeed Mufleh, a security guard of Al Junaid's house	36 years old

The airstrikes also damaged eight nearby houses.

#### The Finding:

Based on the Commission's investigations, which included repeated field visits, interviews with relatives of some of the victims and witnesses of the incident, in addition to documenting their statements, comparing them with the statements of the informants, photographs of the site of the incident, reports included in the case file, all evidences therein correspond to

the facts on the ground, it has been evident that the responsible party for this violation was the Arab Coalition forces, through the Coalition's warplanes used in the incident.

#### 2- The incident of bombing a minibus by the Coalition's air force in the District of Bayhan, Al-Dhauili – Moqis Junction, Shabwah Governorate, on 4/1/2022.

As contained in the case file with the Commission as well as the documents and reports attached thereto, the incident can be summarized as follows: On 4/1/2022, at 4.00 p.m., the area of Al-Dhauili – Moqis Junction in Bayhan District, Shabwah Governorate, was targeted by a missile that hit a minibus (Hiace minibus), on board of which were construction workers. The bombing left five of the minibus passengers dead and another injured, in addition to the damage caused to the minibus.

#### - Names of the victims killed:

No.	Name	Age
1	Talout Hussien Saleh Wakid	35 years old
2	Mohammed Abdul Qadir Saleh Wakid	28 years old
3	Mohammed Ahmed Jabir	30 years old
4	Mohammed Mohammed Mussad	35 years old
5	Nasser Ahmed	32 years old

#### - Names of the wounded:

No.	Name	Age
6	Salah Al Sa'ad Wakid	23 years old

The Commission began investigating into the incident by conducting a field visit to the site and interviewing a number of relatives of the victims, as well as listening to a number of witnesses and rescuers, including (M. A. A. A), and (A. H. Q.). They all confirmed that the coalition aircraft was flying over the area at the time when the minibus carrying the victims on their way back to their residence from Upper Bayhan, where they used to go to work in one of the houses. The people of the area rushed to the site of the incident and helped the injured and collected the remains of the bodies of



the dead for burial. Witnesses also reported that there was no barracks or military target in the area.

### The Finding:

Based on the Commission's investigations, the report of the field visit, the statements of the victim, the testimonies of the witnesses and the rescuers, heard by the Commission, as well as the death certificates of the victims; and based on the fact that the incident occurred in the afternoon and that most of the residents in the area heard the warplanes hovering in the area, which was followed by the bombing of the place with a missile; and since all the investigations carried out by the Commission confirm the incident, and that the targeting was carried out through an airstrike; and given that the Arab Coalition is the only authority that controls the airspace of the Republic of Yemen during the period of the war, it has become evident that the Arab Coalition's warplanes and the Government forces were responsible for committing this violation.

### 3- The incident of shelling the village of Al-Masharih, Hajar Area, Al-Dhalea' Governorate, on 04/06/2019.

As contained on the case file with the Commission, the incident can be summarized as follows: At 08:00 p.m., on Tuesday, 04/06/2019, the Coalition warplanes targeted the village of Al-Masharih, Hajar, Al-Dhalea' governorate with a missile that exploded next to one of the houses in the village, leaving three civilians dead. The dead victims are as follows:

No.	Name	Age
1	Fatik Mohammed Musaad Al-Haidari	20 years old
2	Mohamed Hassan Mohamed Saleh	28 years old
3	Rashid Ali Saleh Ahmed Al-Wajih	32 years old

### The Finding:

Based on the Commission's investigations, the report of the field visit, the statements of the victims and their relatives, and the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, as well as the photos, reports and death certificates of the victims included in the case file; and that the incident occurred early in the evening and that most of the villagers heard the sound of the aircraft flying at a low altitude, which was followed by the launch of the missile that caused a huge given explosion sending shrapnel hurtling towards the victims leaving them dead instantly; and given that the Arab Coalition is the only authority that controls the airspace of the Republic of Yemen during the period of

the war, it has been evident that the Arab Coalition's warplanes and the Government forces were responsible for committing this violation.

### 4- The incident of bombing Al-Dulaybi farm, Al-Khokhah City – Hodeidah Governorate, on 17/12/2017.

As contained in the case file with the Commission, the incident can be summarized as follows: At 10:00 a.m., on Sunday, 17/12/2017, the Arab Coalition's warplanes bombed Al-Dulaybi farm located in the village of Al-Yabli in Al-Khokhah City, Hodeidah governorate, while a number of farmers were in the farm, killing two and injuring another, and destroying the farm.

- Names of the victims killed:

No.	Name	Age
1	Abdullah Abdo Salem Dawbaleh	47 years old
2	Ali Abdullah Sulayman Khaloof	25 years old

- Name of the victims wounded:

No.	Name	Age
1	Mohammed Awad Qanai	30 years old

According to the field report submitted by the monitor, the attached photographs and medical reports, as well as the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, including: (N. H. A.), (N. S. R.) and (A. A. M.), on Sunday morning, 17/12/2017, farmers from the village went out as their daily habit to the Al-Dulaybi farm located in the village of Al-Yabli, east of Al-Khokhah city. The Farmers used to grow sesame, chili peppers, onions and corn in the farm. At 10:00 a.m., the farmers were surprised to see an airplane flying over the village and the farm, even though no Houthi fighters were present in the area, nor was there any military barrack. Moments later, the farm was bombed by a missile that killed two farmers, Abdullah Abdo Salem Dawbaleh, who used to take care after his wife, mother and three kids, and Ali Abdullah Sulayman Khaloof, a father of two, while Mohammed Awad Qanai was hit by shrapnel in the head and back and was taken to the hospital. His injuries left him disabled, unable to work and take care after his family. The airstrike also caused panic among the other farmers who fled the scene, destroyed the plantations and water pipes network through which water is distributed inside the farm, in addition to destroying the solar energy system of the well and the farm.

### **The Finding:**

Through the Commission's investigations into the incident, the medical reports and photographs included in the case file, as well as the statements of the witnesses heard by the Commission, who reported hearing and seeing the airstrike on the farm and the non-existence of any military barracks in the farm or its vicinity or in the village, it has become evident that the Arab Coalition forces supporting the Legitimacy responsible for this violation.

#### **5- The incident of bombing the former Headquarters of the Special Security Forces, the Main Street, Sa'adah City, Sa'adah Governorate, on Friday, 21 January 2022, at 02:30 a.m.:**

As contained in the statements of two of the survivors, (M. N. A. and M. M. A.) to whom the Commission was able to reach out and document their statements, in addition to obtaining copies of their photos and IDs were obtained; and based on the procedures taken by the Commission to collect data and information and various evidence including audio recordings, video footages and photographs from multiple sources and communication with relatives of a number of victims, as of the time of writing this report, which all correspond to with the testimonies of survivors heard by the Commission. The Commission keeps the investigation open into the incident, continues to collect more evidence, information and data of the victims and tries to reach as many survivors as possible and their relatives. According to what was available to the Commission, which it verified and documented as of now. The incident is summed up according to the testimony of (M.N.A.): he was detained in Qahza Correctional Prison in the city of Sa'adah, and he was transferred with some other prisoners to the Provisional Prison, formerly the headquarters of the Special Forces, which the Houthis turned into a Provisional Prison. He saw prisoners from the governorates of Amran, Sa'adah and Sana'a, and he saw Africans who were brought on trucks were locked up in the wards opposite the ward in which he was locked up. They were receiving lectures in the prison, and the lecturer mentioned that they would be targeted including the wards where they are locked up, urging them to fight with them.

On Friday, at 02:30 a.m., 21 January 2022, Ward No. 1 was targeted with an airstrike, the force of the airstrike and pressure, the doors of other wards opened, and the surviving prisoners rushed to get out and escape through the walls, but they were shot at by the prison guards, killing some of the prisoners and wounding others. Meanwhile, two other missiles hit the prison, one of which landed on Ward No. 8, kill-

ing and injuring prisoners who could not escape. So far, the Commission was able to obtain 45 names of the inmates in the targeted prison, including 11 dead, 10 injured, 19 survivors and two missing. The victims included civilians, prisoners of war, and African migrants.

The casualties announced by Houthi Militia, through their health minister, include 91 dead and 263 wounded, but it has not been confirmed in any way so far. Other organizations reported 82 dead and 163 wounded, including those who were wounded by live ammunition fired by Houthi militants when they tried to escape.

The authorities in charge of this prison does not allow anyone to obtain the prisoners information, numbers or names, even some of the victims' families did not know that their family members were held in this prison until after the airstrike, which makes it difficult to say the number of victims or the number of total prisoners held in the prison at the time of the airstrike.

### **The Finding:**

Through the information gathered from various sources and evidence, and the investigation carried out by the Commission, and comparing the information gathered to the facts of the violation as of the time of writing this report, the Provisional Prison – formerly the headquarters of the Central Security Forces - in the city of Sa'adah was targeted by the warplanes of the Arab coalition, which left a number of prisoners dead or wounded.

In a statement, the spokesman for the Arab Coalition forces, commenting on the incident, said: As for the alleged target, it was not included on the no-strike lists according to the mechanism approved with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in Yemen, and it was not reported by the International Committee of the Red Cross. etc.

The victims were also shot at by the Houthi gunmen, prison guards, to prevent them from escaping from the airstrike, several inmates were killed or wounded. According to the evidence available to the Commission, the responsibility for this violation was shared between Houthi Militia as well as the Arab Coalition forces that support the Legitimate Government.



## Second: Child Recruitment

The recruitment of children is a grave violation prohibited by the national legislation and the international conventions relating to the protection of children, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child, in particular, which is ratified by the Republic of Yemen, and the First Optional Protocol to the Convention. Both the Convention and its Optional Protocol prohibit the use and recruitment of children in armed conflicts, so is the Yemeni Law on the Rights of the Child which is aligned with the Convention.

It is worthy to point to what was stated in the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on Children and Armed Conflict issued last April, with regard to the progress made in implementing the plan to prevent the recruitment of children, as well as the prevention of grave violations against them, as implemented by the Yemeni government and the Arab Coalition to support Legitimacy. Hence, the NCIHVHR has paid attention to such types of violations, as there were particularly various forms of use and recruitment of children during the armed conflict in Yemen, whether through direct involvement in the hostilities or by providing assistance to the combatants, which has put these children at risk. In this regard, during the period covered by the report, the NCIHVHR has monitored 114 cases of alleged recruitment of children under the age of 18, of which Houthi Militia was responsible for 106 cases, while the Legitimate Government and its affiliated groups were responsible for 8 cases.

The following are examples of some of the incidents into which the Commission has finished investigating:

### **1- The incident of the recruitment and killing of 6 children - Al-Mutla' Village - Bart Al-Anan District - Al-Jawf Governorate, June 30, 2021.**

As contained in the case file with the Commission, and the statement of the informant (N. H. M. A.), as well as the testimonies of the witnesses (N. H. M. A.) and (N. A. S. A.) heard by the Commission, the incident can be summarized as follows:

The witnesses stated that one of Houthi Militia's leading members in the area, called Hassan bin Yahya Hadi, lured and recruited 6 children from Al-Mutla' Village in Bart Al-Anan District, in Al-Jawf Governorate. They were identified as (F. A. Y. Kh.), (A. N. A. Y.), (S. A. Y. Kh.), (A. M. M.), (H. M. Gh.), (A. A. Sh) and (A. H. Y. H). The children were lured with promises that Houthi

Militia's leading member, Hassan bin Yahya Hadi, would give them money and weapons if they could go with him and attend one of the militia's religious orientations, before returning them to their families back home. But after the children attended such religious orientations, which aim at inculcating Houthi Militia's ideas in the children's minds and swaying them into the importance of fighting in the ranks of the group, the children were taken to the battlefronts in the Al-Mazariq area in Al-Jawf Governorate, where they were all killed. The children did not return to their families, but dead bodies.

### **- The Finding:**

Based on the Commission's investigations into this incident and the testimonies of the witnesses, heard by the Commission, it has become evident that the responsible party for this violation was Houthi Militia's leadership and its supervisors in Al-Jawf Governorate, as well as the militia's leading member in Bart Al-Anan District, in the same governorate, called Hassan bin Yahya Hadi.

### **2- The incident of recruiting a child (S. A. A. Sh.), 14 years old), on 1/4/2016, Yarim District - Ibb Governorate**

As contained in the case file with the Commission, the incident can be summarized as follows:

Houthi Militia recruited the child, Nassar Abdullah Saleh Ahmed Al-Rowaishan, who was born in 2003 in Yarim District, to fight in its ranks on 1/4/2016. He was assigned, along with a number of other recruits, to serve at a security checkpoint during night shifts, which eventually led to his killing after a shoot-out took place between armed men belonging to Houthi Militia and unknown gunmen in the district.

According to the testimony of the victim's family and the field report that was prepared by the team, as well as the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, including: (A. S. R.) and (S. L. A.), the supervisor of Houthi Militia in the Yarim District at the time, called Abu Ali Al-Sewari, persuaded the child, Nassar Abdullah Al-Rowaishan, who had just completed his basic education (nine grades) at school, to participate in religious orientations that the Houthi supervisor was delivering in the area. Then the supervisor lured the child victim to join the ranks of the army and the popular committees affiliated with Houthi Militia, and informed him, along with a number of other students in the area, that their duties would be limited to maintaining the security checkpoints in the district. The supervisor also assured them that they would not

1- <https://daccess-ods.un.org/tmp/907554.32844162.html>

There he was killed in an airstrike, on 1/ 2/2022.

#### **The Finding:**

Based on the Commission's investigations into this incident and the statements contained in the case file, as well as the testimonies of the witnesses, heard by the Commission, it has become evident that the responsible party for this violation was Houthi Militia's leadership, with the so-called Ibrahim Amer and the so-called Mohammed Rizk among the recruiting officers for the group in the center of Al-Mahweet City, Al-Mahweet Governorate.

#### **4- The incident of recruiting the children (K. M. A. G), (H. A. A. G.), (T. A. S. A.), (N. A. A. A.) and (Q. A. Th. A.) – Badbadah District – Al-Ahsoon Area – Marib Governorate, between 1/1/2021 and 25/4/2021.**

As contained in the case file with the Commission and the testimonies of the witnesses, including (A. M. M. G.), (A. A. A. A.) and (B. A. A. M.), heard by the Commission, the incident can be summarized as follows:

Between 1/1/2021 and 25/4/2021, Houthi Militia has enticed these children (K. M. A. G), (H. A. A. G.), (T. A. S. A.), (N. A. A. A.) and (Q. A. Th. A.) away from their education at school and lured them into having guns and monthly salaries to join the group and participate in its fighting and military actions. Houthi Militia has first aimed at subjecting these children to its religious orientations, inculcating its own sectarian ideologies into them, and then training them at the militia's military camps before sending them to the raging battlefronts. The group also used these children in carrying out various acts, including the laying of mines. Consequently, three of these children were wounded as a minefield in Al-Rahabah area exploded, sending shrapnel hurtling to the children's bodies, while the other two continue to fight alongside the militia's forces till now.

#### **- The Finding:**

Based on the Commission's investigations into this incident and the statements contained in the case file, as well as the testimonies of the witnesses, it has become evident that the responsible party for this violation was Houthi Militia, with its leading members, namely, Ali Mohammed Tuaiman – the Governor Marib as appointed by the group, and Mubarak Saleh Al-Mashn Al-Zayidi – a military commanding officer in the governorate.

be sent to the battlefronts and that they would be rewarded with a positions within the military force and a monthly salary when the situation becomes stable. The father did not object to his child's recruitment due to his difficult economic conditions and the interruption of his salary. The child victim started off as an armed escort, accompanying the Houthi supervisor in the district over different periods, and then he was assigned to serve at one of the security checkpoints in the district. Four months after his recruitment, the child was killed while serving on a night shift at that security checkpoint, as a number of unknown gunmen opened heavy fire at him and his colleagues. The child was hit by several bullets during the shoot-out.

#### **- The Finding:**

- Based on the Commission's investigations into this incident and the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, it has become evident that the responsible party for this violation was Houthi Militia's leadership, specifically the militia's supervisors in Ibb Governorate and Yarim District, the first of whom was the so-called Abu Ali Al-Sewari.

#### **3- The incident of recruiting a child with special needs (A. A. M. A.) and causing his death – born in 2005 – Al-Mahweet City – Al-Mahweet Governorate.**

As contained in the case file with the Commission and the statement of the informant, as well as the testimonies of the witnesses (M. R. M. Y.) and (A. M. A.) heard by the Commission, the incident can be summarized as follows:

On 5/12/2016, and with the help of its mobilization officers in the district, namely Ibrahim Amer and Mohammed Rizk, Houthi Militia in Al-Mahweet City, in Al-Mahweet Governorate, recruited the child (A.A.M.A.), who was born in 2005, after having him lured into getting a position and a monthly salary. The child was also lured into a food basket to be provided on a regular basis to his needy family that was suffering from poverty and facing difficult living conditions. The child was subjected to Houthi Militia's religious orientations in Sana'a, although he was a child with special needs (speech and hearing impaired). Then he was sent to fight in different battlefronts, including in Nihm, Al-Jawf and Shabwah, as well as Al-Durayhimi in the Western Coast. In 2018, the child victim sustained a gunshot wound to one of his legs while fighting in the Al-Durayhimi battlefront, and in September 2021, he was hit by shrapnel in the head in the Ma'rib battlefront. Following his recovery, the child was sent back to the battlefront in Ain District in Shabwah Governorate.

### **- The Legitimate Government**

The incident of recruiting a child (A. M. K.), 13 years old, Al-Mojamma' District – Marib Governorate, on 18/7/2018.

As contained in the case file with the Commission, and the statement of the informant (A. A. N. M.), as well as the testimonies of the witnesses (S. A. A. M.) and (A. M. H. A.) heard by the Commission, the incident can be summarized as follows:

On 18/7/2018, the child, (A. M. A. K.), was recruited at the age of 13 by the leadership of the 310th Brigade belonging to the Legitimate Government. The child was being used as a minor, on top of exploiting the dire living conditions facing his needy family, when he was lured into a position in the military force, a firearm and a monthly salary. The child was subjected to military trainings and was sent to join the fighting. He continues to fight alongside the Legitimate Government's forces up till now.

### **- The Finding:**

Based on the Commission's investigations into this incident and the testimonies of the witnesses, heard by the Commission, it has become evident that the responsible party for this violation was the leadership of the 310th Brigade belonging to the Legitimate Government.

### **Third: Anti-personnel mines-laying:**

The laying of anti-personnel mines is considered one of the violations that are criminalized by the International Humanitarian Law (IHL), as well as by the relevant conventions, including the Ottawa Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines, which is ratified by the Republic of Yemen in 1998.

The NCIHVHR has included the crime of laying anti-personnel mines in the list of violations which the Commission monitors and investigates into. According to the figures released by Masam Demining Program, a total of 356,024 mines were removed since mid-2018, during the reporting period, the Commission has monitored 171 cases of anti-personnel mines-laying, which left 62 people dead, including 2 women and 8 children, and 176 others wounded, including 6 women and 39 children.

### ***Examples of the Commission's investigations into a number of incidents of anti-personnel mines-laying:***

#### **1- The incident of killing two victims, Radman Abdulmawla and Nasr Abdurrah – Al-Daba Village – Al-Shurajjah Area – Al-Qubbaytah District – Lahj Governorate, on 17/4/2019.**

As contained in the files with the Commission, the testimony of the victim's family, and the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, including: (Kh. Gh. A. S.) and (Kh. Gh. M. S.), as well as the attached reports, the incident can be summarized as follows:

At 04:00 a.m., on 17/4/2019, the two victims – Radman Abdulmawla Abdulwadood Abdo and Abduljaleel Nasr Abdurrah Ahmed – were on their way to a mosque in Al-Daba Village, Al-Shurajjah Area, Al-Qubbaytah District, Lahj Governorate, to perform the Fajr prayer. A landmine, laid by the Houthis at the time when the area was under the control of the group before it withdrew, exploded in the mosque which instantly killed the two victims.

No.	Name	Age
1	Radman Abdulmawla Abdulwadood Abdo	22 years old
2	Abduljaleel Nasr Abdurrah Ahmed	24 years old

### **- The Finding:**

Based on the Commission's investigations into the incident and the evidence collected, it has become evident that the responsible party for this violation was Houthi Militia which is much more known for committing such a violation than any other party to the armed conflict in Yemen. Moreover, based on much evidence collected and statements of demining experts heard by the Commission in several areas, it has become evident that Houthi Militia locally produces anti-personnel mines at plants that the group has established, using the military/army equipment and premises in areas that fall under its control, before transferring and stockpiling them in all the areas. Thus, Houthi Militia violates the international Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines, which is ratified by the Republic of Yemen.

### **2- The incident of a landmine explosion that killed a woman victim (S. M. S. A.) – Al-Madfoon Village – Nihm District – Sana'a Governorate, on 8/8/2021.**

According to the statements and photos contained in the files with the Commission, as well as the testimony of the victim's family, and the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, including: (M. S. A. H.) and (N. S. M. A.), the incident can be summarized as follows:

On 8/8/2021, around 10:00 a.m., while the woman victim (S. M. S. A.) was grazing the sheep in the immediate outskirts of its hometown – Al-Madfoon Village, Al-Hanashat Sub-district, Nihm District, Sana'a Governorate, an anti-personnel landmine exploded, which was laid by Houthi Militia before it withdrew from the area. Soon after they heard the explosion, the victim's son and his wife rushed to the site only to see the victim was writhing on the ground as one of her legs was cut off while the other was seriously injured. The son hurried to find someone to take them to hospital. He was not immediately able to find some help as most of the local residents have been displaced due to the conflict. The son could eventually find two men to help him move his mother to the asphalt road, some 500 meters away from the explosion site, after they put her on planks of wood. They waited for about one hour on the road to get a car, but vehicles were hard to find at the time. The victim was bleeding until she passed out. Then her grandson went to the neighboring village to find a vehicle; he could find one to take the victim to a hospital in the capital, Sana'a. But on the way, the victim died of her wounds that she sustained due to the landmine explosion.

### **- The Finding:**

Based on the Commission's investigations into the incident and the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, as well as the statement of the victim's family and the photos attached to the case file, it has become evident that the responsible party for this violation was Houthi Militia's leadership.

### **3- The incident of an anti-personnel mine explosion that killed the victim, Khaddam Ali Nasser, in Dair Naji – Al-Khowkha District – Hodeidah Governorate, on 8/3/2022**

As contained in the files with the Commission, as well as the documents and reports attached therewith, the incident can be summarized as follows:

On 8/3/2022, at 03:00 p.m., a landmine explosion hit the victim, Khaddam Ali Nasser Saeed Dowbalah, 30 years old, while he was grazing his goats/sheep in the village of Dair Naji, Al-Khowkha District – Hodeidah Governorate.

According to the testimony of the victim's family and the report of the Commission's field team, as well as the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, including: (M. A. A.), ( ) and (M. A. A.), the victim, Khaddam Ali Nasser Saeed Dowbalah, was grazing his goats/sheep in grasslands in the village of Dair Naji, east of Al-Khowkha City, at 03:00 p.m., on 8/3/2022 – an area from which Houthi Militia had withdrawn for a while.

A landmine explosion hit him when he was walking in the area, which led to cutting off his both legs, right below the knees, as well as a serious injury in his anus and genital area that resulted in removing both of his testicles. The medical doctors had to attach two catheters so he would be able to get rid of the liquid and solid wastes.

### **- The Finding:**

Based on the Commission's investigations into the incident and the statements contained in the case file, as well as the testimonies of the witnesses, it has become evident that the responsibility for this incident falls on Houthi Militia in the Hodeidah governorate, where the group aims to lay mines and cause harm to the civilians.

### **4- The incident of a landmine explosion that took place in Dhamjeer Area, Dhi Na'im District – Al-Baydha Governorate, on 22/3/2017.**

As contained in the case file with the Commission, as well as the documents and reports attached there-



with, the incident can be summarized as follows: On 22/3/2017, at 05:00 p.m., an anti-personnel landmine explosion hit and killed the child, Hesham Mosa Abdurrah Hammas, 17 years old, in Dhamjeer Area, Dhi Na'im District – Al-Baydha Governorate.

According to the statement of the victim's family and the report of the Commission's field team, as well as the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, including: (M. N. Dh.), and (A. A. M. Y), the victim was heading for a poultry farm located in the valley outside of Dhamjeer Village. He took a road overlooking the village, where forces belonging to Houthi militia were stationed. Down the road, a landmine explosion hit the child victim. He was taken to Al-Omari Medical Center in Dhi Na'im, but the medical doctor who was examining the child's condition there told his family member that he died of his wounds.

#### **- The Finding:**

Based on the Commission's investigations into this incident and other incidents related to the laying of anti-personnel landmines, as well as the collected evidence, it has become evident that Houthi Militia is particularly more responsible for such violations than other parties to the armed conflict in Yemen.

## **Fourth: Attacks on Cultural, Historical and Religious Objects**

The Commission has paid great attention to monitoring and documenting violations of cultural objects, including historical monuments and precious cultural properties that constitute a historical repository of the heritage of the Yemeni people.

Attacking or causing damage to such heritage is a crime in accordance with national legislation. It is also considered a grave violation of international conventions, including the Hague Convention ratified by the Republic of Yemen, as well as a violation of the provisions of Article No. 16 of the Second Additional Protocol to the Geneva Convention on Non-International Armed Conflict, which prohibits committing any acts of hostility directed against historical monuments and works of art that constitute the cultural and spiritual heritage of peoples.

In this regard, during the recent period of its field work, the Commission has monitored and documented 21 cases of alleged attacks on and damages caused to cultural and historical objects and properties in a number of areas, including Hodeidah, Taiz and Al-Mahweet, all of which have been investigated into. It has become evident that Houthi Militia was responsible for 21 cases, while the joint responsibility for one case falls on the National Army Forces of the Yemeni Government.

### ***Examples of the Commission's investigations into the incidents of attacks on cultural, historical and religious objects:***

#### **A. Incidents attributed to Houthi Militia**

##### **1- The incident of storming the historical Fort/Castle and Palace of Al-Masna'ah and turning it into a military barracks – the Old City, the Provincial City of Al-Mahweet Governorate.**

An overview of the Fort/Castle:

This fort is located in the historical and archaeological village of Al-Masna'ah in Al-Mahweet Governorate, which was built more than 500 years ago. The historical Al-Masna'ah Fort and Palace was built more than 200 years ago. It was called the Masna'ah Fort and Palace being named after the village in which it was built. Al-Hamdani mentioned it in his book, *Sifat Jazirat al Arab*: "The Description of the Arabian Peninsula", by the name of Qarn Tais Fort, being named after the mountain on which the village of Al-Masna'ah was built, on which the fort was also built. This fort consists of a main building along with three annex buildings, and contains rare Himyarite decorations of a unique character. In the past, this fort was used as the seat of

the governor who ran government affairs in the city of Al-Mahweet. The Turks had ruled the city from this fort, which consisted of spacious rooms for governance, with lower floors as trenches for horses. The first floor consisted of a number of storehouses and barricades to protect the old village. It also consisted of more than 20 rooms, a backyard, and annex buildings. The fort is located near the entrance to Al-Masna'ah and situated ahead of the village, as there are no buildings in front of the fort and the buildings of the village are all behind it. From the fort's building, a spectator would see all the neighborhoods of Al-Mahweet and the villages surrounding the city. Moreover, the fort was being considered a watching tower for the village of Al-Masna'ah, and was designated as one of the most prominent, historical and tourist sites in the Al-Mahweet governorate. In 1972, after Al-Mahweet was officially declared a governorate, the Masna'ah Fort and Palace was used as the headquarters for the leadership of the local authority of the governorate. It remained so until 2002, after the local authority in the governorate contracted the Yemeni Economic Corporation (YEC) to restore it as an archaeological museum for tourists, which was completed as a museum in 2011.

As contained in the case file, along with the photos & reports and the testimonies of the witnesses, Houthi Militia has stormed the historical Fort and Palace of Al-Masna'ah located in the old city in the provincial city of Al-Mahweet Governorate, and turned it into a military barracks and headquarters. The group has also turned the ground floors of the palace into places for detaining the dissidents. According to the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, including (M. M. A.), (A. M. S.) and (A. A. Kh.), Houthi Militia has, since it took control of the governorate in late 2014, attacked many times the Fort and Palace of Al-Masna'ah located in the old city in the provincial city of Al-Mahweet Governorate. The first attack was when Houthi Militia's leading member, Abdullah Abbas Al-Hamzi, who was appointed by the group as a senior deputy governor of the Mahweet governorate, stormed the Al-Masna'ah Fort before turning it into a military barracks and a residence for him and the militia's members. He also turned the fort's suites into a private venue for holding military and security meetings, given that the fort had been closed since 2011, after the YEC finished the restoration works and made it ready to be reopened shortly as a tourist museum in the governorate for the visitors. The reopening ceremony was postponed due to the circumstances facing the country at the time. Following the first storming incident of the abovementioned Houthi leading members, specifically in late April of 2018, the governor of Al-Mahweet, as appointed by Houthi Militia, Faisal Ahmed Qaid Haidar, issued a decision to turn the

Al-Masna'ah Fort and Palace into headquarters for the Political Security and Protective Security apparatuses in the governorate. On the first of May 2018, members belonging to the militia's stormed into this fort and had it equipped. The fort's rooms in the ground floor were turned into an imprisonment venue with solitary cells. Major changes were also made to the ground floor only to be turned into a detention center that could accommodate dozens of detainees. To this day, activists, media professionals and citizens are still being detained there, and torture is being practiced against detainees from those who opposed the guidelines and policies of Houthi Militia.

### **- The Finding:**

Based on the Commission's investigations into the incident and the photos of the site obtained, as well as the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, it has become evident that the leading members of Houthi Militia in Al-Mahweet Governorate, specifically, Abdullah Abbas Al-Hamzi and Faisal Ahmed Qaid Haidar, were responsible for this violation.

## **B. The Legitimate Government's Forces**

### **1- The attack on Al-Balkhi Archaeological Mosque – Hays District – Hodeidah Governorate, on 5/20/2021.**

Al-Balkhi Mosque is one of the archaeological religious monuments in the governorate of Hodeidah, and Yemen in general. Its name is attributed to two distinguished scholars from Hays District, Abu Al-Abbas Ahmed bin Al-Hassan bin Ahmed bin Abi Al-Khel, who died in 1291 AD, and his cousin Abu Abdullah Abdurrahman bin Ahmed bin Abdullah bin Abi Al-Khel who died in 1318<sup>2</sup> AD. The mosque is located in the upper quarter neighborhood, southeast of the city of Hays, Hodeidah Governorate. Its construction dates back to the era of the Rasulid dynasty (1229 – 1454 AD), which was known for building schools and mosques. It consists of a rectangular area extending from east to west with a length of 16 meters, and from north to south with a length of 13 meters. The walls of the mosque were built with 80 cm thick red bricks coated with a white-cement layer, and triple arches. There were two domes covering the two mausoleums/shrines. The western dome was demolished due to natural erosion, and the eastern dome remained.

### **The incident in brief:**

As contained in the case file with the Commission, the photos & videos attached therewith, and the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, includ-

<sup>2</sup> Abdullah Abdussalam Al-Haddad, *The Book of the Yemeni City of Hays*, from p. 153 to p. 157.



ing (Y. T. A.) and N. S. A.), as well as the report of the Commission's field team that visited the site, the incident can be summarized as follows:

At about 7 am on Thursday, 20/5/2021, members of the 7th Giant Brigade led by Ali Al-Kinini, commander of the brigade, demolished the historical Mosque of al-Balkhi, in which the local people of the city of Hays used to pray and carry out religious celebrations. The mosque was razed to the ground, under the pretext that there were shrines and that a new mosque would be built in its place. The demolition took place amid the citizens' refusal and resentment, as the mosque was one of the monuments in their area. However, the citizens were not able to thwart the demolition process, because people were prevented from approaching the place by the armed forces.

#### **- The Finding:**

Based on the Commission's investigations into the incident and the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, as well as the report of the Commission's field team that visited the site and the photos & videos showing the demolition of the mosque, it has become evident that the Legitimate Government's national army, specifically, the 7th Giant Brigade led by Ali Al-Kinini, commander of the brigade, is the responsible party for this violation.

#### **Fifth: Targeting medical objects:**

Attacking and targeting medical personnel and objects during armed conflicts are considered crimes and grave violations of the national laws and the international conventions and treaties, specifically the provisions of the Second Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions and Common Article 3 of the four Geneva Conventions, ratified by the Republic of Yemen.

During the reporting period, the Commission has monitored and investigated into 17 alleged cases of targeting medical objects and personnel in a number of areas, all of which have been investigated into. It has become evident that Houthi Militia was responsible for 13 cases, while the Yemeni Government's National Army Forces were jointly responsible for 4 cases.

- The following are examples of some of the incidents into which the Commission has finished investigating:

#### **- Examples of incidents attributed to Houthi Militia**

##### **1- Targeting the medical center in Maqbanah District – Taiz Governorate, on 1/2/2017.**

##### **1- Incidents attributed to Houthi Militia**

As contained in the case file with the Commission, armed men belonging to Houthi Militia, stationed in Jabal Al-Owaib in Al-Abdalah area, in Maqbanah District, bombed Martyr Abdullah Al-Barakani Medical Center, on 1/2/2017, using mortar and howitzer shells, as well as anti-aircraft guns. The medical center has been subjected to shelling until the end of 2019, which resulted in the destruction of its facilities and the interruption of its operations.

According to the documents attached to the case file with the Commission, the inspection report of the Commission's field team that was assigned to visit the site, and the photos & videos, as well as the testimonies of the witnesses and the statements of a number of the medical staff members, including (A. Q. S.), (A. M. /) and (M. S. H.), members belonging to Houthi Militia stationed on Jabal Al-Owaib in Al-Abdalah area, Maqbanah District, began to shell Martyr Abdullah Al-Barakani Medical Center on 1/2/2017. The medical center was a one-story building, with three apartments and a dormitory for the medical staff members, in addition to a lab & x-ray section. The center used to provide a range of medical services, including first aid, health-care, productive health and obstetrical operations, medical check-ups and vaccination. It was serving all the local people in the areas of Al-Abdalah, Al-Talilah and Al-Ashmalah of the Jabal Habashi District, as well as the local people in the areas of Haraz, Al-

Hasab, Al-Sowiada'a and Mahlasah of the Maqbanah District. In the bombing and targeting of this medical facility, Houthi Militia used heavy weapons, including howitzers, mortars and anti-aircraft guns, despite their knowledge that it was a medical facility located in the middle of a populated area and that there was no military barracks close to it. This caused significant damage to the building, the complete destruction of the roofs, the lab & x-ray building, and the medical staff members' dormitory, as a result of the shells that fell directly on the medical facility. The medical services in the facility also came to a halt as a result.

#### **- The Finding:**

Based on the inspection report of the Commission's field team that was assigned to visit the site, the statements of a number of the medical staff members, and the testimonies of witnesses from the local people, as well as the photos & videos showing the scattered pieces of shrapnel and shells on the walls and roofs of the medical facility, which were seized, it has become evident that Houthi Militia and its designated military leadership in Taiz Governorate were responsible for this violation.

#### **2. Attacking Al-Shijn Health Unit and using it for the war effort, Al-Durayhimi District – Hodeidah Governorate, on 17/12/2017.**

According to the statements contained in the case file with the Commission, the incident can be summarized as follows: At 02:00 a.m. on 17/12/2017, armed men aboard military pick-up trucks, which were loaded with weapons, approached the health unit in Al-Shijn Village, in Al-Durayhimi District. They unloaded those weapons into the facility, turning it into a weapon depot and shutting down the facility's medical services up till now.

According to the documents and photos attached to the case file with the Commission and the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, including (D. S. A.), (A. H. M.) and (S. S. Y.), at 02:00 a.m. on 17/12/2017, armed men who belong to Houthi Militia, and are led by the supervisor Abu Harb and his deputy Abu Ali, stormed the health unit in Al-Durayhimi district, after they came aboard military pick-up trucks loaded with different kinds of weapons. They unloaded those weapons into the health facility which consists of a one-story building and four rooms, turning it into a weapon depot and shutting down the facility's medical services. This has resulted in depriving the local people in the village, including children, of receiving such services. The facility was providing first aids to the local people who are not able to reach district city or even travel to another district.

#### **- The Finding:**

Based on the inspection report of the Commission's field team that was assigned to visit the site, and the testimonies of witnesses, as well as the photos & videos, it has become evident that the leadership of Houthi Militia in the Hodeidah governorate is the responsible party for using the Al-Shijn health unit as a weapons depot and shutting down its services, depriving the local families and their children of their right to access healthcare.

#### **2- Examples of incidents attributed to the Legitimate Government:**

##### **1- The incident of attacking Al-Thawrah Hospital, injuring one of the health staff members, Al-Qahirah District – Taiz Governorate, on 25/2/2021.**

According to the statements contained in the case file with the Commission, the incident can be summarized as follows: At 09:00 a.m., on Thursday 25/2/2021, an armed group stormed Al-Thawrah Hospital by force and clashes with the facility's guards ensued, which led to the injury of the victim, Hazim Abduljaleel Farhan Ali Al-Shamiri, 49 years old.

According to the documents and photos attached to the case file with the Commission and the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, including (M. A. A.) and (S. A. A.), at 09:00 a.m., on Thursday 25/2/2021, armed men stormed Al-Thawrah Hospital in Taiz, a health facility which has always been crowded with patients in its all wards, particularly, the dialysis ward, the operation theatre and the emergency ward. When the hospital's guard staff refused to allow the armed men in with their light and medium weapons, after the guards have tried to convince them that this was against the regulations and that they must turn in their weapons before they enter, the armed men fired directly at the gate. One of guards was wounded, Hazim Abduljaleel Farhan Ali Al-Shamiri 49 years old), who was immediately taken to the emergency ward in the same hospital, where he underwent a bone fixation operation. Hazim was then referred to Al-Rowdhah Hospital, where he underwent cleaning operations and nail plates. A medical report was issued from the hospital, stating that he should be transferred for treatment outside Yemen, as his health condition is critical and he needs plates to be installed, as well as bone implants.

#### **- The Finding:**

Based on the inspection report of the Commission's field team that was assigned to visit the site and the

medical reports on the victim's condition, as well as the testimonies of the witnesses, it has become evident that the leadership of the 170th Brigade belonging to the Taiz Military Axis, specifically, the member called Arafat Al-Sufi, was responsible for attacking the Al-Thawrah Hospital in violation of the principles and provisions of International Humanitarian Law, causing harm to the victim, Hazim Abduljaleel Farhan Ali Al-Shamiri.

2- The incident of shelling Al-Madina Specialized Hospital, Qa'atabah District – Al-Dhalea' a' Governorate, on 12/5/2019.

According to the statements contained in the case file with the Commission, the incident can be summarized as follows: At 10:00 a.m., on 12/5/2019, the Al-Madina Specialized Hospital in Qa'atabah District, in Al-Dhalea' a' Governorate, was targeted by different types of weapons, which caused great damage to this health facility.

According to the documents attached to the case file with the Commission and the inspection report of the Commission's field team that was assigned to visit the site, as well as the testimonies of the witnesses and the statements of a number of the medical staff members, including (M. A. R.), (A. M. N.) and (T. Q. M.), the Al-Madina Specialized Hospital, located in main road in front of CAC Bank, in Qa'atabah District, in Al-Dhalea' a' Governorate, was targeted by different types of weapons. The Al-Madina Specialized Hospital was attacked by forces from the Southern Resistance and the Security Belt, despite the fact that these forces knew that it was a health facility and that there were no combatants or military barracks inside it or nearby. The shelling caused great damage to several parts of the hospital, including the x-ray section, the examination room and the electrical elevator, as well as the surveillance cameras and monitors. Such damage led to the interruption of the services of this facility which it was providing to the people.

#### **- The Finding:**

Based on the inspection report of the Commission's field team that was assigned to visit the site and the statements of a number of the medical staff members, as well as the photos & videos showing the damage caused by the shelling, it has become evident that the responsible party for this violation was the leadership of the Southern Resistance and the Security Belt forces in Al-Dhalea' a' Governorate.

## **- Forced Displacement**

### **- Examples of incidents attributed to Houthi Militia**

#### **1- The incident of the forced displacement of 54 families from Al-Kadamah Village – Maqbanah District – Taiz Governorate, on 25/4/2018.**

As contained in the case file with the Commission, the incident can be summarized as follows: Armed men belonging to Houthi Militia in Maqbanah District, in Taiz Governorate, forced into displacement 54 families from Al-Kadamah Village, on 25/4/2018.

No.	Name	No.	Name	No.	Name
1	Essam ArifAbdulqawi	19	Abdurrahman Qaid Zaid	37	Hassan Al-Zaghir Mohammed
2	AmeedArif Aoun	20	Amin SaifAbdulmajeed	38	Abdu Hassan Al-Zaghir Mohammed
3	GhalebAbdulqawi Aoun	21	Mohammed Abdurrahman Qaed	38	Qaed Al-Zaghir Mohammed Hassan
4	Ali Abdulqawi Aoun	22	Ali Ahmed Zaid Ahmed	39	Saeed Al-Tullab Mohammed Hassan
5	Mansour Saif Ahmed	23	Muneer Ali Mohammed Zaid	40	Sabir Saeed Al-Tullab Mohammed
6	Ibrahim Aoun Abdu	24	Hael Mohammed Zaid Ahmed	41	Kamil Saeed Al-Tullab Mohammed
7	Bashir Saeed Abdulmajeed	25	Ali Nasr Zaid Ahmed	42	Ali Mohammed Ahmed Saleh
8	Saeed Abdulmajeed Ahmed	26	Abdu Nasr Zaid Ahme	43	Hassan Ahmed Mohammed Al-Kadashi
9	Bandar Saeed Abdulmajeed	27	Ibrahim Nasr Zaid Ahme	44	Rafiq Ahmed Mohammed Al-Kadashi
10	Hael Hassan Abdulwali	28	Ahmed Nasr Zaid Ahme	45	Abdu Ahmed Hassan Thabet
11	Ali Qaed Zaid Ahmed	29	Saeed Nasr Zaid Ahme	46	Nabil Ali Mohammed Zaid
12	Shawqi AliQaed	30	Mohammed Hassan Abdulwali	47	Ibrahim Ahmed Saeed
13	Qaed Ahmed Mohammed Rashad	31	Rafeeq Hassan Abdulwali	48	Ali Ahmed Mohammed Al-Kadashi
14	Ali Ahmed Mohammed Rashad	32	Fuad Nasr Zaid Ahme	49	Abdu SaifAbdulmajeed
15	Tawfeeq Ahmed Mohammed Rashad	33	Hassan Al-Tullab Mohammed	50	Ahmed Abdulqawi Aoun
16	Ahmed Mohammed Rashad Ghaleb	34	Majed Hassan Al-Tullab Mohammed	51	Shafiq Mohammed Ahmed
17	Ali Hassan Abdulwali	35	Azmi Hassan Al-Tullab	52	Waleed Hassan Al-Tullab Mohammed
18	Hashem HassanAbdulwali	36	Mohammed Al-Tullab Hassan	53	Saif Hassan Al-Zaghir Mohammed
				54	Mohammed Hassan Saeed

As contained in the case file with the Commission and the lists of the victims' data, as well as the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, including (A. M. A.), (Q. S. A.) and (A. Q. A. A.), armed elements belonging to Houthi Militia in Maqbanah District, Taiz Governorate, went into a mosque in Al-Kadamah Village of Al-Quhayfah Sub-district, in Maqbanah District, soon after the Asr prayer was concluded on 25/4/2018. Houthi Militia's elements called on the local people to leave their homes and abandon the village, as the group aimed to turn the village into a military barracks. When the local people refused to leave, a Houthi military force came along and drove the local people, 54 families – more than 324 persons, mostly women and children – from their homes by force of arms. Under fear and threat, the families had to abandon their homes, despite that fact that Houthi Militia did not provide any alternative place to these families, or even a safe refuge, in which they could stay. Moreover, the families were not able to take their belongings with them, except for those light stuff that could be carried with them. The families did not know where to go to, since most – if not all – of them were already facing dire living conditions. Most

of them ended up in the neighbouring area, Al-Tufaili Village, while others left for some nearby districts.

### **-The Finding:**

Based on the Commission's investigations into the incident and the testimonies of the witnesses, as well as the statements of the victims, it has become evident that the responsible party for this violation was the leadership of Houthi Militia in Maqbanah District, specifically, the group's leading member there, named: Ameen Humaidan, and the group's security supervisor in Taiz Governorate.

### **- Examples of incidents attributed to the Legitimate Government:**

**1- The incident of the forced displacement of the local people in the areas of Beit Ya'eesh, Al-Areesh, Beit Qwai', Fraifer and Al-Lohooj in Hays Distruct – Hodeidah Governorate, on 5/8/2018.**

As contained in the case file with the Commission and

the 13 lists of the names of the victims and their gender & age-segregated data, as well as the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, including (A. T. A.), (A. A. B.) and (N. A. Y.), the incident can be summarized as follows: On 5/2/2018, when forces belonging to the Zaraniq 1st Brigade, the Tehama 1st Brigade and the Giants 5th Brigade were approaching the Al-Odein District, north of Beit Ya'eesh and the neighboring villages, they requested the local people in those areas to leave their homes and abandon the areas. These forces were aiming to turn the areas into a military zone without even providing an alternative shelter to the local people. Being poor and unable to relocate, the local people refused to leave, but then the locals in those areas were subjected to threats by the forces and were driven from their homes by force of arms, so were those locals in the villages of Fraifer, Al-Areesh and Al-Lohooj, with a population of 2210, mostly women and children. The locals had no option, but to leave; most of them had to walk their way out, relocating to various areas in the Hays district and Hodeidah city. Others relocated to other governorates, seeking a safe shelter.

**- The Finding:**

Based on the Commission's investigations into the incident, the testimonies of the witnesses and the statements of the victims, as well as the lists obtained by the Commission, it has become evident that the responsible party for this violation was the Legitimate Government's joint forces, specifically, the Zaraniq 1st Brigade, the Tehama 1st Brigade and the Giants 5th Brigade.



## **Part Two: The findings of the Commission's investigations into the violations of the International Human Rights Law**

According to the Republican Decree to establish the Commission, the following seven fundamental conventions ratified by the Republic of Yemen, are all considered the legal basis on which the Commission relies while monitoring, documenting and investigating into violations related to the human rights law: The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR); the International Covenant on Social, Economic and Cultural Rights (ICESCR); the Convention on the Rights of the Child (OHCHR) and its annexed protocols; the Convention on the Elimination of Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); the International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (ICERD); the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT); and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Special Needs (CRPD), in addition to all the other conventions ratified by the Republic of Yemen, along with the national legislation related to those rights. Accordingly, there are many types of violations that the Commission monitors, documents and investigates into, the most important of which are the following:

### **First: Extrajudicial Killing:**

During the reporting period, the Commission has monitored and investigated 97 cases of alleged extrajudicial killings committed by the parties to the conflict in different areas in the Republic of Yemen. It has become evident that Houthi Militia was responsible for 42 cases, while the army forces and security services that belong to the Government were responsible for 23 cases, other parties are responsible for 32 cases.

#### **- Examples of incidents of extrajudicial killings, into which the Commission has finished investigating:**

##### **A. Incidents attributed to Houthi Militia:**

###### **1- The incident of the extrajudicial killing of the child victim, Jameel Shiryan Naji Shamsan, born in 2005, Bani Hushaish – Sana'a Governorate, 8/7/2021.**

As contained in the case file with the Commission, the incident can be summarized as follows: At 9:00 a.m. on 7/8/2021, members of a security checkpoint belonging to the Al-Hafa Military Compound, which is controlled by Houthi Militia, shot the victim, Jameel Shiryan Naji Shamsan, from the village of Zajan, Marmar Sub-district, Bani Hushaish District, Sana'a Governorate. The

victim was driving a truck loaded with (construction) sand which he used to bring from Sana'a governorate to sell it in other areas, which led to his death.

According to the photos and reports from the scene, a copy of which was obtained by the Commission and kept in the case file, as well as the testimonies of the witnesses, including (A. A. A.) and (Y. H. M.), the victim was driving a Volvo red truck with a license plate No. 2/130102, which was loaded with (construction) sand the victim used to bring it, mostly from Bani Hushaish District and sell it in different areas. He was stopped at a security checkpoint in Khawlan St., in front of the Interior Ministry's Supply Building in Sana'a City, which belongs to the so-called 89th Presidential Guard Brigade in Al-Hafa Military Compound. He was stopped on the pretext that trucks were not allowed to pass through at the time. The 17-year-old victim freaked out; he did not stop and drove on. A couple of security members followed him aboard a motorcycle: Mubarak Ameen Al-Gharsi, Hadi Al-Atadi and Zakaria Sho'ee Mohammed Zahrah. When they approached the truck, the victim pulled over and raised the front door glasses, locking himself in out of fear. The security members smashed the front door glasses; one of them – Mubarak Ameen Al-Gharsi, shot dead the victim who was begging this security member to let him go. The bullet pierced through the left side of the victim's jaw and came out of the back of his head. The victim's family members and relatives, as well as many of the supporters and sympathizers from the local people in the Bani Hashish district, gathered and staged a sit-in. They set up tents near the location of the security point whose members killed the victim, demanding the perpetrators be handed over and brought to justice.

#### **- The Finding:**

Based on the Commission's investigations into the incident and the testimonies of the witnesses, as well as the photos and the crime scene evidence record, it has become evident that the responsible party for this violation was the leadership of Houthi Militia and the affiliated members at the security checkpoint: Mubarak Ameen Al-Gharsi, Hadi Al-Atadi and Zakaria Sho'ee Mohammed Zahrah.

###### **2- The incident of killing the victim, Mazen Tawfeeq Qassem Al-Sani', Al-Taffah District – Al-Baydha Governorate, on 31/10/2021.**

As contained in the case file with the Commission, the incident can be summarized as follows: Armed men belonging to Houthi Militia took out the life of the victim, Mazen Tawfeeq Qassem Al-Sani' in Al-Taffah District, in Al-Baydha Governorate, on 31/10/2021. Without

any legal justification, they shot the victim dead at a checkpoint he was passing through.

According to the statements of the victim's relatives and a number of witnesses, including (A. A. H. A.) and (S. S. A. A.), armed men belonging to Houthi Militia shot dead the victim on Sunday evening, 31/10/2021, while he was passing through the Al-Taffah security checkpoint, located in Al-Areef area. The victim was coming back to Al-Baydha city from Rada'a city, aboard a diesel-transporting truck, owned by someone identified as Adel Onaiban. A bullet hit the victim in his head, killing him instantly.

#### **- The Finding:**

Based on the Commission's investigations into the incidents and the statements of the victim's relatives, as well as the testimonies of the witnesses, it has become evident that the responsible party for this violation was Houthi Militia, as represented by the group's security supervisor in the Al-Taffah district: Brigadier-General Abdullah Mohammed Al-Arbaji (dubbed Abo Hassan Al-Arbaji).

### **3. The incident of killing the victim, Eyad Mothanna Mohammed Al-Jahshi, in Damt District – Al-Dalea' Governorate, on 13/3/2018.**

As contained in the case file with the Commission, the incident can be summarized as follows: armed men belonging to Houthi Militia, stationed in Damt District in Al-Dalea' Governorate, opened fire at the victim, Eyad Mothanna Mohammed Al-Jahshi, at 12:00 mid-noon, on 13/3/2018, while he was coming out of Hadhramout Restaurant, along with his five-year-old son. The victim was shot in his head and hands and died of his injury shortly in the same spot – next to the restaurant.

According to the statements of the victim's relatives and a number of witnesses, as well as those who inspected the body after being received from Houthi Militia, including (M. M. T. S.) and (S. N. S. A.), armed men belonging to Houthi Militia, who were positioned near Hadhramout Restaurant in Damt city, opened fire at the victim on 13/3/2018 without any legal justification, while he was coming out of Hadhramout Restaurant, along with his five-year-old son. The victim is known to be from the region; he never had any political activity against the Houthis nor had any affiliation to any political party or movement/faction. After the victim was shot, he was left to bleed until he died and his five-year-old son was scared and terrified by the death of his father in front of his eyes.

#### **- The Finding:**

Based on the Commission's investigations into the incidents and the statements of the victim's relatives, as well as the testimonies of the witnesses, it has become evident that the responsible party for this violation was Houthi Militia's leadership and its members stationed in Damt District in Al-Dalea' Governorate.

### **B. The Legitimate Government and its affiliated groups:**

#### **1- The killing of Ahmed Yasser Abdullah in Al-Moroora Neighborhood – Al-Mudhaffar District – Taiz Governorate, on 24/7/2021.**

As contained in the case file with the Commission, the incident can be summarized as follows: A pick-up truck belonging to the Military Police in Taiz detained Ahmed Yasser Abdullah, 20 years old, in Al-Moroora Neighborhood on 24/7/2021, and took to the premises of the Military Police. After awhile, the victim's family was called to receive his body.

According to the statements of the victim's relatives and the testimonies of a number of witnesses, at 09:00 p.m., on 24/7/2021, the victim, Ahmed Yasser, was sitting next to his house in the Al-Moroora neighborhood. One hour later, at 10:00 p.m., he called his brother Nawwaf on the phone, saying that he was being detained by the Military Police and that a pick-up truck led by Amro Al-Soroori from the Military Police took him when he was sitting next to his house. Next day, Nawwaf went to the Military Police premises to visit his detained brother, but he was not allowed to. In fact, Nawwaf was repeatedly prevented from visiting his brother every time he did during the detention period. Nawwaf was told that his brother's case was with the Military Police Investigator, Mohammed Al-Buraihi. The Investigator later told Nawwaf that no visits were allowed because his brother had not yet undergone any investigation. The victim's family members continued to try to visit him, but every time they did, they would get this response: 'He had not yet undergone any investigation.' On Thursday, 5/8/2021, Nawwaf showed up at the gate of the Military Police premises, asking about his detained brother. Back then he was told that his brother was taken aboard a military pick-up truck to unknown destination. According to a statement by the Tiaz Military Axis, the victim was transferred to the Military Prison on Thursday, 5/8/2021. On Saturday, 7/8/2021, Nawwaf met with the Chief Registrar at the Military Prosecution. The Chief Registrar told him that his brother attempted to escape the Military Prison on Thursday, 5/8/2021, along with another prisoner, after both broke down the prison's steel door and that se-

curity guards fired at them, injuring his brother, while the other prisoner was uninjured. When the victim's family went to the hospital to see the body, they were unable to identify him, because the body was emaciated and there were shots in his face and neck. Besides, there were bruises in his shoulders and knees and his hair was shaved at one side of his head. The family, however, refused to receive the victim's body until the real reasons behind his killing have been found out, the case investigated into, and legal actions taken against the perpetrators.

#### **- The Finding:**

Based on the what's contained in the case file with Commission, including photos and medical reports, as well as the testimonies of the witnesses and the statements of the victim's relatives, it has become evident that the responsible for this violation was the leadership of the Military Police in Taiz. When the Commission communicated with the leadership of the Taiz Military Axis with regard to this incident, it was told that the case was referred to the Military Prosecution for consideration. The Commission is yet to receive the findings of the Military Prosecution's investigations into the case.

#### **2- The incident of killing the victim, Abdulmalik Anwar Ahmed Al-Sanabani, Tur Al-Bahah – Lahj Governorate, on 10/9/2021.**

The incident can be summarized as follows: On 10/9/2021, members from the Al-Jabalain security checkpoint – located in Tur Al-Bahah in Lahj Governorate and affiliated to the 9th Commando Brigade which belongs to the Southern Transitional Council's forces – detained the victim, Abdulmalik Anwar Ahmed Al-Sanabani, upon his arrival at the checkpoint. The victim came from the United States to the Aden Airport and was heading back to his hometown in Maifa'a District, in Dhamar Governorate. He was taken to the premises of the 9th Commando Brigade, where he was assaulted and killed.

As contained in the case file with Commission, including photos, reports and memorandums addressing the official bodies with regard to the incident, and the attached videos obtained by the Commission, as well as the statements of the victim's family and the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, including, (H. M. A. A.) and (A. M. N.), on 8/9/2021, the victim, Abdulmalik Anwar Ahmed Al-Sanabani, 30 years old, arrived at the Aden Airport, coming from the United States only to see his family after 10 years. He took a cab and was headed for his hometown of Sanaban in Maifa'a District, in Dhamar Governorate. When the victim arrived at the Al-Jabalain security checkpoint,

located in Tur Al-Bahah in Lahj Governorate, the security members stopped him there, before arresting and transferring him to the premises of the 9th Commando Brigade. The victim was detained there for two days, during which he was subjected to physical assault until he died on 10/9/2021, and all of his belongings were also taken away, according to his relatives who were in touch with him on the phone until he reached the Al-Jabalain security checkpoint. When the victim was late and his phone was off, his relatives immediately addressed the security members at the checkpoint, asking them about the victim and showing them a photo of him. The security members at the checkpoint seemed to be taken aback and said that the victim fell over from the car and died; then they said to the victim's relatives that the Brigadier-General was waiting to meet with them at his office and the victim was taken to Baby Hospital in Al-Buraikah in Aden. When the victim's relatives went to the hospital, the medical doctors there told them that the victim's body arrived in the hospital with marks of beating and assault on it and that the body was taken to Al-Jomhour hospital. At the latter hospital, the relatives saw stains of blood on the victim's face and marks of gunshots on his body, in addition to several bruises.

#### **- The Finding:**

Based on the Commission's investigations into the incident and the statements of the victim's relatives, as well as the photos & videos and the memorandums issued by the official bodies with regard to the incident, it has become evident that the responsible party for this violation was the leadership of the 9th Commando Brigade affiliated to the Southern Transitional Council and the security members at the Al-Jabalain security checkpoint located in Tur Al-Bahah in Lahj Governorate.

#### **3- The incident of killing the victim, Ali Nasser Awadh Al-Khraibi, Ataq District – Shabwah Governorate, on 20/3/2018.**

As contained in the case file with the Commission and the report of the field researcher, the incident can be summarized as follows: At 06:00 p.m., on 20/3/2018, a security force belonging the Shabwani Elite Forces in Ataq District, in Shabwah Governorate, intercepted a car in which the victim, Ali Nasser Awadh Al-Khraibi, was riding. The security members asked the passengers to show their personal ID cards; a quarrel broke out between the victim and security members, which resulted in shooting him dead.

According to the statements of the victim's relatives and the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the



Commission, including, (S. A. S. A.) and (J. S. H. L.), at 06:00 p.m., on Tuesday, 20/3/2018, the victim, Ali Nasser Awadh Al-Khraibi, was riding in a car owned by Mahmoud Taleb Karmouh, heading home in Mas Village in Ataq District, in Shabwah Governorate. When they reach Al-Kassarrah area, a security force of some 20 members belonging the Shabwani Elite Forces intercepted the car at the eastern entrance to Ataq city. The security members asked the passengers to show their personal ID cards; a quarrel broke out between the victim and security members, one of whom shot the victim in his head, leaving him dead instantly. The bullet pierced through the left ear side and came out from the neck.

#### **- The Finding:**

Based on the Commission's investigation into the incident and the report of the field researcher, as well as the testimonies of the witnesses, it has become evident that the responsible party for this violation was the Shabwani Elite Forces, under the command of Mohammed Salem Al-Bowhar.

#### **4- The incident of killing the victim, Khaled Ali Salem Ba Hakeem, Shi'b Al-Aidaros – Crater District – Aden Governorate, on 24/2/2022.**

As contained in the case file with the Commission, the incident can be summarized as follows: At 09:00 p.m., on 24/1/2022, security members belonging to the Crater Police came to the Shi'b Al-Aidaros neighborhood in Carter District. The security members addressed the victim, Khaled Ali Salem Ba Hakeem, telling him that they had a summon for him. They were pulling the victim by force, dragging him to the vehicle. The victim told the security members that he could come the next day in the morning. One of the security members was talking on the phone; as soon as he finished the call, he pointed his gun to the victim and shot him in the hip. The victim was bleeding for 15 minutes before he died.

According to the statements of the victim's families and the witnesses who inspected the body and were heard by the Commission, including, (S. A. S. B.) and (A. A. S. S.), on 24/1/2022, at 09:00 p.m., four persons belonging to the Carter Police, three of whom were in civilian clothes while the fourth in a security uniform, came to the house of the victim, Khaled Ali Salem Ba Hakeem, in the Shi'b Al-Aidaros neighborhood. The victim was sitting next to his house at the time. The security members asked him to come with them to the police station. The victim said he would not come unless there was an official order. One of the security members, with the uniform, spoke on his phone, and was saying that they did not find the person in con-

cern, but his brother. As soon as he finished his phone call, the security member tried to drag the victim by force, making him fall on the ground. Then took his gun and fired one shot at the victim and kept pointing his gun. The victim was hit in the hip and was bleeding to death; he was not even taken to hospital. The victim was killed by these security members: Ali Nasser Awadh Al-Shanab and Salem Saeed Awadh Ba Haj.

#### **- The Finding:**

Based on the Commission's investigation into the incident, the evidence and the medical reports attached to the case file, as well as the statements of the victim's relatives and the testimonies of the witnesses, it has become evident that the responsible party for this violation was the leadership of the Crater Police Station in Aden, with its security members: Ali Nasser Awadh Al-Shanab and Salem Saeed Awadh Ba Haj.

### **Second: Detention and Forced Disappearance:**

During the reporting period, the Commission has monitored and documented 859 cases of alleged detention and forced disappearance committed by the different parties to the conflict across the areas in the Republic of Yemen. Houthi Militia was responsible for 665 cases, while the Legitimate Government and its affiliated security services were responsible for 166 cases.

The following are examples of a number of incidents, into which the Commission has finished investigating:

#### **1- Incidents attributed to Houthi Militia**

##### **1- The incident of detaining the victim, Lebi Salem Mosa Marhabi, belonging to the Jewish minority, along with other five people, March 2016.**

As contained in the case file with the Commission, the incident can be summarized as follows: In March of 2016, members from Houthi Militia arrested the victim, Lebi Salem Mosa Marhabi, belonging to the Jewish minority, along with other five people – three of them were also from the Jewish minority. They were arrested on charges of smuggling to Israel archaeological manuscripts containing one of the Torah's books. According to the statements and requests of the victims' relatives, including, Habboub Salem Marhabi, Lebi's brother, and the narrative of the documents and memorandums issued by Houthi Militia, including the rulings that were issued by Houthi-controlled courts, of which the Commission kept copies in the case file,

as well as the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, including, (S. J. A.) and (N. A. A.), members from Houthi Militia abducted Lebi Salem Mosa Marhabbi, or Levi Salem Mosa Marhaabi – as called by the Jewish minority in Sa’adah, a resident in Kitaf Al-Boq’ District, in Al Salem area, in the governorate. Six others were also abducted along with him:

1. Yahyah Suleiman MosaMarhabbi – a member from the Jewish minority.
2. Yahyah Haroon Zandani – a member from the Jewish minority.
3. Suleiman YahyahYaqoub – a member from the Jewish minority.
4. Yahyah Ali Mohammed Al-Asm.
5. Ammar Ali MaknoonQata’ee.
6. Sameer Abdullah Nasser Shaiy’.

The arrest came against the background of accusing them of participating with a group of people – from the Jewish minority during their migration from Yemen to Israel in 2016 – of smuggling out of the country a rare, 800-years-old archaeological manuscript made of deer leather, which contains a book of the Torah. The victims were initially detained in the National Security Prison, where they were subjected to torture and cruel treatment. After a period of illegal detention, they were brought to trial before the Public Funds Court, which is controlled by Houthi Militia. The victims were sentenced to prison terms ranging from two to five years, according to the aforementioned court ruling on 3/13/2018, which stipulated the imprisonment of both LebiMosaMarhabbi and Yahya Ali Mohammed Al-Asm for two years, and the imprisonment of the rest of the victims for five years, while Ammar Ali Maknoon and Sameer Abdullah Shaiy’ were both acquitted. Such court decisions These sentences were handed down after an alleged unjust and unlawful proceedings that did not even meet the basic elements of a fair trial. On 9/23/2019, the Appeal Court in the Capital Secretariat, in Sana’a, which is controlled by the group, issued an appeal ruling, convicting all the victims of the accusation levelled against them by the group – the smuggling of the manuscript out of the country, while sufficing with the length of imprisonment they spent in the National Security Detention Center, which exceeded three and a half years. The same ruling also stipulated the immediate release of Lebi Salem Mosa Marhabbi, but despite the fact that about seven years had elapsed since the victim was arrested, Houthi Militia did not release him despite the expiration of the detention period that was ruled against him. Although the other victims, who were arrested with him, were released, and although several local and international human rights organizations have been calling for his release,

Lebi continues to be detained, as of writing this, by the group’s so-called security and intelligence agency, in an arbitrary manner and in violation of the national laws and the international conventions and treaties. Moreover, his other rights as a detainee were wasted, including preventing him from communicating regularly with his family, as well as preventing him from communicating with a lawyer, who was also threatened when he demanded the release of the victim.

- The Finding:

Based on the Commission’s investigations into the incident and what’s contained in the case file, including writing evidence, as well as the testimonies of the witnesses and the requests of the victims’ relatives, it has become evident that the responsible party for this violation was the leadership of Houthi Militia and its both affiliated apparatuses, namely, the Security & Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency.

2- The incident of detaining 100 students and preachers from the Religious Outreach Center in the Upper Jarash Village – Maifa’at Ans Dsitric – Dhamar Governorate, on 6/2/2020.

As contained in the case file with the Commission, the incident can be summarized as follows: At 08:00 a.m., on 6/2/2020, armed men belonging to Houthi Militia, aboard five pick-up trucks, stormed the Religious Outreach Center, seizing it by force and taking away its entire library after arresting some 100 students and preachers who were in the center.

According to the statement of the informant (A. H. A.) and the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, including, (H. A. S. M. A.) and (M. A. M. A.), a large member of armed men belonging to Houthi Militia were aboard five pick-up trucks, led by Adel Ali Ahmed Mutahhar, dubbed “Abu Abdulmalek Al-Mutahhar” – who was appointed by the group in Maifa’at Ans Dsitric – Dhamar Governorate. The Houthi armed men stormed the Religious Outreach Center when a semiannual meeting was being held, after they cordoned it off. They hauled all the students and preachers off to the center’s quadrangle before taking them aboard “Dyna” trucks belonging to Houthi Militia to the Security Administration building. Then the Houthi armed men searched the center and its mosque, tampered with their contents, seized what was in there and looted all the books in the center’s library, before shutting down the center and its mosque for two days. Shortly after that, a Houthi-affiliated preacher was appointed for the mosque. As for those who were arrested, they numbered 100 preachers and students from different governorates, and their detention continued for varying periods. Some were released after about 12 hours, while about 38 victims were kept in detention, including the person in charge of the center, Sheikh



Salem Al-Aqmari. The Commission has been able to obtain the names of 21 victims, but it is still trying to obtain the rest of the names of the victims.

#### - The Finding:

Based on the Commission's investigations into the incident and the statements of a number of the victims, it has become evident that the responsible party for this evaluation was the leadership of Houthi Militia in Dhamar Governorate and the group's security supervisor in Maifa'at Ans District, Adel Ahmed Ali Mutahhar, dubbed "Abu Abdulmalek Al-Mutahhar".

### 3- The incident of detaining 20 local people from Al-Haymah area – Al-Taiziyyah District – Taiz District, on 13/1/2021.

As contained in the case file with the commission, the incident can be summarized as follows: On 13/1/2021, security members belonging to Houthi Militia stormed Fayyadh Village, in Al-Hayma area, and raided a number of houses arresting 20 young men; some were taken from their homes, others from roads or places of work.

- Names of the detainees:

No.	Name	Age
1	Ahmed Abdurrahman Abdullah Saeed	18 years old
2	Badr Hamoud Abdu Saeed	17 years old
3	Sadiq Abdullah Amin	29 years old
4	Salah Abdullah Amin	22 years old
5	Mohammed Abdurrahman Mohammed Maresh	18 years old
6	Rayyan Abdullah Naji Saeed	18 years old
7	Amin Naji Saeed	35 years old
8	Rayyan Qassem Mohammed Othman	17 years old
9	Amro Sadiq Abdullah Qaed	23 years old

10	Amir Mufadhal Mohammed Othman	18 years old
11	Mustafa Abdulwahab Mohammed Saeed	18 years old
12	Bashar Tawfiq Mohammed	18 years old
13	Taha Yasin Abdu Mohammed Mahyoub	18 years old
14	Redhwan Abdu Mohammed Mahyoub	34 years old
15	Abdu Naji Mohammed Othman	40 years old
16	Amin Abdullah Mohammed Qaed	32 years old
17	Abdu Moqbil Ahmed Ali	22 years old
18	Amro Saeed Naji	22 years old
19	Ghamdan Abdullah Mohammed Ali	21 years old
20	Rashad Ahmed Mohammed Ali	18 years old

According to the statements of the victims' relatives from the Fayyadh village and the other villages of Miqran, Al-Dwair and Al-Aj'ood, as well as the testimonies of the witnesses, including, (A. A. S.), (A. M. S.) and (J. A. Gh.), at 10:00 a.m., on 13/1/2021, three security pick-up trucks, with Houthi armed men on board arrived in the Fayyad village, adjacent to the villages of Al-Haymah – an area which had been subjected to several sieges, raids and arrests. The Houthi armed men raided the houses, causing terror and panic among children and women, before they arrested local young men from homes, roads and the places of work. The young men were taken aboard the pick-up trucks that belonged to the Security Department of Al-Taiziyyah District, before taking them to Al-Saleh City Prison in the city of Taiz, where the young men were interrogated and tortured, in addition to being subjected to Houthi Militia's religious orientations. The victims' families continued to follow up with the security and military leaders of Houthi Militia; some of the victims were released nearly one month later, after

paying large sums of money, while five others remain in detention up till now.

#### **- The Finding:**

Based on the Commission's investigations into the incident and the testimonies of the witnesses, as well as the documents contained in the case file, it has become evident that the responsible party for this violation was the leadership of Houthi Militia in Taiz Governorate, along with its Houthi-appointed District Director of Al-Taiziyyah and the group's security supervisor in the district.

#### **4- The incident of storming Al-Hajalah Village in Dhi Na'im District – Al-Baydha Governorate, and detaining 33 local people, on 16/12/2019.**

The incident can be summarized as follow: on Friday, 6/12/2019, at 04:00 p.m., in Al-Hajalah Village in Dhi Na'im District – Al-Baydha Governorate, a military force belonging to Houthi Militia stormed the village and arrested 33 local people, including 4 children, before taking them on Houthi military pick-up trucks and holding them in Houthi detentions in Al-Monqata' area. This raid came after the elders in the Al-Hajalah village did not respond to the group's request to protect its positions near the village and to participate in its defense from any attack by the resistance members. It also came following two members from Houthi Militia were ambushed on Friday morning, 12/6/2019, when both were rising a motorcycle in a place overlooking the Al-Hajalah village. Although the ambush took place far from the village's location, in a place where a Houthi force was stationed, the Houthis poured out their anger on the people of the village and carried out a campaign of arbitrary arrests against the local people, including children and the elderly without regard for their age. The detainees were held for several days in order to force them to protect Houthi Militia's positions, but they refused to do so.

#### **Names of the Victims:**

No.	Name	Age
1	Yasser Mohammed Saleh Al-Qarfoushi	47 years old
2	Abdu Mohammed Al-Qarfoushi	70 years old
3	Jamal Nasser Mohammed Al-Qarfoushi	60 years old
4	Mo'amar Hussein Al-Qarfoushi	27 years old
5	Salem Abdu Mohammed Al-Qarfoushi	74 years old
6	Abdullah Ahmed Al-Qarfoushi	60 years old
7	Ali Faisal Al-Qarfoushi	21 years old
8	Mohammed Saleh Ali Al-Qarfoushi	20 years old
9	Mohammed Ahmed Al-Qarfoushi	33 years old
10	Nasser Abdu Ahmed Al-Qarfoushi	33 years old
11	Abdullah abdu Al-Qarfoushi	65 years old
12	Mohammed Salem Abdullah Al-Qarfoushi	61 years old
13	Salem Ali Abdullah Al-Qarfoushi	50 years old
14	Abdullah Mohammed Hussein Al-Qarfoushi	24 years old
15	Hussein Ahmed Salem Al-Qarfoushi	22 years old
16	Saleh Abdullah Salem Al-Qarfoushi	16 years old
17	Abdullah Hussein Salem Al-Qarfoushi	16 years old
18	Nasser Mohammed Abdu Al-Qarfoushi	33 years old
19	Nasser Abdullah Omar Al-Qarfoushi	54 years old
20	Mohammed Nasser Abdullah Al-Qarfoushi	29 years old
21	Abdulghani Ahmed Al-Qarfoushi	28 years old
22	Amin Saleh Abdullah Al-Qarfoushi	12 years old
23	Abdullah Hussein Al-Qarfoushi	48 years old
24	Adel Saleh Nasser Al-Qarfoushi	33 years old
25	Saleh Hussein Mohammed Al-Bujairi	30 years old

26	Mohammed Hussein Al-Khadher Al-Dawoodi	14 years old
27	Mohammed Mosa Ali Al-Haddad	36 years old
28	Abdussalam Ali Al-Haddad	28 years old
29	Ahmed Hussein Abdu Al-Qarfoushi	29 years old
30	Mahyoub Salem Ali Al-Haddad	29 years old
31	Nasser Ali Abdullah Al-Qarfoushi	26 years old
32	Naji Hussein Abdullah Al-Qarfoushi	34 years old
33	Fadl Nasser Mohammed Al-Qarfoushi	42 years old

### - The Finding:

Based on the Commission's incident into the incident and the statements of the victims, as well as the testimonies of the witnesses, it has become evident that the responsible party for this violation was the leadership of Houthi Militia in Al-Baydha Governorate, along with the group's security supervisor in Dhi Na'im District, Abdullah Mohammed Al-Riyami, dubbed "Abu Hashem."

## 2- Incidents attributed to the Legitimate Government's National Army and Security Services

### 1- The incident of detaining of seven people at Aden International Airport, from Ans District – Dhamar Governorate, on 27/3/2022.

As contained in the case file with the Commission, the incident can be summarized as follows: At 03:00 p.m., on 27/3/2022, the security personnel at the Aden International Airport detained seven people from Ans District – Dhamar Governorate, while travelling to Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Four of them were detained for a month, while the other three remain to be detained in the Bir Ahmed Prison as of writing this.

The victims whose names are shown below were traveling to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan through Aden International Airport with official and legal passports and travel documents. When they arrived at the airport, as per the flight time, they were arrested by airport security personnel. The victims whose names are shown below were traveling to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan through Aden International Airport with official and legal passports and travel

documents. When they arrived at Aden International Airport, according to the flight time, they were arrested by airport security personnel. No charges were brought against them, and they were detained in Bir Ahmed Prison without informing their families for more than a month, from 3/27/2020 to 4/5/2022. After that, only four of them were released, while three of them remain to be detained in the prison, without allowing them to communicate with their families or relatives, or even allowing their families to know the reason for their arrest. Nor have they been referred or brought before a court, in accordance with the law.

Below is a list of the victims' names:

No.	Name	Age
1	Mohammed Abdullah Othman Al-Humaiqani	53 years old
2	Hussein Saleh Mohammed Al-Humaiqani	52 years old
3	Mohammed Al-Khadher Abdul-qader Al-Humaiqani	31 years old
4	Ali Saleh Mohammed Othman Al-Humaiqani	28 years old
5	Osama Mohammed Awadh Abdullah Al-Oulaqi	28 years old
6	Yahyah Ahmed Mohammed Al-Faqir	33 years old
7	Ahmed Mohammed Abdullah	42 years old
8	Omar Saleh Saleh Ali Al-Jarhoumi	26 years old
9	Saleh Naji Mos'ed Al-Jarhoumi	27 years old
10	Abdullah Naji Mos'ed Al-Jarhoumi	29 years old
11	Abdulbari Mohammed Ahmed Gharamah	28 years old
12	Ahmed Mohammed Salem Al-Khowlani	35 years old
13	Hussein Omar Mohammed Al-Jarhoumi	32 years old

### - The Finding:

Based on the Commission's investigations into the incident and the statements of the victims, as well as the testimonies of the witnesses, it has become evident that the responsible party for this violation was the Support Forces and the Security Belt (Yafa Axis), under the command of Abdul-Aziz Al-Mansouri, and the 5th Brigade in Tuban, Lahj Governorate, under the command of Saleh Al-Sayyid.

### 3- The incident of detaining Mohammed Ali Qaed Abdo Al-Abbasi and Majeed Thabet Yaseen, Al-Madinah District – Marib Governorate, on 15/8/2020.

The incident can be summarized as follows: On Saturday, 15/8/2020, at 03:00 p.m., a group belonging to the Political Security in Marib Governorate, arrested both Mohammed Ali Qaed Al-Abbasi 30 years old) and Majeed Thabet Yaseen Abdulhabib 28 years old), while at their place of work – Al-Shaibani Restaurant, in Al-Madinah District in Marib city. Both victims were detained in the Political Security building and were prevented from communicating with their families.

As contained in the case file with the Commission and the statements of the victims' families, as well as testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, including, (B. A. Q.), (A. A. M.) and (H. A. A.), members belonging to the Political Security in Marib Governorate came to Al-Shaibani Restaurant, located in the 40th St. in Marib city, on Saturday, 15/8/2020, at 03:00 p.m. The political security members arrested a number of workers along with the restaurant's owner and his son and put them all in the Political Security's detention center. One week later, the Political Security Department released the restaurant's owner and his son, along with a number of workers, but refused to release Mohammed Ali Qaed Al-Abbasi and Majeed Thabet Yaseen Abdulhabib, without even giving any justification. The father of the victim, Mohammed Qaed, has followed up on his son's case with the Political Security Department, after he endured the hardship of traveling from Taiz to Marib. He submitted a complaint to the Public Prosecutor of the Republic, who directed the head of the Specialized Criminal Court in Marib to transfer the file from Political Security to the Public Prosecution if there was a legal justification for the arrest or the immediate release of the detainees. However, the Political Security Department did not respond to the orders of the Public Prosecutor and the memorandum of the Specialized Criminal Prosecution to quickly report the reason for the detention and refer the prelims to the Public Prosecution. The two victims are still detained in the Political Security building up till now. In order to complete the investigation and follow-up process, the Commission sent a memorandum to the director of the Political Security in Marib Governorate to clarify the reasons for the arrest during the previous period, while indicating the need to refer the detainees to a court of law or release them in accordance with the law. However, the Commission did not receive any response from the Political Security up till now.

### - The Finding:

Based on the Commission's investigations into the incident and the testimonies of the witnesses, as well as the documents, attachments, and the directives of the Prosecutor and the Specialized Criminal Prosecution in Marib, and the non-response to the Commission's inquiries by the Marib's Political Security Department, it has become evident that the Political Security Department in Marib was responsible party for the detaining the abovementioned victims and restricting their freedom for nearly two years, depriving them of the right to access justice, as well as the protection of the law.

4-The incident of the forced disappearance of 10 fishermen, Al-Khowkha District – Hodeidah Governorate, on 5/1/2022.

The incident can be summarized as follows: On Wednesday, 5/1/2022, at 05:00 p.m., members belonging to the navy force of the 5th Military Region, arrested 10 fishermen from Al-Rabasha neighborhood, Al-Hawak District – Hodeidah Governorate. The fishermen were aboard their boat, fishing in the Red Sea, to the west of Al-Luhayyah District.

Below is a list of the victims:

No.	Name	Age
1	Hussein Abdullah Canoon	54 years old
2	Mukhtar Hassan Abdullah Canoon	25 years old
3	Abdullah Ismael Mashra'ee	42 years old
4	Anwar Hussein Abdullah Canoon	37 years old
5	Fuaad Omar Omar Ali	39 years old
6	Issa Salem Issa Ahmed Afash	39 years old
7	Haroon Saleh Majammal	44 years old
8	Ali Hassan Yahyah	36 years old
9	Abbas Ahmed	40 years old
10	Al-Sayyaghi Ali Yahyah Ali	45 years old



As contained in the case file with the Commission and the statements of the victims' families, as well as the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, including, (A. A. Y.), (M. S. M.) and (M. A. A. A.), 10 fishermen from Al-Rabashaneighbourhood, Al-Hawak District – Hodeidah Governorate set out on Wednesday, 5/1/2022. The fishermen were aboard their boat, fishing in the Red Sea – their main source of income. When they arrived in Al-Sawabi' to the west of Al-Luhayyah District, their boat broke down. A boat belonging to the navy force of the 5th Military Region came along, capturing the fishermen before taking them to an unknown destination. The fishermen were prevented from communicating with their families to know their whereabouts. In order to complete the investigation and find out about the procedures that the leadership of the 5th Military Region has followed in this regard, the Commission sent a memorandum to the leadership, requesting them to explain the reasons for detaining the fishermen for the past period of time and the place of their detention. The memorandum demanded that the leadership refer the detained fishermen to a court of law or release them, according to the law. However, the Commission has not yet received any response.

#### **- The Finding:**

Based on the Commission's investigations into the incident and the testimonies of the witnesses, it has become evident that the responsible party for the detaining of the fishermen mentioned above was the Legitimate Government as represented by the leadership of the 5th Military Region.

### **Third: Torture and Ill-treatment:**

During the reporting period, the Commission has monitored and documented some 25 cases of alleged torture and ill-treatment committed by the different parties to the conflict across the areas in the Republic of Yemen. The Commission has finished investigating into all of those cases, of which Houthi Militia was responsible for 20 cases, while the Legitimate Government and its affiliated security services were responsible for 5 cases.

The following are examples of a number of incidents, into which the Commission has finished investigating:

#### **A. The Houthi Militia**

##### **1- The incident of torturing to death the victim, Rami Hassan Mohammed Ghazi, Al-Mahabsha District – Hajjah Governorate, on 1/12/2021.**

As contained in the case file with the Commission, along with the photos and reports attached therewith, as well as the statement of the informant, (A. M. H. R.), and the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, including, (S. A. A. R.) and (A. H. A. A.), at 10:00 a.m., the incident can be summarized as follows: On 1/12/2021, armed men belonging to Houthi Militia, led by Khaled Yahyah Al-No'mi – the group's security supervisor in Al-Mahabsha District – Hajjah Governorate, abducted the victim, Rami Hassan Mohammed Ghazi, at the khat market in Al-Mahabsha city. The victim was charged with insulting and calling the group's top leader, Abdulmalek Al-Houthi, bad names, against the backdrop of soaring prices, in addition to posting the picture of the ex-Yemeni president as a profile photo for his WhatsApp account. The Houthi armed men took to the so-called Protective Security unit, affiliated with the group in Hajjah Governorate, where was detained for five months. During his detention period, the victim was subjected to inhumane torture to death. On 5/4/2021, Houthi Militia called the victim's father to come and receive the body. The family refused to receive the victim's body before an investigation into the incident has been conducted. The victim's relatives, as well as the witnesses heard by the Commission, reported that they saw the victim's body at the hospital with marks of torture and beating and that Houthi Militia was pressurizing the victim's family, through tribal sheiks and mediators, to receive and bury the body. The victim's family refused, however, and demanded that those Houthi members, who informed the family of the victim's death, must be first brought in and interrogated, and that those who abducted and tortured the victim must be brought to justice.



### **- The Finding:**

Based on the Commission's investigations into the incident and the statement of the informant, as well as the testimonies of the witnesses, it has become evident that the responsible party for this violation was the leadership of Houthi Militia in Hajjah Governorate and its security supervisor in Al-Mahabsha District, Khaled Yahyah Al-No'mi.

### **The incident of torturing the victim, Matloob Mosa Mohammed Al Faqir, Tayyab area, Dhi Na'im District, Al-Baydha Governorate, on 25/5/2017.**

As contained in the case file with the Commission, the incident can be summarized as follows: On 25/5/2017, armed men belonging to Houthi Militia abducted the victim, Matloob Mosa Mohammed Al Faqir, from his grocery where he used to work, without any legal justifications. The victim was taken to one of the group's detention centers, where he was subjected to physical and mental torture until he died.

According to the statements of the victim's families and the testimonies of the witnesses, including (A. A. A) and (J. A. S.), on 25/5/2017, armed Houthi men stormed the grocery of the victim, MatloobMosa Mohammed Al Faqir, in Tayyab village, before the put him in one of the group's detention centers, in a building called Al-Ruwaibi. Then the victim was taken to the Political Security prison in Al-Baydha city on charges that he sells and deals with the Resistance. There, her was prevented from communicating with his family, and no visits were even allowed. During the interrogation, the victim was subjected to pitiless torture, which caused illnesses and chronic injuries to him that lasted for three years until he died. After the victim's death, Houthi Militia informed the victim's family of his death, requesting them to come and receive the body. The family received the victim's body and buried it in a graveyard in the village.

### **- The Finding:**

Based on the Commission's investigations into the incident, the statements of the victim's relatives and the testimonies of the witnesses, as well as the photos and documents attached to the case file, it has become evident that the responsible party for this violation is the leadership of Houthi Militia in Dhi Na'im in Al-Baydha Governorate, as represented by Hamoud Shattanshumailah – the group's security supervisor in the governorate, along with both Wadie' Abdu Juzailat and GhalebHifzullahTowf – the supervisors of the political security apparatus in the governorate.

## **B. The Legitimate Government and its affiliated groups**

### **1- The incident of torturing the victim, Khaled Ali Mahyoub Haidar, Al-Qahirah District – Taiz Governorate, on 8/6/2018.**

As contained in the case file with the Commission, the incident can be summarized as follows: Five military pick-up trucks belonging to the Al-Asabah Brigade abducted the victim, Khaled Ali Mahyoub Haidar, 37 years old, on Friday, 8/6/2018, at 05:30 p.m.

According the statements of the victim and the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, including, (A. H. M.) and (Y. Q. L.), at 05:30 p.m., on Friday, 8/6/2018, corresponding to the 24th of Ramadan, the commander of the Al-Asabah Brigade, Radhwan Al-Odaini and his brother Sami, came to Al-Jomhourri neighborhood, along with five military pick-up trucks and two Hilux pick-up trucks. They abducted the victim, Khaled Ali Mahyoub Haidar, while he was walking next to Al-Salam Mosque, on the way home. The victim was locked up in a "cell room" inside Nasser School in which the leadership of the Al-Asabah Brigade was based. There, the victim was subjected to torture and beating on the pretext that he was cooperating with the Security Committee formed by the Taiz local Authority. The victim was detained there for 45 days, during which he was beaten and kicked in his face and back. He was also forced to crawl over rocks, plunged into sewage and dipped into water. He was also threatened by pointing the guns to his head and was put in what's called "compressor" and a solitary "cell room". The victim was subjected to such treatments despite the high-level mediation efforts involving the deputy governors, who confirmed that he was simply a civilian man who has nothing to do with any political entity or security campaign. Following extensive follow-ups, however, the victim was transferred to the Criminal Investigation prison in Al-Moroor neighborhood, where he was detained for a full month. Then he was released following calls and demands by various activists and dignitaries.

### **- The Finding:**

Based on the Commission's investigation into the incident, as well as the statements of the victim and the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, it has become evident that the responsible party for this violation was the commander of the Al-Asabah Brigade, Radhwan Al-Odaini and his brother, along with other members who were involved in the acts of abduction and torture.

**2- The incident of torturing the victims, Ibrahim Saeed Mohammed Mohsin and Suleiman Saeed Mohammed Mohsin, Marib City District – Marib Governorate, on 25/3/2021.**

As contained in the case file with Commission, the incident can be summarized as follows: On 25/3/2021, the Political Security in Marib Governorate arrested the victims, Ibrahim Saeed Mohammed Mohsin and Suleiman Saeed Mohammed Mohsin, leveling an accusation against both that they were associated with Houthi-affiliated cells, without any legal justifications. Having been forced to confess to such alleged charges, both victims were subjected to torture during their detention period.

According to the statements of the victims and the testimonies of the witnesses, including, (A. A. A.) and (A. A. A.), on 25/3/2021, the Political Security in Marib Governorate arrested the victims, Ibrahim Saeed Mohammed Mohsin and Suleiman Saeed Mohammed Mohsin, who were residing in the Marib city district on the grounds of suspicion of their association with Houthi-affiliated cells. During their detention period, both victims were subjected to various types of torture, such as long and tiresome interrogations that last for several hours from dinner time until dawn, leaving the victims awfully worn-out. Such interrogations were accompanied by beatings with sticks and electric wires, in addition to slapping, punching, and beating in sensitive places on the victims' bodies to the extent they would faint due to the severity of the pain. The victims were also hoisted up by a winch until the muscles of their hands were torn and their bodies exhausted, and unable to move. Their fellow prisoners would help them to eat and would take them to the bathroom. They continued to be subjected to such acts of torture for a whole week. After three months of detention, both victims were released.

**- The Finding:**

Based on the Commission's investigations into the incident, the statements of the victims and the testimonies of the witnesses, as well as the medical reports attached to the case file, it has become evident that the responsible party for this violation was the leadership of the Political Security apparatus in Marib Governorate, along with its director, Colonel Naji Hatroom, and his deputy, Ahmed Hanshal.

**Fourth: Bombing of Houses**

During the reporting period, the Commission has monitored and documented 36 cases of alleged bombings of houses. It is worth noting that this type of violations is unique to Houthi Militia as shown in the findings of the Commission's investigations into the incidents that have been included in this report as examples.

**1- The incident of bombing and shelling a number of houses in Al-Dhufra area, Al-Taffah District – Al-Bayda Governorate, on 20/9/2020.**

As contained in the case file with the Commission, the photos & reports attached therewith, and the statements of the witnesses, as well as the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, including, (A. A. M.) and (A. M. M. A.), the incident can be summarized as follows: On Sunday, 20/9/2020, at 07:00 a.m., armed men belonging to Houthi Militia stormed Al-Masawa'a Village in Al-Dhufra area, in Al-Taffah District. The Houthi armed men were aboard seven military pick-up trucks and a BMP tank, as well as civilian vehicles loaded with various types of light and heavy weapons. They were aiming to arrest one villager, named, Naji Alawi Al-Mosawwa', on the grounds he was collaborating with the Legitimate Government's forces – despite the fact that since he returned one year ago to his village, which was controlled by Houthi Militia at the time, he secluded himself in his house and was never engaged in any political activities. When the Houthi armed men approached his house, the victim refused to turn himself in at the beginning. Then they set up a cordon and began to randomly shell the victim's house until 11:00 a.m., using heavy artillery guns and a BMP tank and within close proximity. Eventually, the victim turned himself in as his wife sustained several injuries to her body, and the house was partially demolished. Then the Houthi armed men looted the house and aimed to burn the remaining part of it, using diesel and gas. A Kalashnikov rifle and a janbiyah worth SR 10,000, owned by the victim, were among the things they looted. Moreover, the armed men aimed to shell the house of the victim's brother, Ali Alawi Al-Mosawwa', using rocket-propelled grenades (RPGs), damaging the west side of it before they entirely burned it down, along with Ali's car – Toyota Yaris 2011. The car of another brother of the victim, Saif Alawi Al-Mosawwa', was also burnt – Hyundai Accent 2012, despite the fact that Saif was living in Saudi Arabia at the time.

The Houthi Militia continued to raid and loot other houses in the village. The Houthis looted a Kalashnikov rifle, owned by Saleh Alawi Al-Mosawwa', in addition

to looting a Hyundai Elantra car 2014 owned by his son, Mohammed Saleh Alawi Al-Mosawwa'; they also raided Mohammed's own house and looted his personal belongings, before they caused partial damage to the building. The indiscriminate shelling by Houthi Militia continued to partially destroy the homes of Mohammed Alawi Al-Mosawwa', Abdurrabbah Saleh Alawi Al-Mosawwa', Salah Nasser Alawi Mohammed Al-Mosawwa', Othman Ahmed Abdullah Al-Mosawwa', and Nasser Alawi Mohammed Al-Mosawwa'. In addition, Houthi Militia arrested 10 people from the village.

Names of the victims:

No.	Name	Age	Status
1	Saleh Alawi Mohammed Al-Mosawwa'	51	Detained + partial destruction and material damage
2	Mohammed Alawi Mohammed Al-Mosawwa'	55	Detained + partial destruction and material damage
3	NAjiAlawi Mohammed Al-Mosawwa'	50	Detained + arson and material damage
4	Othman Ali Ahmed Al-Mosawwa'	31	Detained + material damage
5	Ali Alawi Mohammed Al-Mosawwa'	32	Detained + material damage
6	Mohammed Saleh Alawi Al-Mosawwa'	25	Detained + material damage
7	Salah Nasser Alawi Al-Mosawwa'	20	Detained + material damage
8	Abdurrabo Saleh Alawi Al-Mosawwa'	18	Detained
9	Fatima Abdurrahman Abdullah Al-Mosawwa'	40	Injuries
10	SaifAlwai Mohammed Al-Mosawwa'	35	Material damage
11	Nasser Alawi Al-Mosawwa'	39	Material damage
12	Ali Abdullah Abdulqawi	20	Detained
13	Abdullah Ali Saleh Al-Mosawwa'	17	Detained

#### - The Finding:

Based on the Commission's investigations into the incident, the statements of the victims and the testimonies of the witnesses, as well as the photos attached to the case file, it has become evident that the responsible party for this violation was the leadership of Houthi Militia and its both security supervisors, Hamoud Mohammed ShattanShumailah and Abdullah Mohammed Al-Arbaji, in Al-Taffah District, in Al-Baydha Governorate.

#### 2- The incident of bombing the house of the victim, (A. A. A. F), Tallan Village – Kushar City – Kushar District – Hajjah Governorate, on 19/3/2019.

As contained in the case file with the Commission and the statement of the informant (A. A. A. F.), as well as the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, including, (J. M. M. A.) and (M. S. A. J.), the incident can be summarized as follows: On 19/3/2019, a large number of armed men belonging to Houthi Militia, led by Hameed Al-Qudaimi, Khaled Daghsar Al-Yazidi, and Abdulmon'im Al-Ezzi, stormed Tallan Village – Kushar City – Kushar District – Hajjah Governorate, following the pullout of the Hajour Resistance fighters. Upon their arrival, the Houthi armed men surrounded the house of the victim, (A. A. A. F.), and ordered his family members to leave, without allowing them to take any of the household items. The armed men looted the house before they blew it up completely, using explosive bombs. The house was a three-story building and the explosion caused damages to a number of nearby houses.

#### - The Finding:

Based on the Commission's investigations into the incident and the statement of the informant (A. A. A. F.), as well as the testimonies of the witnesses, it has become evident that the responsible party for this violation was the leadership of Houthi Militia and its security & military supervisor in Hajjah Governorate: Hameed Al-Qudaimi, Khaled Daghsar Al-Yazidi, and Abdulmon'im Al-Ezzi.

#### 3- The incident of bombing the house of the victim, Ali Mohammed Abdullah Ghaleb, Al-Shaqab area – Sabr Al-Mawadim – Taiz Governorate, on 28/4/2021.

As contained in the case file with the Commission and the statement of the victim, as well as the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, including, (A. M. A.) and (A. A. H.), the incident can be summarized as follows: On Wednesday, 28/4/2021, at 9:00 p.m., armed men belonging to Houthi Militia blew up the house of Ali Mohammed Abdullah, located in Al-Shaqab area in Sabr Al-Mawadim District, which the group stormed and took control of five years ago. The house consisted of one floor with three apartments that were all planted with explosives; no resident was in the house at that time. Then they bombed it with all its contents. The explosion sent pieces of shrapnel flying all over the area, which resulted in injuring two children in the adjacent house: Mohammed Abdulwahhab

Saeed Abdo 14 years old, and Yasser Abdulwahhab Saeed Abdo 15 years).

#### **- The Finding:**

Based on the Commission's investigations into the incident and the testimonies of the witnesses, as well as the photos attached to the case file, it has become evident that the responsible party for this violation was the leadership of Houthi Militia and the commander of the Taiz Military Axis, as appointed by the group, Abdullah Al-Dhahban, along with the commander of the 22nd Mechanized Brigade, Hamoud Dahmash.

#### **4- The incident of bombing the house of the victim, Hussein Saleh Al-Baramani Al-Humaiqani, Al Baraman area – Al-Zaher District – Al-Baydha Governorate, 25/7/2021.**

As contained in the case file with the Commission, the photos attached to the case file and the statements of the victims, as well as the testimonies of the witnesses, including, (M. H. A. A.) and (A. H. M. A.), the incident can be summarized as follows: On 25/7/2021, at 09:00 a.m., Houthi Militia blew up the house of the victim, Hussein Saleh Al-Baramani Al-Humaiqani, using explosive bombs. The two-storey house was razed to the ground, along with all the contents inside. The explosion caused damage to adjacent house, owned by Saleh Hussein Saleh Al-Baramani, in addition to the total destruction of a car owned by Ahmed Saleh Hussein Al-Baramani.

#### **- The Finding:**

Based on the Commission's investigations into the incident, the statements of the victims and the testimonies of the witnesses, as well as the photos attached to the case file, it has become evident that the responsible party for this violation was the leadership of Houthi Militia, as represented by the group's supervisor in the governorate, Hamoud Mohammed Shattan Shumailah.

## **Fifth: Attacks on the Freedom of Opinion & Expression**

### **Introduction:**

During the reporting period, the Commission has finished investigating into 18 cases of attacks on the freedom of expression committed by the parties to the conflict in different areas in the Republic of Yemen. It has become evident that Houthi Militia was responsible for 13 cases, while the army forces and security services that belong to the Legitimate Government were responsible for 5 cases. Following are examples of incidents, into which the Commission has finished investigating:

#### **A. Incidents attributed to Houthi Militia**

#### **1- The incident of detaining two journalist, Hamza Al-Jubaihi and Yahyah Abdurraqeeb Al-Jubaihi – Al-Hasabah area – Sho'ob District – the Capital Secretariat, on 31/8/2016.**

The incident can be summarized as follows: On Wednesday, 31/8/2016, at 10:30 a.m., an armed group abducted journalist Hamza Al-Jubaihi, 38 years old, while he was going out of his house located in the main road in Al-Hasabah area, and took him to the National Security building in the Capital Secretariat, in Sana'a.

As contained in the case file with the Commission and the statements of the victims, as well as the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, including, (Dh. Y. A.), (W. S. A.) and (A. S. Y.), journalist Hamza Al-Jubaihi left his house located in Al-Hasabah area at 10:30 a.m., riding a motorcycle in the main road. Five vehicles with armed men on board; they were masked, dressing in civilian clothes and Houthi Militia's slogan was evident on their guns. These armed men intercepted and arrested the victim before they took him to the National Security building located in Sarif area on the Marib Road, with Abdurrahman Jarfan (Abu Taha) as its director, as appointed by the group. There, the victim was placed in solitary confinement for 10 days, and was interrogated during late hours on charges of cooperating with what they described it as "mercenaries" and "aggression". They tortured him while blindfolded and handcuffed, beating and insulting, in addition to depriving him of sleep. The victim was also subjected to electric shocks and beatings with cables and wires, on top of hanging him for long hours until he would pass out. This was all done under the supervision of the National Security deputy director, Mutlaq Al-Marrani (Abu Emad). After that, the victim was transferred to the Political Security building and was placed he was transferred to the Political Security building, and placed in a prison dormitory. On 6/9/2016, six days after the victim's arrest, his father



– journalist YahyahAbdurraqueeb Al-Jubaihi, who was working as a media advisor to the Prime Minister and a member of the International Federation of Journalists, was arrested. The father was detained in the National Security building. Only after four days the son, Hamza, knew of his father's arrest. Hamza remained to be detained in the Political Security building for 4 years. He was never allowed to communicate with his family members, nor were they allowed to visit him, until after three months of his arrest. As for his father, YahyahAbdurraqueeb Al-Jubaihi – the journalist who was arrested due to his articles he wrote for news websites, including Marib Press Al-Tagheer Net, on the Imams and the comeback of the Houthis, he was detained for one year and was deprived of receiving medications; he also suffered from asthma due to the bad conditions at the detention site and was taken to hospital. He was released after pressure from the International Federation of Journalists and the UN special envoy for Yemen.

### - The Finding:

Based on the Commission's investigations into the incident, the statements of the victims, and the testimonies of the witnesses, as well as the information contained in the case file, it has become evident that the responsible party for the detention, torture and restriction of the freedom of journalist Hamza Al-Jubaihi and his father, journalist YahyahAbdurraqueeb Al-Jubaihi, was the leadership of Houthi Militia, as represented by AbdurrahJarfan (Abu Taha) who was appointed as the National Security director – currently he is a security supervisor in Ibb Governorate, as well as Mutlaq Al-Marrani (Abu Emad) who was appointed as the National Security deputy director.

### 2- The incident of killing the TV news reporter, Abdullah Hassan Mubarak Al-Qaderi, and the injury of three others in Qaniya area – Al-Abdiyyah District – Marib Governorate, on 13/4/2018.

The incident can be summarized as follows: On Friday, 13/4/2018, at 10:30 a.m., Houthi Militia targeted a media crew of four members while covering the latest developments of events in the Qaniya area that saw violent clashes between Houthi Militia's forces and the Legitimate Government's forces.

As contained in the case file with the Commission, the report of the Commission's field researcher, the photos and the medical report attached to the case file, as well as the statements of the victim's relatives and the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission,

including, (W. A. M.) and (A. A. N.), a media crew of four members travelled to Marib with the aim of covering the latest developments of events in the Qaniya area located in the borders between the governorates of Marib and Al-Baydha, which saw violent clashes between Houthi Militia's forces and the Legitimate Government's forces. The crew included journalist Abdullah Hassan Mubarak Al-Qaderi, who was working as a correspondent for Belqis TV and his co-worker Khalil Al-Taweel, who was also working as a correspondent for Belqis TV, as well as Dhiyab Al-Shater, who was working as a correspondent for Yemen Shabab TV, and Waleed Al-Ja'oori, who was working as a photographer for the same TV. As soon as they arrived in the Qaniya area, the crew members was filming the area and the traffic road, before they entered the Qaniya market and photographed the place and the movement of the people in it. They also made brief interviews with the passersby and market-goers. Then the crew moved ahead to walk on the road that links Qaniya to Al-Baydha Governorate, where no hostilities had taken place at all. All of a sudden, a rocket landed in this place, which was fired from the Houthi-controlled areas of Al-Ar and Mas'oodah that are overlooking Qaniya, where the media professionals were targeted. When local people heard the explosion, they rushed to the scene and took the casualties to the Marib Hospital. As a result of this targeting, correspondent Abdullah Al-Qaderi was seriously injured in the neck that he suffered severe bleeding and died before reaching the hospital. Dhiyab Al-Shater, the Yemen Shabab correspondent, was hit in the head and taken to the hospital, where he received treatment, while correspondent Khalil Al-Taweel and photographer Waleed Al-Ja'oori were slightly injured.

#### 1- Name of the victim killed:

No.	Name	Age
1	Abdullah Hassan Mubarak Al-Qaderi	32 years old

#### 2- Names of the wounded:

No.	Name	Age
2	Dhiyab Jaber Ali Al-Shater	33 years old
3	Waleed Ali Mohammed Al-Ja'oori	32 years old
4	Khalil Al-Taweel	33 years old

### - The Finding:

Based on the Commission's investigations into the incident, the report of the Commission's field researcher, the photos and the medical report attached to the

case file, as well as the statements of the victim's relatives and the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, it has become evident that the responsible party for this violation was the leadership of Houthi Militia, along with its military officials in both governorates of Marib and Al-Baydha.

### **- Incidents attributed to the security and military forces affiliated with the Legitimate Government.**

#### **1- The incident of detaining TV news reporter Zubayin Ayidh Mubarak Atiyyah, Ataq District – Shabwah Governorate, on 17/7/2020.**

As contained in the case file with the Commission, as well as in the statements of the victim's relatives and the testimonies of the witnesses, including, (H. J. S.) and (N. M. S. J), the incident can be summarized as follows: On 17/7/2020, at 03:00 p.m., in Al-Wahdah Market, Ataq District – Shabwah Governorate, Zubayin Ayidh Mubarak Atiyyah, a correspondent with Al-Yaman Al-Youm TV was walking on the main road in Ataq. Members from the "Al-Najdah" Police Force in Shabwah, who were patrolling in the area, took him and placed him in a cell inside the "Al-Najdah" Police Compound, without any legal justifications, before releasing him later.

#### **- The Finding:**

Based on the Commission's investigations into and follow-ups on the incident, as well as the testimonies of the witnesses and the statements of the concerned bodies, it has become evident that the party responsible for this violation was the "Al-Najdah" Police Force of the Legitimate Government, under the command of Colonel Abdullateef Dhifeer, along with the Operations Chief of Staff, Jahanah Al-Hudaibi.

#### **2- The incident of detaining journalist Hala Fuad Ba Dhawi, Al-Mukalla District – Hadhramout Governorate, on 30/12/2021.**

The incident can be summarized as follows: On 30/12/2021, at 01:00 afternoon, members belonging to the Military Intelligence in Hadhramout arrested journalist Hala Fuad Ba Dhawi when she was getting out of the Command Center of the 2nd Military Region in Khalaf area in Al-Mukalla District. She was taken to the Military Intelligence building and was detained there for six days, before she was transferred to the Mukalla Central Prison.

According to the documents attached to the case file with the Commission, as well as the statements of the

victim's relatives and the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, including, (M. S. H.), (H. F. B.) and (Z. A. M.), On 30/12/2021, at 01:00 afternoon, journalist Hala Fuad Ba Dhawi was getting out of the Command Center of the 2nd Military Region in Khalaf area in Al-Mukalla District, following a work visit to see Major-General Owaidhan Salem Owaidhan. Members belonging to the Military Intelligence in Hadhramout jumped into her car and forced her to head for the Military Intelligence building in Khalaf, half an hour drive from the 2nd Military Region's leadership premises. When they arrived at the Military Intelligence building, and as soon as the armed men came out of the car, the journalist locked herself in the car. She soon called her husband and posted on Facebook that she was being arrested. Her family members came to the Military Intelligence building at 04:00 p.m., where the journalist was being held in room that was not too suitable to be a detention place. She refused to eat or even drink. When she demanded them to inform her of the reason behind the arrest, she was verbally abused and threatened by those members who forced her to drive to the Military Intelligence building. Then they forced her to unlock her cell phones before they seized them. She was detained in the Military Intelligence prison for six days, during which she was subjected to emotional abuse and was accused of being an informer for foreign countries. Then she was transferred to the central prison following popular pressures and sit-ins carried out by a number of media institutions and women's organizations. She was placed in solitary confinement there for a period of time. She and her family were informed that her file was with the Specialized Criminal Prosecution, which was denied by the prosecution and informed the victim's family that the file was still with Criminal Investigation Department. With the continuation of appeals, sit-ins and statements of a number of institutions, including the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate, a trial session was scheduled for January 21, 2022, but it was postponed under the pretext that the prosecution member was absent. The Commission wrote a memorandum of inquiry to the Ministry of Defense regarding the reasons for restricting the freedom of the journalist, but the Commission did not receive a response, and on 04/24/2022, journalist Hala Ba Dhawi was released.

#### **- The Finding:**

Based on the Commission's investigations into the incident and the documents contained in the case file with Commission, as well as the statements of the victim's relatives and the testimonies of the witnesses, it has become evident that the responsible party for this violation was the Military Intelligence in Hadhramout Governorate, under the command of Hussein Al-Alili.

## Part Three: Violations against Women

### Introduction:

In its previous reports, the Commission has explained the legal framework through which it investigates into human rights violations, including those related to women's rights and protection. Part of that are national legislations in addition to international conventions and agreements, including the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, which is ratified by Yemen. Moreover, the Security Council Resolution No. 1325 and its subsequent resolutions on the protection of women's rights during armed conflict, particularly forms of gender-based violence. Given the seriousness of the situation women are facing, in light of the poor state authority, the outbreak of war in many areas across Yemen and the accompanying violations that have affected all segments of the Yemeni society, particularly the most vulnerable groups, women above all; and as a result of the expansion of the phenomenon of abusing women, and the increase in the number of violations committed against them in several Yemeni governorates, the Commission has given this aspect a great deal of attention.

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

#### **1- The incident of abducting and restricting the freedom of the victim, Mariam Qaed Al-ADba'i, Hajjah City – Hajjah Governorate, on 4/1/2018.**

The incident can be summarized as follows: On Tuesday, 4/1/2018, at 10:00 a.m., armed men belonging to Houthi Militia in Hajjah city stormed the house of the victim, Mariam Qaed Al-ADba'i, 65 years old. They forced her out of her house, took her into their car and placed her in the Hodeidah Central Prison.

According to the statement of the informant and the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, including, (A. Q. H.) and (A. A. H.), armed men belonging to Houthi Militia in Hajjah, led by Mohammed Al-Mohatwari, along with Mohammed SagheerSalbah and Mujahid Dhahban, came along to the Al-Hasawi neighborhood on Tuesday, 4/1/2018, at 10:00 a.m. They stormed the house of the victim, Ahmed Ali Qaed Al-Haddad, who was detained by Houthi Militia for a

year before he was released. Shortly after he was released, Ahmed ran to Marib out of fear that he would be detained and tortured by the group once again. The Houthi armed men searched the house; none of the family members were there except for Ahmed's elderly mother, Mariam Qaed Al-ADba'i. She told them that he was not in the house, but they did not listen to her. They forced her out of the house and took her into their car. With a military pick-up truck in company, the car took her to the Hodeidah Central Prison, without informing any of her relatives or even respecting the elderly woman who was crying and weeping. She was placed there and was subjected to torture and verbal abuse; she was also forced to sign on a paper that she knew nothing of its content. But later, she found out that the paper was a written undertaking to bring in her son – her only son and provider; otherwise, she would be brought back to prison. One week later, she was released after a large number of mediators intervened and after the Houthis took from her YR120,000 and gold worth YR400,000.

### **- The Finding:**

Based on the Commission's investigations into the incident and the testimonies of the witnesses, as well as the documents contained in the case file, it has become evident that the responsible party for this violation was the leadership of Houthi Militia in Hajjah city, specifically, Mohammed Al-Mohatwari, along with Mohammed SagheerSalbah and Mujahid Dhahban, who abducted the victim, Mariam Qaed Al-ADba'i, and detained her in the Hodeidah Central Prison, whose director was also responsible for all the violations committed against the victim has gone through; the victim was deprived of her freedom and suffered from the grave violations of her right, in addition to harming her physical and psychological integrity, and being subjected to torture and inhuman and degrading treatment.

#### **2- The incident of detaining the two victims, Zayidah Hassan Al-Haymi and Sawsan Ali Al-Harazi, in the Capital Secretariat, on 4/5/2018.**

The incident can be summarized as follows: On 4/5/2018, at 03:00 p.m., armed men belonging to the Security Department in the Houthi-controlled capital, Sana'a, arrested the two victims, Zayidah Hassan Al-Haymi and Sawsan Ali Al-Harazi, and placed them in the detention center of the group in the Criminal Investigation building in Al-Sab'een area. Their families were prevented from communicating with them.



As contained in the statement of the informant and the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, including, (A. A. A. H.) and (A. A. S.), on Friday 4/5/2018, at 03:00 p.m., armed men belonging to the Security Department in the Houthi-controlled capital, Sana'a, abducted Zayidah Hassan Al-Haymi and her brother's wife Sawsan Ali Al-Harazi along with her child when they were going to the local market in Al-Sunainah neighborhood, where they live. They were placed them in the detention center of Houthi Militia in the Criminal Investigation building in Al-Sab'een area. After a long search for days, Zayidah's mother went to the Security Department, only to find her daughter and the wife of her son there, in company with woman security members. When she asked the Criminal Investigation director for the reason behind their detention, he refused to talk at the time. When the mother came on the third day to Security Department, she was told that the detained women were no longer there, and that they were accused of "the soft war that's linked to the aggression," and of adultery. The mother was also told that they were transferred to another place enlighten and teach them. The victims' families did not know anything of their whereabouts or their fate for eight months. They then appeared in the central prison, where they were accused of involvement in the "soft war" and prostitution rings. They were then referred to the South-eastern Prosecution and were put to trial without providing any legal guarantees for a fair trial. They were sentenced to 100 lashes and were released after served the sentence. The marks of torture are still visible on their bodies.

### **- The Finding:**

Based on the Commission's investigations into the incident and the testimonies of the victims, as well as the documents contained in the case file, it has become evident that the responsible party for this violation was the leadership of Houthi Militia in the Capital Secretariat, along with the Criminal Investigation Department, which arrested the two victims, Zayidah Hassan Al-Haymi and Sawsan Ali Al-Harazi, restricted their freedom, subjected them to torture, and denied communication with their families, on top of putting them to trial without guarantees of a fair trial.

### **3- The incident of arresting and ill-treating journalist Nayla Saeed Mohammed Al-Absi, Khor Maksar – Aden, on 16/1/2019.**

The incident can be summarized as follows: Members from the Al-Tawahi Police in the temporary capital, Aden, arrested journalist Nayla Saeed Mohammed Al-Absi from the Taj Al-Wafa Hotel in Khor Maksar

district, at 10:00 a.m., on Wednesday 16/1/2019. They placed her in the detention center of the Tawahi Police and interrogated her in violation of the law, in addition to confiscating her personal belongings.

As contained in the statement of the informant and the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, including, (Z. A. Q) and (J. M. M.), Journalist Nayla Al-Absi was displaced from Sana'a to Aden because of Houthi Militia's harassment of women and her social and journalism work. Together with a number of journalists and activists, she formed a committee called (the Committee for Displaced Journalists and Politicians – Media Center) and contacted the Emirates Red Crescent, which supported this Center. Soon after, the head of the Center was arrested because of a malicious complaint that he was a spy and an informer. As a result, a group of the Al-Tawahi Police stormed the Taj Al-Wafa Hotel where journalist Nayla Saeed Mohammed Al-Absi was staying, at 10:00 am on Wednesday 16/1/2019, and took her to the Al-Tawahi Police Department, which did not have territorial jurisdiction, because the arrest was made in another district. In that department, the victim remained to be detained until 10:30 p.m., during which time she was interrogated by illegal methods, denied the right to have a lawyer, and was accused at times of being a Houthi affiliate and sometimes of being a GPC affiliate. Among the things that they confiscated were two Samsung phones, personal & work ID cards, two passports, a flash drive containing the work of the Media Center, and two work stamps, in addition to cell phone memory & SIM cards, and personal papers. The phones and ID cards were returned only twenty days after the victim's detention. On the day following her arrest and after her release at the end of the night, the victim was summoned in the afternoon on the pretext that her belongings would be returned to her. On the contrary, she was subjected to interrogations on new charges, including providing coordinates to the Houthis. Moreover, having retrieved all its contents she was interrogated regarding her cell phone's content of photos and personal conversations. The interrogations lasted until 11:00 p.m., and she was only released when the hotel manager provided a guarantee – not to mention that she was denied the right to have a lawyer. The witnesses also stated: The Media Center in which the victim was working was closed and all the Center's furniture, personal and desktop computers were confiscated by the Al-Tawahi Police that also sent a request to the Emirates Red Crescent to transfer the Center's furniture to the police station, but it refused such a request. Due to such harassments, the victim has to relocate to Cairo, Egypt.



#### **- The Finding:**

Based on the Commission's investigations into the incident and the testimonies of the victims, as well as the documents contained in the case file, it has become evident that the responsible party for this violation was the Aden Security Department, specifically the director and officers of the Al-Tawahi Police Department, which detained journalist Nayla Al-Absi, subjecting her to humiliating treatment and depriving her of the right to defense, as well as shutting down the Committee for Displaced Journalists and Politicians – Media Center, in which she founded and worked.

#### **4- The incident of attacking “Dar Aman” for sheltering survivors of violence in Marib City, on 10/1/2022.**

The incident can be summarized as follows: Members belonging to the Marib Security Department stormed “Dar Aman” for sheltering survivors of violence on Monday, 10/1/2022, at 10:00 a.m., breaking its door, and tampering with the contents, as well as searching the cell phones of the female victims there and confiscating the surveillance camera.

As contained in the statement of the informant, the report of the field team that was assigned to visit Dar Aman, and the photos & videos, as well as the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, including, (H. A. M.) and (M. A. M.), Dar Aman, which accommodates 30 survivors of violence and is managed by director Haifa Abdelufattah Mohammed Al-Ahsami, was subjected to harassment and obstruction in the process of providing psychological, legal, health and shelter services. This occurred despite the fact that it operates with a legal license it obtained from the competent authorities represented by the Office of Social Affairs in the Marib Governorate, and despite the services it provides and the successful projects it implements, including a project in partnership with the Foundation for Humanitarian Access, funded by the United Nations. Women wishing to join Dar Aman can be also received. on Monday, 4/1/2022, at 10 a.m., armed individuals affiliated with the Marib Police, along with 3 women police, stormed the building located in the Al-Mail area, the city of Marib, without any legal justification. causing panic to the female victims and searching their cell phones, in addition to using obscene words, tampering with the contents and furniture of Dar Aman, and confiscating the surveillance camera. Then they left without explaining any justification or making any apology. Subsequently, the director of Dar Aman submitted a complaint to the Public Prosecution Office and the Commission to seek

redress, but this did not stop the threats and attacks on the shelter and its director. Moreover, the renewal of the work permit was refused, contracts with Dar Aman were prevented, not to mention that it was obstructed from obtaining any support or projects. The director was also pressured to withdraw her complaint regarding the storming of the building, despite the fact that the director held meetings with the officials of the Local Authority and the Social Affairs Office. On Tuesday, 24/5/2022, while the director of Dar Aman, Haifa Al-Ahsami, was following up with the local authority, based on prior communication, she was prevented from entering the local authority building and detained for two hours; they also checked her cell phone, searching its conversations, photos and videos, and copying them to a laptop, in addition to being insulted and slandered. The Commission wrote a memorandum to the Marib Security Director to inquire about the incident, but the Commission has not received a response thus far.

#### **- The Finding:**

Based on the Commission's investigations into the incident and the testimonies of the witnesses, as well as the photos and documents attached to the case file, it has become evident that the responsible party for this violation was the Police Department in Marib Governorate, under the command of Major-general Yahyah Ali Hameed.

## Part Four: Incidents of airstrikes by American drones

During the reporting period, the Commission has monitored, collected information about and investigated into one incident of alleged violations related to the targeting of civilians by the so-called American drones. Figures indicate that there were eight victims, all civilians, including one child and two women.

### - The incident of a drone strike on Yaf'an area, Dhi Na'im District – Al-Baydha Governorate, on 29/1/2018.

As contained in the case file with the Commission, the incident can be summarized as follows: On 29/1/2018, at 12:00 p.m., an American drone fired missiles at a group of members of the Al-Baydha Resistance, which resulted in killing two people, including a child, while a third person was injured and was taken to a hospital in the temporary capital, Aden.

#### - Names of the victims killed:

No.	Name	Age
1	Yahyah Abdullah Saleh Mohammed	14 years old
2	Abdulaziz Mohammed Ahmed Al-Mashrafi	39years old

#### - Names of the wounded:

No.	Name	Age
1	Ahmed Fadl Salem Al-Damdami	27 years old

The Commission's assigned field team has monitored the incident, visited the scene and heard the statements of the victim's relatives and the testimonies of the witnesses, including, (M. A. A. A.) and (Y. A. A. A.). they stated that On 29/1/2018, at 12:00 p.m., child Yahyah Abdullah Saleh Mohammed Bura'i was grazing the sheep – the main source of his family, in Qamlain-Yaf'an area, Dhi Na'im District – Al-Baydha Governorate, an American drone fired two missile at a checkpoint of the Al-Baydha Resistance, located in the main road. The child died instantly, while two men from the Resistance were injured.

### - The Finding:

In light of the Commission's investigations into the cases of the aforementioned allegations, in addition to a number of other incidents related to the bombing of civilians by American airplanes, the Commission's has

concluded that the US forces, are responsible in partnership with the Yemeni government, which allowed such interventions, for committing such serious violation.

## Seventh: Challenges & Obstacles

As is the case with other bodies working in the field of human rights protection and access to victims, as well as in the humanitarian and relief field, the work of the NCIAVHR has faced a number of difficulties and challenges, some of which continue to exist, due to the security and military situation, since 2014, while others have occurred recently during the reporting period, stemming out of the latest developments on the ground. Such challenges, however, did not stand in the way of the Commission in performing its tasks, as stipulated in the Republican Decree that provided for forming this Commission. The Commission has continued all the way long to investigate into all the violations of human rights committed by all parties.

Through this report, the Commission points to some of the common challenges facing its work, which it believes they are affecting the human rights situation in general. This requires one and all to exert more efforts in order to overcome such challenges, as well as improve the work environment, and the human rights situation in Yemen. The most important of these challenges are as follows:

1. The continuation of the war that broke out in Yemen nearly eight years ago, not to mention that it has expanded in the recent period, leading to more military actions and an increase in the number of various violations.
2. The continuous non-compliance of the conflicting parties with their obligations towards the application of the principles of the International Humanitarian Law, in terms of distinction and proportionality when implementing military attacks. That has resulted in their perpetration of serious violations against protected persons and objects.
3. Lack of cooperation on the part of some parties to the conflict- especially Houthi Militia - with the Commission during the investigation process. Therefore, the Commission had to rely only on its monitors and field researchers. Moreover, some parties were late in responding to inquiries addressed by the Commission regarding allegations of violations attributed to them.
4. The difficulty in obtaining some medical and criminal documents, and official statements of the victims due to the suspension of work of some official institutions, particularly in areas of armed conflict.
5. The double effort required to investigate gender-based violations, particularly sexual violence against females, and the reluctance of many victims to report them. That is in addition to the difficulty in monitoring violations related to diseases, malnutrition, and epidemics.
6. The displacement of many victims and their families, and the movement of witnesses due to the continuation of the war, which often leads to the inability to complete the files of some incidents.
7. The difficulty of movement in dangerous areas, particularly those planted with mines, the deterioration of telecommunications and electricity services, which made it difficult for the researchers to communicate and send information.

## Eighth: Recommendations

In the interest of the Commission to alert the parties to the conflict to fulfil their obligations towards the implementation of human rights contained in the provisions of the International Humanitarian Law or those stipulated in the international human rights law, and to hold the parties and entities responsible for the protection of human rights, the Commission has worked in all its previous periodic reports, and press statements, on presenting a number of recommendations to all parties to the conflict.

### ***First: Recommendations to all parties to the conflict:***

#### **The Commission recommends all parties to the conflict to:**

1. Reach a complete cessation of the war and initiate steps to achieve a sustainable peace based on human rights and the full participation of victims, women, youth and minorities,
2. Protect civilians, stop all acts of violence directed against them, and ensure that all military operations comply with the principles of distinction, proportionality, military necessity, and precaution in attack, particularly, weapons that are indiscriminate in nature or that cause heavy loss of civilian life or damage civilian objects, infrastructure, and educational and medical facilities.
3. Respect the right of civilians to obtain basic necessities of food, water, treatment and services, facilitating the rapid, safe and unfettered passage of humanitarian relief for all civilians throughout Yemen, in addition to removing obstacles to the work of humanitarian and medical aid.
4. Immediately release all those arbitrarily detained, stop restricting freedoms because of affiliation, region, opinion, gender, belief, or any other reason without legal justifications, and respect the rights and dignity of detainees, and those deprived of their liberty.
5. Take accountability measures against those accused of committing human rights violations, and to redress and remedy the victims, particularly with respect to the serious violations of both the international human rights law and the International Humanitarian Law.
6. Not invoke security and exceptional circumstances and conditions of war to carry out extrajudicial killings and raids, restrict freedoms, cause forced displacement, prevent movement, and harass activists, males & females media professionals and civil society organizations in all the areas that witness such forms of violations.
7. Cooperate with the Commission, facilitate its

work, and provide access for its members, assistant investigation team and monitors, so they can reach all places, persons and entities, as well as provide them with all the required information, in addition to responding to the Commission's inquiries regarding the investigations it conducts into allegations of human rights violations.

### ***Second: The Commission recommends the Yemeni Government to:***

1. Fulfill Yemen's obligations related to economic and social rights, ensure a decent life, provide indispensable services to people, particularly in the sectors of electricity, water, hygiene, education and security, as well as pay the salaries to the employees in all governorates, and provide oil derivatives at a reasonable and affordable price for the citizens.
2. Stop all forms of arbitrary arrest, torture and harassment of journalists and human rights defenders because of their exercise of their right to freedom of opinion and expression.
3. Maintain governance of the state's security apparatus and raise the capabilities of its members by adhering to guarantees of respect, in addition to applying and protecting human rights.
4. Raise the level of cooperation with the Commission, respond to its recommendations, speed up interaction with the Commission's correspondence, and provide the required information and data within a reasonable time.
5. Provide adequate support and protection services for children and women, particularly victims of gender-based violence, and ensure their access to all basic services, including, safety, food, health, education and psychological support.
6. Take serious actions that will help stop the complicated procedures and levies at checkpoints between cities that impede the arrival of humanitarian aid, commercial flows and fuel to the governorates.
7. Establish a court and prosecution specialized in examining human rights violations committed by all parties.

### ***Third: The Commission recommends The Houthi Militia to:***

1. Commit to the terms of the humanitarian truce announced at the beginning of April 2022, and stop all indiscriminate and direct attacks on civilians and civilian objects, particularly in the governorates of Taiz, Hodeidah, Marib, Al-Dhalea' a' and Lahj, as well as lift the siege on Taiz and open the



main roads in all governorates.

2. Stop the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict and demobilize all children who have been recruited or used for military purposes.
3. Stop the policies of repression of women and violence perpetrated against them in all its forms, because of their opinions, political and societal participation, and their personal freedom, and to immediately release all women detained in violation of the law.
4. Stop the systematic practices that undermine the right to freedom of arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances and the use of illegal detention centers.
5. Take all necessary measures to abolish death sentences and illegal trials against journalists, opponents, politicians, and minorities, and not to use the judiciary to confiscate citizens' properties and houses.
6. Immediately stop planting anti-personnel and anti-vehicle mines and hand over the maps of those areas that were planted with mines.
7. Refrain from using civilian properties for military purposes and acts of mobilization, in addition to speech inciting violence and hatred.

***Fourth: The Commission recommends the Arab Coalition to:***

1. Continuously update the list of medical facilities, civilian and cultural objects, and infrastructure that are prohibited from being bombed and targeted under the International Humanitarian Law, and involve the bodies and aid organizations in updating such lists.
2. Increase the aid provided to the state institutions in Yemen so as to fulfill their obligations in providing public services, including education and health.
3. Quickly respond to the memorandums sent by the Commission related to inquiries about some incidents of air strikes that are being investigated by the Commission.
4. Implement the Commission's recommendations contained in previous periodic reports, particularly those related to conducting a comprehensive assessment of damage resulting from air strikes, and continuing to redress civilians for unlawful deaths and injuries.

**The Commission recommends the international community to:**

1. Intensify diplomatic efforts to reach a comprehensive ceasefire in preparation for establishing a lasting peace in Yemen based on respect for human rights, full participation of women, youth and minorities, in addition to achieving redress and reparation for the victims.
2. Raise the level of funding for emergency humanitarian response plans, humanitarian relief efforts, projects and grants provided to the state, taking into consideration the needs of women, children, displaced persons and people with disabilities.
3. Increase the level of support provided by the Human Rights Council to the Commission in the areas of technical support, advice and capacity-building to ensure that it performs its tasks to the fullest.
4. Put pressure on the parties to the conflict in Yemen to abide by the guarantees of protecting human rights, limiting violations, and naming the violating party.



## **REPUBLIC OF YEMEN**

The National Commission to Investigate  
Alleged Violations to Human Rights

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A national mechanism for monitoring and investigating allegations of human rights violations committed on the territory of the Republic of Yemen by all parties established by the Republican Resolution No. (140) for 2012 and its amendments, based on the texts of the Gulf Initiative and its executive mechanism, and Security Council Resolution No. 2051 of 2012 and Resolution No. "2140" for 2014 and other related Human Rights Council resolutions.