

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



الجمهورية اليمنية
اللجنة الوطنية للتحقيق في ادعاءات
انتهاكات حقوق الإنسان
عدن

Interim Report

On the Work of the National Commission to Investigate Alleged Violations to Human Rights

September 2016 to June 2017

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Summary

Based on the provisions of the Presidential Decree No. 140 of 2012 and its amendments¹ on the functions and powers of the National Commission to Investigate Alleged Violations to Human Rights, which provided for the jurisdiction of the Commission to investigate all violations of International Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law which took place in the Yemeni territory since 2011, until the State extends its influence over the entire Yemeni territories.

Since established and the appointment of its members, the Commission sought to exert great efforts to complete its final report within the period set out in its creation resolution, the Presidential Decree No. 13 of 2015 on the Commission's the Commission's work time frame and the Presidential Decree No. 98 of 2016 on extending the Commission's works for one additional year. Despite the efforts exerted by the Commission, led by its Chairman and members, and the achievements made, however, it was not possible for the Commission to complete its works and present its detailed final report due to a number of factors and reasons, most notably:

- The period set out in article 4, paragraph (b), of the Decree establishing the Commission and amendments thereof, on the Commission's work time frame, which is set for one year renewable for another one year, was irrational in estimating the time required for the Commission to complete its works.
- The expanded time frame for more than 6 years and the high rate of violations, makes it impossible for the Commission to investigate them within a period of two years, in accordance with international standards applied by the international commissions, particularly in view of the continued war and the exacerbation of violations which has increased since early 2014. The continued war necessarily requires continued works of monitoring, documentation and investigation.
- Abatement of the State authority, which makes it extremely difficult to monitor, docu-

¹- Republican Decree No. 140 of 2012, as amended by Republican Decree No. 13 of 2015

ment and investigate violations, as everyone are busy with protecting themselves from the direct reflections of the conflict, leading to the loss of the rights of the victims and the impunity of the perpetrators.

Accordingly, it was important to make the National Commission to Investigate Allegations of Human Rights Violations in Yemen continue in performing the role vested to it, where it has become currently, in the midst of events taking place in the country, the only entity present in all regions of the Republic which is able to monitor, document and investigate all violations, in order to maintain the rights of victims and ensure accountability of perpetrators of violations and precluding them from impunity.

The Commission continued to perform the tasks entrusted to it with all efficiency and capability, either in monitoring, documenting or investigating violations, where the total number of cases monitored, documented and saved in the Commission's database has reached to 17,123 cases distributed over more than 20 types of violations, and as well, the Commission completed the investigation of 10,594 cases of the cases subjected to monitoring, and heard 16,191 person of informers, victims and witnesses, which required the Commission to review thousands of the documents, photos and videos, and conduct many of the field inspections in different areas; including the areas of armed conflict.

The Commission is currently preparing to hand over to the judiciary, represented by the Attorney General and the President of the Supreme Judicial Council, some 3,000 files on violations the Commission has completed investigations thereon.

In the course of this report, which is the third report being released by the Commission after its inception report released in August 2016, and the thematic report released in February 2017, the Commission aims to shed light on its most notably achievements and its works in the fields of monitoring, documenting and investigating all violations committed by all parties.

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I. Introduction

The National Commission to Investigate Allegations of Human Rights Violations in this report presents the most important findings it has reached to through its investigations until 30 June 2017, based on the mandate assigned to it to investigate all violations pertinent to International Humanitarian Law and International Human Rights Law, as prescribed in the Decree No. 140 of 2012 and its amendments on establishing the Commission.

The release of this report by the Commission is made within the context of its eagerness to inform the local and international public opinion on the findings of its work during the past period, nonetheless it contains a brief explanation of what it has done since its establishment until its date of release, but it does not stand as the final and detailed report which the Decree on establishing the Commission has stipulated to be released upon the completion of its works.

II. The Methodology

The Commission emphasizes its commitment to the work methodology expressed in the two previous reports, in which it has asserted the compliance with international standards of investigation applied in similar commissions, as set forth in the Decree on establishing it, and to rely, in order to achieve its objective and to carry out monitoring, documentation and investigation procedures, upon many work modalities prescribed in the national legislation such as receiving complaints, conducting direct interviews with victims and their families, hearing the witnesses and conducting site visits to inspect the locations at which the violations took place.

In order to access the truth, the Commission was adhered to take legal actions to ensure the validity of its investigations, as well as maintaining confidentiality, the safety of witnesses and ensuring their privacy, in addition to scrutinizing the reports, medical certificates and official documents provided to it, and other document, papers, photos and videos.

The Commission is careful to use national military experts to explain the types of the

weapons used in the violation, in particular those weapons used for targeting the residential areas and civil objects, so as to reach to persuasive findings in identifying perpetrators of such violations.

As a part of its work methodology, the Commission is careful to review and analyze the documents and reports received from international and local civil society organizations working in the field of monitoring and documenting violations, as the Commission announced on its website, Facebook and Twitter to citizens urging them to submit their communications regarding allegations of human rights violations, and to fill out forms ad hoc for such incidents. The media unit in the Commission did not ignore the methodology of follow-up and collection of information published by websites, newspapers and TV channels about violations and analyzing them, as well as assigning of monitors in the provinces to verify them.

III. The Context

With the intent to complete the information demonstrated in the two previous reports released by the Commission regarding the general context of the situation that have prevailed, and still prevailing, in Yemen during the past period in all fields, this section aims at highlighting some of the political, economic and social developments that have affected the situation in the country in general, and in particular on the situation of human rights in Yemen, the most important of which are:

At the Political Level: The peace efforts, led by the Special Envoy of the UN Secretary-General between the conflicting parties aiming to find a political solution to the war in Yemen, ranged in place and achieved no significant progress. The last round of negotiations between the parties were the negotiations held in Kuwait that lasted for nearly three months.

Undoubtedly, freezing the peace efforts and that no new round of negotiations held, re-

sulted in keeping the war continued and the dwindling opportunities of putting an end to the war, which affected the general situation of the country and the human rights situation, increased the suffering of the Yemeni people and the continued displacement that compelled more than 2 million Yemenis to seek refuge in schools and camps lacking the most basic services, where displaced people and refugees live in tragic conditions.

At the Socioeconomic Level: The continued armed conflict and the weak presence of the State institutions, with their complete absence in most areas, have had created direct negative repercussions on the citizens general life, particularly in the economic, social and health areas, causing a major collapse of Yemeni currency in exchange of foreign currencies and cash liquidity deficit, which resulted in a rise in the prices of all staple commodities and mounting the rates of malnutrition in several provinces. As well, the semi-full interruption of activities of most of the public service sectors in all of the areas, both those controlled by the State or those controlled by Houthi Militia and Saleh Forces, and abstaining to deposit the revenues in the Central Bank of Yemen in Aden, the Interim Capital of Yemen, led to hinder the payment of salaries of all civil employees in the areas controlled by Houthi Militias and Saleh's forces, and affected an extensive sector of society, especially with the inability of the de facto authority to pay salaries in those areas. The closure of health centers, and the accumulated garbage and waste in most provinces, at the top of them the secretariat of the capital of Sana'a, Hodeida and Taiz, caused the outbreak of a number of epidemics, including cholera and dengue among citizens, and increasing the mortality rate as a result of such diseases which have become spread in most of the provinces of the Republic of Yemen.

At the Military Level: The armed conflict remains raging in a number of provinces including Taiz, Al-Baidha, Aljawf, Marib, Shabwa, Dhala, Hajjah and Sana'a, which have been reflected on the human rights situation in these provinces. Houthi Militias and Saleh forces are imposing sieges on some provinces causing the hindrance and obstruction of humanitarian aid.

The recent period has witnessed the control of the national army over several districts in

the province of Taiz and liberating them, including Mukha, Thubab and Bab Al-Mandeb, and securing a considerable part of the west coast, which contributed to the return of some displaced persons to them, in addition to liberating most of the districts of Taiz city, and the improved security situation in the provinces controlled by the government, including Aden, Marib and Hadramout, and activating a number of courts and other government institutions.

IV. The National Commission Communication with the Parties to the Armed Conflict and the Entities concerned with its Work

The National Commission has been committed to standing at an equal distance from all parties to the armed conflict in Yemen since the beginning of its work, and has been careful to communicate with all parties without exception through memoranda and communications concerning the violations whenever necessary.

Notwithstanding that some parties have not been responding to the letters of the National Commission of Investigation, the Commission continued in writing the memos and demands and addressing them to all parties; and urging the parties to interact with the Commission.

In this report, we refer to the level of relationship between the Commission and all relevant parties:

The Government of Yemen:

The Commission continued to communicate with all the authorities in-charge in the State, primarily with the Presidency of the Republic, where it handed over to this institution a copy of its second thematic report released on March 12, 2017, and as well, the communication continues with the Prime Minister and the officials in ministries and official

institutions, foremost with the Minister of Human Rights in his capacity as the liaison official mandated by the Prime Minister for communication between the Government and the Commission. As well, communication was made with the Armed Forces Command through the liaison officer mandated by the Chief of Staff to communicate between the armed forces and the Commission on all topics relating to the issues and enquiries relevant to the investigations being conducted by the Commission. During the last period, a number of memos were addressed on some violations allegedly to be committed by the armed forces, particularly the issue of targeting the consolation hall in Sana'a on October 8, 2016, where investigation in it was completed; and discussed in detail in the second thematic report.

The Arab Coalition to Support Legitimate Government in Yemen:

The National Commission continued its communication with the Command of the Arab Coalition Forces through the liaison officer in charge of receiving the communications and following up the response thereto, where a number of memos were addressed including a number of facts under investigation by the Commission on incidents relevant to airstrikes by the coalition warplanes, the last of which took place on 28.5.2017, which included an enquiry on a number of facts under investigation by the Commission, requesting the Coalition Command to respond expeditiously to them, and to deliver the information they have on the facts mentioned, during the period agreed upon with the Coalition Command, while knowing that the Commission stated in its second report released in March, 2017 the receipt of a number of explanations from the Joint Incidents Assessment Team on Yemen established by the Arab Coalition Command to Support Legitimate Government in Yemen regarding 34 allegations on air strikes which are under investigation by the Commission, but the Arab Coalition delays in replying to the correspondence of the Commission. The Commission is still in wait of the replies and explanations from the Arab Coalition / Joint Incidents Assessment Team on the facts delivered through the liaison officer between the two parties.

Houthi Militia and Saleh Forces:

Within the Commission's eagerness to communicate with all parties to the armed conflict in Yemen, and despite that the Commission has been able to monitor and document violations in all provinces, including those under the control of Houthi Militia and Saleh Forces, however, the Commission continued to send memos to the leaders of Houthi Militia and Saleh Forces claiming them to assign a liaison officer / officers between the Office of Houthi and Saleh forces and the National Commission to respond to inquiries on allegations of violations raised against them.

Nevertheless, and despite all the memos sent by the Commission to the officials of Houthi Militia and Saleh Forces, specifically the office of Saleh Al-Samad, Head of the Political Bureau of Ansarullah (Houthi Militias), the Commission has not yet received any response, but this has not precluded the Commission from undertaking its duties of monitoring violations in the areas controlled by Houthi Militia and Saleh Forces.

Civil Society Organizations:

Based on the confidence of the National Commission for Investigation of the importance of the role of civil society organizations working in the field of monitoring and documentation, the Commission initiated cooperation with civil society organizations since the beginning, and received all reports and files forwarded to it from the CSOs regarding monitoring and data of victims for analysis and make use of them, where the total number of cases of allegation filed by the CSOs, which were registered with the Commission, reached to 6,948 cases. Also, in this context, the Commission held more than one meeting and workshop with a number of local CSOs in Marib, Taiz and Aden, and as well, it has received a number of officials from international organizations working in the field of human rights who visited Yemen.

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights:

Following the issuance of the Resolution 33/16, the Commission initiated communication

with the OHCHR Office in Yemen to consult on the implementation of the resolution. On November 17, 2016, the Commission received a response from the OHCHR Office in Yemen asking the Commission to provide it with the requirements that the Commission deems necessary in accordance with the Council’s resolution, in particular “as regards the required technical and expertise support”, as stated in the letter.

The OHCHR Office in Yemen has been reported of the nature of the technical and consultative support needed by the Commission. As well, it has been agreed with the OHCHR Office on a number of areas of support that the OHCHR has promised to provide, particularly in the areas of training and providing experts and other activities that the Commission still in wait of the OHCHR to implement.

During the period 23 – 27 May 2017, the OHCHR sent a national expert in archiving and saving data to inspect the system used by the Commission. It was scheduled to organize a training workshop for the period 4 – 6 June, 2016 on the database and the protection and archiving of information, but it was postponed due to cancellations of flights during this period.

During the period 7 - 8 July 2017, the training workshop on information security and protection was held in the Jordanian capital for the technical and administrative staff at the Commission. It was also agreed to implement a number of activities during the months of July, August and September of this year.

V. The Most Important Works the Commission Achieved until 30.6.2017

In a relatively short time, the Commission has become the only institution operating in the field and existing in all provinces, which immediately investigates the gross violations against civilians, through more than 32 monitors operating in all areas of the Republic, in addition to a legal investigation team specialized and experienced in methods of investi-

gation into violations of the international humanitarian law and the international human rights law in accordance with international standards and investigative procedures prescribed in the national legislation.

The Commission made success in saving the enormous amount of information it receives daily from the field on violations by all parties and turning them into a national database for use in protecting the rights of victims and ensuring the follow-up of perpetrators.

During the recent period of the Commission’s life, and in addition to completing the institutional structure of the Commission, the Commission has been adhered to issuing periodic statements on its work during every month, which included all the developments related to its work and the situation of human rights in Yemen. As well, the Commission has released its second thematic report on March 15, 2017, published and distributed it widely, which is the second report released by the Commission in addition to the inception report released on 15.8.2016.

Despite the formidable challenges encountered by the Commission, it has managed to achieve great successes in its areas of work, both in the area of monitoring and documentation or in the area of investigation as referred to below:

1. In the area of Monitoring and Documentation of Violations:

Through more than 32 monitors of the Commission deployed in most of the provinces of the Republic, and in extremely difficult and complex conditions, and with the ongoing armed conflict in most of the areas where the Commission operates, and despite of the deteriorated security situation in the country, the Commission has been able, over the past period of its work, to monitor and document 17,123 cases of alleged violations in various provinces of the Republic involving all parties to the armed conflict and distributed over more than 20 types of violations.

2. In the area of Investigation:

In addition to the Commission's achievements in the area of monitoring and documentation of allegations, and despite the considerable time and effort it took, this has not precluded the Commission from performing its duty to investigate and document a large number of allegations that it has monitored and documented, where the Commission completed the investigation into 10,594 case of allegation, and where the members of the Commission also carried out a number of field inspections of areas where there were allegations of targeting civilians, such as the provinces of Al-Baidha, Taiz, Marib, Al-Jawf, Lahaj, Aden and Dhala, as well as the site visits conducted by the monitors and investigators of the Commission, almost daily in all provinces.

3. Regarding Violations of 2011 and 2012:

In view of the importance of the role of the Commission expected to play in relation to the violations of 2011 and 2012, in particular the violations committed against the youth participating in the sit-ins in the public squares and in peaceful demonstrations that prejudiced the rights to expression and protest, which fall within its mandate as stipulated in the Decree No. 140 of 2012 on establishing it, and despite the repercussions of the armed conflict that broke out in Yemen since three years, which obligate the Commission to attach great importance to violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law and to the impacts produced of the conflict, the Commission did not lose sight of its duty towards these violations, where the Commission managed to investigate most of the alleged violations that were monitored and documented by the Commission and relating to 2011 and 2012, including allegations of attacks on peaceful demonstrations with weapons, killing of protesters in the public squares, targeting of residential areas, killing of civilians, arrest of journalists, closing and looting of websites and newspapers, in addition to the occupation of medical and educational institutions and militarizing them. Given the importance of these incidents and the severely violations committed therein, and within the eagerness of the Commission to give attention to this part of its work, the Commission is currently preparing to issue a special and specific report on the investiga-

tions made by the Commission into violations of international human rights law during 2011 and 2012.

VI. Investigations Findings on Violations of International Humanitarian Law

The armed conflict currently taking place in Yemen is classified as a non-international conflict, and accordingly, the provisions of international humanitarian law, specifically the provisions of Article 3 common to the four Geneva Conventions, shall be applied, and the conflicting parties must be committed to it, in addition to the provisions of the Additional Protocol II annexed to the Geneva Conventions established on 12 August 1949, pertaining to the protection of victims of non-international armed conflicts. All parties are also obliged to abide by the customary international humanitarian law applicable to non-international armed conflicts, as it contains important principles and rules such as: the principle of non-discrimination and proportionality, treatment of civilians and persons hors de combat humanely, regulation of the means and methods of warfare and identification of specifically protected persons and objects.

While the Commission is aspiring to a further cooperation with international organizations and bodies working in this area, in particular the High Commissioner for Human Rights, which the Commission hopes that it shall contribute widely to make its work succeed, particularly with regard to providing support to the Commission, and providing it with specialized experience that would help the completion of the investigation into the enormous amount of allegations that were monitored and being monitored by the Commission, where the Commission considers that in the event of raising the level of cooperation as required the Commission will make great strides in this aspect. Nevertheless, and despite of all the challenges, the Commission was able to achieve great successes, and has completed its investigations into a large number of cases that were monitored and filed to it. Hereunder are some of the most important issues and violations investigated by the Commission which are pertinent to the international humanitarian law:

Examples of some of the most important investigations made by the Commission on vio-

lations of the international humanitarian law

1. The killing and injuring of civilians

The Commission has given this violation much of its efforts in terms of monitoring, documentation and investigation due to the painful impacts of this type of violations both in terms of the number of victims or the type of the damage produced by the indiscriminate and wrong attacks on civilians and residential areas, and their consequences of killing and injuries and provoking horror among civilians. This concern was reflected in the findings of monitoring and investigation carried out by the Commission, where the total number of alleged violations, related to the targeting of civilians, monitored by the Commission amounted to 7,817 cases, investigation into 4,101 cases was completed, of which 2,082 cases of killing civilians distributed over 1,643 of men, 210 of women and 229 of children, in addition to 2,019 cases of injuring civilians distributed over 1,484 of men, 226 of women and 309 of children. The conflicting parties assume the responsibility as divided between them as follows:

- 2,419 victims, including 1,081 killed and 1,338 injured, which is the responsibility of Houthi Militia and Saleh Forces.
- 1,524 victims, including 929 killed and 595 injured, which is the responsibility of the government forces and the air force of the Arab Coalition to Support Legitimate Government in Yemen.
- 158 victims, including 93 killed and 65 injured, which is the responsibility of other parties.

a) Houthi Militia and Saleh Forces:

1. The incident of killing and injuring civilians in Al-Qahira Neighborhood – Taiz:

In brief, and as contained in the case file with the Commission, this incident took place on 10.5.2015 at 11:00 am, when Al-Kawthar neighborhood at Al-Qahira District Directorate – a residential neighborhood located in the center of the city of Taiz, and held under the con-

trol of the resistance and the national army – was exposed to shelling with mortar shells and Katyusha rockets. Two of the shells hit the house of the victim, Mansour Dabwan, the first on the roof of the house and the second inside the courtyard of the house, leading to – as a result of the scattered fragments of shells – injuring the head of the family, Mohammad Dabwan, and killing of seven members of his family and two persons of the neighbors, in addition to the injury of 5 tenants residing in a rented house in the building. Most of the victims of this incident were women and children.

Names of persons killed		
No.	Name	Age (Years)
1.	Hamza Mansour Dabwan Hizam	11
2.	Mohammed Mansour Dibwan Hizam	17
3.	Rana Mansour Dibwan Hizam	16
4.	Rehab Mansour Dibwan Hizam	21
5.	Sabah Saeed Al-Maqtari	45
6.	Najibah Ali Mohammed Saeed	34
7.	Heba Fouad Ali Mohammed	Unknown

Names of persons injured		
No.	Name	Age (Years)
1.	Hadeel Fawad Ali Mohammed	20
2.	Hala Fawad Ali Mohammed	22
3.	Aziah Abdo Mohammed Saleh	45
4.	Rawan Mansour Dabwan	16
5.	Shawky Mansour Debwan Hizam	12

This incident prompted the Commission to visit the location of the incident to make field inspection, and to hear the statements of the families of the victims and the injured and the witnesses. The witnesses reported in their statements heard by the Commission, including A. T. A., A. A. D., A. M. D. H. and A. M. S. A., that they were present at the location of incident at the time of shelling and most of them are of the neighbors. They also reported that two shells hit the house of Mansour Dabwan, the first on the roof and the second inside the courtyard of the house, resulting in fragments scattering towards the apartments, killing and injuring a number of the members of Mansour Dabwan family and another tenant family in the same house. As a result of this incident, 7 people were killed and 5 injured. Witnesses and injured persons heard by the Commission said that the victims were moved to Al-Safwa and Al-Rawdah hospitals in Taiz.

According to the inspection minutes filed by the team assigned by the Commission to conduct the site visit, and the military expert accompanying them, the shells that hit the location of the incident and other areas of the same neighborhood were fired from areas where Houthi Militia and Saleh Forces are stationed, specifically the barracks located in Mu'adh Ibn Jabal School and the premises of the ministry of finance office in Albareed neighborhood, which is one of the neighborhoods controlled by Houthi Militia and Saleh Forces when the incident took place. As well, it was ascertained by the field team that the area hit by the shells was a residential area, and that there were no barracks or military targets, and that there were no clashes in the city at the time the shells hit the area.

Conclusion

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission in this incident, and the statements of the witnesses and the injured, the contents of the attached medical reports and the contents of the inspection minutes filed by the team assigned by the Commission to make site visit demonstrate that Houthi Militia and Saleh Forces, stationed in Mu'adh Ibn Jabal School and the premises of the ministry of finance office which are located in Albareed neighborhood, are held responsible for this violation.

2. The incident of targeting the Faculty of Engineering, Madinat Al-Sha'b – Al-Buraiqa District

In brief, the incident took place on 6.6.2015 at 9:00 am, when the building of the Faculty of Engineering at the University of Aden was exposed to shelling with a number of mortar shells, one of which hit the perimeter of the faculty, where a number of persons residents of Madinat Al-Sha'b were present and assigned to guard the building, resulting in killing the victim Ghamdan Saleh Mohsen Obadi, and injuring four others whose injuries ranged between serious and medium according to the reports attached to the incident file. The Names of persons injured are as follows:

No.	Name	Age (Years)
1.	Amjad Saleh Mohsen Obadi	25
2.	Mohamed Abdulrahman Mohamed Ibrahim	20
3.	Ahmed Mohamed Fadl Hadi	35
4.	Ammar Omar Ibrahim Yousef	30

It was mentioned in the witnesses statements heard by the Commission, including M. A. A. A., A. M. F. H. and A. S. M. A., who are residing in the area, that they were present near the building of the Faculty of Engineering on 6.6.2015 and that at 9:00 am, a number of indiscriminate shells hit the perimeter of the building, resulting in killing Ghamdan Saleh Mohsen Obadi and injuring four others, namely: Amjad, Mohammad, Ahmed and Ammar, all of them were civil guards mandated by the residents of the area to guard the faculty building and protect its contents from robbery and looting. It has been clear to the Commission that the shells were fired from locations of Houthi Militia and Saleh Forces stationed in Bir Ahmad, and that no military targets nor gunmen exist in the area hit by the shells.

Conclusion

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission into this incident, and the

statements of the witnesses and the injured, the contents of the inspection minutes filed by the team assigned by the Commission to make site visit and the contents of the medical reports, documents and papers attached to the case file demonstrate that Houthi Militia and Saleh Forces that were stationed in Bir Ahmad, the province of Aden, are held responsible for this violation.

3. The incident of hitting a popular market in the city of Marib with a rocket:

In brief, the incident took place on 24.2.2017 at 5:30 pm on Friday, when a popular market in the center of the city of Marib was exposed to shelling with a Katyusha rocket that hit Al-Jarashi restaurant near the old Qat market, resulting in killing 3 persons and injuring 16 others.

Names of persons killed		
No.	Name	Age (Years)
1.	Aref Abdulmalik Ahmed Saleh	27
2.	Baddah Darwish Ali	38
3.	Adel Saleh Ahmed Al-Manah	12

Names of persons injured		
No.	Name	Age (Years)
1.	Abdulmajeed Ali Ahmed Alwafi	25
2.	Mohammed Ahmed Abdullah Musleh	30
3.	Mohamed Ali Ali Maarouf	28
4.	Abbas Hassan Hamid	30
5.	Saif Ali Ali	20
6.	Abdo Ali Mohamed Ali	66
7.	Bakr Mohammed Ali Al-Matari	27

8.	Salah Ahmed Abed Rabbo Abu Bakr	38
9.	Khaled Ali Abdo Ahmed Hadal	30
10.	Imad Amin Saeed Nasser	30
11.	Qassem Abdo Ahmed Ali	60
12.	Khaled Aref Mubarak	20
13.	Ammar Hassan Mohamed Essa	20
14.	Handul Mohammed Saleh Alhajouri	18
15.	Mohammed Ahmed Saleh Alhajouri	20
16.	Abdo Hassan Hamid Mery	19

It was mentioned in the statements of the families of the victims and injured and the statements of witnesses heard by the Commission, including A. A. S. N., S. A. A. A., M. A. S. A., M. A. S. A. and A. S. H. A., who are laborers and residing next to the restaurant hit by the rocket, that they were present near the location hit by the rocket at the time of the incident on the afternoon of Friday 22.2.2017, and that they heard an explosion they later knew that it was an explosion of a Katyusha rocket that hit Al-Jarashi restaurant adjacent to the children's playground next to the old Qat market. They rushed to the location hit by the rocket and found the bodies of the victims torn apart, and that the fragments resulting from the rocket explosion were scattered towards the children's playground and the laborer rooms located next to the restaurant, and that they moved the victims to Marib Hospital and the Military Hospital. As well, and as reported by the team assigned by the Commission to make site visit and the statements of the witnesses, and the statements of the injured heard by the Commission, the shells that hit the location subject of the incident were fired from Al-Mashjah area at the north-west side, where Houthi Militia and Saleh Forces are stationed. Furthermore, the team assigned by the Commission to make site visit asserted that the remains of the fragments are of a Katyusha rocket, and that the area hit by the rocket is an area ad hoc for laborers residence and shops and no military barracks or targets exist.

Conclusion

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission into this incident, and the statements of the witnesses and the injured and the contents of the medical reports, documents and papers attached to the case file demonstrate that Houthi Militia and Saleh Forces that were stationed in Al-Mashjah area at the north-west of the city of Marib, are held responsible for this violation.

4. The incident of targeting the house of Mohammed Ahmed Qaed, Wadi Al-madam, the District of Al-Qahira, Taiz:

In brief, the incident took place on 22.6.2016 at 12:30 pm, when Wadi Almadam neighborhood, one of the popular neighborhoods in the city of Taiz, was exposed to shelling with a number of artillery projectiles, where one of them hit the middle of a sub-street next to the house of Ahmad Qa'id Abdullah. This incident took place concomitantly with the return of families from the markets to their houses during the month of Ramadan, resulting in killing 5 persons and injuring 6 others, all of them are civilians. The injuries ranged between serious and medium according to the medical reports issued by Aljamhuri, Al-rawdah and Al-Thawrah hospitals which received the victims, and attached to the case file.

Names of persons killed	
No.	Name
1.	Ishraq Mohamed Ali Al-Shaibani
2.	Mona Ahmed Ali Al-Yousifi
3.	Samar Mohammed Ali Awad
4.	Khawla Mukhtar
5.	Fahd Mohammed Qassem Al-Faqih

Names of persons injured	
No.	Name
1.	Nader Mohammed Ghalib Saleh
2.	Mohammed Ahmed Hamoud
3.	Mohammed bin Mohammed Qaed
4.	Sahar Ali Mosleh Mohammed
5.	Akram Faisal Amer
6.	Mohammed Murad

According to the report filed by the team assigned by the Commission to make site visit to the location of incident, the statements of the families of victims and injured and the statements of the witnesses heard by the Commission, including N. A. S. A., A. E. K., K. G. S. S., M. A. H. and F. A. S. M. and A. M. E. A., all of them live in the same neighborhood, it has been obvious that, when the incident took place after midnight on 22.6.2016, they were present on the street, and that many children were playing in the street when the shell hit the street, where the shell was fired from the side where Houthi Militia and Saleh Forces were stationed in the Air Defense Camp and the 50 Street, and that immediately after the shell hit the street, they rushed to the place and they saw a number of killed and injured persons, including women and children, where the victims were torn apart and scattered over the place hit by the shell. As well, they moved the victims to the Aljamhuri Hospital, and some them to Al-Thawrah and Al Rawdah hospitals, and they confirmed that the place hit by the shell is a residential area and no military targets or barracks exist.

Conclusion

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission into this incident, and the statements of the witnesses and the injured, the contents of the medical reports attached, the contents of the inspection minutes filed by the team assigned by the Commission to make site visit and the remains of the shell fragments found in the location, it has been clear to

the Commission that Houthi Militia and Saleh Forces stationed in the Air Defense Camp and the 50 Street, are held responsible for this violation.

5. The incident of Al-Daboua Neighborhood – the District of Al-Qahira:

In brief, and according to the statements of the families of the victims and injured and the statements of witnesses heard by the Commission, including A. M. A. A., M. M. Q., A. M. A. and A. M. A. E., the incident took place on 23.5.2017 at 04:00 pm, when Al-Daboua Neighborhood was exposed to shelling with a number of shells, four of them hit the main street, in front of the building of the District of First Old Al-Ta'iziyah, near Tiba schools, resulting in killing one person and injuring another. Few minutes later, the second shell hit in front of the motorcycle repair shop opposite to the building of the District of Al-Ta'iziyah, causing 11 casualties, including children. Another few minutes later, the third shell hit the house of Abdo Ali Al-Mekhlafi located in the same street, and the fourth shell hit near Al-Awadhi shop, killing the child Elias Abdulhakim and injuring others. The four shells resulted in killing five persons and injuring 11 others, including 7 children. The shells also caused damages to the houses adjacent to the place of the shells explosion.

Names of persons killed		
No.	Name	Age (Years)
1.	Elias Abdulhakim Qaed	6
2.	Malik Abdulrahman Saleem	19
3.	Anwar Qaed Hassan Saif	25
4.	Nabil Ali Nasser	27
5.	Salem Ahmed Ali Kadafea	20

Names of persons injured		
No.	Name	Age (Years)
1.	Malak Jamil Qaed	9
2.	Ghazala Abdulbasset Qassim	28
3.	Arkamah Farhan Saeed	65
4.	Muhannad Wahib Mohammed	3
5.	Mohammed Wahib Mohammed El-Selwi	3
6.	Majed Abdullah Qassim	35
7.	Abdulrahman Shawky Ismail	10
8.	Naeem Ahmed Khaled Hassan	60
9.	Nashwan Ahmed Abbas	38
10.	Sami Salem Mohammed Ali	6
11.	Nada Mahmoud Mohamed	10

As a result, a team was assigned by the Commission to visit the location of incident accompanied with a military expert working for the Commission. An inspection report was filed containing a clarification that the projectiles used in the shelling were artillery shells fired from the side at which Houthi Militia and Saleh Forces are stationed in Al-Tahrir area and Sofitel hotel, east of Al-Hawban city, and that the location hit by the shells is a residential neighborhood containing shops, and no military targets or barracks exist, as confirmed in the statements of the injured and the families of the victims who were heard by the team assigned by the Commission to make site visit and investigate into this incident.

Conclusion

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission into this incident, and the statements of the witnesses and the injured, the contents of the medical reports attached, the contents of the inspection minutes filed by the team assigned by the Commission to

make site visit, and the findings reached to by the military expert working for the Commission through inspecting the location and examining the fragments of shells found at the location of incident, it has been clear to the Commission that Houthi Militia and Saleh Forces stationed in Al-Tahrir area, Sofitel hotel and Al-Hawban area, are held responsible for this violation.

6. The incident of killing and injuring civilians in the residential complex in the District of Sala:

In brief, the incident took place on Wednesday, 13.12.2016 at 10:30 pm, when the water project neighborhood in the District of Sala, Taiz was exposed to shelling with several projectiles, one of which hit the house of Abduljalil Mohammad Ali Al-Wesabi while his family was preparing to sleep. The projectile penetrated the roof of the house and exploded inside one of the rooms, killing one of the members of the family and injuring six others, all of them are women and children, as follows:

Names of person killed		
No.	Name	Age (Years)
1.	Shatha Abduljalil Mohammed Saleh	50

Names of persons injured		
No.	Name	Age (Years)
1.	Majed Abduljalil Mohammed Saleh	1½
2.	Abduljalil Mohammed Saleh	3
3.	Hamdi Abduljalil Mohammed Saleh	65
4.	Nayla Abduljalil Mohammed Saleh	3
5.	Ghada Abdulhabib	3
6.	Saeeda Abdulhabib	35

It was mentioned in the statements of witnesses A. M.A., Y. M. A. and S. A. A. Q., who are residents of the neighborhood, that they heard an explosion at around 10:30 pm, and once they have rushed to inspect the immediate results after the explosion that took place because of a shell that hit the place, they saw the heavy smoke and dust rising from the house of Abduljalil Al-Wesabi, and they found his wife, Saeeda, was screaming and asking rescue, and that when they entered the house to rescue the injured, they found fragments have penetrated their bodies.

According to the statements of witnesses and the examination of remains of the projectile – fragments that were collected from the location of incident and preserved by the Commission – and the place it has hit and the angle of incidence, the inspection team assigned by the Commission, together with the military expert working for the Commission, have found that the projectile fired was of 82mm mortar. It was also found that the projectile was fired from the northeastern side where Houthi Militia and Saleh Forces are stationed, and that the neighborhood hit by the projectile is a residential area and no military barracks or targets exist.

Conclusion

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission into this incident, and the statements of the witnesses and the injured, the contents of the medical reports attached and the contents of the inspection minutes filed by the team assigned by the Commission to make site visit, it has been clear that Houthi Militia and Saleh Forces stationed at the northeastern side to the water project neighborhood, the District of Sala, Taiz, are held responsible for this violation.

7. The incident of targeting civilians in the District of Al-Hussein, the Province of Dhala:

In brief, the incident took place on 5.7.2015 at 6:00 am, when Al-Atriya neighborhood, the District of Al-Hussein, the Province of Dhala, was exposed to shelling with a number of projectiles, where one of them hit the main road while Hassan Ali Qaed, Issam Hassan Ali and another person named Mohsen were crossing the road, resulting in killing all of them.

In the statements of the witnesses and the families of victims, including N. S. A. N., W. S. A., S. S. S. F. and A. S. A., it was reported that Houthi Militia and Saleh Forces were shelling the area, and that at 6:00 am, while the inhabitants of the area were on their way to their farms, one of the shells hit the main street, killing Abdulsalam Abdo Ali Qaid, Issam Hassan Ali and Mohsen Al-Husaini.

Conclusion

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission into this incident, and the statements of the witnesses and the families of victims and the contents of the medical reports, documents and papers attached to the case file, it has been clear to the Commission that the projectiles that hit the location were of Katyusha type, and that Houthi Militia and Saleh Forces that were stationed in the north of Al-Atriya neighborhood, the District of Al-Hussein, are held responsible for this violation.

b) Coalition Warplanes and Government Forces

1. The incident of bombing the central prison in the Province of Al-Baidha:

In brief, the incident took place on Sunday, 11.10.2015, at 7:00 am, when the central prison in the Province of Al-Baidha was exposed to shelling, resulting in killing 10 and injuring several prisoners:

Names of persons killed	
No.	Name
1.	Shamsan Abdulwalii Mohammed Al-Miqdad
2.	Ahmed Saleh Mohammed Hasel
3.	Abdullah Hussein Mohammed Al-Obeidi
4.	Mousa Abd Rabbo Al-Obeidi
5.	Abed Rabbo Hussein Al-Azani
6.	Yasser Ali Abdulnabi Al-Azani

7.	Abdulsalam Mohammed Al-Wahashi
8.	Saleh Mohammed Awad Al-Humaiqani
9.	Khaled Mohammed Ali Al-Beheiry
10.	Abdullah Abu Bakr Al-Junaidi

In the statements of the witnesses and the families of victims heard by the Commission, namely, S. S. A., S. A. H. A. and H. S. S. M., it was reported that around 7:00 am, while they were in the prison, they heard a large explosion inside the prison building, and that while they were walking out of their wards they saw the wall of the prison and the wall of the ward No. 6 were demolished, where the ward wall is joint with the wall of the outer courtyard. They said that they tried to get out of the place, but a number of Houthi gunmen prevented them and refused to provide medical relief to the injured inside the prison. They also shot at the prisoners who were trying to get out, for fear of shelling or trying to provide medical relief to the injured. They stated that they later managed to escape through another hole in the eastern side of the prison wall, and that when they were 100 meters away from the prison building, they heard the resonance of another rocket explosion where dust and small stones were scattered everywhere and reached close to them. Concomitantly, they heard the sizzling of a warplane approaching over the prison. They said that during the days before the shelling, they noticed the existence of armed groups affiliate to Houthi Militia and Saleh Forces come to stay in the prison, and it was told that some of these groups are of those who escaped from the District of Lawdar in the Province of Abyan which is adjacent to the Province of Al-Baidha. They also reported that during that period they have had seen some military vehicles loaded with persons were going in and out of the prison courtyard daily.

Conclusion

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission into this incident, and the statements of the witnesses and the families of victims, and the contents of the medical reports, documents and papers attached to the case file, and despite the contents of the reply of the

Joint Accident Assessment Team of the Arab Coalition Forces on the legality of the target that was shelled in this incident, the Commission, for the reasons outlined in the case file, was not convinced with the justifications contained in this reply, which prompted it to decide that the responsibility falls on the Arab Coalition to Support Legitimate Government in Yemen, in addition to the government armed forces in charge of providing ground intelligence information, and Houthi Militia and Saleh Forces, whose armed groups used the prison as military barracks.

2. The incident of shelling the house of Ruwais Al-Ghazali in Al-Mansoura – the Province of Aden:

In brief, the incident took place on Tuesday morning, 9.2.2016, when a house in Al-Mansoura area was exposed to shelling with an air-to-ground missile, causing the collapse of the house, and killing 4 persons, and injuring a baby girl of the members of Ruwais Al-Ghazali family living in the house.

In the statements of the families of victims and the witnesses, including B. S. F. S., and S. S. M. S., it was reported that they saw warplanes in the sky, and suddenly they saw a fiery light, and an explosion at around 3:30 am. After they heard the explosion, they rushed to the place where it took place, and they found a missile that exploded in the house of Ruwais Al-Ghazali, destroying it completely. They also saw the bodies of four members of Ruwais Al-Ghazali family scattered in the rubble of the house. No one of the family survived the incident except a baby girl with a serious injury, she was moved to the hospital for medical treatment.

The inspection team, assigned by the Commission to conduct visit the location of the incident, confirmed that the fragments found in the house the subject of the incident demonstrate that the explosion was caused by an air-to-ground missile launched by the warplanes of the Arab Coalition Forces, as they are dominating the Yemeni airspace during this period. The Commission also found that the target location is a house of a citizen situated in a residential neighborhood with no existence of any military barracks or targets.

Conclusion

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission into this incident, and the contents of the inspection report, the statements of the witnesses and the injured and the contents of the medical reports, documents and papers attached to the case file, it has been proved for the Commission that the warplanes of the Arab Coalition to Support Legitimate Government in Yemen is held responsible for this incident, knowing that the Commission has not yet received a reply from the Command of Coalition Forces / Joint Accident Assessment Team to the inquiries presented to them regarding this incident.

3. The incident of shelling a house in the village of Mashabah, the District of Mukairas by the Coalition warplanes:

In brief, the incident took place on 30.8.2016, when the house of Yasser Mohammed Abdullah Al-Jarwi, located at the outskirts of the town of Mukairas, the Province of Al-Baidha, was exposed to shelling with an air-to-ground missile, killing 10 persons of the family members living in the house, and injuring 3 others, including women and children.

Names of persons killed	
No.	Name
1.	Yasser Mohammed Abdullah Al-Jarwi
2.	Shaima Abdullah Al-Jarwi
3.	Hajer Mohammed Abdullah Al-Jarwi
4.	Amani Abed Rabbo Ahmed Al-Zarba
5.	Mona Abdullah Mohammed Al-Shehri
6.	Afrah Ali Mohammed Al-Shehri
7.	Hadeel Yasser Mohammed Al-Jarwi
8.	Rana Nabil Mohammed Al-Jarwi
9.	Nasreen Abdullah Qassem
10.	Azhar Mohammed Abdullah Al-Jarwi

Names of persons injured		
No.	Name	Age (Years)
1.	Abdullah Mustafa Mohammed Al-Jarwi	1½
2.	Reem Mohammed Abdullah Al-Jarwi	3
3.	Mohammed Yasser Mohammed Al-Jarwi	65

In the statements of the witnesses and the families of victims heard by the Commission, including A. M. A., A. S. M. and M. A. A., it was said that the Coalition warplanes targeted the house of Yasser Mohammed Abdullah Al-Jarwi with shelling after gunmen from the Houthi Militia and Saleh Forces resorted to hide near the house, including a leader from Houthi Militias who fled to the village of Mashabah and used a house to hide himself inside it, and after he parked his vehicle next to the house that was exposed to shelling, after being tracked by the Coalition warplanes.

Conclusion

The Commission received an explanation on this incident from the Joint Accident Assessment Team of the Coalition Forces, which stated that coalition forces – on the same day – carried out four air support missions in favor of the resistance in the vicinity of the District of Mukairas for four targets, all of which are legitimate military targets and targeting them achieves a military advantage, and that all of them are located outside the buildings scope of the the District of Mukairas, and that the nearest target was 2 kilometers away from the city of Mukairas, which is a safe distance to avoid any damage to civil objects, and accordingly, the coalition forces deny the shelling of any residential neighborhoods in the District of Mukairas.

Based on the investigation procedures carried out by the Commission, and the statements of the witnesses and of the families of victims, the evidence contained in reports attached to the case file and the contents of the report filed by the monitor assigned to visit the location of incident, and based on the reasons included in the case file, it has been clear to the Commission that the house was exposed to shelling with an air-to-ground missile

launched from one of the warplanes of the Arab Coalition Forces to Support Legitimate Government in Yemen, with the fact that the Coalition warplanes are solely dominating the airspace of the Republic of Yemen during this period, and this in itself denies what was contained in the Memorandum of clarification delivered to the Commission from the Joint Accident Assessment Team that the Coalition Forces did not target with shelling the location subject of investigation sited at the District of Mukairas. Accordingly, the Commission has established the responsibility of the coalition warplanes for this incident, with proven responsibility of Houthi Militia and Saleh Forces for hiding in the residential buildings and endangering the lives of civilians.

4. The incident of shelling the house of Taresh Mohammed Al-Nuaimi family in the village of Malh in the District of Nihm, the Province of Sana'a:

In brief, and on 18.2.2016, during the severe clashes in the District of Nihm, the Province of Sana'a, between the armed forces on the one hand and Houthi Militia and Saleh Forces on the other hand, the people of the village of Malh displaced from their houses because of the battles, and while the family of Taresh Mohammed Ali Saif Al-Nuaimi was attempting to displace from the village, the car they were riding in was exposed to shelling, causing the destruction of the car was and killing of 9 members of the family and their relatives.

Names of persons killed			
No.	Name	Age (Years)	Gender
1.	Abraj Amer Aldahmashi	20	Female
2.	Amal Abdulwali Al-Nuaimi	12	Girl
3.	Afra Ali Yahya Aldhamshi	5	Girl
4.	Haifa Amer Aldahmashi	30	Female
5.	Ahmed Zukhaim Ali Al-Nuaimi	7	Boy
6.	Hafed Ahmed Saleh Al-Nuaimi	16	Boy
7.	Mohammed Abdulwali Al-Nuaimi	8	Boy

8.	Majid Zukhaim Taresh Al-Nuaimi	9	Boy
9.	Belqees Abdulwali Al-Nuaimi	8	Girl
10.	Aziza Mohammed Ali Saif	40	Female
11.	Ali Saleh Al Nuaimi	10	Boy
12.	Ali Yahya Aldahmashi	45	Male

It was mentioned in the statements of the witnesses and the families of victims heard by the Commission, including N. M. Y. F. and J. M. Y. F. that the Houthi and Saleh militias have deployed in the village of Malh, the District of Nihm, and stationed with their weapons between the buildings of the village, and that during the clashes between the national army and Houthi Militia and Saleh Forces, many houses were destroyed, and the fall of many civilian casualties and many of the residents fled out of the area, among them was the family of Taresh Mohammed Ali Saif Al-Nuaimi, his sons and relatives, who were exposed, during their attempt to flee in their car, to shelling by one of the Coalition Forces warplanes, causing the destruction of the car, killing and injuring all of the people in the car, whose number was 12 persons.

Conclusion

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission into this incident, and the statements of the witnesses and the injured, and the contents of the medical reports, documents and papers attached to the case file, it has been proven for the Commission that the Arab Coalition warplanes are held responsible for this violation, while knowing that the Commission had not yet received a reply from the Command of Coalition Forces / Joint Accident Assessment Team to the inquiries presented to them regarding this incident.

5. The incident of shelling the house of Mohammed Ahmed Al-Sanbani, the District of Al-Dhihar, the City of Ibb

On Friday morning 28.08,2015, the house of Mohammed Ahmed Al-Sanabani, located in Jabal Rabbi neighborhood, Al-Dhihar district, Ibb Province, was subject to missile attack

resulting in the complete destruction of the house, the death of seven residents and the serious injury of one person.

Names of Persons killed

S	Name	Age
1	Abdulmalik Waleed Mohammed Al-Sanabani	15 years
2	Abdulghani Mundher Mohammed Al-Sanabani	14 years
3	Khaled Mohammed Ahmed Al-Sanabani	25 years
4	Jamilah Mohammed Alhador	60 years
5	Mohammed Ahmed Abdul Ghani Al-Sanabani	70 years
6	Hanin Adnan Mohammed Aljarshi	2 years
7	Hanan Mohammed Ahmed Al-Hossaini	25 years

Names of injured people

S	Name	Age
1	Saeed Abdo Mohammed Aldalali	20 years

As per the report sent by the monitors of the Commission, who were tasked to visit the incident location, and the contents of the statements of family members of victims and eye witnesses, including A. S. A. K and A. H. A., the house of Mohammed Al-Sanabni, inside which his wife Jamila and his children Khaled, Abdul Ghani, Mundher, Abdulmalik and Waleed live, located on top of Jabal Rabbi mountain, near the wedding hall, the park and the swimming pool, was subject to air bombardment by Arab Coalition Air Force. The bombardment resulted in the destruction of the house and the death of the family members. The missile that hit the house resulted also in the death of the two victims Hanin Aljarshi and Hanan Alhussaini, who were on the roof of their house neighboring the targeted house. The bombardment resulted also in the injury of a shepherd who was herding cattle near the incident location. The report confirmed that the targeted area did not contain any military targets or barracks.

Conclusion

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission into this incident, the statements of the witnesses, family members and their neighbors, and the contents of the reports and documents attached to the case file, it has been proven for the Commission that the Arab Coalition warplanes are held responsible for this violation in partnership with ground sources affiliated with the government armed forces. The Commission did not receive any reply from leadership of the Coalition / the Joint Incident Assessment Team in response to the inquiry it made in relation to this incident.

2. The shelling of the building of the Yemen Water Desalination Company, a subsidiary of Hayel Saeed Anam Group, Mocha city, Province of Taiz

On 03.11.2016, the building of the old management of the Water Desalination Company, a subsidiary of Hayel Saeed Anam Group, in the city of Mocha, Taiz Province, was as subject of a missile attack resulting in the destruction of the building. The attack resulted in the death of two people and the injury of 15 others of those who work in the company.

S	Name	Age	Profession	Status
1	Riyadh Tawfiq Mujahed Othman	34 years	Desalination station contractor	Dead
2	Abdo Mohammed Yehya	36 years	Desalination station contractor	Dead
3	Sami Ahmed Mohammed Saleh	35 years	Desalination station worker	Serious injury
4	Mohammed Yehya Mohammed Almasawi	30 years	Desalination station worker	Serious injury
5	Marwan Ali Saleh Ali Hatrosh	31 years	Desalination station worker	Serious injury
6	Wahdan Nabil Taher Alariqi	31 years	Desalination station worker	Medium injury
7	Mufeed Abdulrahman Ali Alshameri	39 years	Desalination station worker	Eye middle retina
8	Abdulelah Ahmed Abdulrab Aldakheen	34 years	Desalination station worker	Eye middle retina
9	Rafeeq Abdullah Hassan Fadhel	32 years	Desalination station worker	Eye middle retina

10	Mukhtar Ahmed Mohammed Juraib	35 years	Desalination station worker	Shrapnel in the head and middle ear drum
11	Muad Yehya Mohammed Awadh	33 years	Desalination station worker	Shrapnel in the head and middle ear drum
12	Islam Ahmed Salem Afandi	25 years	Desalination station worker	Shrapnel in the head and middle ear drum
13	Manwar Abdulwahed Yousef	60 years	Desalination station worker	Shrapnel in the head and middle ear drum
14	Salam Ahmed Abdo Shadheli	32 years	Desalination station worker	Shrapnel in the head and middle ear drum
15	Tareq Mohammed Saleh Alsayed	34 years	Desalination station worker	Shrapnel in the head and middle ear drum
16	Shafei Abdulrahman Abdulwali	28 years	Desalination station worker	Shrapnel in the head and middle ear drum
17	Nashwan Mohammed Abdullah	39 years	Desalination station worker	Shrapnel in the head and middle ear drum

A team was assigned by the Commission to listen to eyewitnesses and interview injured people. Witness statements (including for witnesses T. G. A. H, H. H. A. S and A. F. M. A) state that at 09:30AM Thursday, 03.11.2016, warplanes were flying in the skies of Mocha city. Then, a missile hit the building of the Water Desalination Company during official working hours of staff members. The attack resulted in the death of two staff members and the injury of 15 others. Injured people were taken by local people to the clinic of Dr. A. J. and then moved to Alamal Aljadeed Hospital and 22 May Hospital. They also confirmed that a military post in the vicinity of the company building, where Houthi militia and Saleh forces were located with military vehicles, has existed. In addition, a Katyucha missile launcher was erected near the company building.

Conclusion

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission into this incident, the contents of the witness statements, the statements of family members of victims and their neighbors, and the contents of medical reports and documents attached to the case file, it has been proven to the Commission that a joint responsibility exists on conflict parties. On one hand, the air force of the Arab Coalition Forces and Yemeni Army is bearing the responsibility for the direct bombardment of a civilian facility where dozens of workers exist during official working hours resulting in the death and injury of many of them. On the other hand, Houthi militia and Saleh forces do bear a criminal responsibility as it is proven that they located themselves near a civilian facility and caused the targeting of this building and endangering the lives of workers in it. The Commission did not receive any reply from leadership of the Coalition / the Joint Incident Assessment Team in response to the inquiry it made in relation to this incident.

3. The incident of shelling the wedding of Mohammed Ali Albasis family, Wahjah area, Dhu Bab District, Taiz Province

At around 10:00AM, on 23.09.2015, two wedding tents for the family of Mohammed Ali Saeed Albasis, in the village of Wahjah, Dhu Bab district, Taiz province, were targeted by an air strike. This attack resulted in the death of 25 people and the injury of five others of those who were present inside the two wedding tents.

Names of persons killed		
S	Name	Age
1	Riyadh Amin Abdullah Omrah	22 years
2	Ali Abdullah Asiri	15 years
3	Dawood Saeed Darwish	55 years
4	Afaf Awadh Ali Saeed	
5	Saleh Awadh Ali Saeed	
6	Abdullah Mohammed Ali	12 years

7	Khamisah Ali Saeed Hakami	25 years
8	Fatima Ali Saeed Hakami	35 years
9	Amirah Ali Saeed Basaibs	30 years
10	Ahmed Hussein Saeed	9 years
11	Suniah Hussein Saeed	11 years
12	Ibrahim Hussein Saeed	7 years
13	Nazri Hussein Saeed	5 years
14	Saeedah Hussein Saeed	1.5 years
15	Anisah Ali Saeed Hakami	20 years
16	Saeed Hakami	3 years
17	Abdullah Ali Gaibog	25 years
18	Dawlah Mohammed Ali Gaibog	25 years
19	Mohsin Atrosh Ali Saeed	12 years
20	Saeed Mahyoub Ali Saeed	11 years
21	Fatima Salem Mohammed Khaishi	16 years
22	Hamidah Ahmed Saeed Awadh	16 years
23	Fatima Ali Yehya Ahmed Ali	20 years
24	Mirath Alomor Bin Mansour	15 years
25	Tawadod Amin Abdullah Awadh	13 years

Names of injured people

S	Name	Age
1	Mohammed Ali Awadh Abdo Awadh	

2	Jamilah Saleh Awadh	40 years
3	Shahd Abdullah Amin Awadh	12 years
4	Ali Ali Saeed Makki	40 years
5	Majdah Mohammed Ali Saeed	25 years

The statements of eyewitnesses, family members of the victims and the injured ones, including M. A. S. B, H. S. M and M. A. S. B. confirm that at 10:00AM on 23.09.2015, and while local people of the village of Wahjah were taking part in the wedding of Mohammed Ali Saeed Albasis, warplanes of the Coalition Forces were hovering in the sky. Then a warplane launched two missiles. One missile targeted the first tent, in which only two people existed and were killed as a result. The second missile hit the second tent resulting in the death of 23 people and the injury of five others, including women and children. Based on witness statements and the examination of the incident location by the team assigned by the Commission, it was found that the targeted area did not have any military posts nor any armed men were present in the area. The remains of the two missiles used in the shelling were collected by the team of the Commission and it was found that these missiles were air-to-ground missiles launched by a warplane affiliated with the Arab Coalition to Support Legitimate Government in Yemen as it is the sole party dominating the air space of the Republic of Yemen.

Conclusion:

Based on investigations conducted by the Commission into this incident, the statements of witnessed, the accounts of the injured people, the contents of medical reports and documents attached to the case file and the contents of the examination report prepared by the team assigned by the Commission to investigate this incident, it has been proven to the Commission that the party responsible for this violation is the warplanes affiliated with the forces of the Arab Coalition to Support the Legitimate Government in Yemen. The Commission did not receive any reply from leadership of the Coalition / the Joint Incident Assessment Team in response to the inquiry it made in relation to this incident.

2. Recruitment of Children

The recruitment of children is a grave violation banned by national legislations and international conventions related to the protection of children. In particular, the Convention on Child Rights and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on Child Rights bans the recruitment and use of children in armed conflicts. These two instruments were ratified by the Republic of Yemen. This is in addition to the provisions of the second additional protocol to Geneva Conventions and the Yemeni Law on the Rights of the Child, which is harmonized with these conventions. Due to the seriousness of this type of violations, the Commission devoted great attention to monitoring, documenting and investigating all allegations of child recruitment. Pictures showing the use of children in the ongoing armed conflict in Yemen, either directly as combatants in military operations or in providing support to fighters, have been widespread. In this respect, the Commission has reported 176 cases of alleged recruitment of children below 15 years of age. The Commission investigated 141 of these cases. Below are examples of some cases investigated by the Commission.

1. Recruitment of the child A. S. A. – Age: 14 years – Jabal Alsharq – Dhammar Province:

As stated by A. A. M. D., a relative to the concerned child, the child A. S. A., aged 14 years, has been recruited by Houthi militia. They have seduced him to join one of their centers in a village of the district. The child, and his family, were told that he would receive some cultural education and will be paid a monthly salary. However, few days after he joined the said center, he was moved to a military camp in Sana'a. after that, he was mobilized to a war front without the knowledge of his family. The family did not hear any more about the child and has no information on his whereabouts.

Witnesses F. M. S. D. and N. A. H. A. stated that the child A. S. A., who is from their village, was studying in grade seven. He is no more than 14 years old. He was taken by Houthi militia, by a man called Abu Abdullah, under the pretext that he will attend a cultural course in the district center on the condition that he will not be moved to anywhere outside the district, as his family was promised. However, the child was moved without the consent of his family to a training camp, as the case with other children who join the Houthi group.

Until now, the child has not been returned not his family was informed of his location of the war front in which he fights. Some news filter from affiliates to Houthi group informing that the child has been taken to fight on the border.

2. Recruitment of the child H. Y. Y. F. – 15 years old – Dhammar Province:

As stated by the father of the victim, his child was recruited in March 2015 by Houthi militia. He was told that a monthly salary will be paid to him and that he will stay in the area and will never be moved to anywhere outside. However, days after he was recruited, he was moved to a camp outside the area. Thereafter, the father did not know to where his child was moved. The child engaged in battles without the knowledge or consent of his parents. Few months later, the father was told that his son was killed in the battlefield.

Statements of witnesses A. A. H. A. and M. H. A. S. confirm that the child H. Y. Y. F., 15 years old, who descends from their village, has been taken by Houthi Militias, recruited and engaged in battlefield and died in Albuqaa. His family was informed by that by Houthi militia but his dead body has never been handed over to the family. Both witnesses also stated that Houthi militia recruited many other children from their village and that many of these children have been killed.

3. Recruitment of the child A. M. A. A – 15 years old

As stated by the victim himself, who was interviewed by the Commission, and as confirmed by witnesses D. G. A. and M. S. A. J., he was living in Alzeraa zone, Tahrir district, Capital Sana'a. the supervisor of the Houthi in Alzeraa street told him that, if he joins them, he will receive a monthly salary and an AK 47 gun. The child agreed and the supervisor asked him to go to Alkebsi mosque where a military vehicle arrived and took him along with 12 others, the majority of them were children, to Serwah district in Marib province. At the time, confrontations were ongoing at Alashraf front to the west of Marib. They were received by the Houthi leader Abu Haidar Alsharif. He was given a weapon and deployed to Alrwaishan farm, 4 km from the city of Marib. The national army advanced in that area and he was captured. He remained in captivity for one year and after that, he was handed over by the national army to his family.

4. Recruitment of the child F. A. M. J. – 14 years old

As stated by the victim himself, and as confirmed by statements of witnesses D. J. A. and M. S. A., the concerned child is from the district of Khawlan, Sana'a Province. On his way to school, he met a Houthi group member, known as Naif Mohammed Aljaraf. Aljaraf told the child that, if he joins the Houthi group, he will receive a school certificate, a monthly salary, will be given a weapon and his school marks will be guaranteed. He said to the child that any person who joins the Houthi group and fights for them will be granted school certificates without the need to study. The victim stated that he agreed to this proposal and then was taken to the district of Serwah in Marib Province. Then, he was taken to a military camp in the city of Sana'a to receive military training for 15 days. He was trained on the use of heavy and medium weapons. After that, he was sent back to Serwah front. He was captured by army forces and remained in captivity for a couple of months. After that, he was released and handed over to his family in the city of Marib on 20.11.2017 on the occasion of the International Child Day.

5. Recruitment of the child A. S. H. – 14 years old

As stated by A. A. M. W., who is related to the victim, the child A. S. H. was recruited by Abdullah Allaheji, the recruitment offiver of Houthi group in the district. He was moved to a camp in Amed village, Bani Asaad Area, to the north of Jabal Alsharq district, and then was moved to Sana'a. Since that time, it has been unknown in which front he is fighting, as the case with the majority of children who were taken from the district, and most of them return dead.

Witnesses F. A. M. S. W and N. A. H. B confirmed that the Houthi group has established several training camps in Jabal Alsharq district, Dhammar province. They stated that most of those who joined these camps were children from Raymah and Dhammar provinces. The concerned victim, child A. S. H., and another chiled (A. M. H.), were studying in grade seven. They did not exceed 15 years of age. They have been taken by the so called Abdullah Allaheji to attend a cultural course in the district center on the condition that he does not take them to anywhere outside the district, as agreed with their families. However, he moved them to training camps outside the province and then were deployed to

battlefields, as the case with all those who join the Group. Houthi group told the family that these children are fighting on the border line.

6. Recruitment of the child M. A. S. – 15 years old – Sadah province:

As stated by the victim and according to the accounts of witnesses A. S. M. and J. S. A., on February 2016, in Khawlan area, Sakain district, a center named Sabilullah Center existed. The center was run by Houthi militia. In this center, lectures of Hussein Badr Addin Al Houthi and Abdulmalik Al Houthi are projected. Some video clips for operations mounted by the Mujahedeen of Houthi militia against the “infidels” were also displayed. The child was attending to the center and met with Houthi militia elements. He was convinced to join the so called “The Mujahedeen”. As he was playing with a friend in the playground near the center, a person known as Abu Harb, the supervisor of the Houthi in the area, arrived and took the children to the city of Sadah. On the next day, they were moved to Khub Walshaf district in Aljawf province. There, they received a training on the use of machine guns and RPGs for one month in a camp. Then, they were moved to Alkhanjar area where confrontations between the army and Houthi elements were ongoing. Those around the child were killed and he was injured. Then, he was captured by the National Army, treated and then handed over to his family on the International Children Day 20.11.2016 in the city of Marib.

Conclusion:

Based on the investigations it conducted in above incidents, and other incidents related to the recruitment of children in Yemen, the Commission has concluded that Houthi militia exclusively continues to breach the rights of children in Yemen and continue to engage them in battlefields. Houthi group does not comply with national legislations and international conventions in this respect. This requires a strong position against the perpetrators of these violations, taking all measures to ensure the protection of children and put an end to violations they are subjected to, especially violations related to their recruitment and engagement in armed conflicts.

3. Laying of Mines

The usage, making and storing of anti-personnel mines is a violation criminalized in international humanitarian law and related instruments. This includes the Ottawa Treaty – the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction” ratified by the Republic of Yemen in 1998. The Commission has incorporated the crime of mine laying in the lists of violations it monitors and investigates. The Commission has reported 362 cases of laying of anti-personnel mines. These mines resulted in 138 deaths 101 men, 5 women and 32 children). This is in addition to the injury of 224 people 168 men, 19 women and 37 children). The Commission finalized its investigations in 211 cases of alleged mine laying. Below are some examples of cases investigated by the Commission:

1. The case of Saleh Alqutaish family, Marib:

As stated by the head of the family Saleh Musleh Taifi Alqutaish and based on the accounts of witnesses N. S. M. and N. M. A. interviewed by the Commission, the family of Saleh Alqutaish is residing in Alashraf area, near the city of Marib. Houthi militia invaded the area so people fled their homes and sought refuge in other areas. The remained in displacement until the area was liberated by the National Army. Then, Alqutaish family quickly returned to its home. Family members entered the house and, as they were inspecting it, a bobby-trap concealed in a room exploded and caused the death of Muneef Musleh Alqutaish, Saleha Saleh Alqutaish and Likah Saleh Alqutaish. In addition, the child Hind was seriously injured.

A demining expert (A. A. H.) working for the Engineering Division under the Third Military Region, stated that after the liberation of Alshraf region, personnel of the Division removed hundreds of mines from the area. He stated that they were notified about an explosion in the house of Alqutaish. They visited the place and collected shrapnel of the mine and confirmed that it is the same type of mines laied by Houthi militia and Saleh forces, who were in control of the area before they retreat.

2. Victim Abdulrazaq Nabil Hareb Ali Ghaleb

As stated by the victim, and based on the accounts of eyewitnesses R. A. F. and M. A. F., at 08:00pm on 23.09.2016, while he was returning to his house in Karesh area, Aluqubaitah district, Lahej province, a landmine blew up on the access road to south of Aljuribah village. They confirmed that Houthi militia and Saleh forces laied mines on road in the area as they were in control of the area.

The victim was taken to a house and they called Houthi militia officer to allow them to take the injured person to a hospital as a state of night curfew was imposed. A permission was given to them and they took the victim to a local hospital where his right leg was amputated. The landmine also caused the tissues of the left hand to be torn. The victim also sustained other shrapnel injures as stated in medical reports attached to the case file.

3. Victim Awadh Maresh Ahmed Hazza

As stated by the victim, and based on the accounts of witnesses H. A. A. and M. S. G., the victim was working in the removal of mines laid by Houthi militia and Saleh forces in the area of Hareeb, to the south of Marib city, with other individuals working in the demining field. A landmine blew up resulting in the amputation of his left leg. He was hospitalized in Marib and spent two weeks in the hospital. He is currently disabled and still receives some treatment due to shrapnel in his body as confirmed by medical reports attached to the case file.

4. Victim Waleed Ahmed Nasser:

As stated by the victim Waleed Ahmed Nasser Aziz, 21 years old, how was previously working in an aluminum plant, and according to the witness accounts of witnesses A. A. S. and A. Y. K. interviewed by the Commission, on 12.06.2016 at 10:00am and while he was passing with three other friends through Wadi Gawl Amer, Alzaher district, an anti-personnel landmine blew up resulting in the amputation of the leg of the victim. Shrapnel also injured his friends. He was initially taken to a clinic in Al Barman area, Alzaher district. He was then moved to Doctors Without Borders Hospital in Aden where his leg was amputated from the middle of the thigh as corroborated by medical reports attached to the case file.

The victim, and witnesses, stated that Houthi militia and Saleh forces have laid mines in the valley where the landmine blew up. That area was under their control and two other landmines exploded earlier resulting in the death of Mohammed Sheikh Salem and the injury of Omar Salem Saleh Abdulqawi.

Conclusion:

Based on investigations conducted by the Commission in above incidents, as well as other incidents related to the laying of anti-personnel landmines, the Commission found out that the party responsible for these violations is Houthi Militias and Saleh forces. This party is solely responsible for the type of crimes but not any other party to the armed conflict in Yemen. Houthi Militias and Saleh forces systematically lay mines in all military posts they control and areas they withdraw from. Based on various evidences and the statements of demining experts interviewed by the Commission, Houthi militia are manufacturing anti-personnel mines using local expertise in plants they erected using military equipment and locations. They distribute and stockpile these mines in violation to international conventions ratified by Yemen, which prohibit the making, stockpiling and use of this type of mines.

4. Violations against Cultural Objects:

The committee has paid great attention to monitoring and documenting the Violations against cultural objects, represented in antiquities and invaluable cultural property which form the historical stock of Yemeni people. Assaulting or damaging such is a crime according to the national legislations, and a serious offence of the international conventions such as The Hague Convention of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict ratified by the Republic of Yemen. Moreover, it is a violation of article 16 of Additional Protocol II to Geneva Conditions of Non-International Armed Conflicts, which prohibits the committing of any acts of hostility directed against historical monuments and works of art which form the cultural and spiritual heritage of nations.

In this context, the Commission has monitored and documented ten cases of Violations and damages of historical and cultural objects and property in multiple areas, in Aden, Taiz, Marib, Hajja, Al Baidha, Al Jawf, and Al Mahweet. 7 of which were investigated, and

it was proven that 5 of which were committed by Houthi militia and Saleh forces, and it was proven that 2 of which were committed by the National Army of the Government and the Arab Coalition Warplanes supporting the legitimacy in Yemen. Below are some incidents which the Commission has investigated.

Houthi Militia and Saleh Forces:

1- Shelling and Destroying the National Museum in Taiz:

The National Museum in Taiz is one of the major national museums in Yemen. It contains a number of antiquities and historical holdings, including books, antiques, clothes, inscriptions and anthropomorphic for multiple old Yemeni states which belong to pre- and post-Islam. Also, the museum building itself is over 150 years old. It was, at the beginning, a hospital for the Ottoman Empire, then it was used by Imam Yahya Hamiduddin as palace for the ruling family. Later, Imam Ahmed converted it into a seat for his ruling, in which guests were received.

After the uprising of 26th of September 1962, the building was converted into a national museum following the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and was opened before visitors and tourists. The museum is composed of two buildings, each is of 3 floors. In the recent years, it was renovated by international organizations concerned with heritage and history. The museum consists of a number of sections arranged according to the type and history of artistic contents, drawings, pictures, books, old military weapons, clothing and fashion.

In summary, on Saturday, January 30, 2016 at 10:00 P.M., the National Museum building, located in Ardi, Qahera district adjacent to Medan al-Shuhada', was attacked by a number mortar and artillery shells resulting in a complete destruction of Qasr al-Badr building and cracking the internal and external walls of the other building. The shelling also burned the museum's historical contents, such as books, publications, antiques, anthropomorphic, pictures and costume, which date back to a number of historical stages of the old Yemeni states.

A team was assigned by the Commission to visit the incident scene for inspection and

hearing testimonies, then report the result to the Commission. Through inspection and witnesses' testimonies, who are (Kh. A. A.), (A. A. A.), (Kh. A.) and (F. S. A.), it was evident that, on January 30, 2016, the National Museum in Taiz was attacked with a big number of shells from different types of weapons. Moreover, the shelling, according to witnesses from the same area, was carried out by Houthi militia and Saleh forces stationed in Tabat al-Salal, Qurish and Mokalkal zone in Salah area.

The Commission was told that the shelling continued from 10:00 P.M. to 3:00 A.M. in the other day. Furthermore, due to the continued shelling, the citizens and official bodies were unable to extinguish the fire or even attempt to prevent it from extending into the rest of the holdings. The witnesses reported that such bombing was not the first; Houthi militia and Saleh forces have previously shelled the museum since the end of August 2015, after liberating the area where the museum is located and controlled by the army. The witnesses reported that the museum had no military barracks or any armed elements.

Conclusions:

According to investigations carried out by the Commission, witnesses' testimonies, inspection report submitted by the team tasked to visit the incident site, and photos and videos attached to the casefile, it was evident for the Commission that the responsible party for shelling the National Museum in Taiz, destroying and burning its contents is Houthi Militia and Saleh forces stationed in Qurish and Mokalkal zone in Salah district.

2- Targeting Historical Baraqish Town:

Historical Baraqish is one of the oldest historical cultural objects in Yemen dating back to thousands of years. It is known in the Musnad inscriptions as "Yathill". It was the religious capital of Minaean Kingdom in Yemen 1000 years BC. Inside the city lies Nakrah temple for the nobles in Minaean state as well as another temple used by the public for worship. Baraqish was amongst the cities which the Roman Commander Aelius Gallus passed through in his military campaign between 24 to 25 B.C. The city of Yathill was surrounded by a high wall including 97 towers, each is more than 16 meters high. The city was renovated many times; the latest was done, along with a number of Yemeni monu-

ments, during 2003 and 2004, funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy and the Italian Institute for Oriental and African Studies. According to the current administrative division of Yemen, the city follows Majzar district in Marib province.

In summary, according to the report submitted by the team assigned to visit the city and inspect the damages, and witnesses' testimonies which the Commission heard, among the witnesses are: (Y. A. A. H.), (N. Sh. R.), (M. H. R.), (A. A. Sh.), and (F. M. A. H.). They reported that Houthi militia and Saleh forces, since seizing control of the area at the beginning of 2014, have converted the city into a military barracks containing tanks, armored vehicles and weapons. Moreover, hundreds of Houthi militia and Saleh forces armed elements stationed in the city, which used to launch attacks against the neighboring villages from Baraqish. Such attacks continued until April 2016 when the National Army took control of the city and Houthi militia and Saleh forces withdrew.

The witnesses reported that Houthi militia and Saleh forces, led by Houthi supervisor in the district, Badr Abdullah Ahmed al-Jaradi al-Shareef known by Abu Hussein, and Abdullah Saleh Ahmed al-Shareef known by Abu Khaled, built a cemetery adjacent to the historical city's wall for the dead of Houthi militia. Also, they built two rooms of fallen temple stones and military barricades for snipers in the city walls, and looted the campsite of the Italian mission led by Di Santo Di Mijri and his wife. The mission has worked in the city on various dates since 1986 and lastly left in 2004 leaving the renovation tools in the campsite, which were looted.

The witnesses, who are from the same area and the historical city officials, reported that Houthi militia have taken the temple ties which are used for renovation and used them from making an umbrella to hide their military equipment and cover them with tarpaulin in order not to be targeted by jets. Moreover, the witnesses reported that rooms were built inside the city for fighters' housing, and some rooms were used for detaining citizens. Other rooms were built for holding meetings of military leaders which led to raiding the city on August 2015 with one missile that landed inside the city, which damaged Karah temple, and its stones fell down, and other two missiles fell on the camp outside the city where Houthi were stationed.

The Commission's team inspected the significant change and development in the historical city. The team saw that two rooms were built using cement and bricks which were taken from the fallen temple stones. Also, the stones of the historical city and the temple were used to build barricades at Baraqish eastern, western and northern entrances. The team documented digging deep holes used as trenches, passing under the walls and towers. It also documented remnants of ammo boxes, military plates, helmets, uniforms, Kalashnikov ammo scattered in the sand courtyard of the city as well as covers of B10 ammunition, T55 tank shells and two mortar shells without fuses. The team recorded treads of armored vehicles on the hills adjacent to the towers of the city, reinforcing the testimony of witnesses.

Conclusions:

According to investigations carried out by the Commission, witnesses' testimonies, inspection report submitted by the team tasked to visit the incident site, and photos and videos attached to the casefile, it was evident for the Commission that the responsible party for assaulting Baraqish city in Marib province and damaging the historical building is Houthi militia and Saleh forces led by Badr Abdullah Ahmed al-Jaradi al-Shareef known by Abu Hussein, and Abdullah Saleh Ahmed al-Shareef known by Abu Khaled.

Arab Coalition and Government Forces:

1- Shelling Kashmla Castle in Shibam Kokban, Mahweet Province:

Kashmla castle, located in Shibam Kokban district, Mahweet province, stands at the highest mountain in the city. It is one of the famous archeological landmarks in Yemen; it became so in the era of a number of states including the Ottoman Empire and Ameriyah state. The Ayyubids used it as their fortress, and Imam Mutahar Sharfuddin used it as a seat for his ruling 400 years ago. The architect of the castle is considered a unique Yemeni landmark; in the middle of the fortress is a giant wooden door covered with metal solid plates and inscriptions. At the top of fortress are military towers and arrows hideouts, and there is a tunnel which starts from inside the fortress and ends in the middle of Shibam Kokban city.

In summary, according to the report submitted by the team assigned to visit the scene and inspect the damages, and witnesses' testimonies which the Commission heard, among the witnesses are: (A. A. S.), (E. E. Sh.), and (M. S. A. H.). The witnesses stated that on Saturday, February 14, 2016 at 4:00 A.M, they heard loud sounds of jets soaring over the area and broke the sound barrier, which lasted for 10 minutes. After that they heard two explosions, and later they knew that two missiles targeted Kashmla castle. The interval between the two missiles was less than two minutes. The two explosions intensity made them think that their houses, which are hundreds of meters away from the castle, were targeted, dust covered the area, and windows were scattered around the place.

The witnesses added that the shelling destroyed large parts of the castle, and heavily damaged 4 neighbouring houses. They reported that citizens have stopped visiting the castle since the beginning of war in 2015 because it was used as a housing for Houthi militia and Saleh forces members. They stated that they had no information if those members had used the fortress to store weapons; if the shelling did not result in the death or injury of any civilian, and it is not known if there were deaths or non-civilian casualties.

Conclusions:

According to investigations carried out by the Commission, witnesses' testimonies, inspection report submitted by the team tasked to visit the incident site and based on the reasons included in the casefile, it was evident for the Commission that the responsible party for shelling Kashmal castle in Shibam Kokban, Mahweet province, which resulted in destroying a large part of the castle is the Arab Coalition jets. Furthermore, Houthi militia and Saleh forces bear the criminal responsibility for leading to such violation, for it was proven that they used the archeological castle as barracks for housing their armed members.

5. Targeting Medical Staff and Facilities:

Medical facilities, clinics, field hospitals, mobile clinics, all medical facilities, medical transport units, and the medical staff are objects prohibited to be abused, targeted, or harmed in accordance with the provisions of national laws and legislation, as well as the

provisions of International Humanitarian Law and Articles 9, 10, 11, 12 of Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions. The Commission has monitored and documented 16 cases of allegation of assault against medical staff and health facilities. The committee has investigated 8 incidents of attacking and targeting hospitals and medical facilities. Below are examples of such investigated incidents:

A) Houthi Militia and Saleh Forces:

1- Bombing the Building of Marib General Hospital Authority:

On Sunday April 3, 2016, Marib General Hospital Authority was attacked by a number of Katyusha rockets, one of which fell in the yard of the hospital near the main gate, leaving 3 people killed, including a doctor, and 14 injured, most of them are workers in the hospital.

Names of persons killed:	
No.	Name
1	Ahmed Ismail al- Rahimi
2	Mohammed Gharib al – Shabwani
3	Saleh al-Ahmadi

Names of persons injured:	
No.	Name
1	Abbas al-Rajhi
2	Saleh Mus'ed al- Rashidi
3	Abdulrahman al-Zawari
4	Ali Hassan al- Rajhi
5	Mansour Ali Sheikh
6	Zain Allah Ali Munif
7	Naji Abdullah Muthanna

8	Saleh Yahes Tadj Addein
9	Ghaleb Naji al-Saadi
10	Abdullah Saleh Touhal
11	Mohammed Ahmed Saria
12	Abdullah Saleh Jameel
13	Saleh Ahmed al-Shubri
14	Yahya Yahya al- Hajjaji

The committee members visited the site to inspect the incident; they reserved some of the rocket' remnants found at the site. They also heard a number of testimonies from the injured and the victims' families as well as the hospital manager and a number of medical staff working in the hospital.

The witnesses, including (T. S. A. A.) and (S. Q. A. A.) reported that on April 3, 2016, before the Asr prayer, which is performed by Muslims in the late part of the afternoon, a number of Katyusha rockets launched by Houthi militia and Saleh forces near the hospital building. One of the rockets landed in the yard of the hospital, a few meters away from the hospital main gate, causing panic among the patients and the hospital staff. The rocket left 3 people killed, one of whom is Dr. Fuad al- Rahimi and 14 others injured, most of them are workers in the hospital.

The hospital manager and staff also reported that such attack was not the first; the hospital is always exposed to shelling by Houthi militia and Saleh forces stationed in the outskirts of Marib to the west. The hospital manager reported that the hospital's medical staff are exposed to harassment when passing through the areas under Houthi militia control if they know that they are working in the hospital. Moreover, many shipments of medicines and equipment for the hospital were seized when passing through the areas under Houthis' control.

Conclusions

Through the committee's investigation of this incident, the witnesses' testimonies, the statements of the injured, the attached medical reports and the inspection minutes submitted by the team tasked to visit the incident site, it is evident that the responsible party for this violation is Houthi militia and Saleh forces located in the western part of Marib.

2- Shelling of al-Thawra Hospital in Taiz:

On April 26, 2015, al-Thawra Public Hospital was attacked by a number of missiles which fell on most parts of the hospital. In the previous year, the hospital was attacked by different missiles which destroyed most of the hospital sections. The hospital, thus, was unable to operate for long periods. The attack left 3 people killed and 21 injured as follows:

Names of persons killed:

No.	Name	Age
1	Abdulhaleem al-Asbhi	47
2	Mohammed Ahmed Saleh	33
3	Saeed Khalid Jubani	54

Names of persons injured:

No.	Name	Age
1	Abdulwahid al- Junaid	43
2	Salem Qayed al-Shamiri	30
3	Ahmed Abdulrazak	50
4	Ibrahim Mohammed al-Harasi	48
5	Awad Kamel al-Ayoubi	25
6	Abdullah Morshed	45
7	Mohamed al-Shaibani	42

8	Hajar (a custodian from the marginalized group)	48
9	Nashwan Abduljabbar Nu'man	33
10	Mohamed Ghanem Abdelkader	53
11	Fahmi Sultan Rawah	35
12	Walid Mohammed Thabet	30
13	Osama Mustafa Qassem	21
14	Arif al- Sharjabi	50
15	Abdullah Hassan	53
16	Fouad Kassem al-Husami	21
17	Mohamed Saeed Farhan	
18	Khalil Mohammed Saleh	42
19	Mohamed Abdo Yahya	
20	Osama Mohammed Khaled	
21	Anur Saeed Saif Ahmed	30

The committee members visited the site to inspect the incident; they reserved some of the remnants of the rockets found at the site. They also heard a number of testimonies from the injured and the victims' families as well as the hospital manager and a number of medical staff working in the hospital. The witnesses, including (Y. S. M.), (F. S. R.), (A. A. M.), (M. S. F.), (W. H. S.), (M. Gh. A. A.), (A. S. S. A.), (Kh. A. A.) and (N. A. N.) reported that the hospital is continuously attacked, using all types of weapons, including mortars and tank shells from many areas where the Houthi militia and Saleh forces are stationed. These attacks have resulted in damaging the Operations Department, the Internal Medicine Department, the Inpatient Section, the Medical Staff Housing, and others; and resulted in the complete close down of the hospital.

Furthermore, the dialysis center was once attacked by mortar bombardment, two patients, Ahmed Hashim Muqbel and Adham, were killed while undergoing dialysis. Hospital staff members, doctors, nurses and laboratory staff were also injured due to the continuous attack on the hospital, and ambulances were attacked more than once.

Conclusions

Through the committee's investigation of this incident, the witnesses' testimonies, the statements of the injured, the contents of the attached medical reports and the inspection minutes submitted by the team tasked to visit the incident site, it is evident that the responsible party for this violation is Houthi militia and Saleh forces stationed in the areas of Hareer, the Central Security Camp, Salah and Huban, which are military zones controlled by Houthi-Saleh militia.

B) Arab Coalition Warplanes and Government Forces:

According to data provided to the Commission by the Joint Accident Assessment Team (JIAT) of the Arab Coalition Forces at the meeting held between the parties on 15/1/2017, it was evident that there are at least three incidents of targeting health facilities that the Coalition has mistakenly carried out. These incidents include Abss Hospital in the city of Abss, Hajjah province, Al-Hayat Medical Center in Saada province, and Shi'ar Medical facility in Saada province.

The data provided to the Commission also indicated that the Arab Coalition Forces, supporting legitimacy in Yemen, must provide reparation and reimbursement for the damages caused by the airstrikes in the abovementioned cases. The Commission, for its part, will consider what is stated in such data, and it urges to complete investigating the mentioned and other incidents in order to protect victims' rights and determine the circumstance of each incident.

6. Forced Displacement:

Forced displacement of civilians is a punishable offense in national legislation and prohibited under international humanitarian law as well as article 17 of the Additional Protocol

II to Geneva agreement. Given the gravity of this type of violation, and its association with armed conflicts, the Commission has circulated to its monitors to give priority to monitoring and documenting such violations wherever they occur. For its, the forced displacement, gravity and extensive damage, the Commission has been able to monitor and document a number of 732 alleged cases of forced displacement, including 536 families, and 587 cases were investigated. Below are some investigation cases carried out by the Commission:

1- Displacing Tubshia Village Residents (Wafi Village) in Taiz:

According to the reports submitted by the team tasked by the committee to visit the area, the testimonies of victims and witnesses, on Friday, February 16, 2017, Houthi militia and Saleh forces affiliated gunmen raided Tubshia village in Habashi mountain, Taiz province, and forced all citizens, living in the village, to leave their houses, farmlands and property. They also threatened, through microphones, that if any of the residents stay in the village, they will be punished.

After that they raided a number of houses and took those, who refused to leave by force, out after assaulting them which sparked panic among the villagers and made them leave to other villages. For the people who stayed at their homes in the village and refused to leave, their houses were bombed, among whom are Ghalib Ahmed al-Hamoudi, Mohammed Ahmed al-Hamoudi whose houses were blown up the next day on February 17, 2017. The total number of families which were displaced and left the village is more than 100 according to the lists held by the Commission.

2- Forced Displacement of Ramah Village in Murais, Dhala' Province:

According to the reports submitted by the team tasked by the committee to visit the area, the testimonies of victims and witnesses, on October 8, 2016, Houthi militia and Saleh forces affiliated gunmen stormed into Ramah village in Murais, Dhala' province, and forced the citizens in the village to leave their houses and the village. They also raided a number of houses and threatened the rest, who didn't leave, to bomb their houses, which made villagers leave for fear for their lives and moved to Qataba and other areas. The total

number of families which forcibly left the village is 26 families which the Commission held lists of their names.

Conclusions:

Through the investigations conducted by the Commission in the abovementioned incidents, it was evident that Houthi militia and Saleh forces are the responsible parties for such. Furthermore, it was proven that they forcibly displaced the citizens; in addition to a number of other mass forcible displacement incidents. In such incidents, citizens are usually threatened by Houthi militia after seizing control of some areas, and forcing villagers, from opponents, to leave their houses and farmlands and move to other areas by force and coercion. These acts are explicit violations of national laws and legislations and the international treaties and conventions ratified by the Republic of Yemen, each violation is clarified in each casefile of the abovementioned.

VI. Conclusions of Investigations Carried out by the Commission regarding the Violations of International Human Rights Law

As stipulated in the decision to establish the Commission, the seven basic conventions ratified by the Republic of Yemen are the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its annexed Protocols, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Convention against Torture, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Special Needs, along with the national legislations associated with those rights. All of these conventions are the legal basis on which the Commission bases its work of monitoring, documenting and investigating the violations of human rights law. Accordingly, violations which the Commission monitors, documents and investigates vary; the most important of which are the following:

1. Extrajudicial killings:

The Commission has monitored around 693 cases of extrajudicial killings claims, includ-

ing 27 women and 61 children, by some parties and armed groups in different parts of the Republic of Yemen. The Commission has completed the investigation of 430 cases and the investigation is still ongoing for the other cases. The Commission is still monitoring many such violations, whether those which occurred during the Commission 's time-frame or are still occurring now. Below are some examples of extrajudicial killings claims investigated by the Commission:

A. Houthi Militia and Saleh Forces:

1- Killing al-Ghunimi Family – Thei Na'em District - Baidha Province:

On Monday, August 3, 2015 at 4:00 P.M., five members of al-Ghunaimi family were entrapped in an ambush; their vehicle was shot as they were passing through the highway in Rabat sub-district, Thei Na'em district, Baidha province, killing 4 of them and wounding the other one.

Names of persons killed:

No.	Name	Age
1	Mohammed Hussein Abdulrab al-Ghunaimi	40
2	Hussein Abdulrabe Hussein al-Ghunaimi	38
3	Hussein Saleh Abdulrab al-Ghunaimi	30
4	Ali Hussein Hussein al-Ghunaimi	30

Names of persons injured:

No.	Name	Age
1	Talal Salem Hussein al-Ghunaimi	26

According to the testimonies of the witnesses and the victims' families heard by the Commission, namely (A. A. Gh.), (N. M. S. A.), (A. A. Gh.), and (A. H. A). They reported that, on August 3, 2015, while they were in the Main Street which links Baidha province to the capital city, Sana'a, next to Faydy Brick Factory, they saw an armed group of Houthi Militias led by Abu Ali, the supervisor of Thei Na'em district in two cars which stopped al-Ghanimi family's car asking them to get off the car and give them the keys. They were talking to each other, and then al-Ghanimi family gave in the car to the supervisor of Houthis.

After that a barrage of bullets was heavily fired at al-Ghunaimi family including, Mohamed Hussein al-Ghunaimi, Hussein Saleh al-Ghunaim, Ali Hussein al-Ghunaimi, Hussein Abdulrab al-Ghunaimi. They were indiscriminately shot in the head, chest and legs, killing them and injuring Talal Salem al-Ghunaimi. The witnesses then saw Houthi militia gunmen led by Abu Ali in the district of Thei Na'em leaving the scene after they took the vehicle belonging to al-Ghanimi family, in addition to the personal weapons of the killed.

Moreover, the witnesses reported that the victims did not fire any shots at the Houthi gunmen. After the incident, they provided assistance to Talal Salem; however, they were not allowed to take the bodies from the scene. Their families were not allowed to take the bodies until hours later. After a while, Houthi militia gunmen reported that the victims were shot because of a false report. The victims' car and property; however, were still in the hands of Houthi militia who, shortly after the incident, blew up a number of al-Ghunaimi houses.

Conclusions:

According to the investigations carried out by the Commission, the testimonies of witnesses and the victims' families, the medical reports, and the documents attached to the casefile, it was evident for the Commission that the responsible party for this violation is Houthi militia led by Abu Ali, the supervisor of the district in Thei Na'em district.

2- Killing Sadiq Ali Jabir Shakri and Hadi Hadi Buniyan - Amran Province:

According to the testimonies of the victims' families and the witnesses, namely (Y. Gh. N), (A. M. S) and (H. R. N.), heard by the Commission, after Houthi militia invaded Danan district, Asah district, Amran province, and seized control of the area, a number of Houthi gunmen stationed in the village were observing the villagers, including the victims, Sadiq Ali Jaber and Hadi Hadi Bunyan, who were deliberately and aggressively shot by Houthi militia gunmen, who stationed in the village by no right at all.

Conclusions:

Through the investigations carried out by the Commission, the testimonies of witnesses

and the victims' families, and the medical reports, it was evident for the Commission that the responsible party for this violation is Houthi militia located in Danan district, Asah district, Amran province during the period from the end of 2013 until the beginning of 2014, in accordance with the documents attached to the casefile.

3- Killing and Injuring Citizens in Al Baidha City:

According to the testimonies of the injured and the witnesses, (H.A.A), (M.A.B) and (A.M.A) heard by the Commission, on Thursday March 12, 2015 at 10 A.M., a peaceful march started from Abna'a al-Thwar square, in the center of Al Baidha city, to denounce the intrusion of Houthi militia and Saleh forces in Al Baidha province and the control of government facilities therein.

After the demonstration reached the market, Houthi militia and Saleh forces gunmen opened fire against the peaceful protesters, killing Ali Hussein, nicknamed Achal, and injuring more than 7. Some of them were seriously injured, but were cured, and others are permanently injured until now, particularly the victim Ali Musa Al-Faqeer, who was shot by a bullet in his head leading to the loss of his eyesight. The victim Mohammed Saleh Taleb al-Mutawa, who was shot in the hip damaging his joints; he now needs synthetic joint replacement as he is not able to walk.

Names of victims:

No.	Name	Injury	Age
1	Ali Hussein Achal	Killed	39
2	Ali Musa Al-Faqeer	A disabled person has lost his eye	25
3	Mohammed Saleh Taleb al-Mutawa	A disabled person who needs synthetic joint	37
4	Abdulwahab Mustafa al-Jaladi	Injured in his thigh	20
5	Mohammed Saleh al-Jaladi	Injured in his collarbone and left shoulder	37
6	Nasser Mohammed al-Shajri	Injured in his belly	47
7	Ahmed Abed Rabbo Al - Mashad Lei	Minor injuries and looting his car	47

Conclusions:

Through the investigations carried out by the Commission, the testimonies of witnesses and the victims' families, and the medical reports, it was evident for the Commission that the responsible party for this violation is Houthi militia and Saleh forces led by the governor they assigned along with the supervisor of Houthi militia in Al Baidha called Abu Ahmed Hamran.

B. Government Forces:**1- Killing and Wounding Peaceful Protesters, Aden Province:**

On February 21, 2013, at 9:00, young protesters in Khor Maksar and Crater squares were, while demonstrating peacefully, shot by live ammunition, which left 10 people dead and 33 wounded.

Names of persons killed:	
No.	Name
1	Khaled Abu Bakr Mohammed al-Baghadi
2	Abdullah Mohammed Hussein
3	Salah Mohammed Abdul Rab
4	Ali Saif Khaled Nasr
5	Radwan Ali Mohammed Baltain
6	Saleh Muthanna Saleh Obeid
7	Wadood Ali Saleh al-Omani
8	Younis Mohammed Saleh
9	Mo'nis Ali al-Hammami
10	Wajdi Abdo Mohammed Said Al Subaihi

Names of persons injured:

No.	Name	No.	Name
1	Murad Hassan Thabet	2	Hadi Salem al-Zubaidi
3	Maher al-Jahafi	4	Mohammed Hussein al-Saqqaf
5	Gamal Ahmed Abdullah	6	Bassel Saleh Mahdhar
7	Thabet Abdo Nasr	8	Khalid Mohammed Abdelhafez
9	Bakil Ali Said	10	Ali Farid Musaeed
11	Mahdi Salmeen al-Khalifi	12	Mohamed Said Abdel Hafedh
13	Khaled Jamal Amer	14	Nasser Mohammed Abdul Latif
15	Ammar Ali bin Ali	16	Ali Mohammed al-Haradhi
17	Najmi Zayed Rashid	18	Yassin Mahmoud Salem
19	Yassin Ali Mahmoud	20	Mahmoud Abdo Ali
21	Hani Hassan Nasser al-Hajili	22	Nasser Mohammed bin Mohammed
23	Akram Mohammed Ali	24	Saleh Abdo Saleh
25	Saleh Nasser Saeed	26	Wahib Nasser Talib
27	Taher Sufian Saleh	28	Osama Anis Mahmoud
29	Mahmoud Mohamed al-Khader	30	Saeed Ali Omar al-Musabi
31	Omar bin Mohammed al-Hilali	32	Mansour Saleh Awad
33	Wadah Abdo Ahmed		

According to testimonies of witnesses, victims' families and the injured heard by the Commission, namely (A. M. A.), (L. H. M. A.), (A. H. S. A.), (H. S. S. D.), and (A. M. H. H.), on Thursday, February 21, 2013, at 9:00 A.M., they saw the Central Security Forces indiscriminately shooting peaceful protesters and attacking them with toxic gas, who were

conducting a peaceful event in Khor Maksar, leaving multiple deaths. They also reported that the protesters were unarmed. The soldiers were in the military uniform of the Central Security Forces of Aden, and prior to the protest, there was heavy deployment of Central Security vehicles in Crater and Khor Maksar. After the shooting of protesters, according to the attached herewith medical reports, many of them were killed or wounded and were rushed to al-Wali and 22 May hospitals as well as to MSF (Doctors Without Borders).

Conclusions:

According to investigations carried out by the Commission, testimonies of witnesses, victims' families, medical reports from al-Wali and 22 May hospitals as well as the MSF, and the documents attached to the casefile, it was evident for the Commission that the responsible party for the violation is the Central Security Forces in Aden province led by Abdul Hafedh al-Saqaf who currently lives in Sana'a.

2- Killing Citizens in a Funeral Ceremony in Sanah Area, Dhala' Province:

On December 27, 2013, in Sanah area, Dhala' Province, a tent was set up to receive the mourners for the death of Mohammed Qassim in the Unity School. While citizens were in the school to offer condolences, the school was hit by Armored Brigade 33 forces led by Abdullah Dhaban, the Commander of the Brigade, stationed in the area. The attack killed 15 people and wounded 38, and destroyed a large part of the school.

According to the testimonies of witnesses, victims' families and the injured heard by the Commission, one of them is (Kh. A. M. A.), a victim, who reported that they blame Abdullah Dhaban, the Brigade's Commander, for targeting the funeral tent which was conducted in Sanah School (Previously the Unity), in which a large number of citizens were present to offer condolences for the death of Mohammed Qassim. He also reported that, on December 27, 2013 at 1:25 P.M., one of the brigade's tanks fired several shells at the tent leaving 15 deaths and 38 wounded, and he was one of the wounded. He was severely wounded in his right hand while trying to rescue some of the injured and taking the dead bodies out of the school. Furthermore, for the barrage of bullets fired at the tent, the paramedics had to take out the wounded over the school walls, and among the killed and wounded were children attending the funeral ceremony.

The victims (A. A. H. A.) reported that on December 27, 2013, while in funeral ceremony of Fahmi Mohammed Qassim with his brother to offer condolences, the soldiers of Brigade 33 led by Dhaban fired several shells at the place, in which citizens were only, he was wounded with shrapnel, and his brother died. He also reported that he blames the brigade commander, Abdullah Dhaban, for such massacre.

According to the testimony of the witness (B. M. A. S.), he was in the funeral site in the Unity school and heard a loud explosion in the tent he was in, which is the sound of tank's missiles fired by the Brigade 33) stationed in Dhala'. He reported that the attack killed and wounded a large number of people, and he saw scattered body parts, bodies lying on the ground and severe injuries. The number of dead was 15 and 38 wounded. He said that when he tried to rescue a number of wounded, the armored vehicle, positioned 100 meters away from school, shot the paramedics and everyone who tried to provide help. He also reported that while he was carrying a wounded person, named Malik Ahmed Abdulqader, who was crying of the mild pain, he couldn't go out and went back, then he could get him out over the wall. The incident took place on December 27, 2013, which has become popular with the name of Sanah massacre for its atrocity.

The witness (A. M. A. A.), who lives in Sanah district, Dhala', reported that, on December 27, 2013, he was in the funeral tent in which a large number of citizens were present, a number of tank's missiles were fired by Brigade 33, led by Dhaban stationed in Sanah, towards the tent, killing and wounding citizens. He saw the body parts as well as the dead people scattered in the tent. He reported that while trying to rescue those who are still alive and severe injuries, gunshots and missiles were fired towards the tent which made him try to get the wounded out over the school wall. He also indicated that the person responsible for this massacre the commander of Brigade 33 Dhaban.

Conclusions:

According to the investigations carried out by the Commission, and the testimonies of victims, their families and witnesses, they all confirmed that Abdullah Dhaban, the com-

mander of Brigade 33, directed to target the funeral tent, located in Sanah, Dhala', with several missiles which resulted in killing 15 and severely wounding 38. This act is a crime punishable by law according to the national laws, and penalized in line with articles 16, 18, 19, 134, 136, 142, 243 of the Republican Decree for law no. 12 of 1994 regarding crimes and sanctions. Therefore, it was evident for the Commission that the responsible party for this violation is Abdullah Dhaban as the commander of Armoured Brigade 33.

3- Killing and Wounding Peaceful Protesters in Crater, Aden:

According to testimonies of witnesses, victims' families, and the injured heard by the Commission, namely (A. F. M.) and (F. H. H.) and other witnesses, on February 11, 2013, while protesters were practicing their right to peaceful demonstration in Crater, Aden, the Central Security Forces, which was deployed in the area of the demonstration led by the Commander of Central Security Forces then, Abdul Hafedh al-Saqaf, suppressed the protesters and shot them with live ammunition and tear gas, killing one person, Fathi Mohammed Ali Salim, and wounding a number of other protesters.

Conclusions:

According to investigations carried out by the Commission, testimonies of witnesses, victims' families, medical reports, and the documents attached to the casefile, it was evident for the Commission that the responsible party for the violation is the Central Security Forces in Aden province led by Abdul Hafedh al-Saqaf who currently lives in Sana'a.

2- Arbitrary Detention and Enforced Disappearance

The Commission has monitored and documented 1,037 allegations of arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance committed by some parties and armed groups in various areas of the Republic of Yemen. The Commission has completed the investigation of 606 of these cases. Below are some examples of allegations investigated by the Commission:

Houthi Militia and Saleh Forces

1- Detention of Mohammed Mansour Badr Aldeen - Amran Province:

As stated in the testimonies of the witnesses and the victims' families heard by the Com-

mission, namely (S. H. A. D.), (H. M. A. M.), and (S. H. D.) that on March 3, 2017, Houthi militia led by the militia supervisor in the district of Ayal Yazeed Mountains, Amran province broke into Ruqaya School for Girls in Qena area and arrested Mr. Mohammed Mansour Badr Aldeen, who works as a teacher at the school. Then placed him in the security prison of the province under the pretext that he is a supporter of the Popular Resistance. Mr. Badr Aldeen is still detained until the moment without being charged.

Conclusions:

According to the testimonies of witnesses and the casefile, it was evident for the Commission that the responsible parties for the arbitrary detention of Mohammed Mansour Badr Aldeen are Houthi militia led by the supervisor of Houthi militia in the district of Ayal Yazeed Mountains, Amran province and the director of the remand prison there.

2- Detention of Abdo Ahmed Qaydalah, Amran Province

As stated in the testimonies of the witnesses and the victims' families heard by the Commission, including (S. H. A. D.), (S. M. A. D.) and (S. H. D.) that on March 5, 2017, Houthi militia arrested Dr. Abdo Ahmed Qaydalah from his workplace in the pharmacy and imprisoned him in Amran remand prison without any criminal charges against him; he has not been brought before any judicial body. He is still in custody until as of this writing.

Conclusions:

According to the testimonies of witnesses and the casefile, it was evident for the Commission that the responsible party for the arbitrary detention of Dr. Abdo Ahmed Qaydalah is Houthi militia led by the supervisor of Houthi militia in the Amran province.

3- Arbitrary Detention and Enforced Disappearance of a 17-year-old Kid Qayed Ahmed Saleh al-Qadi al-Hutam:

As stated in the testimonies of the witnesses and the victims' families heard by the Commission including (N. H. H.), (A. S. A. H.) and (M. S. A. H.) that on October 24, 2016, Houthi militia and Saleh forces gunmen abducted the kid, Qayed Ahmed Saleh al-Qadi al-Hutam from an area next to his house in Sabeerah neighborhood, Rada' city, Al Baidha

province, and took his motorcycle. Since then, the family of the victim has no information about the whereabouts of the victim, his condition or even the charge against him, despite their efforts and visiting all the security services of Houthi militia in the Rada' city, which all deny the kid's existence.

Conclusions:

According to the testimonies of witnesses and the casefile, it was evident for the Commission that the responsible party for the arbitrary detention of Qayed Ahmed Saleh al-Qadi al-Hutam is Houthi militia led by Abullah Edrees, the supervisor of Houthi militia in Rada' city.

4- Enforced Disappearance of a 17-year-old Kid Saleh Ahmed Saleh al-Abab:

As stated in the testimonies of the witnesses and the victims' families heard by the Commission, including (S. S. A.), (M. S. M. Z.) and (A. A. M. Sh.) that on June 1, 2016, Saleh Ahmed Saled al-Abab was arrested in a Dar Alnajd checkpoint, Rada' district, Al Baidha province while returning home after Maghreb (Sunset) prayer. He was stopped by Houthi militia gunmen in the checkpoint and then was taken to an unknown destination. When the family of the victim asked the Houthi militia officials for releasing their son, they initially refused to release him or even let them communicate with him. After several days of detention, the kid was completely hidden. Since that time, as of this writing, the victim has been in an unknown place and nothing is known about him.

Conclusions:

According to the testimonies of witnesses and the casefile, it was evident for the Commission that the responsible party for the arbitrary detention of Saleh Ahmed Saled al-Abab is Houthi militia led by Abullah Edrees, the supervisor of Houthi militia in Rada' city.

Government and National Army

1- Enforced Disappearance of Akram Hameed Ahmed Suleiman:

As stated in the testimonies of the witnesses and the victims' families heard by the Commission, including (F. A. N.) and (T. H. H. M.) that on June 3, 2016, a group of armed

men belonging to the 22nd Mecha Brigade of the National Army, went to the Hureeah (Freedom) Square in Safer district, Cairo district in Taiz city, and asked the victim, Akram Hameed Ahmed Sulaiman, to go with them to the battalion commander, Mortada al-Yusufi; and when he refused, they took him by force on the grounds that he had to be interrogated for refusing to hand over a number of Red Crescent medical equipment to a private hospital. Since that date until the date of writing this report, the victim's whereabouts are unknown and there is no information about him.

Conclusions:

According to the testimonies of witnesses and the casefile, it was evident for the Commission that the responsible party for the arbitrary detention of Akram Hameed Ahmed Sulaiman is Mortada al-Yusufi, the battalion commander of the 22nd Mecha Brigade, Taiz belonging to the National Army. The Commission decided to refer the casefiles to the competent military prosecution.

2- Enforced Disappearance of Ibrahim Abdullah Mohammed Ali al-Khulani:

As stated in the testimonies of witnesses and the victims' families heard by the Commission that on January 7, 2016, a group of the Special Security Forces (formerly the Central Security Forces) detained the victim, Ibrahim Abdullah Ali al-Khulani, from al-Salam neighborhood in the city of Marib, where he works as diesel and oil dealer in the black market in the city of Marib.

Then, a few days later, he was released for the first time. After about two months, the Central Security Forces arrested a gang that was said to have been plotting sabotage acts in Marib, and was found with the gang IEDs and explosives. After the arrest of this gang, the victim was arrested along with another person named Mohammed Suleiman, and they were placed in the National Security Service and received charges of associating with the armed gang. The victim was not released or referred to the judiciary as of this writing.

Conclusions:

According to the testimonies of witnesses and the casefile, it was evident for the Commission that the responsible party for the arbitrary detention of Ibrahim Abdullah Ali al-Khulani is the leadership of the National Security Service of Marib province. The Commission decided to refer the casefiles to the competent military prosecution.

3. Torture

The Commission has documented around 386 allegations of torture and inhuman treatment committed by some parties and armed groups in different parts of the Republic of Yemen. The Commission has completed the investigation of 283 cases. Below are some examples of claims investigated by the Commission:

1- Torture to Death of Yasser Ahmed Issa al-Nashiri, Sana'a Province:

As stated in the testimonies of witnesses and the victims' families heard by the Commission, including (M. A. M. M. B.) and (A. Y. A. Sh.) and in accordance with the contents of the medical reports, and documents attached to the casefile, on December 15, 2015, while the victim was traveling back from Hadramout province, where he is studying at the College of Petroleum Engineering level 3, to Sanaa, and upon his arrival at Hatarish checkpoint at the entrance of Sana'a, which is one of the security points belonging to Houthi militia and Saleh forces, he was arrested and transferred to one of the detention camps belonging to the Houthi militia and Saleh forces.

After searching for him for more than 8 months, while all Houthi and Saleh militias were denying holding the victim, the victim's family was later informed that he was in the University of Science and Technology Hospital.

When he was visited by his mother, she found that her son was paralyzed due to beatings and torture. His condition continued to deteriorate and doctors advised the family to take him abroad. However, officials of the Houthi militia refused to do so which led to the deterioration of his condition and then the victim died on August 17, 2016.

Conclusions:

According to the investigations carried out by the Commission, the testimonies of witnesses and the victims' families, the medical reports, and documents attached to the casefile, it was evident for the Commission that the responsible party for this violation is Houthi militia and Saleh forces located in Hatarish checkpoint at the entrance of the capital Sana'a.

2- Torture to Death of Mohammed Dahan Saif, Ba'dan district, Ibb Province:

As stated in the testimonies of witnesses and the victims' families heard by the Commission, including (F. M. Y.), (M. A. A.) and (S. A. A.) that the victim Mohammed Dahan Saif was arrested by armed elements of Houthi militia from his house in Ba'dan district, Ibb province and was imprisoned in the building of the Political Security in Ibb city.

After ten days of his arrest, his family was asked to receive his body from the refrigerator of Al-Thawra Public Hospital in Ibb city. When the family saw the victim, they were surprised at the signs of torture and bruises on the body. Medical reports also confirmed that the cause of death was the victim's brain hemorrhage in the head due to multiple blows to the skull. The report also found traces of beating and torture on sporadic parts of the victim's body.

Conclusions:

According to the investigations carried out by the Commission, the testimonies of witnesses and the victims' families, the medical reports, and documents attached to the casefile, it was evident for the Commission that the responsible party for this violation is the leadership of the Political Security from Houthi militia and Saleh forces in Ibb province.

3- Torture of (M. A. A.), Dhamar Province:

As stated in the testimonies of the victim and the witnesses, on October 3, 2015 at 7 P.M. in Hadda district, Dhamar province, the victim was in the main street waiting to take a motorcycle to go home. After riding behind the motorcyclist, the victim was attacked by gunmen who asked the motorcyclist to go to Houthi security center in the district, where he was placed in a solitary cell.

The victim was interrogated by two persons, one of them named Khaled, and the other

named Sharaf. The investigation was carried out under the supervision of Houthi militia supervisor, Abu Ali Yahya Abdulwahab al-Dailami. The victim was accused of supporting the Resistance and sending the recruits to Marib. When the victim denied the charge, he was beaten with batons and wires, the torture continued until 3:00 am. The knife was placed on his neck and threatened to be slaughtered several times. After the victim lost consciousness due to the beatings and the resulting fractures in the hand, knee and bruises in various parts of his body, he was taken and dumped in one of the valleys, where he was found by some residents who took him to his home and then he was taken to the hospital for treatment.

Conclusions:

According to the investigations carried out by the Commission, the testimonies of witnesses and the victims' families, the medical reports, and the documents attached to the casefile, it was evident for the Commission that the responsible party for this violation is Houthi militia, located in Hadda district, Dhamar province, led by Abu Ali Yahya Abdulwahab al-Dailami.

4. Blowing of Houses:

The Commission has monitored and documented 384 allegations of blowing houses, and completed investigating 199 of them. It is worth noting that this kind of violation is exclusively committed by Houthi militia and Saleh forces. Below are examples of cases investigated by the Commission:

1- Blowing the House of Mohammed Ali Abdulla Ghaleb, Makhader District, Ibb Province:

As stated in the testimonies of the victim and the witnesses heard by the Commission, including (H. A. A. Gh.), (A. A. H.) and (Z. M. A. Th.) that in the evening of May 2, 2015, a number of Houthi militia and Saleh forces gunment blew up the two-story house of Mohammed Ali Abdullah Ghaleb by planting explosive devices and a number of domestic gas cylinders around the house from all sides, which led to the total destruction of the house, including all of its contents, as shown in the documents attached to the casefile, and the

photos held by the Commission.

2- Blowing 3 Houses in Dhabi Neighborhood, Mudhafar District, Taiz Province:

On Friday, March 21, 2017, at 12:30 A.M., three houses were blown up in Dhabi neighborhood, Mudhafar district, Taiz province located in an area controlled by the Houthi militia and Saleh forces. The houses that were blown up belonged to:

1. Talal Abdullah Qassem, four-story house.
2. Abdo al-Oudi, four-story house.
3. Yahya Ali bin Ali al-Faradi, five-story house.

As stated in the testimonies of the victims and the witnesses heard by the Commission, including (A. H. M.) and (M. A. M.) that on Friday, March 21, 2017, at 12:30 A.M., a big explosion shook the area, and the smell of explosives spread in the neighborhoods near the houses that were blown up. After going to the place of the bombing the next day, it was found that Houthi militia and Saleh forces blew up 3 houses.

The militias controlled the area, and blew the houses on the ground that the owners of these houses are supporters of the Army and the National Resistance. The Commission visited the place of the violation, and took pictures of the remnants of the blown-up houses and a number of videos to document this violation.

3- Blowing the Building of Abdoraboh al-Aroui, Thei Na'em District, Baidha Province:

As stated in the testimonies of the victim and the witnesses heard by the Commission, including (S. A. M.), (M. A. A.), (A. H. M.) and (A. A. A.) that on Monday morning, June 4, 2015, members of Houthi militia closed the road leading to the two-story building of the victim, Abdoraboh al-Aroui, located in the city of Thei Na'em in the middle of the market. In the first floor there are three shops, barber shop, grocery and pharmacy, while the second floor consists of a large medical clinic.

The residents were prevented from entering and leaving the area, forcing the tenants in

the building to leave their shops and the rented clinic in the second floor as well, and completely evacuated the building. They were informed that the building will be blown up because one member of Houthi militia was shot dead while passing by the building.

The tenants were denied getting some of their property out of the building, and the residents were prevented to gather near the building in the center of the city market by firing in the air.

After the evacuation of the area adjacent to the building and the expulsion of the citizens, the explosives were placed in the vicinity of the building. The building blew up leading to total collapse and destruction of all the contents. The bombing destroyed a number of shops and houses adjacent to the building.

Conclusions:

According to the Commission investigations into incidents mentioned above and into a number of claimed violations of such, it was evident for the Commission that the responsible parties for these violations are Houthi militia and Saleh forces which systematically have practiced such against many opponents, especially those accused of being linked to the National Army and Popular Resistance.

5. Victims of US Airstrikes:

Multiple reports indicate that since 2011, the US drones (Unmanned warplanes) has carried out more than 115 airstrikes. The United States has approved the implementation of most of these operations on the grounds of protecting US national security, and tracking AQAP in Yemen. A number of statements were made by some Yemeni government senior officials indicating the Yemeni government's approval of these operations, and even the participation of some security agencies in such by providing information about the targets. The Commission has monitored and documented 16 violation claims pertaining to carrying out US airstrikes against Yemeni citizens. The Commission has investigated 9 cases. Below are some incidents which the Commission has investigated.

1- US Airstrikes against Citizens in Yakla, Walad Rabe/ Gaifah District:

On January 29, 2017, in Walad Rabe, Gaifah district, Al Baidha province, a number of helicopter gunships landed American commandos at 2:00 A.M. in Ashar area. Then the US commandos moved towards Ghail village and started attacking a number of houses. They clashed with the area's people who were surprised by the attack which was covered by airstrikes. The airstrikes and the operation lasted until 5:00 A.M. and resulted in killing 11 children, 6 women and 8 men, wounding a big number of people living in the area and destroying several houses, some of which were completely destroyed.

Names of children killed:

No.	Name	Age
1	Asma Fahd Ali al-Ameri	3 months
2	Aisha Mohammed Abdullah al-Ameri	4 years
3	Halima Hussein al-Aifah	5 years
4	Hussein Mohammed Abdullah Mbkhout al-Ameri	5 years
5	Mursal Abdurabo Musaeed al-Ameri	6 years
6	Khadija Mbhout Mohsen al-Ameri	7 years
7	Anwar Anwr al-Awlaki	8 years
8	Ahmed Abdullah Ahmed al-Dahab	11 years
9	Nasser Abdullah Ahmed al-Dahab	12 years

Names of women killed:

No.	Name	Age
1	Fatima Abdullah Mbkhout al-Ameri	25 years
2	Lema Mohammed Hussein al-Ameri	30 years
3	Fatin Saleh Hassan al-Ameri	38 years

4	Dhubayh Ali Abdullah al-Ameri	40 years
5	Salema Ali Ahmed al-Ameri	
6	Fatima Abdullah Saleh al-Ameri	40 years

Names of men killed:

No.	Name	Age
1	Sultan Ahmed Nasser al-Dahab	32 years
2	Zainallah Ahmed Nasser Othman	35 years
3	Khaled Ali Moqbel al-Ameri	37 years
4	Raouf Ahmed Nasser al-Dahab	37 years
5	Mohammed Abdullah Mbkhout	38 years
6	Zainallah Nasser al-Araji	55 years
7	Abdullah Mbkhout al-Ameri	65 years
8	Saif Mohammed al-Joufi	80 years

Names of People Whose Houses were Destroyed:

1. Mohammed Abdullah Mabkhout (Completely destroyed).
2. Mabkhout al-Ameri (Completely destroyed).
3. Hussein al-Manifa al-Ameri (Completely destroyed).
4. Abdul Raouf al-Saad (Damaged large parts of the house).
5. Abd Rabo Mus'ad al-Ameri (Damaged large parts of the house).
6. Fahad Ali al-Ahraf (Damaged large parts of the house).

The Commission visited the area and inspected the attack site, the damaged houses and heard the testimonies of a number of witnesses, victims' families and the injured, namely (S. M. A.), (Z. A. S. A.), (A. M. A.) and (F. A. A.). They reported that on January 29, 2017 at 2:00 A.M., while they were sleeping in their houses, they were surprised by the sound of violent shelling and warplanes soaring in the sky followed by the sounds of clashes, and

some of the people went out to watch and see what was going on, but they were shot by helicopters hovering in the sky and shoot at everything moving, which they later learned were US warplanes.

After the attack ended and the American soldiers and the warplanes left the area, they went to the destroyed houses and saw the bodies of the victims scattered all over the village, most of the victims were women and children. They helped some of the wounded; however, many of them died as a result of severe injuries, and then the bodies were collected and buried in the village cemetery. They also reported that every family had a dead or wounded person at least. Furthermore, the village that was attacked and bombarded with various types of weapons is inhabited by civilians, from the area, and their families for hundreds of years. There are no military targets or sites in the village affiliated to any party, which was confirmed by the inspection report submitted by the team assigned by the Commission to visit the incident scene.

2- US Airstrikes against Citizen in Najad al-Atheel village, Marib province:

On May 23, 2017 at 1:30 A.M. after midnight, many US drones and apache helicopter flew over Najad al-Atheel village in Marib province, landed a number of commandos and shelled citizens' houses in the village with various types of weapons, killing 5 people and wounding 5 others.

Names of persons killed:

No.	Name	Age
1	Nasser Ali Mahdi al-Adal	90 years
2	Sherine Said Salem al-Adal	17 years
3	Saleh Mohammed Saleh al-Adal	22 years
4	Ghadir Saleh Salem al-Adal	29 years
5	Yasser Mohammed Saleh al-Adal	15 years

Names of persons injured:

No.	Name	Age
1	Mourad Said Saleh al-Adal	22 years
2	Othman Saleh Mohammed Saleh	9 years
3	Basheer Ali Mohammed al-Adal	27 years
4	Mbkhot Ali Awfaj al-Adal	19 years
5	Ahmed Saleh Ali al-Adal	27 years

According to the testimonies of victims' families, the injured and the witnesses heard by the Commission, namely (A. S. S. A.), (A. S. A.), (A. A. S. A.) and (A. S. S.) reported that, on May 23, 2017 at 1:30 A.M. after midnight, while they were sleeping in their houses in Najad al-Atheel village, they were surprised by the sound of violent shelling and warplanes soaring in the sky. Some of the people went out to watch and see what was going on, but they retreated for they were shot.

After the attack ended and the American soldiers and the warplanes left the area, they collected the dead bodies and provided help to the wounded. They also reported that the village was attacked by various types of weapons by US warplanes. They confirmed that the village is inhabited by people and families from the same area, and there are not any military targets or sites controlled by any party.

Conclusions:

According to the investigations carried out by the Commission regarding the abovementioned claims, and a number of other incidents pertaining to US airstrikes against Yemeni citizens, the Commission confirms that it will present the full result of investigations with regard to all claims within its final report. However, the Commission considers it important to note here that the responsibility of the United States forces for this violation has been established, in partnership with the Yemeni government which allowed such interventions.

The Commission therefore urges the Yemeni government to abide by the constitution texts and national laws which prohibit killing innocent citizens. It also urges that the accused should be brought before court and not to punish but under judicial rulings. The Commission believes that the government should have the initiative to provide fair compensation for those affected by such violations, and to put an end to abuses by US warplanes, activate the role of the judiciary, and do everything that would ensure chasing the accused and the wanted, and bring them to justice for fair trials.

Challenges:

The Commission has been able to overcome many of the difficulties in the field and security in most of the provinces. It was noticed that the citizens' awareness has been raised with regard to the important role played by the National Commission to Investigate Allegations of Human Rights Violations (NCIAVHR) and the level of interaction has increased as well. Citizens have started reporting and submitting claims to the NCIAVHR offices and monitors. Moreover, media has started paying attention to the NCIAVHR work and activities as well as the local and international organizations, which established collaboration and easy access to information and investigation. However, there are many security, political and economic challenges encountered by the Commission, which were given priority to be settled. Some challenges are:

- 1.** The continuation of war and the associated military actions, and the daily casualties in areas of armed conflict.
- 2.** Non-compliance by some parties to the conflict with the principles of distinction, military necessity and proportionality during military attacks, thereby endangering homes and the civilian population.
- 3.** The failure of some parties to the conflict to cooperate with the NCIAVHR and not to facilitate access to victims in places under their control.
- 4.** The deterioration of official and private health facilities in the conflict zones due to being targeted or the lack of potentials which resulted in their inability to provide med-

ical documents and criminal reports.

5. The multiplicity of bodies responsible for violations, especially illegal arrests, torture and displacement, and discrepancies, and thus the difficulty to reach those responsible for the violation.
6. The large scale of war, the difficulty of mobility and access to information.
7. The significant delay in providing technical support to NCIAVHR by the Commission-er for Human Rights under the resolution no. 33/16 and the previous resolutions.

Recommendations:

In light of the Commission's findings on some of the investigations' results, in order to improve the human rights situation in Yemen and the reduction of further casualties, a number of general and special recommendations were recommended, as follows:

General Recommendations to All Parties to the Armed Conflict:

1. Stop indiscriminate attacks targeting residential areas of civilians and displaced persons and the need to adhere to the principle of distinction between civilians and militants in order to avert harming the population and civilian property and targeting infrastructure and educational facilities.
2. Stop targeting medical staff and facilities and protected cultural objects in accordance with the International Humanitarian Law.
3. Ensure that civilians have access to basic needs of food, water, treatment and services.
4. Release detainees, and the arrested and those who are deprived of their freedom; adhere to dealing with them in a decent humane treatment during detention; respect their personal rights and religious and political beliefs, and ensure contact with their families and knowing about how they are in detention.

5. Facilitate the unimpeded access of humanitarian aid to all provinces of Yemen as a basic right of citizens.
6. Cooperate with the Commission; facilitate its work; respond promptly to its inquiries; allow its members, the assisting Investigation Team and the observers access to all places, persons and entities that they want to visit or interview and provide them with all the required information and protection.

Special Recommendations:

Houthi Militia and Saleh Forces:

1. Refrain from targeting neighborhoods, and comply with the rules and principles of the international humanitarian law during security and military operations.
2. Refrain from confiscating aids and provide easy access for aids to citizens in general, and the besieged areas in particular, especially to Taiz.
3. Refrain from planting anti-personnel mines in all its forms, with the aim of causing intentional damage to civilians and endangering their lives in most of the provinces where the Houthi are present or fighting. Also, destroy stockpile of mines under their control.
4. Refrain from recruiting and using children in any form of war.
5. Preserve the civilian character of schools, hospitals and government institutions, and not using them for military operations and endangering them.
6. Stop abductions, enforced disappearances, torture, degrading and inhuman treatment, and the prompt and unconditional release of all detainees and enforced disappearance cases.

7. Not to invoke security and war conditions to restrict freedoms, close websites, and prosecute journalists for violating the principles and values of international human rights law.

Arab Coalition Supporting Legitimacy in Yemen:

1. Conduct a comprehensive review of the rules of engagement and means of targeting to ensure compliance with international humanitarian law and the distinction between civilian and military objectives.
2. Update the list of medical, civil, cultural and infrastructure facilities that are prohibited from being targeted and bombed under international humanitarian law, and cooperate with humanitarian actors in order to ensure the accuracy of information and not obstruct their work.
3. Conduct an assessment of the damage resulting from the airstrikes, and take the initiative to form a committee to provide material and moral compensation for the victims, in cooperation with the government.
4. Activate the mechanisms of communication to ensure rapid response to inquiries submitted by the NCIHVHR, and provide information quickly.

Government of Yemen:

1. Increase the level of cooperation with the NCIHVHR and facilitate its access to all provinces under the legitimacy control in order to hear and investigate the allegations of human rights violations.
2. Expand on the operations of relief committees and support their capacities to reach victims.
3. Increase cooperation between the local authorities in all provinces under the control of the legitimate government and the components of civil society to eliminate extrajudi-

cial arrests, forced displacement and take action against law violators.

4. Improve basic services such as electricity, water, hygiene, education, security, and everything that helps normalize public life.
5. Implement plans and programs that help citizens to return to their areas after clearance of mines and explosive devices.
6. Issue the transitional justice law and activate its mechanisms to ensure compensation for victims of violations, address their causes and prosecute those responsible.
7. Conduct professional and quality training for the armed forces and the army in respect of compliance with the rules of international humanitarian law and international human rights law.
8. Activate and rehabilitate the courts and prisons, and exert efforts to reform the judicial and security system to ensure improvement of the security situation and protection of human rights.
9. Adapt the national legislation to the international humanitarian law and human rights law ratified by the Republic of Yemen.
10. Ratify the international conventions on the protection of human rights, including the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (ICPPED).

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR):

1. Follow up and implement the resolutions of Human Rights Council on the provision of technical assistance to be provided by the OHCHR to help enable the Commission to fulfil its obligations.