



REPUBLIC OF YEMEN
The National Commission to Investigate
Alleged Violations to Human Rights

Thirteenth Periodic Report

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

From August 1, 2024 to July 31, 2025

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First: Introduction

The release of this report comes more than ten years after the Houthi group took control of the capital, Sana'a, and the announcement by the Coalition Forces to intervene in the war in Yemen in support of the legitimate government, and after more than nine years since the Commission began its work, from its headquarters in the interim capital, Aden.

The need arose for the Commission to play its pivotal role in monitoring, documenting and investigating human rights violations with the expansion of the war to most Yemeni regions and governorates, and the resulting depletion of state authority and the upsurge of many serious human rights violations. This required strenuous efforts to preserve the victims' rights, ensure accountability and prevent impunity, a task granted to the National Commission to Investigate Alleged Violations to Human Rights, (hereinafter the Commission) established by presidential decree No. (140) of 2012 and its amendments, to monitor and investigate rights abuses by all parties to the conflict, which came in response to the demands of local and international civil society, the recommendations of the Security Council and the Human Rights Council and in implementation of the Gulf Initiative and its executive mechanism, as well as the outcomes of the National Dialogue.

Based on that, the mandate granted to the Commission, territorially, extends all over the territories of Yemen, and temporally from January 2011 until the state recovers control over the entire territory of the Republic. *Ratione personae*, the Commission' mandate includes all parties having committed violations without exception. In this perspective, the Commission continued monitoring, documenting, and investigating all forms of human rights violations committed in violation of national and international law.

In continuation of its annual practice of issuing periodic reports, the Commission endeavors to inform all national and international stakeholders on the human rights situation in Yemen, the work it carried out, and the efforts it made to achieve its objectives during the period covered by the report, extending from August 1, 2024, to July 31, 2025. This follows the same pattern and is part of all the Commission's previous twelve annual reports and the special thematic report on prisons and detainees. Although the Commission's successive reports differ in content and incidents investigated and activities carried

out, we would like to point out that this report comes in a different political, security and economic context. The continuation of the undeclared truce launched by the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen (hereinafter UN Envoy) three years ago and the cessation of the Arab Coalition's air force operations supporting the legitimate government are the noticeable new developments in this conflict. This resulted in the absence of any new violations attributed to the Coalition's air force during the reporting period. However, bombing incidents that took place prior to the truce still under investigation are pointed out in this report. It is also worth noting that this report comes after the renewal of the Commission's mandate for a period of three years pursuant to the presidential Decree No. (20/2025) and after the adoption of the Human Rights Council Resolution No. [\(A/HRC/RES/57/37\)](#) issued on October 11, 2024. The present report presents a summary of the most important work and activities of the Commission covering the period extending from August 1, 2024, to July 31, 2025, and the efforts it made in monitoring, documenting, and investigating violations all over Yemen. It also presents an account of violations that the Commission monitored and investigated during the reporting period, as well as the Commission's activities undertaken with the stakeholders. Incidents and violations investigated are categorized according to the norms of international humanitarian law and international human rights law and the conclusions reached, with a mention of the challenges and difficulties faced by the Commission. The report concludes with recommendations to all parties to the conflict and the international community, to enhance the protection of human rights, reduce violations, and achieve the principle of accountability and redress for victims.

This report complements the previous reports issued by the Commission and is an integral part of them, particularly with regard to the mandate statement, legal framework, methodology and working methods.

Second: Methodology

In performing its duties in monitoring, documentation, investigation, and referral procedures, the Commission is committed to the standards and principles followed by similar international investigation Commissions, i.e. transparency, independence, impartiality, objectivity, professionalism, and confidentiality, in accordance with the provisions of the presidential Decree No. (140) of 2012 establishing the Commission and its amendments, specifically Paragraph (c) of Article (2) of the presidential Decree, which commits the Commission to perform in accordance with international standards, national legislation, and international instruments ratified by the Republic of Yemen.

In this context, the Commission's legal framework, is set by the national legislation, particularly the Constitution of the Republic of Yemen, the laws of general and military procedures and penalties, the law prohibiting anti-personnel mines, the law on the rights of the child, and the international agreements ratified by Yemen, such as the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the two international covenants (on Civil, Political, Economic and Social), and the Conventions against Torture and the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women, in addition to Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions relating to non-international armed conflicts and Article 3 common to the four Geneva Conventions, considering that the conflict in Yemen is a non-international armed conflict, as reflected in the practice of the United Nations and its various bodies, and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The Commission's work is implemented on the ground throughout the Republic of Yemen by the Commission's monitors. Additionally, the Commission receives communications from civil society organizations working in this field, as well as direct complaints received at the Commission's headquarters in the interim capital, Aden, or its branches in Taiz and Ma'rib governorates, or through the Commission's electronic application dedicated for reporting violations via mobile phones, or through the Commission's website and social media. The Commission's investigation methodology also relies on conducting direct interviews with the victims, their families, and eyewitnesses, listening to the testimony of reporters, and utilizing experts in the fields of weapons, criminal evidence, and forensic medicine, according to its available capabilities.

Conducting field visits to sites of violations and areas that are witnessing or have witnessed armed conflict is one of the basic methods in the Commission's work. This is performed by members and assistant investigators in areas under the control of the legitimate government, or through monitors present in governorates outside the control of the government.

Third: Context

The human rights situation is impacted both negatively and positively by the events and crises the country is experiencing at all levels. Based on this, we will attempt to highlight some of the most significant political, military, security, and economic developments that have impacted the human rights situation during the period covered by this report. The most significant of these developments are as follows:

1- The Political Level:

- Mr. Salem bin Braik, the former Minister of Finance, was appointed Prime Minister on May 3, 2025 to succeed Ahmed Awad bin Mubarak who tendered his resignation from the prime minister position. This resignation stemmed from political pressure and disagreements within the Council of Ministers. This change resulted in the government resuming Cabinet meetings, which had been suspended for more than six months due to disagreements. This provided some relative breakthrough and revived some optimism among citizens regarding the government's ability to perform its duties, particularly in the service sector.

- The escalation of US-UK strikes on a number of areas controlled by the Houthi group in Yemen. This is after the United States designated the Houthi group as a terrorist organization by an executive order dated January 22, 2025. This order entered into force on March 4, 2025, with the State Department's announcement of the designation of the Houthi group as a terrorist organization. This resulted in most organizations and companies ceasing to deal with the Houthi group, including shipping companies that shifted their shipping services from the group-controlled port of Hodeidah to the port of Aden and other ports under the control of internationally recognized legitimate government.

- The continued Houthi attacks on international shipping pushed the UN to exert efforts to reach a deal to de-escalate the situation, which resulted in an agreement

between the Houthi group and the United States to halt mutual attacks.

- The Houthi group continued to declare what it called “the public support for Gaza” through attacks on international shipping lanes in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, the launching of missiles at Israeli cities, and the continuation of Israeli strikes. On the other side, Israeli attacks on Yemeni territory, including Sana’a Airport, Hodeidah Seaport, and other cities. The agreement between the Houthi group and the United States, sponsored by Oman, on May 6, 2025, resulted in halting attacks on American ships in exchange of a halt of US bombing in areas controlled by the Houthi group.

- Failure of a political settlement: The military operations carried out by the Houthi group in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden led to the suspension of peace talks between the Yemeni parties. This prompted the UN envoy, to announce that peace negotiations in Yemen had become impossible due to these attacks, warning of a return to military confrontations.

2- The Military Level:

In general, the truce declared by the UN Evoy, approximately three years ago, has continued to hold. Most confrontation fronts have witnessed relative calm, a noticeable cessation of military operations and clashes, and a significant decrease in the number of casualties, both combatants and civilians.

However, some intermittent military confrontations did occur in some locations, including the Al-Zaher Al-Had in Al-Bayda Governorate, the Harib in Ma’rib Governorate, the Haifan, Maqbanah, and Sala in Taiz Governorate, Hays in Al-Hodeidah Governorate, Murais in Al-Dhale’ Governorate, and Karish in Lahj Governorate. This resulted in a number of civilian casualties, particularly in villages and population centers located on the front lines. Civilian casualties, especially women and children, have continued to fall on roads and agricultural areas due to the explosion of mines and remnants of war.

In a new development, the Commission investigated a number of incidents related to the Houthi group recruiting some African migrants, particularly Ethiopians and Somalis, as mercenaries to carry out military operations, directly participating in combat. They are also frequently used in arms smuggling and piloting vessels from Iran to the Red Sea, which opens a new chapter of potential war crimes, especially when taken into account that these migrants are being ideologically mobilized with the aim

of returning them to their countries to spread Shiism and establish cells that embrace the carrying of weapons and rebellion in those countries. This is a new phenomenon that is currently monitored and will be addressed by the Commission in its future reports.

Following the outbreak of the Gaza events on October 7, 2023, and the subsequent announcement by the Houthi group that it would target ships bound for Israel, a number of areas under Houthi control were subjected to bombing by American, British, and Israeli aircraft. the Commission documented the deaths of a number of civilians as a result of this bombing, particularly the bombing carried out by Israeli and American aircraft on the port of Hodeidah, which had significantly disrupted its activities.

3- The Security Level:

The security situation in areas controlled by the Houthi group:

The Houthi group has tightened its control over all security agencies, police institutions and facilities, and has imposed on those working in these institutions a declaration of affiliation with the group and forced them to attend ideologically and sectarian oriented courses. The evaluation of all members of security and police institutions is now based on the degree of loyalty and devotion to the group and its institutions. Supervisors appointed from the group loyalists who have no experience in the security and military professions have become the decision makers in the respective institutions they were assigned to supervise. As a result, all security agencies and institutions, starting with neighborhood leaders and police stations, passing through criminal investigation departments and branches of the so-called Preventive Security and Intelligence agencies in all the governorates controlled by the group, and the heads of the agencies and general administrations in the capital, Sana’a, and the so-called “Ministry of Interior” of the group, are all mobilized to achieve the group’s interests, spreading its beliefs, disseminating its policies and eliminating all those who dissent and oppose it. The control of the group’s security agencies has also extended to the judicial and legal apparatuses by controlling the prosecution offices and courts in areas under the group’s control, at all levels, and particularly in the so-called “Specialized Criminal Court”, which has become the legalizing tool for all the group’s violations and a sword hanging over the necks of all opponents, political

and civil activists among workers in national and international civil society organizations.

The period covered by this report witnessed numerous cases of arbitrary arrest, enforced disappearances, and torture to death of hundreds of activists, journalists, and employees of UN agencies, embassies, and local and international organizations. These activists are often accused of espionage, collaboration, undermining the state's security, weakening the military and the economy, and establishing spy networks for foreign countries. The number of those announced to have been detained on these pretexts during the period covered by this report exceeded one hundred detainees and forcibly disappeared persons.

Furthermore, the so-called "Specialized Criminal Court" issued death sentences and prison sentences ranging from life to ten years imprisonment, confiscation of cash and property and corporate assets of dozens of opponents, activists, and journalists opposed to the group.

- **The security situation in areas controlled by the legitimate government:**

The areas controlled by the legitimate government and its affiliated parties are experiencing a state of fragile security and precariousness due to the lack of a unified leadership whose authority is accepted and respected by all security agencies and to their actual affiliation with the government to the authority of the central government, represented by the Ministry of Interior. Each party affiliated with the legitimate government has monopolized control over a number of areas, with an almost complete lack of coordination between these parties. This led to numerous abuses and violations of citizens' rights and freedoms, including arbitrary arrest, enforced disappearances, torture, and restrictions on freedom of movement, in addition to a number of attacks on the right to freedom of opinion and expression.

Some security agencies working in the liberated governorates have continued acting semi-independently of any government oversight. This has led to the multiple violations against individuals whom are not aligned with the agendas of the controlling authorities in those areas. Besides, some activists and journalists have been subjected to arbitrary arrests and enforced disappearances.

Arrests at security checkpoints continue to take place such as in Ma'rib Governorate, especially the checkpoints located at the entrance to the governorate, where dozens of travelers are detained simply on suspicion of

their name or surname. Detainees are often referred to the overcrowded Political Security prison, without timely appearing before the judicial authorities. The same situation is repeated in the governorates of Taiz and Shabwa and the districts of the West Coast, where the Commission investigated numerous violations related to the arbitrary arrest and enforced disappearance of dozens of people residing in these areas. The delay in referring detainees in the aforementioned areas to the judiciary, and the lack of a sufficient number of judges and prosecutors, has also led to the overcrowding of detainees and the continued detention of dozens of them without being presented to the competent judicial authorities.

On the other hand, some areas, such as the governorates of Hadhramaut and Al-Mahrah, have witnessed a noticeable improvement in the level of security work. The unified leadership of the security services in these governorates had successfully managed the security situation. This is a notable positive development. However, during its visit to Al-Mukalla prison, the Commission observed the continued detention of more than 36 prisoners including (3) foreigners whose sentences had been served and who had not been released due to alleged refusal of senior security authorities to approve their release, as their cases related to terrorism and affiliation with armed groups.

4- The Economic and Social Level:

Despite the passage of more than three years since the truce was declared, and the resulting relative calm on most fronts, the truce has not had a significant positive impact on the economic level. Yemeni Riyal has continued to decline, reaching approximately 2,800 Riyals per US Dollar.

In spite of that, there was a significant and sudden improvement in the Riyal's exchange rate during the Commission's reporting period, specifically during the final days of July and the beginning of August 2025, when the Riyal regained approximately 45% of its value. This sudden and unexplained improvement, raises many questions, especially in light of the absence of any foreign deposits, the legitimate government's inability to resume exporting oil and gas products, and the local markets' inability to absorb this sudden change in the Riyal's value. The significant rise in the value of the Riyal was not commensurate with commodity prices, which saw only a slight decline, especially in food items. This has certainly cast a shadow over the economic, humanitarian, and social situation, and has led to the increase of the suffering

resulting from rising food and fuel prices.

Furthermore, the existing division in the exchange rate between areas under the control of the legitimate government and areas under the control of the Houthis group, the failure to pay salaries to employees in areas controlled by the Houthi group, the interruption of oil exports, and the illegal fees and extortions imposed on merchants and citizens have undoubtedly deepened the economic hardship Yemenis are experiencing.

The overall economic outlook in Yemen remains bleak. There is an increase in poverty rates, and a deterioration in all services, including health and education, water and electricity, and road maintenance, which has increased suffering of the population and caused many accidents resulting in deaths and injuries, as well as obstructing movement and travel between regions, even within cities.

There is however some limited breakthrough in road openings. The Al-Bayda-Ma'rib road and the Taiz City-Al-Hawban road were opened. Also, on May 31, 2025, the Sana'a-Dhale'-Aden road was opened. The opening of these roads has certainly contributed to some alleviation of the suffering endured by citizens during their travels. The issue of closed roads and restriction of freedom of movement remains one of the most significant economic and social problems, negatively impacting the economic, social, and humanitarian situation in Yemen.

Fourth: The Commission's communication with the parties to the conflict and another stakeholder

A. The Yemeni Government and its Affiliated Entities:

During the reporting period, the Commission followed a mechanism of direct and indirect communication with the ministries and security, military, and administrative institutions affiliated with the internationally recognized legitimate government. This included conducting direct meetings to discuss the human rights situation and the Commission's observations and recommendations, drafting memoranda of inquiry regarding the incidents being monitored and investigated by the Commission, and submitting immediate and urgent recommendations from the Commission related to its field visits and complaints submitted to it by citizens.

Among the most important communication and coordination efforts undertaken between the Commission and the government are the following:

- **Direct meetings with the leadership of the Presidential Leadership Council, ministers, and local authority leaders in several governorates:**

1. A meeting was held with the Chairman of the Presidential Leadership Council (PLC), Dr. Rashad Al-Alimi, on March 18, 2025, at Ma'ashiq Palace. During the meeting, the Commission's 12th report together with the most important findings were delivered. The meeting resulted in a directive from the PLC Chairman instructing the relevant ministries to implement the recommen-

dations of the 13th report, each within its jurisdiction.

2. A number of direct meetings were held during the reporting period, including with a number of ministers and governors, including the Ministers of Defense and Human Rights, and the governors of Ma'rib, Lahj, Aden, Taiz, Shabwa, and Hadramout. These meetings discussed human rights developments and the Commission's follow-up of a number of incidents and violations, particularly the conditions of prisoners and detainees, their right to a fair trial, and the provision of appropriate detention conditions.

3. Separate meetings were held during January–June 2025 with the commanders of military axes and brigades, and the security directors in the governorates of Taiz, Lahj, and Aden. These meetings were held on the sidelines of the Commission's field visits. In these meetings, the Commission heard the responses of these parties to the Commission's inquiries regarding the incidents it is investigating, attributed to individuals and leaders affiliated with these military entities, and internal accountability procedures.

4. During the reporting period, the Commission sent (15) memoranda to security and military officials affiliated with the legitimate government, concerning incidents attributed to their officers. In these memoranda, the Commission inquired about the internal accountability measures in use as part of its investigation mechanism.

Table of memoranda sent by the Commission to a number of security and military agencies:

No	Agency	Memo(s)'s Content	Result
1	Head of the Military Intelligence and Reconnaissance Authority of Yemen	Complaint submitted to the Commission regarding the alleged arrest of Abdullah Yahya Abdul Razzaq Ali and Hassan Musaed Ali Al-Ammari	Commission received no response
2	Director General of the Political Security Organization, Ma'rib Governorate	Complaint submitted to the Commission regarding the arrest of five citizens	Commission received a response
3	Director General of the Political Security Organization, Ma'rib Governorate	Complaint submitted to the Commission regarding the arrest of Amin Tawfiq Sallam	Commission received a response
4	Director General of the Political Security Organization, Ma'rib Governorate	Complaint submitted to the Commission regarding the arrest of Saleh Ahmed Mohammed Arar	Commission received a response
5	Director of the Political Security Organization, Taiz Governorate	Complaint submitted to the Commission regarding the arrest of a group of residents of the city of Al-Masrakh	Commission received a response

No	Agency	Memo(s)'s Content	Result
6	Director of Security, Shabwa Governorate	Complaint submitted to the Commission regarding the repeated arrest of Ali Mohammed Al-Saqqaf	Commission received a response
7	Director General of Aden Police	Complaint submitted to the Commission regarding women being denied the right to peaceful demonstration	Commission received a response
8	Commander of the Taiz Command	The names of some individuals belonging to the Taiz Command leadership against whom complaints and reports have been filed.	Commission received a response
9	Commander of the Fourth Military Region	Complaint presented to the Commission on the claim of the killing of Samir Saeed Aqlan Mohammed	Commission received no response

B. The Arab Coalition Supporting Legitimacy:

Despite the cessation of airstrikes by the Coalition forces supporting the legitimate government since April 2022, the Commission continues its investigation into a number of incidents attributed to Coalition Airforce occurred between 2015 and 2022.

On December 21, 2024, a meeting was held at the National Commission's office in the interim capital, Aden, between the Commission and the Joint Incident Assessment Team (JIAT). Details of several incidents being investigated by the Incidents Assessment Team were discussed. The Commission also facilitated the arrival and visits of the Joint Incident Assessment Team to several areas and sites previously subjected to airstrikes in the governorates of Aden, Abyan, Lahj, and Al Dhale'e. The JIAT met with victims and heard from witnesses, as part of joint efforts aimed at reaching the largest possible number of victims, ensuring internal accountability, and implementing international humanitarian law.

C. The Houthi Group:

To ensure impartiality, the Commission has followed the same investigating mechanism used since 2016 with all parties and entities. This includes communicating and following up on incidents attributed to the Houthi group. In this regard, the Commission requested that a liaison officer be appointed to facilitate contacts and coordinate with the Commission's investigating team, receive memoranda, and deliver responses. However, the Houthi group, as is the case with other organizations, including the UN, did not respond to such a request. This challenge, however, did not prevent the Commission from continuing its monitoring and investigation work into all human rights violations occurring in areas controlled by the Houthi group. The National Commission's monitors, both male and female, present in areas controlled by the Houthi group, including the capital, Sana'a, Dhamar, Sa-

na'a, Hajjah, Al Mahwit, Al Bayda, Al Jawf, Sa'dah, Ibb, and Raymah, continued their documentation work and conducted direct interviews.

Fifth: Activities undertaken by the Commission from August 1, 2024 to July 30, 2025.

Based on the Presidential Decree No. (140) of 2012 and its amendments, the National Investigation Commission carries out multiple tasks, including monitoring, documentation, and investigation in human rights violations, as well as cooperation and work with the judiciary, the national and international civil society, and the diplomatic community, with the aim of promoting human rights, fighting impunity and activating accountability, and preparing for transitional justice mechanisms related to fairness and redress.

In the implementation of its annual work plan, the Commission undertook numerous activities as shown below.

First: monitoring and documentation

A. Monitoring and Documentation Activities:

During the reporting period, the Commission's teams and monitors were able to directly monitor and document more than (3,003) alleged cases of violations in various governorates of the Republic, distributed across more than (36) types of human rights violations. The number of victims amounted to (3,766) victims of both sexes.

Thus, the number of violations monitored and documented by the Commission during its work period from January 2016 until the issuance of this report amounted to (32,953) incidents, with a total number of (67,538) victims.

During the period covered by the report, the Commission heard from more than (13,192) witnesses, informants, and victims, and reviewed approximately (7,768) documents and papers on the investigated incidents.

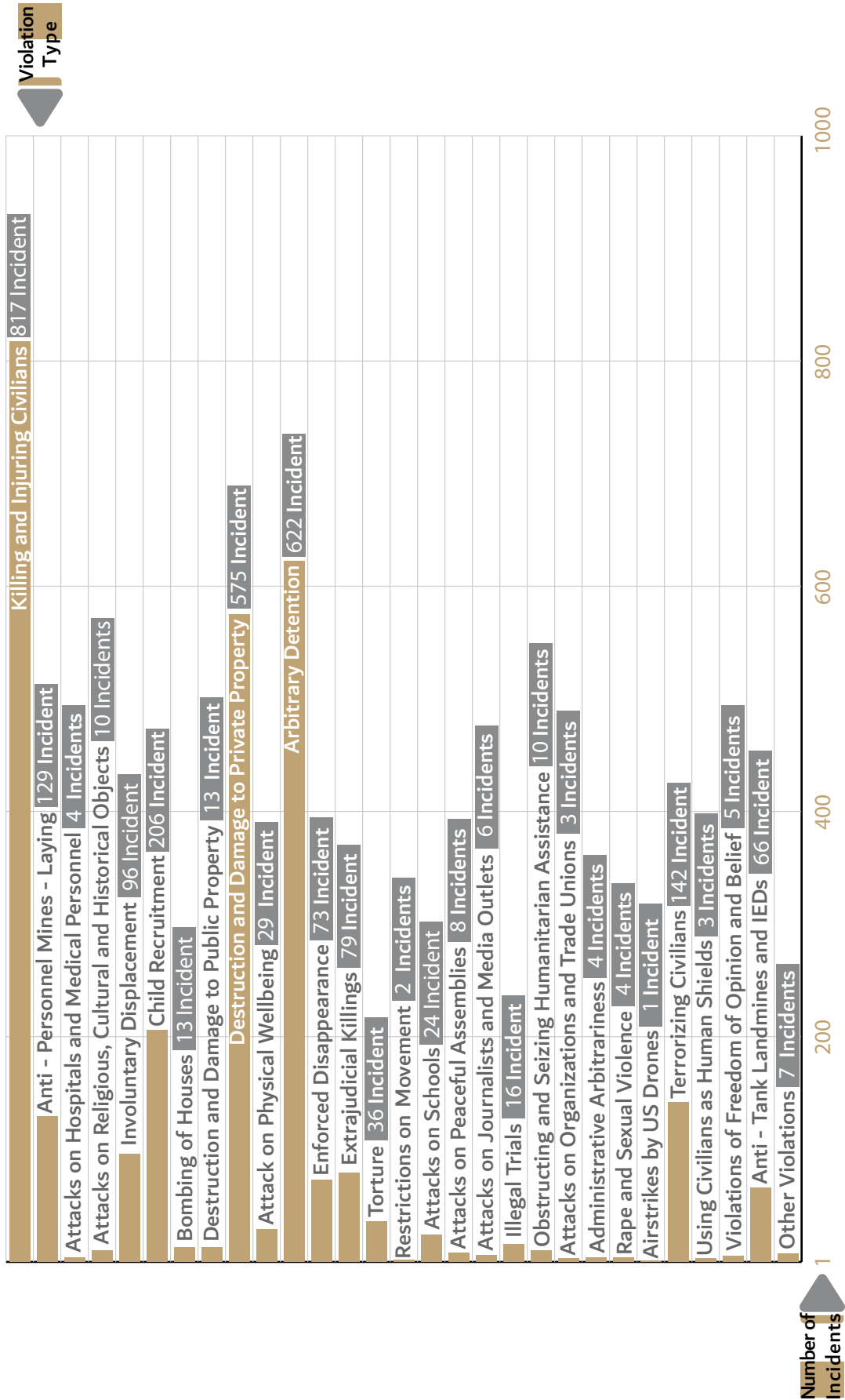
B. Building the Capacities of Monitors, Assistant Investigators, and Administrative Staff:

The Commission continues to hold training courses and build the capacities of its field staff, keeping them informed of developments in the field of investigations to ensure the quality of monitoring and documentation outputs. During the reporting period, the Commission implemented the following training activities:

- A three-day workshop was held from October 27-29, 2024, in Mukalla for the Commission's monitors from all governorates, with the participation of the administrative staff and relevant technical units. The workshop aimed to review the list of violations related to international humanitarian law and human rights law that the Commission is working on.
- An expanded meeting was held between the Chairman and members of the Commission and monitors from all governorates in the interim capital, Aden, from May 11-13, 2025. The meeting analyzed developments related to the human rights context in Yemen and reviewed the field challenges facing monitoring and documentation operations.



Charts showing the most important types of Human Rights Violations Monitored and Investigated by the Commission



Findings of the Monitoring and Documentation Process during the reporting Period

3,003 ▶ Total Violations Monitored and Documented

36
Types of Human Rights Violations

3,766
Casualties of both sexes

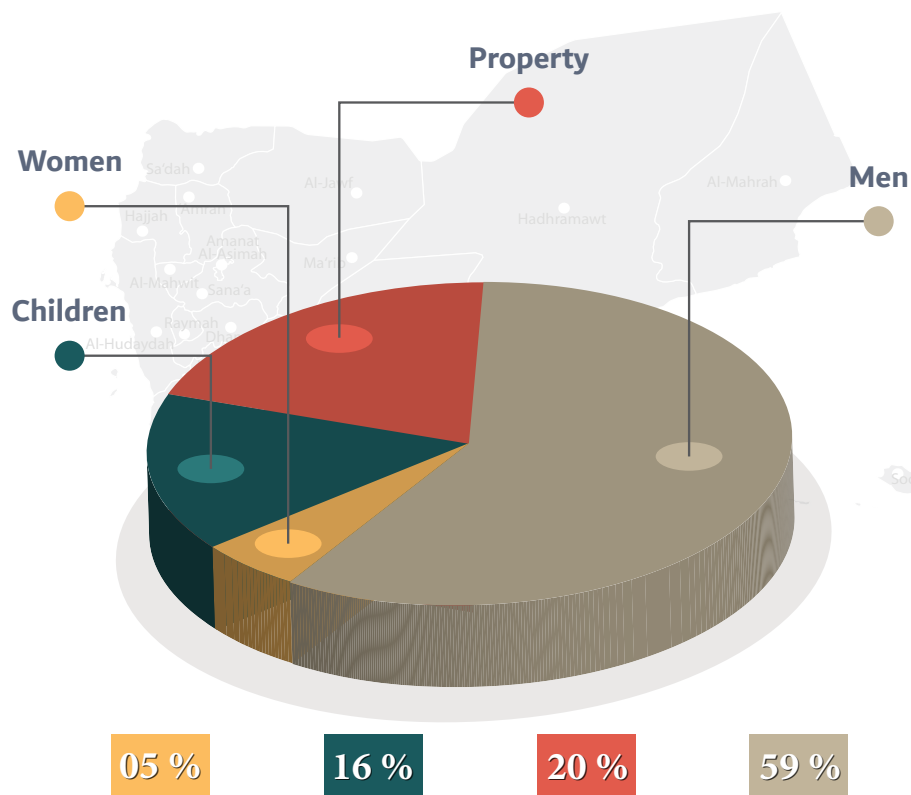


13,192
Witnesses and Informants



7,768
Documents

Charts showing the Classification of Victims of Violations



Second: investigating allegations of human rights violations

A. Field Visits to Governorates and Regions Witnessing Human Rights Violations

During the period covered by this report, the Commission was able to access many areas that witnessed, and continue to witness civilian casualties and violations of international humanitarian law in the governorates of Aden, Taiz, Marib, Lahj, Hadhramaut, and Shabwah. the Commission was also able to visit Haifan District and Ahkom District in Taiz Governorate, the Al-Musaymir District in Lahj Governorate, and the Hays District in Hodeidah, in addition to a number of areas in Al-Dhale'e and the Nati', Al-Zaher, and Al-Sawma'ah districts in Al-Bayda Governorate. The missions aimed to conduct direct field investigations into a number of serious incidents, inspect the sites where they took place, collect field evidence and hear from witnesses and informants. The Commission also inspected areas that previously witnessed violations and casualties in the Bayhan and Ataq districts in Shabwah. The Commission's teams also visited and inspected (7) prisons and detention centers in the governorates of Marib, Lahj, Taiz, and Shabwah. Among the most important visits undertaken by the Commission during the reporting period were the following:

1. Visit to Hadhramaut Governorate:

In the context of examining the recent human rights situation in Hadhramaut, the Commission conducted a visit to the city of Mukalla, during which the following took place:

Visit to the Central Prison and the Criminal Investigation Prison in Mukalla:

- On October 28, 2024, the Commission team visited the Central Prison Correctional Facility in Mukalla. They met with the prison director and heard about the challenges facing the prison administration. During the visit, they inspected wards and rooms, and listened to dozens of inmates and their demands for speedy hearings of their cases.
- On October 29, 2024, the Commission team also visited the Criminal Investigation Prison in Mukalla, where they reviewed the conditions of detainees, examined the records presented by the Director of Criminal Investigation, and ensured the prosecution's oversight and follow-up of the cases for which they were detained. During the visit, the Commission's team presented a number of recommendations to the relevant authorities in the governorate,

the most important of which:

- The need to release detainees who had served their sentences.
- Find a solution to the security concerns alleged by the security authorities regarding those convicted in terrorism-related cases.
- Remove the obstacles that prevent prisoners from exercising their legal rights and unduly prologue litigation periods.

2. Visit to Ma'rib Governorate

During the period from October 19 to 26, 2024, the Commission conducted a visit to Ma'rib Governorate as part of the Commission's systematic investigations into the conditions of detainees in detention centers, particularly those affiliated with the Political Security. The visit included:

- Five intensive visits to the Political Security prison in Ma'rib Governorate, which holds the largest number of detainees in the areas under the control of the legitimate government.
- Wards and rooms were inspected, and numerous files of male and female detainees were examined. The review process resulted in the release of 17 female and of 47 male detainees. The Commission's observations on the legal status of the facility were also discussed with the Governor of Ma'rib and a number of recommendations were made, including:

- The Political Security Organization should not interfere in the jurisdictions and tasks of other entities, such as the Criminal Investigation Department and Military Intelligence.

3. Field Visit to Taiz Governorate:

During the period covered by the report, the Commission conducted a number of field visits to Taiz Governorate, including the districts of Sala, Al-Mudhaffar, and Sabir Al-Mawadim. It also reached, for the first time, the isolated district of Haifan, which continues to witness violence and artillery shelling that has severely impacted the lives and safety of civilians. Field investigations were conducted regarding serious allegations of persecution of civilian victims. On the same occasion the Commission conducted other activities as follows:

Visit to Haifan District

- After coordination with security and military authorities in Lahj and Taiz, the Commission was able to conduct a three-day field visit, February 22-24, 2025, to the

areas of Al-A'boos, Al-Athawar, and Al-Mafalis in Haifan District. During the visit, victims from 17 villages were interviewed, witness statements were recorded, and 370 incidents of violations were documented, most of which involved targeting of civilians, killing and injuring them, landmine explosions killing and maiming women and children, forced displacement of dozens of residents, and assault and destruction of three schools, depriving 900 students of their basic education. A female student had accompanied the team in its visit to Al-Ahkom isolation in Haifan District on April 4, 2025, and documented (22) incidents, including:

- The forced displacement of the residents of Al-Akboush village.
- Targeting the educational complex comprising three schools, and the displacement of students from the area.
- Mine explosions involving five children in Al-Marabdah village.

Visit to Sala District:

- In response to complaints from citizens in the villages of Al-Najd, Ab'ar, and Al-Sharaf in the contact areas of the Sala district, following three sniper attacks and a landmine explosion involving female citizens, the Commission's team visited the prison on January 9, 2025, and inspected the living conditions of children and women. They also documented and monitored the incidents of sniper attacks and landmine explosions that occurred in early January 2025.

- Visits to the Central Prison, the Women's Prison, and the Detention Center affiliated with the Criminal Investigation and Political Security Organization in Taiz:

- On June 14, 2025, the Commission's team visited the Central Prison Correctional Facility, the Criminal Investigation Department's Detention Center, and the Women's Prison in Taiz Governorate. During the visit, they inspected and viewed wards and rooms, visited detainees in the Political Security Organization in Taiz, reviewed their files, and delivered memoranda from the Commission to the Political Security District regarding a number of detainees.

Visit to the Detention Center of 35th Armored Brigade

- In response to reports from civil society organizations regarding the need to visit the detention center in the Al-Ain area of Al-Ma'afer, the Commission's team visited and inspected the detention center for detainees on war-related charges affiliated with the 35th Armored

Brigade on November 10, 2024, and listened to the demands of dozens of detainees. During the visit, the Commission's observations were also discussed with the commander of the 35th Armored Brigade.

4. Visit to Lahj Governorate:

- Field Visit to Al-Musaimeer District:

The Commission conducted a field visit to Al-Musaimeer District on May 27 and 28, 2025, to conduct field investigations, conduct interviews with victims and eyewitnesses, and review the details of the artillery shelling, house bombings, and forced displacement incidents, still ongoing in the district at the time of the team's visit. The Commission's members and observers were able to complete the documentation and investigation of (82) incidents and inspect a number of bombed houses.

Visit to the Pre-trial Prison, the Central Prison, and Women's Prison in Lahj:

- The Commission's team visited the districts of Tuban and Al-Hawtah in Lahj Governorate, visiting the Criminal Investigation Department's remand prison on May 20, 2025, and inspecting the Central Prison on May 28, 2025. They inspected the departments and rooms of both facilities, ensuring that everyone was brought before the Public Prosecution, and listening to dozens of inmates, noting their demands for increased court hearings and speedy adjudication of their cases.
- Field Visit to the Western and Eastern Al-Ribat Camps in Lahj Governorate

The commission conducted a field visit to the Western and Eastern Al-Ribat Camps and documented and investigated 25 violations incidents of displaced citizens in their own residence such as shelling, physical assaults, killings homes destruction and displacement of entire villages, including the village of (Bin Al-Raheem) in Al-Hodeedah. as well The commission reviewed the humanitarian situation and observed a severe lackage of essential needs, including food, water, and medicine

5. Visit to Shabwa Governorate

During the period from October 21 to 26, 2024, the Commission's team visited Shabwa Governorate and carried out a number of activities and tasks aimed at monitoring the human rights situation in the governorate, assessing the conditions of prisoners and detainees, and inspecting some areas that had witnessed past violations.

Visit to the Central Prison in Ataq and Bayhan and the Criminal Investigation Prison

On June 24, 2025, the Commission's team visited both

the Central Prison in Ataq and the Criminal Investigation Detention Center. During the visit, the team met with the leadership of both facilities and heard about the most important challenges facing the administration in ensuring the rights of prisoners and detainees. The team also met with a number of inmates, listened to their main demands, and inspected the rooms and sections of the two facilities. The Commission's team also visited the Bayhan District Prison and examined the suitability of the detention facilities and the conditions of the inmates there. During the visit, the team discussed the Commission's observations on the conditions of the inmates with the directors of the Central Prison, the Criminal Investigation Prison, and the Bayhan Prison, with the aim of improving the environment at both facilities and ensuring the rights of the inmates.

Visits to affected areas in Bayhan District

- In continuation of the Commission's assessment of the human rights situation in Shabwah Governorate, the Commission's team visited various areas in Bayhan District on June 26, 2025. They interviewed (37) victims and witnesses regarding incidents of house bombing and mine explosions that occurred in previous years, and reviewed the damages affecting civilian rights, as well as the commission visited the (Al-Sharakhah, Al-Wusta, and Al-Mudallal) camps, and met with the camp administration, during this time many violations were documented against the displaced citizens
- In order to verify a number of incidents under investigation the Commission's team visited a number of affected neighborhoods in Ataq City, and interviewed (42) victims and witnesses of incidents that affected the physical and psychological well-being of a number of victims.

B. Conducting Hearings:

1. Holding a hearing session for live testimonies from mine victims, experts, and specialists.
- The Commission conducted a review and hearing session for the testimonies, expertise, and experiences of 12 legal, medical, psychological, technical, and engineering professionals, as well as direct victims in Taiz Governorate, on the occasion of the International Day for Awareness of the Dangers of Anti-Personnel Mine Action, April 4. Testimonies and technical and specialized information were presented regarding the extent of the mines in Taiz Governorate and their impact on human rights. Evidence of the deliberate

and systematic targeting of victims and their environments was discussed in the perspective of enforcing the prohibition of manufacturing, storing, transporting, planting, and possessing of Anti-Personnel mines.

Hearing for a Number of Journalists

On May 3, 2025, on the occasion of the International Day to Protect Journalists, the Commission held hearings for (7) journalists, victims of arrest, disappearance, and torture. The victims presented their experiences in various prisons, under inhumane conditions. They were allegedly subjected to physical and psychological torture, deprived of their right to communicate with their displaced families and children. The Commission's team documented their allegations and demands for justice and expressed the view that peace in Yemen cannot be achieved while justice is denied.

Hearing for Victims of Torture

On the occasion of the International Day in Support of Victims of Torture, June 26, the National Commission held a group hearings for (10) victims of torture from various regions across the Republic's governorates. During the hearings, the victims recounted their painful experiences of physical and psychological torture that disabled and paralyzed some of them. They also provided testimonies on the deaths of their colleagues under torture.

Conducting Individual and Group Hearings sessions and interviews with Victims of Human Rights Violations in Shabwah Governorate:

During the commission's visit, a hearing session has been conducted with 42 victims and eyewitnesses in Ataq District, The session included live testimonies documenting verities of serious violations affecting the physical and psychological safety of the victims. Moreover, an extended hearing session has been held in Bayhan District with 37 victims who had been subjected to arbitrary detention, torture, and landmines injuries.

Third: Activating Accountability and Working with the Judiciary

Believing in the Commission's key role in protecting human rights, the Commission continued its efforts during the reporting period to cooperate with the judiciary and capitalize on the tangible developments it has witnessed recently. The most important areas of communication and cooperation were as follows:

Meetings with the judiciary in various governorates:

- The Commission held a number of meetings with heads of public prosecutions and a number of judges in the governorates of Taiz, Aden, Lahj, Shabwa, and Hadhramaut. During these meetings, the Commission presented its observations and the results of its visits to central prisons, including those related to the expedited resolution of some delayed cases. In addition, the Commission also met with representatives of the judiciary in the Fourth Military Region and the status of detainees pending wartime detention.

Drafting memoranda and communicating with the Attorney General:

- The Commission drafted a number of memoranda, communicated directly with the Attorney General, and followed up on some cases of public interest that the Commission is monitoring, some of which relate to journalists and activists, and cases pending before the Specialized Criminal Prosecution in Aden, Taiz, Marib, and Hadhramaut.

Involving a number of judges in the Commission's workshops and meetings:

- The Commission continued to strengthen its interaction with the judiciary, in view of raising awareness of human rights issues by involving judges from the prosecution and courts in its workshops on accountability, transitional justice, and redress for victims at its offices in Taiz and Aden.

Fourth: Promoting Human Rights and Cooperation with National and International Civil Society

- The Commission believes in the importance of the role played by national and international civil society organizations working in the field of human rights, and its significant impact on the promotion and protection of human rights values.

- The Commission has underscored this belief since the beginning of its work by focusing on cooperation with civil society. This cooperation extended to various activities including holding joint workshops and multiple meetings to discuss ways of communicating, receiving and interacting with information on violations of human rights and the victims sent to the Commission by civil society. The period covered by this report includes, in the following, samples of activities carried out by the Commission

Holding a meeting to review the Commission's 12th periodic report:

- A meeting was held at the United Nations Palace in Geneva on September 25, 2024, during which the 12th report of the National Commission was presented and discussed in the presence of representatives of the diplomatic missions of member states of the European Union and Arab countries, representatives of national and international civil society, human rights activists, and the media.

Holding a workshop with organizations from various Yemeni governorates in Mukalla:

- On October 30 and 31, 2024, the Commission held an expanded workshop in the city of Mukalla, which brought together more than 32 civil society organizations from all governorates of the Republic of Yemen. Discussions included: frameworks and forms of institutional cooperation between the Commission and civil society, activating referrals and subsequent services, intensifying communication efforts in the field of monitoring and documentation, and encouraging reporting to promote human rights.

Holding a workshop with civil society in Aden:

- During the period from February 26 to 27, 2025, the Commission held a workshop in the interim capital, Aden, with the participation of (15) international organizations from Abyan, Lahj, and Aden, in addition to assistant investigators from the Commission. The work-

shop addressed the problems of characterizing violations and the specificity of trials in light of transitional justice options. On this occasion a number of papers and interventions related to international humanitarian law and international human rights law were presented and debated with special focus on the specificity of trials related to human rights.

Holding an expanded meeting with directors of Districts, civil society, and victims' associations in Taiz:

- With the aim of reaching the largest possible number of victims in the remaining districts of Taiz Governorate, and examining the human rights situation in the 13 districts of the contact zones, the Commission held an expanded meeting on June 16, 2025, on the shared responsibilities of local mechanisms in the districts to promote human rights and access and redress victims. The meeting produced a number of reports and lists of recent violations that occurred in the contact zones, and developed a plan to document and investigate them by the Commission.

Holding a workshop with civil society organizations in Shabwa:

- On June 22, 2025, the Commission held a workshop in Shabwa Governorate with the participation of (34) representatives of civil society, activists, and media professionals in Shabwa on human rights. The workshop was titled “Redress for Victims in the Transitional Justice Process.” Two working papers were presented by the Commission and civil society, addressing the necessity of meeting victims’ demands for justice and fairness and the opportunities for achieving them, given the specificity of the situation in Yemen. Participants discussed the available opportunities to enhance redress and achieve justice in the context of the ongoing situation in Yemen.

Holding individual meetings with several organizations to strengthen efforts to mitigate the effects of violations.

- Within the framework of direct cooperation with civil society active in human rights protection, monitoring, and documentation, the Commission met during the reporting period with several organizations, victims’ associations, unions including:

- The Commission met at its office in the interim capital, Aden, with the Association of Mothers of Detainees on March 5, 2025, to review 60 files of disappeared

persons in the liberated areas. The Commission has investigated them and has the files in preparation for referring them to the Attorney General’s Office.

- Another meeting was held on March 4, 2025 with the National Authority for Detainees, which handed over records of (71) victims of torture to death in areas controlled by the Houthis.

- A third meeting was held at the Commission’s office in Taiz on May 12, 2025 with the Re-salati and Binaa institutions and the Mine Victims Association, to discuss efforts to refer victims for empowerment and economic assistance. 200 victims from Haifan District and 120 mine victims from Mokha and Sala districts were referred. Additionally, there were other direct individual meetings at the Commission’s office in Marib and the main office in Aden.

Fifth: The Level of Working with concerned United Nations Mechanisms and the International Community:

1. Security Council Panel of Experts on Yemen

In continuation of the cooperation between the National Commission and the Panel of Experts of the Security Council Sanctions Commission on Yemen, the National Commission of Inquiry held a meeting at its office in the interim capital, Aden, on July 22, 2023, with the Panel of Experts of the Sanctions Commission. The meeting was held during the Panel’s visit to Yemen, represented by Ms. Patricia Claudia Ramos, expert on international humanitarian law, and Ms. Miriam Zampatti, expert on armed groups. The meeting discussed recent human rights violations in Yemen, particularly those related to children, the targeting of civilians, torture, arbitrary arrests, and enforced disappearances. The Commission provided the Panel with the information requested regarding several incidents that occurred in several Yemeni governorates during the current year, which the Sanctions Team is monitoring.

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

Since the beginning of its work, the Commission has been committed to creating a cooperation mechanism with the OHCHR. The Human Rights Council (HRC) resolutions on Yemen form the basis of the relationship and communication between the Commission and the

OHCHR in Yemen, as well as with the main office in Geneva.

During the reporting period, the HRC adopted Resolution No. A/HRC/RES/57/37 on October 11, 2024, requesting the High Commissioner to provide all requisite technical and logistical support to the Yemeni National Commission of Inquiry, at the same level as any investigation commission, to enable it to continue to investigate allegations of violations and abuses committed by all parties to the conflict in Yemen, in line with international standards. The Commission deemed it necessary to reflect this by providing funds for the Commission's needs in the areas of capacity building, skills development and consultation.

The Commission promptly and proactively held meetings with experts in the Office of the High Commissioner in Aden and drafted a memorandum to the High Commissioner in Geneva on May 18, 2025, on the needs of the Commission according to the HRC resolution above. However, in spite of the good will of the OHCHR, this did not achieve the hoped results, seemingly because of lack of the necessary budgetary provisions for the purpose of fully implementing the requested technical and logistical support to the Commission. During the reporting period however, the Office of the High Commissioner managed to provide support to one activity consisting of the organization of a meeting of the Commission with Commissioner's observers in Aden during the period from May 11 to 13, 2024.

The Commission hopes that, with the decision of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to appoint a director of its office in Yemen, this will facilitate the implementation of the technical and logistical assistance as requested by the HRC in October 2024.

3. Meetings with other stakeholders :

- On September 17, 2024, the Commission members met in the Jordanian capital, Amman, with the Dutch Ambassador to Yemen, Janet Sieben, and the European Union Ambassador to Yemen, Gabriel Munuera Vinals, in the presence of the Deputy Ambassador and the Political Attaché in the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The two ambassadors affirmed their continued support for the Commission's tireless work. The meeting reviewed accountability efforts and the Commission's most important recommendations and observations.
- A meeting was held on September 19, 2024, in The Hague, Netherlands, between the Commission chairman and members, and the Ambassador for

Human Rights at the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Wim Geerts, and the Deputy Director for the Middle East and North Africa, Michael Pestke. The meeting discussed the mechanisms and standards used by the Commission to reach victims in various regions across the country.

- On September 20, 2024, a meeting was held in Geneva between the chairman and members of the Commission and the US Ambassador to the Human Rights Council in Geneva, Michelle Taylor. The meeting discussed the Commission's vision for human rights in Yemen and the most important challenges facing the human rights movement in the country.
- On September 23, 2024, the Commission held a meeting in Geneva with Paul Beckers, the Ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the Human Rights Council in Geneva. The meeting addressed human rights developments in the Republic of Yemen and the types of violations that occurred in the country during 2024, documented by the Commission's field teams.
- A meeting was held in Geneva on September 24, 2024, bringing together the Chair and members of the Commission, along with the Deputy Head of Mission of the European Union to the Human Rights Council, Karina Tapio. A meeting was also held with the Arab Group at the Human Rights Council in Geneva, during which human rights developments in Yemen and proposals for improving the environment were discussed.

Sixth: Issuing Press Releases

As part of its annual plan, the Commission issues monthly press releases, through which it aims to inform local, regional, and national public opinion, as well as victims and civil society, of its activities and most important work. In addition, press releases are issued in conjunction with a number of international human rights events. During the reporting period, the Commission issued (5) press releases outlining its most important work and recommendations calling on all parties to protect civilians from acts of violence and restrictions on freedoms, uphold the rule of law, and protect the rights of children, women, journalists, and civil society.

It also issued and disseminated news of the Commission's activities, field visits, and immediate field investigations in areas witnessing casualties and damage to civilian ob-

jects and property. A final press release is also issued on the Commission's work for 2024.

On September 2, 2024, the Commission's Media Unit launched its news service on WhatsApp and Telegram, reaching a wider audience of followers of the Commission's news, activities, events, and reports.

Through this report, the Commission renews its call to all civil society organizations and activists to contribute to raising awareness of the importance of reporting and documenting human rights violations, and to inform them of available methods.

Sixth: Results of the Commission's Investigations

Section I: Results of Investigations into Violations of International Humanitarian Law

In light of the legal nature of the current armed conflict in Yemen, classified as a non-international armed conflict, the legal framework governing it is not limited to national legislation. Rather, it extends to include the rules of international humanitarian law, particularly those contained in Common Article 3 to the four Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol II thereto, relating to the protection of persons affected by non-international armed conflicts, in addition to the applicable rules of customary international law, which impose legal obligations that must be respected by all parties.

During the period covered by this report, the Commission continued its work verifying allegations of violations committed by various parties to the conflict, be it involving violations of international humanitarian law or violations of international human rights law.

The report below includes samples of incidents investigated, in accordance with the Commission's established methodology:

Samples of the Commission's Most Significant Investigations into Violations of International Humanitarian Law:

The Commission is extremely careful to ensure the protection of witnesses, whistleblowers, and victims. It greatly values the sensitivity and confidentiality of information related to violations, taking this into account when selecting the cases to publish as samples in its periodic reports.

Based on this, the Commission selected samples of cases it had completed investigating into a number of types of violations, the most important of which are the following:

First: Killing and Injuring Civilians

At the heart of the armed conflict in Yemen, the targeting of civilians stands out as one of the most horrific violations, as it represents a direct assault on the right to life and security, two of the most prominent rights guaranteed by national and international law. Indiscriminate or disproportionate attacks on residential neighborhoods and civilians are a recurring feature of the conflict, leaving behind many negative consequences, both in terms of the number of victims killed, injured, and permanently maimed, and instilling fear among the population.

The damage is not limited to numbers and statistics, but extends to the fabric of society itself, leaving a lasting psychological and social traumas that are difficult to heal. Hence, the Commission has placed this type of violations at the forefront of its priorities, working diligently to document every possible instance in which a civilian is directly targeted or be a collateral victim of a military operation, with the aim of uncovering the truth and ensuring that those responsible are held accountable. The total number of cases monitored and investigated by the Commission during the period covered by this report amounted to (817) incidents, in which (297) people were killed, including (43) children and (21) women, and (693) people were injured, including (149) children and (70) women.

Responsibility was distributed among the parties to the armed conflict as follows:

- The number of (226) killed men and women and the number of (592) injured men and women, attributed to the Houthi group.

- The number of (48) killed men and women and the number of (74) injured men and women, attributed to government forces and the Air Force of the Arab Coalition Supporting Legitimacy.

- The number of (13) killed men and women and the number of (12) injured men and women, attributed to the American and Israeli air force.

Samples of investigated civilian killings and injuries attributed to the Houthi group:

1- The bombing of Al-Bumiyah Market in the Maqbanah District, Taiz Governorate, on December 1, 2024.

According to the Commission's incident file and the documents and reports attached to it, the incident is summarized as follows: At exactly 1:00 pm on Sunday, December 1, 2024, Al-Bumiyah Market, located in the Barashah District, Maqbanah District, Taiz Governorate, was subjected to shelling, which resulted in the killing of (8) citizens and the injury of (8) others, including two children

Names of the dead victims

No.	Name	Age
1	Hassan Saeed Hassan Qaed	37 years old
2	Abdullah Abdo Ahmed Qurei	40 years old
3	Zaki Ahmed Abdo	40 years old
4	Hayman Abdel-Aleem Mohammed	25 years old
5	Abdullah Ali Mohammed Ahmed	40 years old
6	Anis Abdel-Ghani Mohammed Qaed	35 years old
7	Abdo Hamid Ali Salem	55 years old
8	Abdul-Malik Fadl Abdo	24 years old

Names of the injured:

No	Name	Age
1	Ahmed Ahmed Yousef Al-Shaabbi	45 years old
2	Yousef Mohammed Yahya Omar	50 years old
3	Abdullah Ali Ahmed Salem	45 years old
4	Fayez Hassan Ali Mohammed	17 years old
5	Abdulkarim Abdullah Shajaa	27 years old
6	Mansour Saeed Qaed Ali	35 years old
7	Ahmed Bajash Ali Salem	40 years old
8	Ayad Abdul Malik Saeed Qaed	9 years old

According to the testimonies of a number of victims and their families, and the report of the Commission's field investigating team together with the photos attached to the file and the testimony of the witnesses heard by

the Commission, including: (S.H.T), (F.H.A.T), and (Y.A.A.Q), the Houthi forces stationed in the east of Al-Bumiyah village, Maqbanah district, Taiz governorate, bombed the Qat market located in Al-Bumiyah village with a drone while people were busy buying Qat at approximately 1pm on Sunday 12/1/2024. People present in the market were from the Al-Dhabirah, Al-Shaib, Al-Jalifa, Al-Alb, Al-Karbah, and Al-Dawahir neighborhoods of Al-Bumiyah village, Barashah district, Maqbanah district.

The targeted place was a market free of any barracks or military presence. The bombing killed eight people and seriously injured eight others with fractures in the upper and lower limbs and shrapnel in the head and abdomen. The wounded were transferred to Hays Hospital to receive first aid and then transferred to the December 2 Hospital for surgical operations.

Conclusion:

Through the investigations conducted by the Commission into the aforementioned incident, including the contents of the field team's report, which inspected the bombing site and the location where the drone fell, as well as witness testimony and victim statements, the Commission found that those responsible for the incident were Houthi group members stationed east of the village of Al-Bumiyah, Barashah District, under the leadership of Major General Abdul Latif Hamoud Yahya Al-Mahdi, Commander of the group's so-called Fourth Military Region since the beginning of 2018, and Brigadier General Abdullah Hazam Naji Al-Dhahaban, Commander of the so-called Taiz Command, appointed by the Houthis.

2- The incident of bombing the house of Salem Mohammed Obaid in the Beit Baish neighborhood in the Hays district of Al Hudaydah Governorate on April 10, 2025.

According to the Commission's case file and to the photos and documents attached to it projectile fell on the house of Salem Mohammed Obaid, in the Beit Baish neighborhood in the Hays district of Al Hudaydah Governorate at 8 am on April 10, 2025, resulting in the deaths of three children from one family.

Names of the killed:

No.	Name	Age
1	Reham Salem Mohammed Obaid	5 years old
2	Yahya Salem Mohammed Obaid	2 years old
3	Waad Ibrahim Mohammed Obaid	3 years old

Based on what was stated in the testimonies of the families of the victims, and the report of the Commission's field visit team, and the accompanying photos, and the testimony of the witnesses heard by the Commission, including (A.M.A.), (S.M.A.), and (M.M.M.B.), at approximately 8 am on April 10, 2025, while the children of Salem Obaid were playing in the courtyard of their house with their cousin Waad, a shell from a drone landed in the courtyard killing the three children, Reham Salem Muhammad Obaid, Yahya Salem Muhammad Obaid, and Waad Ibrahim Muhammad Obaid. The bodies were blown into charred pieces and some trees in the courtyard were chartered. According to the testimony of the witnesses, the sound of the drones flying over the area was heard before the bombing took place. This was not the first time a Houthi drone had targeted civilians in Hays.

Conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission into the aforementioned incident, the field team's report, which inspected the bombing site and the location where the projectile fell, as well as witness testimony and victim statements, the Commission reached the conclusion that the party responsible for the incident was the Houthi group, led by Youssef Al-Madani, Commander of the so-called Fifth Region affiliated with the Houthi group. The group possesses drones and has previously used them in a number of incidents against civilians in areas outside its control.

3- The incident of bombing the home of Mudhesh Salem Haidera, in the Al-Qurain area of the Al-Masemir district in Lahj Governorate on May 27, 2025:

The incident, according to the Commission's case file, is summarized as follows: At 8:30pm on May 27, 2025, a shell fell on the home of Mudhesh Haidera, in the Al-Qurain area of the Al-Masemir district in Lahj Governorate, resulting in civilian casualties, all of whom were women and children. According to the case file, the statements of the families of the victims and the testimonies of witnesses heard by the Commission, (K.A.H.) and (A.M.M.), at 8:30 pm on May 27, 2025, there was a family celebration at the home of Mudhesh Salem Haidera, a notable person in the Al-Qurain area of Al-Musameer District in Lahj Governorate. The house was crowded with women and children, including Mudhesh Salem Haidera nephews and their wives, all gathered in the courtyard of the house. At 8:30 pm, the house was

bombed with a mortar shell fired from the Shokan Mountains, controlled by the Houthi group. The shell fell in the courtyard of the house where the women and children gathered, resulting in the deaths of the following victims.

- Names of the killed victims:

No.	Name	Age
1	Nema Qaied Haider	52 years old

- Names of the injured:

No.	Name	Age
1	Dhikra Mudhish Salem Haidera	16 years old
2	Nabat Mudhish Salem Haidera	17 years old
3	Ahdath Abdo Saleh	35 years old
4	Naba Qaed Ahmed Saleh	14 years old
5	Mustafa Khaled Salem	8 months old
6	Mohammed Abdo Saleh	13 years old

Conclusion:

Through the investigations conducted by the Commission, the statements of informed sources, witness testimonies and the documents and photos attached to the case file, the Commission found that the Houthi forces in the Al-Musameer district of Lahj governorate, led by Abdul Latif Yahya Al-Mahdi, appointed by the Houthi group as commander of the Fourth Region, and Radwan Al-Khameri, Commander of the Tenth Brigade, were responsible for the incident

4- The incident of targeting civilians on Asifrah Street in Al-Qahirah District, Taiz Governorate, on March 16, 2024.

The incident can be summarized as follows: At exactly 6 pm on March 16, 2024, a shell fell on the main street in the Asifrah district, in front of the headquarters of the Saba News Agency in Al-Qahirah District, Taiz Governorate, injuring four people, including two children.

Names of the injured victims:

No.	Name	Age
1	Ibrahim Muhammad Ali Awad	40 years old
2	Mazen Muhammad Hassan	27 years old
3	Amir Ibrahim Muhammad	12 years old
4	Ayan Ibrahim Muhammad	11 years old

According to the testimonies of the victims and their families, and the report of the Commission's field team, and the photos and video clips the team recorded in the aftermath of the bombing, and what was stated in the testimo-

ny of the witnesses heard by the Commission, (A.M.A.), (F.A.A.), and (H.H.A.), at approximately 6pm on March 16, 2024, the victim Ibrahim was on the main street in the Asifrah area in front of the Saba News Agency headquarters. At the time he called his two children, Amir and Ayan to go buy bread for Iftar time in Ramadan a shell fell near Ibrahim. He was injured by shrapnel in the face, chest and thigh. His son Amir was injured by shrapnel in the abdomen, and Ayan was injured by shrapnel in his right hand. Additionally, a passer-by named Mazen Muhammad Hassan, was injured by shrapnel in the abdomen. All the wounded were taken by citizens to Al-Thawra General Hospital.

According to witnesses, at the time the bombing took place the situation was calm, there were no armed clashes or military barracks in the bombing site. The shell was fired from the direction of Al-Arbacen Street, where the Houthi fighters were stationed.

Conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission into the incident, and the field team's report, which inspected the bombing site, examined the remnants of the projectile, and the location where it landed, as well as witness testimony and victim statements, the Commission concluded that those responsible for the incident were the Houthi elements stationed in the Arbacen Street area, led by Abdul Latif Hamoud Yahya Al Mahdi, appointed Commander of the group's Fourth Military Region; Abdullah Hazam Naji Al Dhahban, Houthi-appointed Commander of Taiz Command; and Hamoud Ahmed Dahmash, Commander of the group's 22nd Mechanized Brigade.

5- The bombing of Al-Bumiyah village - Maqbanah District, Taiz Governorate, on December 23, 2024

According to the Commission's incident case file and the documents and reports attached to it, the incident is summarized as follows: At exactly 11 am on December 23, 2024, a shell fell on Al-Bumiyah village in the Barashah sub-district of Maqbanah District, Taiz Governorate, killing two children and wounding two others.

Names of the killed:

No.	Name	Age
1	Shaima Bakr Qaied Mahyoub	6 years old
2	Adeeb Bakr Qaied Mahyoub	3 years old

Names of the injured:

No.	Name	Age
1	Feryal Bakr Qaied Mahyoub	8 years old
2	Abdul Haq Ali Qaied Mahyoub	8 years old

According to what was stated in the testimonies of the victims and their families, and what was stated in the report of the Commission's field team, and the photos attached to it and the testimony of the witnesses heard by the Commission, including (B.Q.M.), (Y.Q.M.), and (Z.S.M.), at approximately 11 am on December 23, 2024, the house of the Bakr Qaied Mahyoub Muhammad, located in the Al-Yawmiyyah district of Maqbanah, was bombed while family members were inside the house. The bombing killed two children, Shaima Bakr Qaied and Adeeb Bakr Qaied, and the injured two others, Feryal Bakr Qaied and Abdul Haq Ali Qaied.

According to the testimony of the witnesses, there were no military sites in the village, and there were no clashes in the bombed area and the shell that hit Bakr's house was fired from Houthi positions east of the Al-Yawmiyah district.

Conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission into the aforementioned incident, and the contents of the report of the field team that inspected the bombing site and the location where the projectile fell, the Commission's military expert examination of the remains of the projectile, witness testimony and the statements of the victims, the Commission concluded that those responsible for the incident were Houthi elements stationed east of the Al-Yawmiyah district, led by Abdul Latif Hamoud Yahya Al-Mahdi, who has been the Commander of the group's so-called Fourth Military Region since the beginning of 2018, and Abdullah Hazam Naji Al-Dhahaban, the Houthi-appointed Commander of the so-called Taiz Command.

B. Samples of civilian killings and injuries attributed to the supporting Arab coalition

1- Bombing of Suleiman Abdu Ali Halabi's Home in Nuba Amer Village, Mawza District, Taiz Governorate on 04/06/2017

Summary of the Incident:

According to the case file held by the Commission, and based on the attached photos, documents, and reports, at exactly 2:00 AM on 04/06/2017, the home of the victim, Suleiman Abdu Ali Suleiman Halabi, located in Nuba Amer village, Mawza District, Taiz Governorate, was

bombed. The attack resulted in the death of eight family members, including five children, and the complete destruction of the house.

Names of the Victims:

No.	Name	Age
1	Hayat Abdu Ali Raidi	35 years
2	Ali Abdu Ali Suleiman Halabi	15 years
3	Saeeda Abdu Ali Halabi	27 years
4	Suad Abdu Halabi	14 years
5	Amani Mohammed Qaed Ali Halabi	14 years
6	Mariam Abdu Ali Halabi	13 years
7	Salem Abdu Ali Halabi	6 years
8	Mariam Saeed Amer Mousa	57 years

According to testimonies from victims' relatives, the field investigation team's report, photographic evidence, and witness statements heard by the Commission, including (A.A.N) and (A.A.S), it was confirmed that at 2:00 AM on 04/06/2017, Coalition Airforce Supporting the Legitimate Government bombed the house of Suleiman Abdu Ali Suleiman Halabi in Nuba Amer village, Mawza District, Taiz Governorate. At the time, his family and his uncle's family (eight individuals including five children and three women) were inside the house.

Witnesses and the reporting party stated that the sound of aircraft was heard over the village at dawn, followed immediately by a missile strike on the victim's home. Neighbors rushed to the scene in an attempt to rescue the victims, only to find that all occupants had died. It was also confirmed that there was no presence of Houthi forces in or near the village.

Conclusion:

Based on the Commission's investigation, the field team's site inspection, witness testimonies, and statements from the victims' families, the Commission concluded that the party responsible for the incident was the Arab Coalition Air Force supporting the legitimate government.

2- The incident of bombing a Qat market in Al-Wajiz village, Mawza'a district, Taiz Governorate, on December 14, 2017.

According to the incident file and to the photos, documents, and reports attached to it, the incident is that at exactly 1 pm on Thursday, December 14, 2017, the Qat market located in Al-Wajiz village, Mawza'a district, Taiz Governorate, was subjected to bombing, which resulted in the death of (13) people from the village, including (7) children

Names of the killed:

No.	Name	Age
1	Mohammed Qaed Zouari Thabet Ayoun	52 years old
2	Saad Qaed Zouari Thabet Ayoun	47 years old
3	Saif Qaed Zouari Thabet Ayoun	44 years old
4	Ali Ghaleb Zaid Ali Ayoun	11 years old
5	Faisal Ali Ahmed Yousef Ayoun	33 years old
6	Mohammed Ali Qaed Ayoun	4 years old
7	Mohammed Abdo Qasim Thabet Ayoun	8 years old
8	Nader Abdullah Hanfly Ayoun	27 years old
9	Yasser Abdo Muqbil Ayoun	20 years old
10	Omar Saif Qaed Zouari Ayoun	5 years old
11	Abdo Mohammed Zaid Ali Ayoun	8 years old
12	Daif Allah Ahmed Abdo Muqbil Ayoun	10 years old
13	Hamza Saif Qaed Zouari Ayoun	10 years old

According to the testimonies of the victims' families, the report of the Commission's field team, the photos, and the testimony of the witnesses heard, including (W.Q.A.Y.), (W.A.S.A.) and (A.A.M.N.), at approximately 1 pm on Thursday, 14 December 2017, while a number of people from Al-Wajiz village were in the Qat market located next to Baghdad Elementary School in the Mawza'a District of Taiz Governorate, which is the time when residents usually gather to buy Qat, the place was bombed with an air-to-ground missile launched from one of the Coalition's aircraft. The bombing led to the killing of 13 people from Al-Wajiz village who were present next to the school where Qat was sold.

According to the testimony of the witnesses, there was no sign of any military presence or barracks. The Houthi group was located near the bombing site. Residents who heard the bombing rushed to the scene, collected and buried the killed people who were all civilians from the area.

Conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission into the aforementioned incident, and the contents of the report of the field team that inspected the bombing site and the place where the missile fell, and the testimony of witnesses, the Commission concluded that the Arab Coalition Air Forces were responsible for the incident, as they controlled Yemeni airspace during that period.

Samples of civilian killings and injuries attributed to government forces

1- The bombing of the village of Ainah - Al Barman, Al Zaher District, Al Bayda Governorate, on October 24, 2022.

According to the Commission's case file and the documents and reports attached to it, the incident can be summarized as follows: At approximately 5 pm on Monday, October 24, 2022, the village of Aina in the Al Barman district of Al Zaher, Al Bayda governorate, was subjected to random artillery shelling, which resulted in the injury of three children in various parts of their bodies.

Names of the victims:

No.	Name	Age
1	Mansour Saleh Ahmed Saleh Ma'raj	14 years old
2	Hussein Mohsen Mohammed Saleh	17 years old
3	Mohammed Ahmed Mohammed Saleh Ma'raj	15 years old

According to the victims' families, the report of the Commission's field mission, the images, and the testimony of witnesses interviewed by the Commission, including (A. A. H. A.) and (H. M. A. M.), at 5:00 PM on Monday, October 24, 2022, the Security Belt Forces of Lahj Governorate shelled the village of Aina, in the Al Barman district of Az Zahir District, Al Bayda Governorate, with artillery. The shell landed in the center of Aina village, among civilians' homes, scattering shrapnel and injuring three children (Mansour Saleh Ahmed Saleh Ma'raj, Hussein Mohsen Mohammed Saleh, and Mohammed Ahmed Mohammed Saleh Ma'raj) that happened to be at the site.

Upon hearing the sound of the explosion, residents rushed to the site to find three children covered in blood. The victims were immediately transported to the hospital for treatment. Witnesses reported that there were no militants or military positions in the village at the time of the explosion, and that the Houthi militia's positions were far from the village, in the mountains surrounding the district. They also reported that the shelling came from the direction of the Security Belt Forces in the Al-Had-Yafa'a District.

Conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission into the incident, the medical reports and photographs attached to the file, and the statements of witness-

es heard by the Commission regarding the shell falling in an area devoid of any military barracks, the Commission confirms the veracity of the incident and attributes the responsibility to Security Belt Forces affiliated with the legitimate government, led by Abdul Aziz Al-Mansouri, Commander of the Yafa'a Command.

2- The bombing of the home of Abdullah Muhammad Mohsen Al-Humaiqani, in the village of Dhi Makhshab, Al-Zahir District, Al-Bayda Governorate, on June 2, 2022.

According to the Commission's case file, the documents and reports attached to it, the incident can be summarized as follows: At exactly 1am on Thursday, June 2, 2022, the house of Abdullah Muhammad Mohsen Al-Humaiqani, located in the village of Dhi Makhshab, Al-Zahir District, Al-Bayda Governorate, was subjected to artillery shelling, which led to the death of a girl and the injury of two people, one of whom was an infant.

Name of the killed:

No.	Name	Age
1	Iman Faisal Ahmed Mohsen Al-Humaiqani	5 years old

Names of the injured:

No.	Name	Age
1	Salah Faisal Ahmed Mohsen Al-Humaiqani	1 year old
2	Ibtisam Mohsen Abdul Rab Al-Humaiqani	25 years old

According to the victims' testimonies, the report of the Commission's field team, the photos and video clips recorded by the team during the visit, and the testimony of witnesses heard by the Commission, including (A.M.A.A.) and (A.A.A M.), at approximately 1 am on Thursday, June 2, 2022, the house of Abdullah Muhammad Mohsen Al-Humaiqani, located in the village of Dhi Makhshab, Az Zahir District, Al Bayda Governorate, was subjected to artillery shelling from the direction of the Suwayqiyah site in the Al-Had area. The shelling demolished part of Faisal Al-Humaiqani's family house. The projectile penetrated the wall of the house from the southern side, and passed through the second wall into one of the rooms where the five-year-old Iman Faisal Ahmed Mohsen Al-Humaiqani was sleeping. Shrapnel from the projectile scattered, causing the immediate death of the girl, and injured her infant brother, Salah Faisal Ahmed Mohsen. Al-Humayqani and their mother, Ibtisam Mohsen Abdulrab Al-Humayqani, sustained severe injuries and were transferred to a hospital in Al

Bayda Governorate for treatment. The house and its contents also sustained significant material damage. The house was located 400 meters from the position of the Houthi forces where clashes were taking place between the Security Belt Forces and the Houthi forces.

Conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission into the incident, the medical reports and photographs attached to the file, and the statements of witnesses heard by the Commission, confirming the absence of any armed men or military barracks in the village of Dhi Makhshab, the Commission reached the conclusion that the party responsible for this incident is the Security Belt Forces affiliated with the legitimate government, led by Abdul Aziz Al-Mansouri, Commander of the Yafa'a Command.

Second: Child Recruitment

In armed conflicts, children are supposed to be in classrooms and in playing grounds, not on the battlefield. However, the tragic reality of the ongoing conflict in Yemen has revealed a disturbing pattern of conduct in violation of international law such as the recruitment and use of children in military operations by parties to the conflict. This constitutes a grave violation of childhood innocence and its internationally protected rights.

The recruitment and use of children in armed conflicts is classified as one of the six grave violations criminalized by national legislation and prohibited by the International Convention on the Rights of the Child and its First Optional Protocol, both ratified by the Republic of Yemen, along with the Yemeni Child Rights Law. The involvement of children in armed conflict, whether directly in combat or in providing support to fighters, is not only a legal violation, but an inhumane and immoral act that robs them of years of innocence and leaves scars on their souls and memories that are difficult to erase. From this standpoint, the Commission places this violation at the center of special attention and works to monitor and document every case of recruitment, emphasizing that the protection of children is a responsibility that cannot be postponed. During the period covered by this report, the Commission documented (206) of alleged recruitment cases of children under the age of (18), all of which fall under the responsibility of the Houthi group.

Samples of child recruitment cases falling under the responsibility of the Houthi group.

1- Recruitment and killing of the child (R., J., R., A.), Hamdan District, Sana'a Governorate - November 18, 2022

The incident can be summarized as follows: According to the case file with the Commission, on July 29, 2022, the Houthi group in Hamdan District, Sana'a Governorate, recruited the child (R.J.R.A.) and assigned him to one of the group's fighting fronts, which led to his death on November 18, 2022. According to the testimony of witnesses heard by the Commission, including (R.M.M) and (H.M.A.), the Houthi group enrolled a number of school-children in Hamdan District of Sana'a Governorate, including the child (R.J.R.A), 15 years old. He was first enrollment in the school summer center in the district where he received extremist religious teaching and spiritual mobilization calling for jihad, until he was convinced to enlist and join the group's military fronts on July 29, 2022. Then the group transferred him to the ranks of its fighters, which led to his death on November 18, 2022.

Conclusion:

Through the investigations conducted by the Commission into this incident, the photos and documents included in the case file, and the testimonies of witnesses, the Commission found that the party responsible for the recruitment and killing of the child (R.J.R.A) was the leadership of the Houthi group in Hamdan District, Sana'a Governorate, led by Mohammed Al-Shuwaie, the district's general mobilization officer, and Jibran Ghobar, appointed by the group as director of the district.

2- Recruitment and killing of the child (A. A. N. A.), age 15, in Shibam District, Al Mahwit Governorate, on July 14, 2024.

The incident can be summarized as follows: According to the Commission's case file, on July 14, 2024, the Houthi group in Shibam District, Al Mahwit Governorate, recruited the child (A.A.N.A.) and trained him in the use of weapons through combat courses. He was then transferred to the group's battlefronts, most recently participating in their military campaign against the city of Rada'a in Al Bayda Governorate, which led to his death on January 15, 2025, in the Hanakat Al Masoud area of Al Bayda Governorate.

According to the testimony of the witnesses heard by the Commission, including (A.N.M.) and (S.M.S.), on July 14, 2024, the Houthi group, led by mobilization offi-

cial in Shibam District in Al Mahwit Governorate, Saleh Murshid, and the mobilization and crowding official in Al Mahwit Governorate, Ismail Abdul Malik Sharaf Al Din, exploiting the poverty and the difficult financial situation of the family of the child (A.A.N.A.), they tempted him by giving him a monthly salary in exchange for his recruitment in their ranks.. He was taken to Kawkaban area in Al Mahwit Governorate for military training. After that, under the pretext of “supporting Gaza and the holy jihad,” he was transferred to the fighting front in Al Bayda Governorate where he was killed on January 15, 2025. His remains were handed over to his family and buried in the Shibam area in Al Mahwit on January 20, 2025.

Conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission into this incident, and the testimonies of witnesses heard, the Commission found that the party responsible for the recruitment and killing of the child was the leadership of the Houthi group in Al Mahwit Governorate, led by mobilization officer in Shibam District in Al Mahwit Governorate, Saleh Murshid, and mobilization officer in Al Mahwit Governorate, Ismail Abdul Malik Sharaf al-Din.

3- Recruitment and killing of the child (M. N. A. A.) – 15 years old – Al Safiah District, Sana’a Capital Secretariat, on May 5, 2022

The incident can be summarized as follows: According to the case file with the Commission, on February 3, 2022, the Houthi group in Al Safiah District, Sana’a Capital Secretariat, recruited the child (M.N.A.A.), aged 15 years, and sent him into the battlefronts, which led to his death on May 5, 2022.

According to the testimony of the family of the victim and relatives and the testimony of witnesses heard by the Commission, (H.M.H.S.) and (F.A.H.), mobilization supervisor for the Houthi group in the Al-Safiyah district in the capital, Ali Al-Dhahri, enrolled the child (M.N.A.A.) on February 3, 2022, in a military cultural course, then transferred him to the battlefront and assigned him combat missions on a number of battlefronts affiliated with the Houthi group, until he was killed on May 5, 2025.

Conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission into this incident, and the testimony of witnesses, the Commission found that the party responsible for the recruitment and killing of the child was the leadership of the Houthi group in the capital, Sana’a, led by Ali Al-Dhaheri, the Houthi group’s mobilization supervisor

in the Al-Safiyah district of the capital.

4- Recruitment and killing of child (B.A.M.A.) in the Musaik neighborhood, Sana’a on January 14, 2022

The incident can be summarized as follows: According to the Commission’s case file, the Houthi group recruited child (B.A.M.A.), a resident of Sana’a, into its ranks. This led to his death on one of the group’s battlefronts on January 14, 2022.

According to the testimony of the victim’s relatives and the testimony of witnesses heard by the Commission, including (M.A.A.M.) and (A.R.S.), the leader of the Houthi group in the capital, Khaled Rajih Al Mahdi, nicknamed Abu Hamra, during his visit to schools, registered the child (B.A.M.A.A.), 13 years old, and a number of children at Al Fath School in the Musaik neighborhood in the capital, in a cultural course. Then the Houthi leader enticed the victim child by gave him the amount of (YR 20,000), which in turn he gave to his father to have him agree to register in a cultural course affiliated with the group in Al Hudaydah Governorate for ten days with a number of other children. Exploiting the father’s financial need, w

He was deceitfully told that his son will only attend a training course in Al Hudaydah and would receive a monthly salary in return, and then he would be returned to his family and placed at security points in the capital and he would not participate in combats. Contrary to their promises, the Houthi group transferred the victim child to the battlefront without informing his parents, until they received the news of his death, along with that of a number of children, on January 14, 2022.

Conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission into this incident, the testimonies of witnesses, the evidence contained in the case file, and the Houthi group’s announcement in some of their official media outlets of the child’s death, the party responsible for the recruitment and killing of the child (B.A.M.A.) is the Houthi group, led by Khaled Rajeh Al-Mahdi, nicknamed Abu Hamra.

5- Recruitment of child Alao Ali Ahmed Al-Yemeni, 14 years old, from Rada’a District, Al Bayda Governorate, on September 3, 2024.

According to the Commission’s case file, on the morning of Tuesday, September 3, 2024, the Houthi group recruited the 14-year-old child Alao Ali Ahmed Al-Yemeni and sent him to the battlefronts in Rada’a District, Al

Bayda Governorate.

The child's family still does not know his fate. According to the testimony of the victim's family and relatives and the testimony of witnesses heard by the Commission, namely (A.M.A.A.) and (A.A.A.K.), on the morning of Tuesday, September 3, 2024, members of the Houthi group, through one of their supervisors in the District, lured the 14-year-old victim, Alao Ali Ahmed Al-Yemeni, into joining a Houthi training camp and receiving military training. They then threw him into the battlefronts without his family's consent or knowledge. The child victim used to leave their home in the morning to go to his school, Muadh bin Jabal Elementary School in the city of Rada'a, in the 8th grade. After the end of the school day, he would return home, but the child did not return that day. His family became worried and searched for him throughout the neighborhood and hospitals. They filed an inquiry request with the Rada'a Security Department on his whereabouts, but the Houthi group did not respond. This led to his mother's breakdown and falling into a coma. She was transferred to Al Hilal Hospital in Rada'a for treatment. After two weeks of searching, the victim's family learned that he had been recruited by the Houthi group and taken to a military training course. The victim's family also informed the Commission that the child had never communicated with them, and they do not know whether he is still alive or dead.

Conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission into this incident, the testimony of the victim's family, and the testimony of witnesses, the Commission concluded that the party responsible for Alao Ali Ahmed Al-Yemeni recruitment and disappearance is the Houthi group, led by the group's supervisor in Rada'a, Sheikh Ibrahim Omar Al-Sabri.

Third: Planting Mines

The use of anti-personnel mines is a grave violation prohibited by international humanitarian law. The Ottawa Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production, and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines, ratified by the Republic of Yemen in 1998, puts a ban on them. By ratifying this Convention, Yemen committed to refraining from using this indiscriminate and long lasting weapon. This commitment was reflected in the Yemeni Law No. (25) of 2005 prohibiting the production, possession, use, transfer, and trade of anti-personnel mines. However, despite the absolute prohibition of the an-

ti-personnel mines, they are still used in Yemen, which is considered one of the countries with the highest levels of mines contamination. Mines are planted densely in protected environments in Yemeni cities and rural areas where civilians, especially children and women, live. They have killed and permanently disabled so many, and have prevented many from undertaking income generating activities. Indeed, the scourge of the land mines will remain for a long time after the end of the war. They constitute silent ambushes in roads, homes, and fields, threatening lives and preventing safe return to affected areas.

Recognizing the catastrophic humanitarian, social, economic, and environmental impacts of mines, the Commission has prioritized the crime of mine planting among its monitoring and investigation priorities. It seeks to document this inhuman practice and identify those responsible, ensuring their accountability, and protecting civilians from this ever-present danger.

During the reporting period, the Commission completed monitoring and investigating (147) individual mine explosions, resulting in (36) deaths, including (4) women and (8) children, in addition to (101) injuries, including (3) women and (21) children. All of these cases were perpetrated solely by the Houthi group.

- Samples of anti-personnel mine planting cases investigated by the Commission.

1- The incident of a landmine explosion that killed Alaa Emad Mohammed Nasser and four others in the Al-Qurain area of Al-Musaimeer District, Lahj Governorate, on February 17, 2025:

According to the Commission's case file, as well as the reports and documents attached to it, the incident can be summarized as follows: At 2 pm on February 17, 2025, an anti-personnel landmine exploded, killing Alaa Emad Mohammed Nasser and injuring Bassem Harbi Mohammed Nasser, Ali Matar Ali Ahmed, Fadl Fahmi Omar Nasser, and Youssef Wahid Ali Ahmed, in the Al-Qurain area of Al-Musaimeer District, Lahj Governorate.

According to the information source's statements, the report of the field team assigned by the Commission, and the testimonies of witnesses heard by the Commission, namely (M.H.M.) and (A.H.M.), on February 17, 2025, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the victim, Alaa Emad Muhammad Nasser and four others were walking along the main street in the Al-Qurain area in the Al-Mu-

saimeer district of Lahj Governorate, when a landmine exploded on them. It had been planted earlier by the Houthi forces before they withdrew from the area, which led to the death of Alaa and the injury of the four who were with him. They were subsequently taken to Al-Musaimeer Hospital, then Ibn Khaldoun Hospital in Lahj, then Aboud Military Hospital and Al-Naqeeb Hospital in Aden Governorate to receive treatment.

Names of the killed:

No.	Name	Age
1	Alaa Ammar Mohammed Nasser	37 years old

Names of the injured:

No.	Name	Age
1	Bassem Harbi Mohammed Nasser	18 years old - shrapnel in the head
2	Ali Matar Ali Ahmed	18 years old - shrapnel scattered throughout the body
3	Fadel Fahmy Mohammed Nasser	18 years old - shrapnel in the head
4	Youssef Wahid Ali Ahmed	19 years old

Conclusion:

Through the investigations conducted by the Commission, the information source's testimony, witness testimony, and the documents and reports contained in the case file, the Commission found that the party responsible for this violation was the Houthi forces in the Al-Musaimeer area of Lahj Governorate, led by Ahmed Hamoud Jareeb and Abdul Razzaq Mohammed Al-Marouni.

2- Incident of a landmine explosion involving two children in the Muhammad Ali Othman School neighborhood, Sala District, Taiz Governorate, on 05/22/2025.

According to the Commission's incident file and the documents and reports attached to the file, the incident is that at exactly 11:00 PM on 05/22/2025, a single-use landmine exploded, killing two children, brothers Muhammad Abdul-Ilah Muhammad Saeed and Yusuf Abdul-Ilah Muhammad Saeed, in the Muhammad Ali Othman School neighborhood, Sala District, Taiz Governorate, while they were collecting damaged plastic and metal parts for sale and recycling near their home.

- Names of the injured:

No.	Name	Age
1	Mohammed Abdel-Ilah Mohammed Saeed	18 years old
2	Youssef Abdel-Ilah Mohammed Saeed	13 years old

Through the investigations conducted by the Commission, the information source's testimony, witness testimony, and the documents and reports contained in the case file, the Commission found that the party responsible for this violation was the Houthi forces in the Al-Musaimeer area of Lahj Governorate, led by Ahmed Hamoud Jareeb and Abdul Razzaq Mohammed Al-Marouni.

Conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission into this incident, the testimony of witnesses heard by the Commission, the statements of the victim's family, and the photographs attached to the case file, the Commission found that the party responsible for this incident was the Houthi group, which planted these explosive devices and mines in this and several other areas in the Sala district before withdrawing. They operate under the leadership of the commander of the group's Fourth Military Region, Abdul Latif Al Mahdi.

3- Incident of an anti-personnel mine explosion targeting a citizen in the Al-Malahiz area, Marran District, Sa'dah Governorate, on August 10, 2018.

According to the Commission's incident file and the documents and reports attached to it, the incident happened at approximately 8 am on August 10, 2018, when a landmine exploded on Samid Ali Abdul Hamid Al-Darwish, in the "Al-Muthallath - Marran" area of Sa'dah Governorate.

According to the reporter's testimony and the testimony of witnesses heard by the Commission (A.D.F.A) and (J.F.M.A.), at approximately 8 am on August 10, 2018, while the victim was walking in the Al-Muthallath - Marran area of Sa'dah Governorate, a landmine planted by the Houthi group exploded, blowing-up his right leg from below the knee and sustained shrapnel injuries throughout his body. The incident happened while the victim was operating as a member of the Al-Uruba Brigades affiliated with the legitimate government. The victim was then transferred to Samida General Hospital in the Jizan region of Saudi Arabia for treatment.

Conclusion:

The investigations conducted by the Commission, the re-

ports, medical certificates, and photographs contained in the case file, as well as the testimonies of the witnesses heard by the Commission, indicate that the responsibility lies with the Houthi group in the Marran District of Saada Governorate, led by Mohammed Nasser Al-Atefi.

4- The incident of the child Zahra Salem Muhammad Ali Al-Faraji being injured by a landmine explosion in the Nati' District - Wala'a Village - Al Bayda Governorate on February 7, 2023.

According to the incident file documented by the Commission, at 11 am on Tuesday, February 7, 2023, the victim, 15-year-old Zahra Salem Mohammed Ali Al-Faraji, was struck by a landmine explosion in the Nati'a District, Wa'ala Village, Sha'b Al-Dahur, Al-Bayda Governorate, resulting in her immediate death.

According to the Commission's incident file and the statements of the victim's family and eyewitnesses heard by the Commission, including (A.A.S.A.) and (M.H.A.M.), at 11 am on Tuesday, February 7, 2023, while the victim, Zahra Salem Mohammed Ali Al-Faraji, was in Sha'b Al-Dahur, near her home, tending sheep and collecting firewood, which was her family's source of livelihood, she was struck by one of the mines the Houthi group has been planting in mountains, valleys, and roads to repel any attacks on its members. Immediately after hearing the explosion, residents rushed to the scene and found the little girl, Zahra, dead due to shrapnel wounds in various parts of her body.

Conclusion:

The investigations conducted by the Commission, the contents of the case file submitted to it by the field team in the governorate, the statements of those who provided information about the incident, the testimony of the witnesses heard by the Commission, and the report attached to the file, the Commission confirms that the party responsible for this incident is the Houthi group in Al Bayda Governorate, led by the group's supervisor, Hamoud Muhammad Shatan Shamaila, and the security director, Abdullah Muhammad Al Arabji.

5- The incident of a landmine explosion that killed Nasser bin Ali Mutahhar in the Al Yatmah area, Khab Al Shaghaf District, Al Jawf Governorate, on February 3, 2024

According to the Commission's case file, the incident can be summarized as follows: On the afternoon of Saturday, February 3, 2024, while the victim, Nasser Ali Mutahhar, was herding camels in the desert of Al Yatmah, Khab Al Shaghaf District, Al Jawf Governorate, he stepped on

a landmine, which exploded and killed him.

According to the statements of witnesses heard by the Commission, (M.N.H.N) and (M.M.M.M), on the afternoon of Saturday, February 3, 2024, while the victim, Nasser Ali Mutahhar, was herding camels in the Al-Yatmah area of Khab Al-Shaghaf District, Al-Jawf Governorate, he stepped on a landmine, which exploded and killed him.

It should be noted that there were no warning signs of the presence of mines in this area, which had been planted by the Houthi group.

Conclusion:

The investigations conducted by the Commission, the documents, photographs, and witness testimony contained in the case file, the Commission found that the party responsible for this incident is the Houthi group, led by the military supervisor in the area, Jamil Badr Zar'ah.

Fourth: Targeting Medical Facilities

Attacks on medical facilities and personnel during armed conflicts are considered crimes and serious violations of national and international law, specifically the provisions of Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions and Common Article 3 of the four Geneva Conventions ratified by the Republic of Yemen.

During the period covered by the report, the Commission completed monitoring and investigating (4) allegations of targeting medical facilities in a number of areas at various times during the conflict in Yemen, where the Houthi group was proven responsible.

A. Samples of some of the incidents investigated by the Commission, carried out by the Houthi group.

1- The incident of targeting the Yemeni Red Crescent building in the Tha'abat area of the Sala district of Taiz Governorate

The Commission's incident file, the documents attached to it and the field visit report indicates that the Yemeni Red Crescent building in the Tha'abat area of the Sala district of Taiz Governorate has been targeted and bombed multiple times since the beginning of April 2015, causing significant damage to the building and destroying most of its contents.

According to the testimonies of the center's employees, the report of the Commission's field visit team, the photos, and the testimony of witnesses heard by the Commission (K.M.H.Q.), (Y.S.S.Y.), and (N.Y.Q.K.), the Houthi

group and Saleh's forces took control of the Yemeni Red Crescent building located in the Tha'bat neighborhood of the Sala district. The Houthis besieged the building till they had to withdraw from the area.

Two months after the Houthi Group took control of the Red Crescent building, the popular resistance forces affiliated with the legitimate government attacked and took control of the area and forced the Houthi group to withdraw from the Tha'abat area at the end of 2015. Nonetheless, Houthi combatants continued their almost daily artillery shelling of residential neighborhoods in Tha'abat from their positions on the Al-Sallal Hill and the Sofitel Hill. The prolonged shelling of the Red Crescent building with medium and heavy weapons caused significant damage to the building, destroyed equipment and caused fires in some parts of the building.

The Houthi shelling of the Red Crescent Building continued repeatedly from the beginning of 2016 until 2018, causing destructions, disabling the building and depriving the populations of its services, knowing that the Red Crescent headquarters is a protected health facility, attacking it, constitutes a war crime.

Conclusion:

Through the investigations conducted by the Commission into the aforementioned incident and the testimony of witnesses, the Commission found that the party responsible for targeting the Yemeni Red Crescent building in the area Thabat in Taiz Governorate is the Houthi group led by the so-called Major General Abdullah Yahya Al-Hakim, who was appointed by the group as Commander of the Fourth Military Region during the period of targeting, and Brigadier General Ahmed Abdullah Al-Sharafi, who was appointed Commander of the Taiz Command by the group during the period of targeting the Thabat area and the Red Crescent building, and the so-called Hamoud Ahmed Dahmash, who was appointed Commander of the 22nd Mechanized Brigade from 2015 until the end of 2017 and the beginning of 2018.

Fifth: Forced Displacement:

Forced displacement is one of the most serious violations of human dignity and social stability, as it deprives individuals of their fundamental right to safe residence in their homes and communities. This act is criminalized in national legislation and constitutes a violation of international humanitarian law.

The four Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the two Additional Protocols thereto of 1977 clearly prohibit forced

displacement and consider it a war crime whenever it occurs outside the framework of security necessity or for urgent humanitarian reasons.

Given the gravity of this violation and its profound humanitarian, economic, and social repercussions, the Commission has devoted great attention to monitoring, documenting, and investigating incidents of forced displacement, as part of its commitment to protecting the basic rights of civilians in Yemen.

During the reporting period, the Commission completed its investigation into (96) incidents of mass and individual forced displacement in various regions of Yemen, where the Houthi group was proven responsible for (93) cases, while shared responsibility by the parties of conflict was proven for (3) incidents.

1. The forced displacement of (259) families from the Qurain area of Al-Musaimeer District, Lahj Governorate, on September 1, 2024.

The incident, according to the Commission's case file, can be summarized as follows: On September 1, 2024, the homes of residents of the villages of Jabal Quraish, Shawkan, Mustadif, Ahamah, and Al-Rahwa in Al-Musaimeer District were stormed, and the residents, numbering (259) families, most of whom were children and women, were forced at gunpoint to leave their homes, which led to their displacement and homelessness.

Names of the families who were forcibly displaced:

No.	Full name of the head of the household	No.	Full name of the head of the household	No.	Full name of the head of the household
1.	Ahmed Ahmed Saleh Al-Saadi	87	Shana Rawah Haider Abdullah	173	Fahd Qasim Hajeb Saleh
2.	Ahmed bin Ahmed Qaid	88	Sadiq Ahmed Qaid Haider	174	Fawaz Haidara Saleh Haidara
3.	Ahmed bin Ahmed Mohsen	89	Sadiq Turki Haider Saeed	175	Fouad Ahmed Saleh Haidara
4.	Ahmed Turki Haidara Saeed	90	Sadiq Haider Mohsen Ghaleb	176	Fouad Qasim Jaheb Saleh
5.	Ahmed Haidara Abdullah Mohsen	91	Sadiq Salem Haider Saleh	177	Faisal Salem Haidara Saleh
6.	Ahmed Haidara Nasser Ghaleb	92	Sadiq Saleh Ahmed	178	Qasim Hajeb Saleh Mohammed
7.	Ahmed Khaled Haidara Saleh	93	Sadiq Saleh Hamadi Nasser	179	Qasim Fare' Saleh Haidara
8.	Ahmed Dahan Nasser Ghaleb	94	Sadiq Saleh Qaid Mohammed	180	Qaed Ahmed Saleh Ghaleb
9.	Ahmed Rawah Haidara Abdullah	95	Sadiq Saleh Nasser Ghaleb	181	Qaed Turki Haidara Saeed
10.	Ahmed Salem Haidara Qaid	96	Saleh bin Saleh Haider	182	Qaed Khalid Haidara Saleh
11.	Ahmed Saeed Ahmed Mohammed	97	Saleh bin Saleh Haider Qaid	183	Qaed Rawah Haidara Abdullah
12.	Ahmed Saleh Haidara Qaid	98	Saleh Haider Saleh Mohammed	184	Qaed Salem Haidara Qaed
13.	Ahmed Saleh Ghaleb Mohsen	99	Saleh Dahan Nasser Ghaleb	185	Qaed Saeed Ahmed Al Wajih
14.	Ahmed Saleh Qaid Fare`	100	Saleh Salem Haider Qaid	186	Qaed Saleh Haidara Saleh
15.	Ahmed Saleh Nasher Hajeb	101	Saleh Farea Nasser Ghaleb	187	Qaed Qasim Jaheb Saleh
16.	Ahmed Abdo Saleh Haidara Abdullah	102	Saleh Qaid Saleh Nasher	188	Qaed Mahmoud Ahmed Nasser Al Wahaibi
17.	Ahmed Abdo Saleh Haidara Qaid	103	Saleh Qaid Mohammed Mohsen	189	Qaed Mudhish Saleh Mohammed
18.	Ahmed Abdo Qaid Mohammed	104	Saleh Nasser Ghaleb Mohsen	190	Qaed Murshid Ali Qaed
19.	Ahmed Qasim Jahab Saleh	105	Saddam Nasser Hajeb Saleh	191	Qaed Hassan Naji Obaidi
20.	Ahmed Qaid Hassan Naji	106	Safiya Ahmed Saleh Nasher	192	Qaed Saleh Nasher Hajeb
21.	Ahmed Qaid Haidara Abdullah	107	Safiya Salem Haider Saleh	193	Qablah Hassan Naji Obaidi
22.	Ahmed Qaid Salem Haidara	108	Tariq Nasser Hajeb Saleh	194	Qadriya Qaed Mohammed Mohsen
23.	Ahmed Mohsen Mohammed Mohsen	109	Tariq Nasser Masoud Saif	195	Kamel Qaed Saleh Ghaleb
24.	Ahmed Mohammed Salem Saleh	110	Taha Shaif Saleh Ghaleb	196	Lutf Mohammed Saleh Qaed
25.	Ahmed Mohammed Ali Qasim	111	Adel Ahmed Saleh Nasher	197	Majid Qaed Hassan Naji
26.	Ahmed Mohammed Mas`ad Naji	112	Arif Ahmed Saleh Ghaleb	198	Mazen Ahmed Qaed Haidara
27.	Ahmed Modhesh Saleh Mohammed	113	Ayed Madhesh Saleh Mohammed	199	Matara Saleh Ali Haidara
28.	Ahmed Nasser Saleh Al-Wahaibi	114	Abbas Qasim Jaheb Saleh	200	Majeed Ahmed Saleh Ghaleb
29.	Arwa Dahan Nasser Ghaleb	115	Abdul Jalil Fadl Ahmed Saleh	201	Mohsen Saleh Qaed Mohammed
30.	Osama Ahmed Rawah Haidara	116	Abdul Hakim Mohammed Ibrahim Obaid	202	Mohsen Mohammed Mohsen Obaid
31.	Osama Saleh Dahan Nasser Ghaleb	117	Abdul Rahman Ismail Mohsen Mohammed	203	Mohammed Ahmed Khaled Haidara

No.	Full name of the head of the household	No.	Full name of the head of the household	No.	Full name of the head of the household
32.	Ismail Salem Ghaleb Saleh	118	Abdul Raqib Khaled Qasim Al-Asham	204	Mohammed Ahmed Salem Ghaleb
33.	Ismail Mohsen Mohammed Mohsen	119	Abdul Raouf Saleh Farea Nasser	205	Mohammed Ahmed Saleh Haidara
34.	Al-Hamadi Haidera Saleh Haidera	120	Abdulaziz Abdo Saleh Haidara	206	Mohammed Ahmed Qaid Haidara
35.	Amin Ahmed Khaled Haidera	121	Abdulfattah Mohammed Ahmed Masoud	207	Mohammed Ahmed Mohsen Mohammed
36.	Amin Ahmed Saleh, publisher	122	Abdulfattah Turki Haidara Saeed	208	Mohammed Ahmed Mohammed Masoud
37.	Amin Shaif Saleh Ghaleb	123	Abdulfattah Saleh bin Saleh Haidara	209	Mohammed Haidara Saleh Haidara
38.	Amin Mohammed Masoud Naji	124	Abdulfattah Abdullah Ahmed Mohammed	210	Mohammed Khaled Saleh Haidara
39.	Amin Modhesh Saleh Mohammed	125	Abdulfattah Nasser Hajeb Saleh	211	Mohammed Salem Haidara Qaid
40.	Amin Modhesh Qaid Haidera	126	Abdulqader Ahmed Mohammed Ibrahim	212	Mohammed Saleh Qaid Mohammed
41.	Ayad Naji Thabet Saleh	127	Abdulqader Dahan Nasser Ghaleb	213	Mohammed Abdo Farea Saleh
42.	Badr Ahmed Modhesh Saleh Mohammed	128	Abdulkarim Ahmed Salem Ghaleb	214	Mohammed Ali Ahmed Mohammed
43.	Bassam Ahmed Qaid Haidera	129	Abdullah Ahmed Saleh Ghaleb	215	Mohammed Ali Qasim Abbadi
44.	Bashir Haidera Mohsen Ghaleb	130	Abdullah Ahmed Ali Haidara	216	Mohammed Qaid Ahmed Mohammed
45.	Bashir Ali Ahmed Mohammed Al-Akash	131	Abdullah Ahmed Mohammed Masoud	217	Mohammed Qaid Salem Haidara Qaid
46.	Bakri Abdullah Saleh Ghaleb	132	Abdullah Salem Haidara Qaid	218	Mohammed Mohsen Mohammed Mohsen
47.	Bakil Nasser Hajeb Saleh	133	Abdullah Saleh Ghaleb Mohsen	219	Mukhtar Abdo Qaid Mohammed
48.	Turki Haidera Saeed Obada	134	Abdullah Saleh Qaid Mohammed	220	Mukhtar Qaid Salem Haidara
49.	Tawfiq Ahmed Qaid Haidera	135	Abdullah Ali Saleh Mohammed	221	Mudhesh Turki Haidara Saeed
50.	Jalal Haidera Saleh Haidera	136	Abdullah Qaid Rawah Haidara	222	Mudhesh Hassan Naji Abbadi
51.	Jalal Haidera Mohsen Ghaleb	137	Abdullah Mohsen Mohammed Mohsen	223	Mudhesh Salem Haidara Qaid
52.	Jalal Abdo Qaid Mohammed Mohsen	138	Abdah Ahmed Saleh Ghaleb	224	Mudhesh Qasim Hajeb Saleh Mohammed
53.	Jamal Ahmed Saleh Qaid	139	Abdah Ahmed Qaid Haidara	225	Mudhesh Qaid Haidara Abdullah
54.	Jamal Abdullah Saleh Ghaleb	140	Abdah Khaled Qaid Mohammed	226	Murad Haidara Saleh Haidara
55.	Jamil Ahmed Saleh Haidera	141	Abdah Ali Ahmed Mohammed	227	Marzouq Qasim Jaheb Saleh
56.	Habib Ahmed Saleh, publisher	142	Abdah Farea Saleh Mohammed	228	Muti' Khalid Qaid Mohammed
57.	Habib Ahmed Qaid Haidera	143	Abdah Qaid Hassan Naji	229	Mulham Amin Ghaleb Salem

No.	Full name of the head of the household	No.	Full name of the head of the household	No.	Full name of the head of the household
58.	Hassan Ahmed Qaid Haidara Al-Wahbi	144	Abdah Qaid Mohammed Mohsen	230	Mansour Ahmed Khaled Haidara
59.	Hassan Nasser Hamadi Hael	145	Abdah Nasser Thabet Saleh	231	Mansour Haidara Saleh Mohammed
60.	Hafsa Ahmed Hassan Qasim	146	About Qaid Khaled Haidara	232	Munir Qaid Salem Haidara Qaid
61.	Hakim Nasser Thabet Ghaleb	147	Adnan Abdullah Saleh Ghaleb	233	Musa Ahmed Saleh Ghaleb
62.	Houriya Ahmed Saleh Haidara	148	Ata Ali Ahmed Mohammed	234	Musa Farea Saleh Ghaleb
63.	Haider Mohsen Ghaleb Mohsen	149	Afeef Abdo Saleh Haidara	235	Mithaq Nasser Hajeb Saleh
64.	Haider Saleh Haidara Saleh	150	Ali Ahmed Mohammed Masoud	236	Mithaq Nasser Saleh Haidara
65.	Khaled Ahmed Haidara Nasser Ghaleb	151	Ali Haidara Mohsen Ghaleb	237	Naji Thabet Saleh Ghaleb
66.	Khaled Salem Haidara Qaid	152	Ali Saleh Qaid Mohammed	238	Nasser Ahmed Mohammed Mohsen
67.	Khaled Saif Muqbil Naji	153	Ali Saleh Mohammed Mohsen	239	Nasser Thabet Saleh Ghaleb
68.	Khaled Saleh Haidara Saleh	154	Ali Abdo Saleh Al-Hadhour	240	Nasser Shaif Saleh Ghaleb
69.	Khaled Saleh Ali Saeed	155	Ali Abdo Qaid Mohammed	241	Nasser Saleh Ghaleb Saleh
70.	Khalil Saleh Fare' Nasser	156	Ali Qaid Ali Saeed Al-Maqrai	242	Nasser Farea Saleh Haidara
71.	Dahan Nasser Ghaleb Mohsen	157	Ali Mohsen Ahmed Masoud	243	Nasser Mohammed Ibrahim Obaid
72.	Rashe Rawah Haidara Abdullah	158	Ali Mohammed Ahmed Masoud	244	Nasser Hajeb Saleh Mohammed
73.	Rashid Madhesh Qaid Haidara Abdullah	159	Ammar Mohsen Mohammed Mohsen Haidara	245	Nabil Saleh Haidara Abdullah
74.	Radwan Khaled Qaid Mohammed	160	Ammar Nabil Saleh Haidara Abdullah	246	Nashwan Mudhshan Turki Haidara Saeed
75.	Ramzi Saleh Salem Haidara	161	Omar Shaif Saleh Ghaleb	247	Nima Hajeb Saleh Mohammed
76.	Riyadh Ahmed Saleh Haidara	162	Issa Saleh Nasser Ghaleb	248	Nishma Saleh Ghaleb Mohsen
77.	Riyadh Madhesh Hassan Naji	163	Ghalib Ahmed Mohsen Ghaleb	249	Numeiri Turki Haidara Saeed
78.	Salem Al-Haj Ghaleb Salem	164	Ghalib Salem Haidara Qaid	250	Nouriya Khalid Haidara Saleh
79.	Salem Haidara Qaid Fare'	165	Ghalib Saleh Haidara Saleh	251	Haroun Ahmed Saleh Ghaleb
80.	Saeed Ahmed Mohammed Mas'ad	166	Fare' Saleh Haidara Qaid	252	Hana Ahmed Saleh Ghaleb
81.	Saeed Mohammed Ibrahim Obaid	167	Fatima Ahmed Khaled Haidara	253	Wagdi Sadiq Ahmed Qaid
82.	Sulaiman Ahmed Madhesh Saleh	168	Fatima Qaid Mohammed Mohsen	254	Wahid Saeed Ahmed Mohammed
83.	Samra Qaid Haidara Abdullah	169	Fatima Saleh Qaid Nasser	255	Wassim Ahmed Khaled Haidara
84.	Samra Haidara Nasser Mohammed	170	Fadl Turki Haidara Saeed	256	Wassim Salem Ghaleb Saleh
85.	Samra Haidara Abdullah Mohsen	171	Fadl Abdo Saleh Haidara	257	Yahya Saleh Qaid Mohammed
86.	Shukri Abdo Nasher Ali	172	Fadl Ali Saleh Mohammed	258	Yahya Nabil Saleh Haidara
				259	Youssef Abdullah Mohsen Mohammed

According to the Commission's case file, and the testimonies of the victims and the witnesses met by the Commission: (A.M.M.H.) and (Kh.A.H.), on September 1, 2024, gunmen affiliated with the Houthi group stormed homes in the villages of Jabal Quraish, Shawkan, Mustadif, Ahamah and Al-Rahwa situated in Al-Musaimeer District and asked them to leave their homes, accusing them of being traitors and ISIS members.

When the assailants found some resistance, they used loudspeakers to announce a deadline before forcing them out. When the residents, especially women and the elderly showed some steadfastness, they launched projectiles at the homes and agricultural lands in the aforementioned villages, to terrorize the inhabitants and force them out of their villages. The total of (259) families had to forcibly leave their villages and homes on foot for long distances, and to settle temporarily in different areas in valleys, ravines, and camps in the Wadi al-Faqir area. They have been unable to return to their villages and homes at the time of writing this report.

Conclusion:

Through the investigations conducted by the Commission into the above-mentioned incidents, as well as the victims' statements and witness testimony, the Commission found that the displacement did take place and that the party responsible was the Houthi group, led by Abdul Latif al-Mahdi, Commander of what the Houthis call the Fourth Military Region.

Section Two: Results of Investigations into Violations of International Human Rights Law

First: Extrajudicial Killing

Extrajudicial killing is one of the most serious forms of violations of the fundamental right to life, guaranteed by national and international law. According to applicable Yemeni legislation, including the Constitution, the General and Military Penal Code, the Civil and Military Criminal Procedure Code, and the Police Authority Law, this act is classified as a crime punishable by law, given its direct assault on life, safety, and dignity of the human being, as well as the right to survival.

Given the seriousness of this violation, the Commission places this file at the forefront of its priorities and is committed to accurately documenting its facts, in preparation for holding the perpetrators accountable and ensuring that they do not escape justice. During the reporting period, the Commission monitored (79) cases of alleged extrajudicial killings committed by parties across various regions of the Republic of Yemen. The Commission completed its investigations into all of them, establishing the responsibility of the Houthi group for (33) cases, while the responsibility of the army forces and affiliated security agencies of the internationally recognized government was established for (12).

A. Samples of extrajudicial killing incidents investigated by the Commission attributed to the Houthi group:

1. The storming of the village of Hankat Al Masoud, Al Qurayshiyah District, Al Bayda Governorate, on January 5, 2025.

The incident included a number of serious violations, most notably: extrajudicial killings, destruction and looting of property, arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances, sieges and deprivation of basic necessities, threats to civilians and attacks on their safety, and violations of the sanctity of places of worship.

Facts:

In early January 2025, the Houthi group launched a large-scale military campaign on the Hanakah Al Masoud area of Al Qurayshiyah District in Al Bayda Governorate. During the campaign, the Houthi group imposed a suffocating security cordon and blockade on all sides of the village, prevented the entry of food and medicine, and cut off communications and internet services to the resi-

dents in the area.

According to the Commission's case file, and the testimonies of eyewitnesses, survivors, and some released detainees, the area was subjected to intense shelling using drones, tanks, and artillery between January 9 and 12, 2025. This resulted in the deaths of 19 civilians and the injury of 15 others, including two women. Residents also reported that the group abducted the bodies of a number of those killed and took them to an unknown location and refused to hand them over to their families.

The complete destruction of 10 homes, a mosque, and a Quran memorization school was documented. The Commission also observed that the Houthi military campaign carried out a widespread arbitrary arrest campaign against civilians, targeting dozens of people. Some were transferred to the central prison in Rada'a and the Rada'a Security Directorate prison, and had their personal property confiscated. According to testimonies from released detainees, the arrests targeted anyone found in possession of a mobile phone.

The Commission also observed that the Houthi leadership imposed a media ban on the developments in the area and issued direct threats against residents, threatening anyone who communicated with the media or human rights organizations with "an iron fist." This media ban coincided with the imposition of a military siege on the region, the deployment of armed checkpoints, house searches, and the denial of access to farms and basic resources, as will be briefly addressed below:

First: Killing and Injury

The Commission documented deliberate killings of civilians during the bombing and invasion operations carried out by the Houthi group using drones and heavy weapons. The killing of (19) civilians, most of them men, was documented, in addition to the injury of (15) civilians, including two women.

Testimonies also indicated that the group retrieved the bodies of victims from under the rubble and transported them to an unknown location, refusing to hand them over to their families despite demands from tribal mediation. This constitutes a further violation of the sanctity of the dead and the rights of victims and their families.

Names of the killed:

No.	Name	Age
1.	Dhaif Allah Saleh Al-Masoudi	45
2.	Mohammed Abdullah Nasser Al-Masoudi	42
3.	Faisal Ahmed Taher Al-Khabzi	43
4.	Masoud Mohammed Al-Masoudi	35
5.	Mohammed Ali Ahmed Hussein Al-Masoudi	29
6.	Hussein Mohammed Hussein Al-Masoudi	32
7.	Ali Abdullah Ali Alawi Al-Masoudi	33
8.	Saleh Masoud Saleh Harqash Al-Masoudi	41
9.	Mohammed Masoud Saleh Harqash Al-Masoudi	42
10.	Hussein Ali Saleh Al-Masoudi	33
11.	Jaber Ali Mohammed Ali Al-Masoudi	23
12.	Faris Ali Mohammed Ali Al-Masoudi	20
13.	Issa Ahmed Ali Al-Adour Al-Masoudi	32
14.	Ahmed Mohammed Ali Al-Adour Al-Masoudi	30
15.	Mohammed Muqbil Saleh Al-Masoudi	35
16.	Muqbil Abdullah Muqbil Al-Masoudi	36
17.	Hassan Abdullah Muqbil Al-Masoudi	43
18.	Muqbil Saleh Muqbil Al-Matala Al-Masoudi	38
19.	Walad Muqbil Abdullah Saleh Al-Matala Al-Masoudi	26

Names of the injured:

No.	Name
1.	Hussein Amer Ahmed Al-Jubli Al-Masoudi
2.	Nasser Ahmed Midhar Al-Masoudi
3.	Raisa Mohammed Hussein Mohammed Al-Masoudi
4.	Ahmed Abdrabuh Saleh Halil Al-Masoudi
5.	Mohammed Abdullah Abbad Al-Masoudi
6.	Ahmed Mohammed Saleh Al-Masoudi
7.	Abdulrahman Ahmed Ali Saleh Al-Masoudi
8.	Nasser Ali Ahmed Al-Masoudi
9.	Abdullah Muqbil Saleh Al-Masoudi
10.	Abdullah Ali Abdullah Al-Masoudi
11.	Ahmed Mohammed Hussein Al-Masoudi
12.	Saleh Muqbil Saleh Al-Masoudi
13.	Wife of Ali Mohammed Ali Abbad Al-Masoudi
14.	Mohammed Ali Mohammed Al-Masoudi
15.	Ali Mohammed Ali Abbad Al-Masoudi

Second: Destruction and Bombing of Homes and Private Property

The Commission documented the complete destruction of (10) houses, as a result of bombing by drones, or due to their detonation with explosive devices after taking control of the area. A number of houses were also targeted and incurred partial damage, their contents were looted:

Names of the victims of the bombing of homes and places of worship:

No.	Name	Age
1.	Abdullah Ali Alawi Al Masoudi's House	Drone bombing and strike
2.	Abdullah Daifullah Halil Al Masoudi's House	Drone bombing and booby-trapping
3.	Abdul Rahman Ahmed Al Darmah Al Masoudi's House	Booby-trapping
4.	Ahmed Saleh (Aqda) Al Masoudi's House	Booby-trapping
5.	Ali Ahmed Al Jubeili Al Masoudi's House	Booby-trapping
6.	Mohammed Saleh Al Jubeili Al Masoudi's House	Booby-trapping
7.	Mohammed Ahmed Hussein Al Masoudi's House	Booby-trapping
8.	Ali Mohammed Ali Abbad Al Masoudi's House	Booby-trapping
9.	Ahmed Hussein Al Masoudi's House	Booby-trapping
10.	Imam of Al Qabil Mosque	Drone strikes

Third: Arbitrary Arrests

According to the testimonies of several residents interviewed by the Commission, dozens of residents of the Hanakat al-Masoud area and neighboring villages were arrested, most of them elderly and children. According to testimonies collected from some of the detainees who were released, the Houthi group launched a widespread arrest campaign from the moment it invaded the Hanakat al-Masoud area. They even targeted residents belonging to Hanakat Al Masoud clan residing in Sana'a.

The Houthi group distributed the detainees between the central prison in Rada'a and the prison of the Rada'a Security District in al-Kamb. Released detainees reported that the military campaign targeted civilians indiscriminately and arrested anyone found in possession of a mobile phone, fearing that photos or videos documenting the destruction would be leaked.

Despite the agreement reached between the Tribal Mediation Commission and the leadership of the Houthi group regarding the release of detainees, the group has been delaying the implementation of the agreement, releasing them in batches, while still detaining more than (60) members of the Hanakat Al Masoud clan in its prisons in Sana'a, without allowing their families to visit them or communicate with them to find out about their conditions.

- The detainees whose names were obtained

No.	Name	Comments
1.	Abdullah Ali Abdullah Al Masoudi	
2.	Mohammed Ali Abdullah Al Masoudi	
3.	Abdullah Daif Allah Halil Al Masoudi	
4.	Abdrabbo Ahmed Saleh Halil Al Masoudi	
5.	Hizaam Atiq Ahmed Al Masoudi	
6.	Qanaf Hizaam Atiq Al Masoudi	
7.	Ezzedine Hizaam Atiq Al Masoudi	
8.	Ali Mohammed Ahmed Saleh Al Masoudi	
9.	Ahmed Saleh Ahmed Al Masoudi	
10.	Saqr Abdullah Ali Rashid	
11.	Ahmed Sarhan Mohammed Al Masoudi	
12.	Ibrahim Sarhan Mohammed Al Masoudi	
13.	Ali Sarhan Mohammed Al Masoudi	

14.	Yusuf Sarhan Mohammed Al Masoudi	
15.	Mohammed Ibrahim Mohammed Al Masoudi	
No.	Name	Comments
16.	Sarhan Ibrahim Mohammed Al Masoudi	
17.	Mohammed Ahmed Hussein Al Masoudi	
18.	Saleh Ahmed Hussein Al Masoudi	
19.	Abdullah Ahmed Hussein Al Masoudi	
20.	Muqbil Abdullah Al Matla Al Masoudi	
21.	Arafat Ali Ahmed Mohammed Al Masoudi	
22.	Ali Mohammed Abdrabbo Al Masoudi	
23.	Mohammed Amer Mohammed Al Masoudi	
24.	Ahmed Ahmed Masoudi	
25.	Mohammed Ali Masoud Al Masoudi	He was kidnapped and he is injured and his fate is unknown
26.	Saleh Abdullah Masoud Harqash Al Masoudi	He was kidnapped and he is injured and his fate is unknown
27.	Ahmed Mohammed Hussein Al Masoudi	He was kidnapped and he is injured and his fate is unknown
28.	Abdrabuh Halil Al-Masoudi	
29.	Ali Muqbil Hassan Al-Masoudi	
30.	Abdul Salah Al-Masoudi	
31.	Abdullah Muqbil Hassan Al-Masoudi	

32.	Mohammed Harqash Al-Masoudi	
33.	Mohammed Ali Abdullah Al-Masoudi	
34.	Ali Saleh Al-Najdi Al-Masoudi	
35.	Yahya Mohammed Al-Masoudi	
36.	Saleh Hussein Al-Shaiba Al-Masoudi	
37.	Son of Abdulghani Al-Masoudi	
38.	Son of Jamal Halil Al-Masoudi	
39.	Mohammed Ahmed Muqbil Al-Adour Al-Masoudi	
40.	Moqbil Mohammed Abdul-Ilah Al-Masoudi	
41.	Walid Al-Badri Al-Masoudi	
42.	Walid Daif Allah Al-Zindani Al-Masoudi	

Fourth: Targeting Places of Worship and Educational Institutions

The Houthi group burned and destroyed the Al-Qabil Mosque in the Hanakat Al Masoud village, in addition to bombing and completely destroying the Quran memorization school connected to the mosque. The Commission documented that the military campaign completely disrupted studies at the Abdullah bin Masoud Complex, an educational complex that includes several schools for boys and girls, depriving hundreds of students of their right to education.

Fifth: Imposing Siege and Starvation

The Houthi group imposed a comprehensive siege on the Hanakat Al Masoud area, preventing the entry of food and medical supplies. They also cut off the entire communications and internet network to prevent documentation of the events and obstruct several relief initiatives that attempted to reach the area. The Commission also documented that residents were prevented from going to their farms or carrying out their daily work, which contributed to the deterioration of the humanitarian situation.

Sixth: Targeting a Number of Homes and Looting Property

Eyewitnesses and released detainees reported that Houthi elements carried out organized looting of homes during and after the raid. Residents' mobile phones were confiscated for fear that photos or videos would be leaked that could be considered evidence of the crimes committed against them. Residents, as previously men-

tioned, were also threatened with execution or arrest if they contacted any media or human rights organization. The Commission documented the siege of the home of the Al-Matla Al-Masoudi family on January 12, 2025. At the time, the house was empty of men, with only the elderly mother present. The assailants looted 200 million Yemeni Riyals in old currency, in addition to personal weapons and property that had been deposited with the family as pledges for irrigation of their farms. The value of this property is estimated at tens of millions of Riyals. The Awlad al-Matla al-Masoudi family is known for owning extensive qat farms and for benefiting from a water well used to irrigate these farms in exchange for a fee. A valuable source of income for the family. It generates millions of Riyals.

On the same day, the Commission documented the military campaign's shelling of the home of Sheikh Mohammed Hussein al-Masoudi, one of the most prominent figures of the al-Masoudi tribe, using heavy weapons. The raid then led to the looting of all its contents. According to Sheikh al-Masoudi's testimony, 170,000 Saudi Riyals were looted, in addition to personal weapons and precious jewelry valued at approximately 70 million Yemeni Riyals in old currency.

Seventh: Burning a house and demolishing it over its residents

On Tuesday, January 14, 2025, Houthi armed forces targeted the home of Ali Muhammad Ali Abbad Al-Masoudi, who comes from a poor family and has three sons, two of whom suffer from mental illnesses (Jaber, 23, and Faris, 21). The third son, Muhammad, does not suffer from any illnesses.

The family had allocated part of the house for their two sick sons, Jaber and Faris, and had chained them inside in a way that allowed them to move freely but would not leave the house. Due to their difficult financial situation, the family was unable to flee. They chose to remain to care for their sons.

The leadership of the Houthi military campaign was informed, through the Tribal Mediation Committee, of the family's situation and special circumstances. On the evening January 14, while a Houthi military patrol was patrolling the area, Jaber and Faris were at the window of the house. The soldiers surrounded the house with several military vehicles, accompanied by a tank, and directly targeted the window with machine guns and tank shells. Later, the section of the house assigned to the two sick brothers was rigged with explosives, completely destroy-

ing it over their heads. Their bodies were recovered the next day, while the third brother, Mohammed, and his parents were seriously injured. This incident occurred amid a harsh siege imposed by the group on the area, exposing residents to direct attacks and resulting in numerous casualties.

Eighth: Storming a House, Killing and Kidnapping Its Residents

On the evening of Monday, January 20, 2025, the Houthi military campaign in control of the Hanakah Al Masoud area, surrounded the home of Masoud Saleh Al Masoudi with military vehicles, claiming that it was harboring wanted individuals. During the raid, Muhammad Muqbil Al-Masoudi was killed in front of his family. Muhammad Ali Abdullah Al-Masoudi and Saleh Abdullah Al-Masoudi were assaulted and abducted to an unknown location.

Ninth: A House Besieged and a Mother Injured in Front of Her Three Children

On January 11, 2025, the Houthi military campaign besieged with several military vehicles the home of Raisa Muhammad Hussein Al-Masoudi (32 years old), a mother of three children.

The mother was inside the house with her children when the Houthi armed elements forced their entry into the house by breaking the door. As the only woman in the house, Raisa tried to prevent them from entering, but the gunmen opened fire on her, wounding her in the back. She fell covered in blood in front of her children. After searching the house and ensuring it was empty, she was left bleeding without medical assistance, in front of her young children.

Conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission, the testimonies of the victims' families, witness statements, and accounts of a number of released detainees, in addition to official statements and declarations published in the media affiliated with the Houthi group, the Commission established that responsibility for these violations lies with the Houthi group, led by the group's general supervisor in Al Bayda Governorate, Sam Al Malahi aka 'Abdullah Ali Idris', appointed by the group as governor of Al Bayda; Ahmed Abdullah Al Sharafi, Houthi director of the governorate's police; Ali Al Rasas Al Bahji, Houthi commander of the central security in the governorate; and Mohammed Hamoud Al Khatib, Houthi director of investigations in the governorate.

2. The incident of the murder of the elderly Sheikh Saleh Ahmed Abdullah Saad Hantous (75 years old) – Director of the Holy Quran House – Salafist – Raymah Governorate – Kamla Village – Bani Nafi' District – as well as the murder of the victim Hamza Saad Hantous (25 years old) and the injury of others on July 1, 2025.

The incident, according to the various pieces of evidence, photographs, interviews, and witness testimonies heard by the Commission, including (M.S.A.) and (N.A.M.L.), can be summarized as follows: On June 29, 2025, a military campaign consisting of (30) armed vehicles arrived in Salafiyah village and surrounded the house of Sheikh Saleh Ahmed Abdullah Saad Hantous, Director of the Holy Quran House, from all directions. This was preceded by the arrival of an armed group at five o'clock in the morning, who attempted to kidnap Sheikh Saleh Hantous from his mosque and tied him up with ropes. However, his wife rushed out of the house, rescued him, and took him home.

At the arrival of the aforementioned military campaign to Hantous' house, he addressed them, saying: "If there is any judicial order against me, you must set a date and I will appoint a lawyer to appear on my behalf according to my communication with the Public Prosecutor" and asked them not to shed blood. However, the intention of killing him appeared to be the purpose of their mission. They began shooting directly at his house with various types of weapons. The sound of explosions was heard from long distances, according to witnesses.

The attack on the victim's home lasted approximately (10) hours, from morning until seven in the evening. Saleh Hantous, was fatally injured, his wife, aged (70) and her elderly mother were also injured. They killed his nephew Hamza Saad Hantous, aged (25), and injured his second nephew, Osama Hantous, aged (20). After storming the house, Hantous was arrested. He was bleeding. There was no one in the house apart from the elderly victim, his wife, his mother-in-law, and his two nephews. According to witnesses and the testimony of the victims' relatives, this violation was preceded by another in 2022, when an armed group affiliated with the Houthi group stormed the Quran House run by the victim, Saleh Hantous, and burned all the books inside.

This campaign was led by Faris Ruba', the Houthi security director of Raymah Governorate, and Fouad Al-Jaradi, the Houthi security director of Al-Salafiyah District, along with Houthi supervisors Mohammed Al-Assad,

Mohammed Abdo Murad, Abdo Al-Hasani, Zaid Al-Wazir, and Muammar Al-Jubobi. The gunmen, Jalal Al-Masouri and Abdullah Al-Kabsh, were also identified among the armed assailants who committed this violation.

After the victim and his nephew Hamza were killed, and his wife, her mother, and his other nephew, Osama, were injured, the house was raided and everything inside was looted. In addition to the wounded Osama Saad Hantous, the following children were arrested from the victim's family:

1. Bassam Abdul Rahman Saad Hantous – (12 years old)
2. Asad Abdul Rahman Saad Hantous – (14 years old)
3. Anas Abdul Rahman Saad Hantous – (15 years old)
4. Abdul Majeed Yahya Abdo Hantous – (15 years old)
5. Ghamdan Ali Muhammad Hantous – (15 years old)

Conclusion:

Based on the findings of the Commission's investigations and the evidence attached to the investigation file, the Commission reached the conclusion that the Houthi group is responsible for this violation, including Fares Al-Habari, Houthi appointed governor of Raymah Governorate; Fares Ruba', Director of Security of Raymah Governorate; Fouad Al-Jaradi, Director of Security of Al-Salafiyah District; and the Houthi supervisors who participated in the attack, namely: Muhammad Al-Assad, Muhammad Abdo Murad, Abdo Al-Hasani, Zaid Al-Wazir, Muammar Al-Jaboubi, Jalal Al-Masouri, Abdullah Al-Kabsh; the rest of the armed men who participated in the shooting and other leaders of the Houthi group who directed the perpetrators to commit the attack and the killing.

3. The incident of killing Hussein Ahmed Rajih Al-Muradi - Al-Radmah District, Ibb Governorate, on August 4, 2024

According to the Commission's incident file, and the documents and medical reports attached to it, the incident took place at 10 am on August 4, 2024. Hussein Ahmed Rajih Al-Muradi was shot near the health center in the center of Al-Radmah District, resulting in his instant death.

The statements of the victim's family, the medical reports, and the testimony of witnesses heard by the Commission, including (Y.A.A.A.), (N.M.A.H.) and (A.M.Y.M.), indicate that at approximately 10 am on August 4 2024, Hussein Ahmed Rajih Al-Muradi, his wife and his child were on their way to the health center of the District to treat his child. When they approached the health center,

Hamdi Abdulaziz Ahmed Jubari, one of the elements affiliated with the Houthi group, shot Hussein Ahmed Rajih Al-Muradi directly in the chest in front of his wife and child, leaving him to bleed to death. He (Jubari) then left the place without being arrested. According to the testimony of the witnesses, Hamdi Abdulaziz Ahmed Jubari killed the victim, Hussein Al-Muradi, because of his opposition to the practices of the Houthi group in the district.

Conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission into the aforementioned incident, and what was stated in the testimony of witnesses and the statements of the victim's family, the Commission found that Abdul Wahid Mohammed Salah, the Houthis' Governor of Ibb, and Hamdi Abdul Aziz Ahmed Jubari, a member of the Houthi group are responsible for the extrajudicial killing of Hussein Ahmed Rajih Al-Muradi.

B. Samples of incidents the Commission attributed to the Government forces:

1- The killing the victim, Radi Ahmed Awad Alian, in the Al-Husseini area in the Tuban District in Lahj Governorate on February 1, 2024

According to the Commission's case file, the incident is summarized as follows: At 6 pm on February 1, 2024, Radi Ahmed Awad Alian was shot and killed near the Al-Husseini station in the Al-Husseini area of the Tuban district, Lahj Governorate.

According to the reports and documents attached to the file, the statements of the victim's family and the testimonies of witnesses heard by the Commission (S.M.A.) and (A.F.A.), the victim worked as a porter at the Al-Husseini scale. At 8:00 pm on January 31, 2024, the day before the incident, soldiers from the Security Belt forces arrived at the Al-Husseini area, searching for the porters' representative, Mohsen Ali Awas, involved in a dispute over fees imposed on the porters.

The porters objected to the attempt of arresting Mohsen Ali Awas, considering that there are no legal grounds for arresting him. A verbal altercation ensued, and Mohsen Ali Awas voluntarily went with the Security Belt members to avoid escalating the situation.

The next day, February 1, 2024 at 6 am, the Security Belt members returned to the porters' work site and brandished their weapons threatening the porters to hand over the disputed money. The victim, Radi Ahmed Awad Alian, stepped forward and asked the soldiers to lower

their weapons, asserting that they were unarmed civilians and did not wish to engage in any trouble. At this point, a soldier, Ali Omar Ahmed, opened fire, striking Radi Ahmed Awad Alian in the abdomen.

After further threats to the porters, the soldiers left and the victim was taken to Ibn Khaldoun Hospital in Lahj Governorate, where he was admitted to intensive care. He remained there for five days, until he died of his injuries on February 6, 2024.

2- The incident of the murder of Farid Awad Ali Areeq, in the Al-Kouda area, Nisab District, Shabwa Governorate, on June 14, 2020

According to the Commission's case file, at 8 pm on June 14, 2020, a security force in the Ataq District, Shabwa Governorate, deliberately shot Farid Awad Ali Areeq, killing him instantly without legal justification.

According to the statements of the victim's family and the testimony of the witnesses (M.M.A.A) and (S.M.A), on Sunday, 14/06/2020, Farid Awad Ali Areeq was in a protest in front of the local authority building in Nisab District, Shabwa Governorate, demanding the handover of those who killed his brother, Talal Areeq, in the public market of Nisab District. On the way back home, he was intercepted at 8 pm by two special forces vehicles, who opened fire on him, killing him instantly, and fled the scene.

Conclusion:

Through the investigations conducted by the Commission, the field researcher's report, and witness testimony, the party responsible for this violation is the Special Forces, led by Brigadier General Abdrabuh La'kab

Second: Arbitrary Arrest and Enforced Disappearance

Arbitrary arrest and enforced disappearance constitute serious human rights violations, given their direct infringement of the right to liberty and security of person, which is prohibited by international human rights law in all contexts. Article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, ratified by the Republic of Yemen, affirms that "No one shall be deprived of his liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedures as are established by law." This establishes the principle of protection against unlawful detention.

Enforced disappearance is considered one of the most serious and complex violations of a set of fundamental rights. Its effects are not limited to the direct victims only, but extend to their families and society as a whole,

causing profound and lasting human suffering. In light of the seriousness of this violation, the United Nations General Assembly issued the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance by virtue of its Resolution No. 47/133 of December 18, 1992, affirming the international community's commitment to combating this crime.

Based on this commitment, the Commission pays special attention to monitoring and documenting incidents of arbitrary arrest and enforced disappearance, and works towards holding perpetrators accountable and seeks justice to victims. During the period covered by this report, the Commission was able to monitor and investigate (695) cases of arbitrary arrest and enforced disappearance, carried out by various parties across all regions of the Republic of Yemen. The Houthi group was proven accountable for (509) cases of arbitrary arrest and enforced disappearance, while (186) cases were attributed to the government forces and government-affiliated security agencies.

A. Samples of incidents investigated by the Commission, for which the Houthi group was responsible

1- The incident of arbitrary arrest of (10) citizens in the village of Dhifan in the Raydah district of Amran Governorate on September 26, 2024.

According to the Commission's incident file and to witness testimonies, on September 26, 2024, a number of homes in the village of Dhifan in the Raydah district of Amran Governorate were raided and (7) citizens were arrested.

Names of the detainees:

No.	Name	Age
1	Z. Z. M. A.	44 years old
2	J. S. M. A.	49 years old
3	H. M. S. A.	32 years old
4	H. R. A.	35 years old
5	A. A. M. A.	43 years old
6	A. M. H. A.	42 years old
7	A. S. A. A.	47 years old

According to the testimonies of the detainees' families and the testimony of witnesses who were heard by the Commission, including (B.A.N.) and (N.Y.S.A.), on Thursday, September 26, 2024, armed elements affiliated with the Houthi group, led by Nayef Abu Kharfsha the

Houthi group Director of Security for Amran Governorate, launched a military campaign consisting of several pickup vehicles, carrying a number of heavily armed elements, to raid homes in the village of “Dhifan” in the Raydah District, Amran Governorate, and arrest people who celebrated the National Day of the Republic of Yemen and lit the torch of September 26 Revolution, and those who wrote on their pages on social media about the September 26 Revolution.

Their detention continued for more than a month, and they were not released. They were not allowed to be released unless they signed a written pledge not to celebrate or write about the September 26 Revolution anniversary on their social media pages. According to witnesses, the Houthi group persecuted many activists and anyone participating in the September 26 celebration.

Conclusion:

Through the investigations conducted by the Commission and the testimony of the whistleblower and witnesses, the party responsible for this violation is the Houthi group, specifically Nayef Abu Kharfsha, the Houthi group Director of Security for Amran Governorate.

2- The incident of the arrest of (19) victims, in the Al-Masmaq village area, Al-Taffa District, Al-Bayda Governorate, on December 26, 2023.

According to the Commission’s case, on Tuesday, December 26, 2023, at 9 am, while the people of Al-Masmaq village, Al-Taffa District, Al-Bayda Governorate, were holding the funeral of Hajj Saad Muhammad Saad Al-Abdali, the Houthi group, led by the Director of Security of Al-Taffa District, accompanied by dozens of armed men, raided the funeral and arrested (19) people without any legal justification, as shown in the table below:

No.	Name	Age
1.	Mohammed bin Mohammed Abdul Qadir Al-Abdali	50 years old
2.	Ali Salem Musa Al-Abdali	55 years old
3.	Saleh Ali Salem Musa Al-Abdali	30 years old
4.	Nasser Salem Al-Abdali	69 years old
5.	Abdullah Mohammed Saleh Al-Faqir	45 years old
6.	Abdullah Ahmed Daif Allah Al-Somali	56 years old
7.	Salem Mohammed Salem Saad Al-Abdali	55 years old
8.	Ahmed Abd Rabbuh Daif Allah Al-Somali	29 years old
9.	Saleh Ahmed Omar Saad Al-Abdali	65 years old

No.	Name	Age
10.	Saleh Daif Allah Al-Somali	69 years old
11.	Mohammed Abdul Qawi Mohammed Omar	45 years old
12.	Saleh Abdul Qadir Saleh	40 years old
13.	Ali Abd Rabbuh Daif Allah Al-Abdali	31 years old
14.	Faisal Saleh Al-Nasiri Al-Abdali	46 years old
15.	Mohammed Saleh Daif Allah Al-Abdali	31 years old
16.	Ahmed Abd Rabbuh Ahmed Al-Somali	18 years old
17.	Ali Ahmed Saleh Abdullah Al-Abdali	18 years old
18.	Ezz Al-Din Abd Rabbuh Ahmed Al-Abdali	15 years old
19.	Abdul Qadir Abdul Wali Mohammed Al-Abdali	-

The testimony of the witnesses heard by the Commission, namely: (F.F.S.M) and (M.A.A.A), indicate that on Tuesday, December 26, 2023, at 9 am while a large crowd of people from Al-Masmaq village, At-Taffa District, Al-Bayda Governorate, were attending the funeral of Hajj Saad Muhammad Saad Al-Abdali, and upon their arrival at the cemetery, the Houthi group, led by the Director of Security of At-Taffa District, Abdullah Al-Sharif, aka Abu Hezbollah, attempted to arrest Sheikh Muhammad bin Muhammad Al-Abdali. A quarrel occurred and gunshots were fired by the Houthi group. At the time some of those present intervened to calm down the crowd the Houthi group arrested (19) people from the Al-Abdali family and transferred them to the Houthi prison in the center of the district under their control. After several days, they released them. The Houthi group justified this violation by claiming that they were allegedly searching for individuals wanted in a criminal case. It turned out that the arrested people had no connection with the alleged criminal case.

Conclusion:

Through the investigations conducted by the Commission and the testimony of witnesses, the party responsible for this violation is the Houthi group, led by the governorate’s security director, Abdullah Mohammed Al-Arabji; the Al-Taffa security director, Abdullah Al-Sharif (Abu Hezbollah), and Wissam Ali Al-Malahi, the governorate’s general supervisor.

3- The arrest of Louay Ahmed Saleh Al-Maliki - Khadir District - Taiz Governorate on April 1, 2023.

According to the Commission's incident file and the attached documents, on April 1, 2023, at 10 am, Louay Ahmed Saleh Al-Maliki, 23 years old, was arrested in Khadir District, Taiz Governorate.

The information provided in the statements of the detainee's family and the testimony of the witnesses (F.Y.M.S.), (A.G.Q.L.), and (M.Y.T.M.), indicates that at approximately 10 am on April 1, 2023, Louay Ahmed Saleh left his home in the Al-Sameel market to the Al-Hawban area to work on the motorcycle his mother bought him to generate some income to help with the household expenses. Louay left the city of Taiz to the Al-Hawban area via the Al-Aqrod road, and upon his arrival at a checkpoint under the control of the Houthis in Damnat Khadir, he was arrested on the pretext that he had a report against him. He was transferred to the Al-Saleh city prison, where he remained in detention at the time of writing this report.

Back in 2016, Louay and his family were displaced from the center of Taiz city to Al-Hawban. He was then a 16-year-old child when he was arrested and placed in the Al-Taawun Park, specifically in the swimming pool. He was beaten and placed standing in the pool for three days. His ordeal continued for a week. He was later released through the mediation of a person, but he suffered from psychological disorders due to the torture he was subjected to.

Conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission into the aforementioned incident, its contents, and witness testimony, the Commission found that the person responsible for the violation was Salah Bajash, the Houthi governor of Taiz, and the Houthi director of Taiz security, Ahmed Yahya Mada'is, in 2023.

Arrests of employees working in embassies, international organizations, and local civil society organizations:

During the period covered by the report, the Houthi group continued to persecute dozens of employees of the United Nations, Yemeni and international civil society organizations, and employees of embassies of some foreign countries operating in Yemen, in areas under its control, specifically those working in the humanitarian, relief, and human rights fields. During the reporting period, the Houthi group arrested more than (72) people. The Com-

mission has compiled a list of the names of these arrested employees, of whom, up to the date of preparing this report, the Commission has documented (20) victims. The Commission continues to monitor, document, investigate, and collect information on all the detained employees. This report presents samples of the incidents that the Commission has completed investigating. The Commission will publish the results of its investigations related to the remaining detained employees of these organizations and foreign embassies in its upcoming reports.

1. The arrest of the victim, Ahmed Ali Al-Yemeni – Al-Tahrir District, Sana'a Capital Secretariat, on June 6, 2024:

The incident can be summarized, according to the evidence contained in the case file, the testimony of the informant (M.M.A.F.), and the testimony of the witnesses heard by the Commission, including (Y.T.S.A) and (H.M.A), as follows: at approximately 6 am on Thursday, 06/06/2024, a group of armed men from the Security and Intelligence Service of the Houthi group, led by Abd Rabbuh Muhammad Muhammad Al-Mansoub, accompanied by a number of Zainabiyat, raided the home of the Ahmed Ali Al-Yemeni, an employee of the Direct Aid Organization, located in the Al-Tahrir District next to Bab Al-Sabh – Sana'a Capital Secretariat. They stormed the house, interrogated the victim and his family members inside the house, and confiscated his personal belongings, including his academic certificates, his car ownership documents, and electronic devices (phones, computers, and devices belonging to his sons and wife). They then handcuffed him, took him to one of their cars, and took him to an unknown location, without allowing his family to contact him or visit him. This was despite the victim's family's frequent visits to a number of Houthi leaders and security officials to try to find out the reason and location of the victim's arrest and to allow them to visit him. Witnesses also reported that the victim is known to have worked in the humanitarian and relief field for a long time, and has worked with a number of international organizations, including: the Danish Council (vice-chairman of the council), the German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ), Oxfam, the Canadian Fund, and the Direct Aid Organization, for which he was arrested while working. Because of his work with the organization, he was arrested and his family was prevented from visiting him until the report was written.

2. The kidnapping and enforced disappearance of Akram Yassin Al-Akhaly, on Iran Street, Al-Sab'een District, Sana'a, on June 1, 2024:

According to the Commission's case file, evidence and witness testimonies, on the evening of Saturday, June 1, 2024, armed elements affiliated with the Houthi Security and Intelligence Service, led by "Abu Nasser Hussein Al-Khazan," raided the home of Akram Yassin Al-Akhaly, located on Iran Street, Al-Sab'een District, Sana'a, forcibly entered and detained him for several months. The informant (A.A.S.), and the witnesses (M.A.N.H.) and (M.A.M.) heard by the Commission testified that the victim, Akram Yassin Al-Akhaly, works as a Senior International Development Policy Officer at the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to Yemen. At approximately 8 pm on Saturday, June 1, 2024, an armed group of seven individuals affiliated with the Security and Intelligence Service of the Houthi group, led by "Abu Nasser Hussein Al-Khazan", stormed the victim's home, causing terror and panic among the victim's family and neighbors. They searched the house, looted a number of its contents, including surveillance cameras and three mobile phones belonging to the victim and his wife, in addition to two laptops and sums of money in US dollars. The contents of the house were also tampered with and many belongings were broken. The victim was then handcuffed, blindfolded in front of his family and taken away to an unknown location. His family was unable to communicate with him and was not informed of his whereabouts. The attempts of the victim's family to contact several Houthi leaders and supervisors to inquire about his fate, disclose his whereabouts and see his release went in vain. The group's leadership refused to provide any information or clarification, claiming that he was spying for a foreign country and communicating with parties hostile to them. These are the same accusations the Houthi group has leveled against most arrested employees of UN organizations, NGOs and foreign embassies in Yemen. On July 12, 2024, the Dutch Parliament issued an official statement demanding that the Houthi group immediately disclose the fate of Akram Al-Akhaly and release him unconditionally, as he is an employee of the Dutch embassy. However, the Houthi group continued to detain him, and he was not released until April 10, 2025, about eleven months later.

3. The arrest and torture of Tawfiq Musfar Naji al-Walidi, on August 5, 2024, in the Tahrir District in Sana'a:

According to the evidence contained in the case file, the incident is summarized as follows: On August 5, 2024, armed elements raided the home of Tawfiq Musfar Naji al-Walidi, located in the Al-Qiyadah neighborhood, in the Tahrir District, in the capital Sana'a. They stormed the house, arrested the victim, and took him to an unknown location. According to the testimony of the informer (Kh.W.S) and the witnesses (A.M.M.A) and (M.A.S.H) heard by the Commission, on 05/08/2024, about (13) armed elements belonging to the Houthi Security and Intelligence Service, led by Ahmed Al-Hamidi, Mohammed Al-Sufyani, and Khaled Al-Harbi, raided the home of the victim Tawfiq Misfer Naji Al-Walidi, who works for UNICEF. Some of them were wearing military uniforms, while others were wearing civilian clothes. They surrounded the house and forcibly stormed it, smashed the windows and ransacked its contents and furniture. They then handcuffed the victim and blindfolded him. They battered him and took him away in his pajamas soaked in blood. He was then taken in a white Hilux to an unknown destination. Two weeks after his arrest, the victim's family and colleagues discovered that he was being held in a prison run by the Houthi Security and Intelligence Service in the Ma'in area. Witnesses reported that they were informed by staff at the detention center that the victim had been tortured and suffered broken limbs and cigarette burns on his back inflicted on him during interrogation. Prison officials refused to provide him with any medical assistance, and requests from the victim's lawyer and family to contact him were rejected. At the time of writing this report, the victim was still detained.

4. Arrest and torture to death of Ahmed Abdulkhaleq Ahmed Ba'alawi, a World Food Programme (WFP) employee, in Sa'dah Governorate, on January 23, 2025:

According to the case file of the victim, the incident can be summarized as follows: On January 23, 2025, a group of armed men arrested Ahmed Abdulkhaleq Ahmed Ba'alawi, a WFP employee, from his residence at the "Sama Sa'adah" Hotel in Sa'adah City. According to the reporter's statement and the testimony of the witnesses heard by the Commission, namely: (A.H.Y.) and (S.A.Q.M.), on Tuesday, January 23, 2025, a Houthi armed group stormed the "Sama Sa'adah" Hotel in Sa'adah City, arrested Ahmed Abdul Khaliq Ahmed Ba'alawi, a WFP

employee, inside the hotel, took him to an unknown location, and prevented him from communicating with his family and inform them of his whereabouts. Witnesses reported having received information that the victim was subjected to torture in detention. On February 10, 2025, two weeks after his arrest, the Houthi leadership in Sa'adah announced the death of Ahmed Ba'alawi in one of its prisons. WFP also announced the death of one of its employees while detained in a Houthi prison in Sa'adah Governorate, more than two weeks after the victim's arbitrary arrest. He was one of seven local WFP employees arrested by the Houthi leadership on January 23, 2025. WFP expressed its deep regret over the death of Ahmed Ba'alawi, who had worked for the Program since 2017.

5. Arrest and enforced disappearance of Mohammed Abdul Aziz Qasim Saif, Azal District, Sana'a, on June 5, 2024:

According to the case file of the victim at the Commission, the incident can be summarized as follows: On June 5, 2024, the home of the UNICEF employee, Mohammed Abdul Aziz Qasim Saif, located on Al-Arbaeen Street, Azal District, was raided and he was taken, handcuffed, to an unknown location. The statements of the victim's family and the testimonies of witnesses heard by the Commission, including (S.B.N) and (A.A.B), declared that at (12:00) midnight on 06/05/2024, a group of Houthi armed men, led by Abdul Khaliq Al-Mahdi, aka "Abu Khalil", in four vehicles, surrounded the home of the victim, Muhammad Abdul Aziz Qasim Saif, located on Al-Arbaeen Street, next to the Modern Educational Schools in the Azal District of the capital Sana'a. The witnesses reported that five of the gunmen stormed the house and forcibly entered it amidst the screams of the family, searched the house and seized his papers and his telephones. The leader of the group, Abdul Khaliq Al-Mahdi, insulted the victim and threatened to liquidate him in front of his family, who were in a state of fear and agony. The victim was then handcuffed and taken in one of vehicles to an unknown destination. The victim's family contacted the leadership of the Houthi group to find out his fate to no avail

6. Arrest of Mukhtar Awad Ahmed Al-Shamiri – Azal District – Sana'a on January 20, 2025:

According to the victim's case file at the Commission, at approximately 9:00 a.m. on January 20, 2025, an armed group stormed the home of Mukhtar Awad Ahmed

Al-Shamiri, the head of the nutrition department at the UNICEF and took him from his home in the Azal District of Sana'a to an unknown location. The victim's family and the witnesses (R.A.M.S) and (A.A.Z), heard by the Commission testify that at approximately nine o'clock in the morning on Monday, January 20, 2025, an armed group of (12) individuals, riding a military vehicle and a white "Toyota Land Cruiser" belonging to the Houthi group, led by Muhammad Ismail al-Basha, aka "Abu Abdullah", surrounded the home of the victim, Mukhtar Awad Ahmed al-Shamiri, located on Al-Arbaeen Street next to Al-Raed Private Schools in Azal District in the capital, Sana'a. They then forcibly stormed the house and terrorized the victim's wife and children. According to the testimony of the witnesses, the house was searched and the victim's laptop and phone were seized. The victim was then handcuffed, blindfolded and taken to an unknown location. His family's attempts to determine his whereabouts and find out about his fate have failed. While in search for him, they learned that the Houthi group accuses the victim of working for a foreign organization, as he holds the position of nutrition officer at UNICEF. At the time of writing this report, he remains detained in unknown location.

7. Arrest of the victim, Rabab Abdul Quddus Muhammad Al-Madwahi – Bayt Baws, Sanhan District, Sana'a Governorate, on June 6, 2024:

According to the victim's case file, the incident started at 10:00 pm on Tuesday, June 6, 2024, when an armed group arrested Rabab Abdul Quddus Al-Madwahi (45 years old), director of programs and projects at the US National Democratic Institute, at her home in Bayt Baws, Sanhan District, Sana'a Governorate, and took her to an unknown location.

The victim's family's stated and the witnesses heard by the Commission (M.S.A.M.) and (A.A.M.) testified that at 10:00 pm on Tuesday, June 6, 2024, an armed group from the Houthi Security and Intelligence Service in the capital, along with female armed elements - known "Zainabiyat" - stormed the home of the victim, Rabab Abdul Quddus Al-Madwahi, director of programs and projects at the US National Democratic Institute. They forcibly entered while the victim, her husband, and her five children were in the living room. They searched the house and ransacked its contents, amid the children's crying and screaming. The victim and her husband were then handcuffed, the children were led taken from their hands, and they were prevented from approaching the

parents. The couple were threatened, insulted, and accused of working for America. According to the testimony of witnesses and neighbors, the victim and her husband were then taken away in a car to an unknown location. The victims' family and several mediators continued to communicate with the group's leadership to learn the victims' whereabouts and fate, demanding to communicate with them, to no avail. After a while, the husband was released and the wife Rabab remained in detention, denied contact with her family, even when she was allowed to attend for two hours the funeral of her mother, who was suffering from a terminal illness. She was then returned to detention. Following tribal pressure and mediation, the detainee was released on May 5, 2025, after approximately eleven months of arbitrary detention.

Conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission into the above incidents, and based on the various pieces of evidence included in the case file, the Commission came to the conclusion that the perpetrator of these illegal and arbitrary arrests and detentions is the Security and Intelligence Service of the Houthis group, led by Abdul Karim al-Khaiwani, the group's head of the service, with the participation of the group's officers whose names are mentioned in the files of these incidents.

B. Samples of some of the incidents the Commission has investigated, for which the government forces were proven responsible

1- The arrest of Samir Yassin Sultan Thabet, Mualla District, Aden Governorate, on April 30, 2025.

According to the Commission's file of the incident, and the documents attached to it, on April 30, 2025 at 9:00 pm, Samir Yassin Sultan Thabet was arrested and detained in the Mualla Police Department, Aden Governorate.

According to the statements of the detainee's family and what was stated in the testimony of the witnesses who were heard by the Commission, including (B.R.Y.M.), (S.L.M.Y.), and (M.B.F.M.), on April 30, 2025 at approximately 09:00 pm, a vehicle belonging to the Al-Mualla Police Department, led by a person named Adeeb, one of the Al-Mualla Police officers, came to the home of Samir Yassin Sultan Thabet to search for Samir. When they did not find him, they took his son Yassin Samir Yassin, aged (17) instead, on board of a military vehicle. While driving through and passing by a cafeteria opposite the health

complex, they encountered the father, Samir. So, they released Yassin Samir (the son) and took Samir Yassin (the father) with them to the Al-Mualla Police Department. According to the witnesses, his family went to the Al-Mualla Police Department more than once, but they did not find him. His family was later informed that he had been transferred to the Counter-Terrorism Service prison in Aden Governorate. and based on the complaint that the commission has received, The commission has contacted with the Director of Security of Aden Governorate to inquire and have details about the case, and he responded that the case had been referred to the Prosecution and is currently under review by the Specialized Criminal Prosecution.

Conclusion:

Based the investigations conducted by the Commission into the aforementioned incident, its contents and witness testimony, the Commission determined that the person responsible for this violation was the Director of the Al-Mualla Police, Fadl Al-Hajjafi.

2- The incident of the arrest of 23 citizens from the Al-Maqatra District, Lahj Governorate, and the Ash-Shamayateen District, Taiz Governorate, on July 25, 2023.

According to the Commission's case file and witness testimonies, the incident can be summarized as follows: On July 25, 2023, a campaign of arrests was carried out, targeting 23 citizens, including five children, from the Al-Maqatra District, Lahj Governorate, and the Ash-Shamayateen District, Taiz Governorate.

No.	Name	Age
1.	Ahmed Zayed Sultan Hamid	15 years old
2.	Mohammed Sultan Hamid	14 years old
3.	Nader Mortada Noman	17 years old
4.	Ghamdan Adel Mohammed Muqbil	17 years old
5.	Muhannad Fouad Mohammed Amin	17 years old
6.	Naif Sultan Hamid Mohammed	20 years old
7.	Radwan Abdullah Ali Saeed	52 years old
8.	Kamal Mohammed Ali Muqbil	30 years old
9.	Ahmed Abdul Karim Mohammed Al-Nahari	32 years old
10.	Alwan Shukri Alwan Ali	27 years old
11.	Hussein Taha Mohammed Tarish	21 years old
12.	Adel Abdo Ahmed Aoun	32 years old

No.	Name	Age
13.	Mohammed Hazam Mohammed Al-Maqrani	
14.	Ammar Abdul Wali Qaed Al-Safwani	
15.	Youssef Rashad Youssef Al-Hakimi	
16.	Jamil Abu Bakr Abdul Bari	
17.	Alaa Wahbi Abdul Rab Diab	23 years old
18.	Aidrous Ahmed Saif Muqbil	30 years old
19.	Hussam Ahmed Saif Muqbil	26 years old
20.	Jamal Hashim Qadri	31 years old
21.	Mohammed Hashim Qadri	48 years old
22.	Khaled Ibrahim Al-Jabri	55 years old
23.	Yasser Abdul Hafez Al-Nasiri	31 years old

According to the testimonies of the detainees' families, and the testimony of the witnesses who were heard by the Commission, including (A.B.E.T.), (B.K.S.H.), (Q.S.A.F.), and (L.Th.K.S.), since the end of July 2023 and during the months of August, September, November, December 2023, individuals from the Fourth Mountain Infantry Brigade affiliated with the Tur Al-Baha Command carried out raids on homes in the east of Al-Maqatra District and arrested a number of people from Al-Maqatra in Lahj Governorate, and Al-Shamayateen District, in Taiz Governorate. The number of detainees reached 23 people, including 5 children under the age of 18, against the backdrop of the explosion of an explosive device on July 25, 2023 in the Najd Al-Bard area in Al-Maqatra District, which injured four members of the Brigade, and about half an hour after this explosion, another bomb exploded, injuring two residents of the area. Consequently, the Brigade launched a campaign of arrests of the people of the area with no respect to the due process. The campaign included the arrest of teachers, students and workers. They were detained at the headquarters of the Fourth Mountain Infantry Brigade. The families of the detainees were not allowed to visit them until March 25, 2025, when an exceptional visit was permitted with the help of the Commission.

On January 13, 2025, based on a complaint received by the Commission from the families of the detainees, the Commission contacted the leadership of the Fourth Brigade, and met with the commander of the Fourth Mountain Infantry Brigade in The Committee's office in the interim capital, Aden, to inquire about the legal reasons and justifications for the raid and arrests, the reason for not bringing the detainees before the judiciary in accordance with the law, allowing their families to

visit, and enabling them to exercise their right to defend themselves throughout the past period. During the meeting with the Commission, the brigade commander stated that the brigade's actions were a security and intelligence measure as a result of the assassination incidents in the region, and that no acts of torture had been committed against the detainees. As of this writing, the detainees remain in a detention center in the Tur Al-Baha axis, a faraway location from the headquarters of the military prosecution and judiciary of the Fourth Military Region. This in contravention of a memorandum issued by the Minister of Defense, Major General Mohsen Al-Daari, to the commander of the Fourth Mountain Infantry Brigade, Brigadier General Abu Bakr Al-Jabouli, referring the detainees to the Fourth Military Region Prosecution Office. Memorandums were also issued by Judge Mahdi Fasi', Attorney General of the Military Prosecutions and Director of the Military Judiciary Department, to the Fourth Military Region Prosecution Office, ordering the transfer of Tur Al-Baha detainees to Mansoura Prison for investigation and the release of those not charged. The most recent memorandum was dated June 30, 2025. However, as of this writing, the brigade command has not implemented these memoranda.

Conclusion:

The Commission thoroughly investigated the aforementioned incident, and what was included in the report of the field team that heard witnesses and received statements from the families of the detainees, and the memoranda issued by several competent authorities, including the Minister of Defense and the Chief of Military Justice, and the statement of the brigade commander during his meeting with the Commission, and concluded that the party responsible for these detentions is the Fourth Mountain Infantry Brigade, of the legitimate government, led by Brigadier General Abu Bakr Al-Jabbouli.

3. The arrest of Habib Mansour Mohammed Noman in the Al-Shabat neighborhood in Khormaksar District, Aden Governorate, on September 15, 2024.

According to the Commission's case file, the incident can be summarized as follows: On September 15, 2024, at 1:30 am, the Security Belt Forces in Aden Governorate arrested Habib Mansour Mohammed Noman, near the Economic Corporation in Khormaksar District, Aden Governorate.

According to the testimony of the victim's family, the documents included in the case file, and the testimony of the

witnesses heard by the Commission, namely (M.A.A.) and (A.A.S.), on 9/15/2024 at 1:30 am, Habib Mansour was in a mechanic's workshop to repair his car next to the Economic Corporation in the Al-Shabat neighborhood in Khormaksar District, Aden Governorate, when a Corolla car arrived, and five armed, masked individuals belonging to the Security Belt in Aden got out of it. They arrested Habib Mansour Muhammad Noman and took him to Al-Nasr camp affiliated with the Security Belt. When the victim and other people present in the workshop asked if they had an order to arrest Habib Mansour, the security force responded that it is no one's business. After about an hour, other armed elements belonging to the Security Belt came and took the victim's car, a white Hyundai, from the workshop. According to the victim's family, he has remained in detention to this day, without being allowed to visit him or face any charges from the judiciary, and based to the complaint that the commission has received, The commission has contacted with the Commander of the Security Belt Forces to inquire and have details about the case, and he responded that the case had been referred to the Prosecution and is currently under review by the Specialized Criminal Prosecution.

Conclusion:

Through the investigations conducted by the Commission, the information provided in the testimony of the source of the information, the testimony of witnesses and the documents contained in the case file, the Commission found that the party responsible for this arbitrary arrest and detention was the Security Belt Forces in Aden Governorate, led by Brigadier General Jalal Al-Rubaie, Commander of the Security Belt Forces in Aden Governorate.

4- Arbitrary arrest of Abdullah Awad Muhammad Al-Haimi, from the Al-Madinah District, Ma'rib Governorate, on May 20, 2024.

The incident can be summarized as follows: According to the Commission's case file, on Monday, May 20, 2024, a security force at the military checkpoint stationed at the entrance to Ma'rib Governorate arrested Abdullah Awad Muhammad Al-Haimi, and placed him in the Political Security Prison in Ma'rib Governorate.

According to the testimony of the witnesses heard by the Commission, namely (F.Q.F.Q.), (M.S.M.S.), and (M.A.M.A.), on Monday, May 20, 2024, while Abdullah Awad Mohammed Al-Haimi was on his way from Aden Governorate to Marib Governorate, to join the Military College in Aden where he was accepted for studying. Upon his arrival at the entrance to Marib city, he was

stopped and arrested by a military checkpoint belonging to the Public Security, on the pretext that he was wanted for security reasons, and that they had a report against him from Judge Salah Al-Qamari, Third Military Prosecution. He was then placed in the Political Security prison, and when his family found out, they submitted requests to the Public Prosecution to release him. The Public Prosecution directed the Political Security to refer the victim with the case files to the Public Prosecution or release him. The Political Security refused to implement these directives and kept him in detention without presenting him before any judicial authority. He was also denied family contacts or visits. or The family complained to the Commission that the victim's continued detention is illegal and violates his legal rights guaranteed under the constitution and the law, in addition to preventing him from enrolling in his studies at the Military College in the interim capital, Aden.

Conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission, and the testimony of the whistleblower and witnesses, the party responsible for this violation is the Political Security Department in Ma'rib Governorate, headed by the Director General of Political Security in Ma'rib Governorate, Colonel Naji Hatrum, and the Deputy Director of Security, Ahmed Hanshal

Third: Torture and Ill-Treatment:

Torture is one of the most heinous and painful human rights violations, as it entails a flagrant violation of human dignity and the deprivation of the individual of his humanity. For this reason, torture and all other forms of cruel, inhuman, degrading, or degrading treatment or punishment are absolutely and non-restrictively prohibited under all circumstances, as stipulated in numerous international conventions.

The Convention against Torture, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 10, 1984 and entered into force in 1987, is at the forefront of these instruments. The Republic of Yemen ratified it on November 5, 1991, thus enshrining the state's legal obligation to prevent this crime and hold its perpetrators accountable. Yemeni legislation also clearly criminalizes and punishes torture.

In light of the devastating physical and psychological effects of torture, which are not limited to the victims alone, but also affect the entire society, the Commission pays great attention to documenting and following up on

allegations of torture and ill-treatment, based on its duty to protect rights and ensure justice for victims. During the period covered by the report, the Commission monitored (41) cases of alleged torture by parties in various regions of the Republic of Yemen. the Commission completed its investigations into all of them, and the responsibility of the Houthi group was proven for (33) cases of torture, while the responsibility of the government's security and military agencies was proven for (8) cases.

A. Samples of investigated incidents of torture committed by the Houthi

1- The incident of the arrest and torture of Hamdi Abdul Razzaq Qasim - Al-Dhahar District, Ibb Governorate, on March 8, 2023

According to the Commission's incident file and the documents and medical reports attached to it, on March 8, 2023, at 6:00 am, Hamdi Abdul Razzaq Qasim, nicknamed "Al-Mukhal," was arrested, and died on March 19 2023 in detention.

According to the statements of the victim's family, the medical reports, and the testimony of witnesses who were heard by the Commission, including (A.Q.M.S.), (A.A.K.A.), and (A.M.H.A.), at approximately 6:00 am on March 8, 2023, the Houthi group sent armed men affiliated with the Ibb Governorate Security Department, which they control, to the home of activist Hamdi Abdul Razzaq Qasim, nicknamed "Al-Mukhal". The armed men raided the house and arrested Hamdi Abdul Razzaq and took him to the governorate's Security Department prison, on the background that he posted video clips on social media criticizing the Houthi group. This was the second arrest of the victim, as he was previously arrested for the same reason and was released after making a pledge not to criticize the group again. After eleven days of his arrest, specifically on March 19, 2023, members of the Houthi group in the Ibb Security Department asked the family of Hamdi, to come and receive his body, claiming that he died while trying to escape from prison. According to witnesses, the family refused to receive the body and demanded an investigation into the circumstances of his death and an examination of the body by a forensic doctor. However, the leadership of the Houthi group in Ibb Governorate rejected the family's request, and the body was held for four days. Subsequently, the Houthi security agencies in Ibb Governorate informed the family that if they do not receive and bury the body, the Ibb Se-

curity Department would bury it on its own. Under such a treat, the family of the victim had no choice but to receive the body on Thursday, March 23, 2023. During the burial, they noticed on parts of the body signs of torture and stab wounds.

Conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission into the aforementioned incident, as well as witness testimony and statements from the victim's family, the Commission determined that those responsible for the arrest and death of activist Hamdi Abdul Razzaq Qasim, nicknamed "Al-Mukhal," were members of the Houthi group, which controls the security administration of Ibb Governorate, led by Abu Ali Al-Kahlani.

2- Incident of Torture of (J. A. R. A.) Amanat Al-Asemah - Shu'ub District, on January 10, 2020.

The incident can be summarized as follows: According to the Commission's case file, the statement of the reporter and the testimony of the witnesses whom the Commission heard, at 1:00pm on Friday, January 10, 2020, (J.A.R.A.) was arrested at his home in Amanat Al-Asemah, Shu'ub District.

The reporter and the witnesses (A.M.M.) and (T.A.A.Sh.) informed the Commission that armed elements under the command of the Houthi leader Ahmed Qaed Sabra raided the house of (J.A.R.A.) located in the capital, Al-Shoub District, at 1:00 pm on Friday, January 10, 2020. They forcibly arrested in the presence of his family, without telling him the reason for his arrest and took him to an unknown location. For a whole year, his family incessantly searched for him in the hope to find out his location and his fate or any information they could get about him , but with no success.

After a year of enforced disappearance, it came to the attention of his family that he was transferred to the Central Security Prison. Here, the victim spent another period of more than four years, during which he was subjected to various physical and moral torture to the point his health deteriorated badly.

On February 7, 2025, the victim was released in a very poor health. His body bore signs of torture, scars, and wounds in various parts of his emaciated body, which rendered him unable to move or speak normally. On the second day of his release from the Central Security prison in the capital, he died. as a result of being subjected to torture. Before burying him, the Houthi group ordered his family to pledge not to demand an investigation into

the causes of death. They obeyed out of fear of the consequences.

Conclusion:

Through the investigations conducted by the Commission into the incident, and according to the whistleblower's testimony, the testimony of witnesses heard by the Commission, and the reports and photos the Commission retains, the party responsible for committing this abduction, disappearance and torture leading to death is the Houthi leadership in the Shu'ub District of the Capital Secretariat, led by Houthi leader Ahmed Qaed Sabra.

3- Incident of torture leading to the death of Muhammad Daif Allah Muhammad al-Humaiqani, in the Al-Hazm District, Al-Jawf Governorate, on April 18, 2020.

The incident can be summarized as follows: On Saturday, April 18, 2020, a group of Houthi militants arrested Ali Dhaif Allah Muhammad al-Humaiqani, in the Al-Maraqish area of the Al-Hazm District, Al-Jawf Governorate, and tortured him to death.

According to the statements of the victim's family and the testimony of the witnesses to the incident, including: (M.A.A.A) and (S.M.S.B), on Saturday April 18, 2020, Mohammed Daif Allah Mohammed Al-Humaiqani, a native of Al-Zaher District, Al-Bayda Governorate, was captured in the Al-Maraqish area - Al-Hazm District - Al-Jawf Governorate, where he was working as a soldier in the Al-Jawf region affiliated with the Al-Bayda Command. When Al-Jawf fell and the Houthi group invaded the governorate, news of the victim was interrupted and his family could not find his whereabouts despite their exhaustive search.

Eight months later, Mohammed Daif Allah called his brother (Ali) and told him that he had fallen into an ambush set by the Houthis, and was captured, and transferred to an unknown location in Sana'a. This call gave his family a glimmer of hope. The victim's brother attempted numerous mediation efforts to secure his release, but all attempts failed.

On February 5, 2021, one of the victim's fellow inmates contacted his brother, Ali, and informed him that his brother had been killed in prison after being tortured for several days. When the family asked the Houthis to hand over their son's body, the Houthis demanded a sum of 4 million riyals in exchange for the body. After the victim's family received his body, signs of torture were clearly visible on his chest and hands, with black spots appearing on most areas of his body.

Conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission, the testimony of the source of the information, witnesses testimonies, and the documents and photos contained in the case file, the Commission determined that the party responsible for the torture and killing of the victim was the leadership of the Houthi group in Al Bayda Governorate, represented by the governorate's governor, Amer Al Marrani, and the Houthi supervisor, Ammar Al Ezzi and Sam Ali Al Malahi.

B. Samples of incidents that the Commission has investigated, for which the legitimate government and its affiliated entities were proven responsible

1- The incident of the arrest and torture of Ali Shaji'i Ali Jami'i - Al-Khawkhah District, Al-Hodeidah Governorate, on March 2, 2024

According to what is included in the incident file with the Commission, and according to what is stated in the attached documents, is that at exactly 8:00 PM on March 2, 2024, Ali Shaji'i Ali Jami'i (29 years old) was arrested from his home in the village of Al-Ameesi in Al-Khawkhah District, Al-Hodeidah Governorate.

According to the statements of the detainee's family, and the testimony of the witnesses who were heard by the Commission, including (M.Y.M), (S.L.M.Y), and (M.B.F.M), at approximately 8:00 pm on Saturday, March 2, 2024, the Commander of the Second Tihama Resistance Brigade, Fouad Baqadi, nicknamed "Jahannam," along with a number of individuals, stormed the home of Ali Shaji'i Ali Jami'i in the village of Al-Amsi in Al-Khawkhah District, Al-Hodeidah Governorate, and arrested Ali Shaji'i, and took him to an unknown location. When his family followed up with the Commander of the Second Tihama Resistance Brigade and asked him to allow them to communicate with the victim, Ali Shaji'i, and inquired about his location, he refused. The family was left in the dark on his location.

On March 27, 2024, i.e. (25) days after his arrest and disappearance, the family of the detained, Ali Shaji'i, received a phone call from Colonel Sadiq Attia, Commander of the Central Security in the West Coast, asking them to come to Abu Musa camp to receive the body of their son, Ali Shaji'i.

The family responded to this by refusing to receive the body until it was presented to a forensic doctor. However, their request was rejected. After a while, some sheikhs

and military leaders came to the home of the victim's family and made an offer to pay the family a monthly salary and sums of money. The family rejected the offer and insisted on their demand to know the cause of the death. The victim's family reported that, after this, the head of the military prosecution in the Fourth Military Region, Colonel Fadl Al-Jabwani, contacted the family and asked them about the details of what happened to their son, Ali Shaji'i. According to witnesses, until the time of writing this report, no official authorities have allowed an investigation to be conducted to determine the causes of arrest and death, and still by the time of writing the present report, the victim's body has not been handed over to his family.

Conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission into the aforementioned incident, and the witness testimony, the Commission determined that the person responsible for the arrest, torture and death of Ali Shaji'i Ali Jami'i was Fouad Baqadi, Commander of the Second Tihama Resistance Brigade of the Yemeni Joint Forces on the West Coast.

Fourth: House Bombings

The bombing of houses represents a form of gross violation of the right to housing and a secure life. It constitutes a clear violation of Article (11) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which guarantees the right of individuals to an adequate standard of living, including adequate housing and protection from forced eviction or displacement.

The seriousness of this violation is not limited to the physical impact; its consequences extend to the disintegration of families, the displacement of residents, and the denial of their right to stability and a dignified life. This leaves profound social, economic, and psychological repercussions on individuals and society.

Given the gravity of this act and the immediate and long-term suffering it causes, the Commission pays special attention to monitoring and documenting incidents of house bombings, considering them an intolerable violation that requires investigation and accountability to ensure impunity.

During the period covered by this report, the Commission monitored and documented (13) cases of alleged house bombings, which the Commission completed investigating. It should be noted that this type of violation is unique to the Houthi group.

1- The bombing of several homes in the Al-Zour-Al-Rawdah area, Sirwah District, Ma'rib Governorate, on January 25, 2023 and June 15, 2023.

According to the Commission's case file, the incident can be summarized as follows: On January 25, 2023, and June 15, 2023, the homes of Fahd Abdul Subaihi family and the home of Muhammad Saleh Al-Dawla, located in the Al-Zour area, and the Ali Ahmed Mubarak Al-Hijazi family, located in the Al-Rawdah area, Sirwah District, Ma'rib Governorate, were bombed, resulting in their destruction.

According to the victims' testimonies and the testimony of witnesses heard by the Commission, namely (A.A.N.A.), (F A.A.A.), and (M.A.A.A.), the Houthi group, upon entering the Rawdah and Al-Zour areas, blew up the homes of Fahd Abdul Subaihi and Muhammad Saleh Al-Dawla, located in the Al-Zour area, and the home of Ali Ahmed Mubarak Al-Hijazi, located in the Rawdah area, Sirwah District, Ma'rib Governorate, under the pretext that they were leaders in the popular resistance opposing them. The Houthi group rigged the homes with dynamite and blew up the homes built of stones and blocks, turning them into piles of dirt, along with the furniture and what they contained

- The homes damaged by the bombing:

No.	Name
1	Fahd Abdul Subaihi
2	Mohammed Saleh Al-Dawla
3	Ali Ahmed Mubarak Al-Hijazi

Conclusion:

Through the investigations conducted by the Commission and the documents, reports, videos, and testimonies of the complainants and witnesses contained in the case file, the party responsible for bombing of the houses mentioned above is the Houthi group, led by its governor, Ali Mohammed Taiman, and Mubarak Saleh Al-Mashan Al-Zaidi, commander of the Third Military Region.

2-The incident of bombing homes in the Al-Had area, Rahba District, Ma'rib Governorate, on July 20-21-29, 2021. According to the case file with the Commission, the incident can be summarized as follows: During the period from July 20-21-29, 2021, an armed group bombed the homes of the family of Ahmed Saeed Saleh Darkam, the family of Ali Hassan Nasser Al-Ghazi, and the family of Talib Saeed Saleh, located in the Al-Had area, Rahba District, southwest of Ma'rib Governorate.

According to the victims' testimonies and the testimony of witnesses heard by the Commission, namely: (A.N.H.), (A.H.N.A.), and (A.N.), during the period from 20-21-29 July 2021, armed groups affiliated with the Houthi group in Al-Had area, Rahba District, Ma'rib Governorate, rigged and blew up the homes of Ahmed Saeed Saleh Darkam, Ali Hassan Nasser, and Talib Saeed Saleh, along with their annexes, razing them to the ground. They stormed the homes and looted all their contents, including furniture, doors, windows, and generators. A number of neighboring homes were also partially damaged as a result of the bombing.

- Homes damaged by the bombing:

No	Victim Name	Type of Damage
1	Ahmed Saeed Saleh Darkam	Full destruction
2	Talib Saeed Saleh	Full destruction
3	Ali Hassan Nasser Al-Gharbi	Full destruction
4	Salem Hassan Al-Ghazi	Partial destruction
5	Ali Hussein Al-Ghazi	Partial destruction

Conclusion:

Through the investigations conducted by the Commission, the documents, reports, and videos contained in the case file, as well as the testimonies of informants, victims, and witnesses, the party responsible for this violation is the Houthi group, led by its appointed governor, Ali Mohammed Taiman, and the commander of the Third Military Region, Mubarak Saleh Al-Mashn Al-Zaidi.

Fifth: Attack on Freedom of Opinion and Expression

Freedom of opinion and expression is a fundamental right that is indispensable in any democratic society, even during periods of armed conflict. It is guaranteed by international conventions and national legislation alike. Article (19) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as paragraphs (2) and (3) of Article (19) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, stipulate the right of everyone to hold opinions without interference and to express them through various means. In the same context, Article (41) of the Yemeni Constitution affirms the guarantee of this right, considering it an integral part of the public freedoms guaranteed to citizens. Despite this legal protection, freedom of opinion and expression remains vulnerable to violations through repression, persecution, and harassment of journalists, activists, and opinion leaders. This poses a serious threat to the foundations of pluralism and political openness

enshrined in Yemeni law and the constitution. The period covered by this report witnessed direct and indirect attacks on journalists and media professionals, as well as the constriction of civic space and civil society workers. The Commission devotes special attention to monitoring and documenting attacks targeting this right, thus enhancing protection and accountability efforts.

During the period covered by this report, the Commission completed investigations into (6) cases of attacks on freedom of opinion and expression, perpetrated by various parties in several regions of the Republic. The Houthi group was proven responsible for (5) cases, while the army forces and government-affiliated security agencies were proven responsible for (1) case.

A. Samples of incidents the Commission has investigated, for which the Houthi group was proven responsible

1- The arrest of journalist Fouad Yahya Ali Al-Nahari in Dhamar City, Dhamar Governorate, on September 20, 2024.

According to the Commission's case file and the attached documents, including a statement from the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate, the journalist Fouad Yahya Al-Nahari, director of the Abjad Center for Studies and Development and a member of the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate and the International Federation of Journalists, was arrested on September 20, 2024, in his home at the sports stadium in Dhamar City.

According to the victim's testimony, the statement of the Journalists Syndicate issued on September 23, 2024, a number of condemnations by activists and civil society organizations attached to the case and the testimony of witnesses heard by the Commission, including (W.M.A.A.) and (Z.A.A.A.), on September 20, 2024 at 04:30pm, armed elements affiliated with the Houthi group in Dhamar city, riding in two armed vehicles led by Ayash Al-Hajj, head of the Houthi Investigations Department in the Criminal Investigation Department in Dhamar Governorate, raided the home of journalist Fouad Yahya Al-Nahari, and took him away in one of the Houthi group's vehicles in front of his children and family members. He was placed in the Houthi Criminal Investigation Department prison.

Fouad Yahya Al-Nahari was interrogated then charged with several offenses, including incitement against the Houthis, working as an informant for other parties, mercenary work, spreading rumors, working with NGOs, and cooperating with the legitimate government. During

the investigation, he was subjected to inhumane treatment, including shackling his limbs and holding him in solitary confinement for four consecutive days, while being deprived of adequate food and drink.

According to the victim's testimony, while under arrest, he was subjected to several harsh interrogation sessions, conducted by the Criminal Investigation Department, the Security Department, and the Intelligence Department of the Houthi group. The threats against him via messages and telephone calls continued after his release. He submitted written complaints to the Houthi police and the Public Prosecution. The Houthis did not respond and they took no action.

On May 15, 2025, an armed force affiliated with the Houthi group returned to his home to arrest him again, but he had left his home for another location, fearing for his life.

According to witnesses, journalist Fouad Al-Nahari was arrested for his critical writings and opinions he published on his social media pages. He was detained for a month and was released on October 20, 2024, thanks to the efforts of his relatives and family. His case became a public issue, as a result of a widespread solidarity campaign by journalists, activists, and human rights defenders on social media and in various media outlets.

Conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission into the incident, and based on the victim's testimony and statements of witnesses, the party responsible for the arrest and persecution of journalist Fouad Al-Nahari is the Houthi group, led by the Houthi-appointed Director of Criminal Investigation for Dhamar Governorate Security, Ali Faras, and Ayash Al-Hajj.

2- The incident of the arrest of journalist Hassan Mohammed Hassan Mohammed Ziyad - Shafar area - Abs district, Hajjah governorate, on May 22, 2025

According to the Commission's incident file and the documents attached to it, including the report and statement of the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate, it was on Friday, May 22, 2025, at 5:00 am that journalist Hassan Mohammed Hassan Mohammed Ziyad was arrested at his home located in the Shafar area, Abs district, Hajjah governorate, and taken to an unknown location.

According to the testimony of the victim's family, and the statement of the Journalists Syndicate, and the testimony of the witnesses who were heard by the Commission, including (M.S.H), (S.M.A.A), and (M.M.A.M), at 5:00

am on Friday, May 22, 2025, a force affiliated with the Houthi group, on board of four military vehicles, surrounded the house of the journalist Hassan Muhammad Hassan Ziyad and stormed in with force of arms without summoning him or justifying their acts. This provoked fear and panic among his wife and children

They took the phones of both Hassan and his wife then drove him away in a military vehicle to an unknown destination. Since his arrest, the Houthi group in Abs District refused to provide any information or disclose his whereabouts.

According to witness statements, journalist Hassan Mohammed Ziyad, left his journalistic work place where he has been based since the end of 2018. He moved from Hodeidah to Shafar, Abs District, to work as an accountant for a merchant, but as of the time of writing this report, his fate and whereabouts remain uncertain.

Following the bombing of Ras Isa Port, Hodeidah, and other sites, the Houthi group tightened its surveillance and monitoring on everyone who works or used to work in the media or is active on social media in Hodeidah, through the Houthi Security and Intelligence Service run by Ali Hassan Badr al Din al Houthi.

Conclusion:

Through the investigations conducted by the Commission into the incident, and according to the victim's testimony, witnesses, documents, and evidence in its possession, the party responsible for committing the persecution and arrest of journalist Hassan Mohammed Hassan Mohammed Ziyad is the Houthi group, led by Ali Hassan Badr al-Din al-Houthi, head of the Houthi Security and Intelligence Service in Hodeidah, and Youssef Hassan Al-Madani, Commander of the Houthi Fifth Military Region.

B. Samples of incidents that the Commission has investigated, for which the legitimate government and its affiliated entities were proven responsible

1- The arrest of journalist Hussam Bakri Hassan Hussein - Hays District, Al Hudaydah Governorate, on February 24, 2025.

According to the Commission's incident file and the attached documents to it as well as the Yemeni Journalists Syndicate's report, the incident took place at 10:00 am on February 24, 2025, when journalist Hussam Bakri was arrested on a public street in Hays District, Al Hudaydah Governorate.

According to the statements of the detainee's family, and the testimony of the witnesses who were heard by the Commission, including (B.A.S.R.), (F.B.D.A.), and (A.D.S.Y.), at approximately 10:00 am on February 24, 2025, journalist Hussam Bakri was in a popular restaurant on the main street in the Hays District of Al Hudaydah Governorate, when an armed group on board of a military vehicle belonging to the Seventh Giants Brigade of the Joint Forces took him under the pretext that Sheikh Ali Al-Kanini, Commander of the Seventh Giants Brigade, wanted to meet him. On the arrival to the Brigade headquarters he was arrested and his family was not allowed to meet him or communicate with him. According to witnesses, this arrest was due to a post written by journalist Hussam on Facebook criticizing the intervention of the Seventh Giants Brigade in preventing the holding of the annual football league traditionally held in Ramadan. He was detained for 11 days, then released after he pledged not to direct any more criticism to the Brigade Commander.

Conclusion:

Base on the investigations conducted by the Commission into the aforementioned incident, including its contents and witness testimony, the Commission determined that the party responsible for the incident was the 7th Giants Brigade of the Joint Forces on the West Coast, led by Brigade Commander Ali Al-Kanini.

Section Three: Violations Related to Women

Introduction:

In the context of the ongoing conflict in Yemen, women have paid a heavy price in terms of their security, dignity, and basic rights, becoming among the groups most affected by the repercussions of war and violence. As violence escalates across the country, Yemeni women find themselves facing complex abuses, in which armed conflict intersects with deeply entrenched social and legal patterns of discrimination, exacerbating their vulnerability and limiting their opportunities for justice and protection.

The stereotypes that continue to restrict women's roles in society, along with cultural and structural constraints that hinder their access to justice, have worsened their suffering and led to the continued discrimination against them and the violation of their rights, both directly and indirectly. Accordingly, the Commission is committed to documenting these violations with a special focus that takes into account their diverse nature and their widespread impact on women and girls, their families, and society at large.

The Commission bases its investigations on relevant national and international references, foremost among them the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which the Republic of Yemen ratified in 1984, as well as Security Council Resolution 1325 issued on October 31, 2000 on women, peace and security, and subsequent resolutions, which emphasize the protection of women during armed conflict, particularly from gender-based violence. Given the complex field situation, the Commission observed several types of violations against women in various governorates during the reporting period, including physical and psychological violence, forced displacement, arbitrary detention, exclusion from public life, and the restriction of civil space and women's right to freedom of movement, all perpetrated by various parties to the conflict. This section presents selected samples of these incidents, highlighting the challenges Yemeni women face today that affect their human existence and basic rights:

Samples of incidents the Commission has investigated:

- The incident of the arrest and killing of Fatima Ayesh Ahmed Darwish - Ad-Durayhimi District,

Al Hudaydah Governorate, on November 24, 2024

According to the Commission's incident file and the documents attached to it, on November 24, 2024, at 7:30 am, Fatima Ayesh Ahmed Darwish (54 years old) was arrested at her home in the Markouda camp for displaced persons in the village of Al-Shajarah in Ad-Durayhimi District, Al Hudaydah Governorate. Then, after (34) days, her body was found dead in the Dukhnan area of the same district.

The statements of the detainee's family, and the testimony of the witnesses who were heard by the Commission, including (F.A.B.S.), (T.F.B.A.) and (Q.L.L.T.), reveal that at approximately 07:30 am on November 24, 2024, military crews affiliated with the Houthi group arrived at the Markouda camp for the displaced located in the village of Al-Shajarah, Al-Durayhimi District, Al-Hodeidah Governorate, and immediately arrested the displaced Fatima Ayish Ahmed Darwish (54) years old inside the camp, and took her to an undisclosed place. Her family was unable to communicate with her. On December 28, 2024, after about one month of her arrest and disappearance, the residents found the victim's body in the Dukhnan area within the same District and there were traces of torture on the body. They informed the family who arrived at the location of the body, but the Houthi militants prevented the family and the residents from photographing the body, and confiscated the phones of all those who were nearby. The Houthi group refused to hand over the body to the victim's family to this day without any justification. Witnesses to the incident reported that the victim was arrested during a period in which the Houthi group was tightening control over all those who have relatives or children working in the areas of the legitimate authority and sending them financial assistance. The victim is a mother of three children, two of whom work in the areas under control of the legitimate authority, one of whom is a soldier. Fatima depends on her children for financial support. The victim was also acting like the head of the camp facing the Houthi group harassments. It is believed that her torture and killing were a punishment to her son who works for the legitimate government and for her courage in confronting the Houthi's attacks on the camp.

Conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission into the aforementioned incident, including the testimony of witnesses, the Commission found that the perpetrators of the arrest, torture and killing of Fatima Ayesh Ahmed Darwish were the Houthi group in the Ad Durayhimi District, led by Ibrahim Al-Mansoub, the supervisor of the Ad Durayhimi District in Al Hudaydah Governorate, affiliated with the Houthi group, and the group's general supervisor in Al Hudaydah Governorate, Ahmed Al-Bishri.

- The arrest and rape of (M.L.M.A.) on March 5, 2019, in the Capital Secretariat:

The incident can be summarized as follows: According to the Commission's case file, at 10:00 AM on March 5, 2019, (M.N.A.A.), aged (35), was arrested from her workplace and taken to the Security and Intelligence Building.

According to the testimony of the victim's family and the testimony of witnesses heard by the Commission, including: (A.M.A.B.), (A.G.A.A.), and (M.L.M.A.), at 10:00am on Tuesday, March 5, 2019, while (M.L.M.A.), 35 years old, was performing her daily duties at her workplace in the public facility, five armed members of the Houthi group raided her office and arrested her without any judicial orders or warrant. They took her, in a state of panic and screaming, in their car to the group's security and intelligence building located on Al-Adl Street in the capital. According to the testimony of the victim's family and the witnesses heard by the Commission, the victim's husband immediately moved to inquire about her and follow up on her release. He searched for four months and was unable to obtain any information about her whereabouts. The Houthi group refused to disclose her whereabouts or allow her family to contact her. After four months of suffering and follow-up, and after the victim's husband paid large sums of money amounting to approximately 450,000 Yemeni Riyals, the victim's husband was finally informed of her safety and whereabouts.

On the evening of Monday, June 17, 2019, an officer affiliated with the Houthi group contacted the victim's husband, telling him that his wife would be released the next day and that he should come to receive her at 11:00 am. The next morning, Tuesday, June 18, 2019, the victim's husband went to receive his wife and found her in a deplorable health and psychological state. She had become very thin, pale-faced, and constantly bursts out crying.

She told her husband that the reason for her arrest was her charitable activity with a humanitarian charity and her political affiliation. She was subjected to various forms of physical and psychological torture, including rape by the officer in charge of her detention center, where 15 individuals took turns, according to her testimony. She was also beaten with sticks and wires, and kicked with military boots.

In her testimony, she explained that there were female detainees in the prison where she was detained, and they were subjected to severe torture in front of her. Among them was a woman named (F.A.), who was severely tortured, leading to a heart attack. There was another woman named (Y.A.), who lost her left eye. A third detainee suffered a spinal fracture and became paralyzed.

Conclusion:

Through the investigations conducted by the Commission into the incident, and the evidence contained in the case file, including the statements of the informant and the testimony of witnesses held at the Commission, while withholding names for reasons related to the protection of the victim and witnesses, the Commission is of the opinion that the perpetrator of the arrest, detention, torture and rape of the victim (M.L.M.A.) is the Houthi group, specifically the Security and Intelligence Service, led by Abdul Hakim Al-Khaiwani.

B. Samples of incidents investigated, for which the government forces and their affiliated entities were proven responsible

- The arrest of Wafaa Hazam Ahmed Mohammed Al-Khawlani, on the main street, Al-Madinah District, Marib Governorate, on October 20, 2023

The incident can be summarized as follows: According to the Commission's case file, on Friday, October 20, 2023, Wafaa Hazam Ahmed Mohammed Al-Khawlani was arrested while leaving with her friends to attend a social event on the main street, Al-Madinah District, Marib Governorate.

According to the testimony of witnesses heard by the Commission, including (A.F.A.) and (H.A.A.), Wafaa Hazam Ahmed Mohammed Al-Khawlani was with her friends on a bus in the city district of Ma'rib Governorate, scheduled to take them to a social event (a wedding). She was stopped and arrested by members of the Political Security Service in Ma'rib Governorate. She was taken to the service's headquarters in Ma'rib City, on the grounds of her alleged affiliation with the Houthi group.

She was detained for a month. Her family was not allowed to visit her or communicate her by phone. After a month of detention, she was allowed to contact her father, who resides in the Arab Republic of Egypt. She informed him that she would be released if a relative came to collect her. After a while, the victim's cousin went to visit her and requested her release, but the security department refused to release her or refer her case to the judiciary. Her detention continued until early 2025, when she was released along with other female prisoners who had been held in the Political Security prison in Ma'rib. In a statement to the Commission, the Political Security Service admitted that they were released after spending a long period in the Political Security prison without being brought before a court or facing any legal charges.

Conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission and witness testimony, the party responsible for this arbitrary arrest and prolonged detention without trial is the Political Security Directorate in Ma'rib Governorate, headed by the Director General of the Political Security Branch, Naji Hatrum, and the Deputy Director of Security, Ahmed Hanshal.

2- The Arrest of Afraa Khaled Ibrahim Al-Hariri and Maha Muhammad Awad Muhammad - Al-Mualla District, Aden Governorate, on June 14, 2025.

According to the Commission's incident file and the documents attached to it, the incident can be summarized as follows: At 4:00 pm on Saturday, June 14, 2025, activists Afraa Hariri and Maha Awad were arrested and taken to the Al-Mualla Police Station in Aden Governorate.

According to the victims' testimonies and the testimony of witnesses who were heard by the Commission, including: (B.R.Y.M), (S.L.M.Y), and (M.B.F.M), at approximately 4:00 pm on Saturday, 06/14/2025, the activists Afraa Hariri and Maha Awad were among a group of women participating in a demonstration demanding the provision of services, such as electricity, water, education, health and salaries, and to stop the deterioration of the currency, as part of the women's protests that began in the interim capital, Aden.

While the two women were waiting in their car for their driver, a security officer approached them and asked them to go with him to the Ma'alla Police Headquarters, as they were wanted there. To ensure that other female demonstrators would not react and to let the demonstration disperse calmly, the two victims drove with the

soldier to the Ma'alla Police Department headquarters followed by a military vehicle carrying several armed security officers.

Upon arriving at the Ma'alla Police Headquarters, they were met by the Ma'alla Police Director, Fadl Al-Jahafi who immediately placed them in detention.

After their detention, the two women contacted several security leaders in the governorate, including the Aden Security Director, Major General Mutahhar Al-Shuaibi, and complained of their arbitrary arrest. As a result, they were released.

Subsequently, The Security commission of Aden Governorate issued an official statement warning against holding any demonstrations, considering that such actions would threaten security and destabilize the interim capital, Aden. According to witness testimony and the victims' statements to the Commission, security forces in Aden blocked the roads leading to the Parade Square in Khormaksar and several other streets to prevent the demonstrators from reaching the protest site. Some participants reported that a number of them were beaten and abused.

Based on the complaint it received, the Commission sent a memorandum dated May 26, 2025 to the Director of Security in Aden, requesting an explanation of the reason for the Security Department ban on women's demonstrations and protests. On July 14, 2025, the Commission received a response from the Aden Governorate Security Department, in which they claimed that the ban was imposed to prevent any infiltration of the demonstrators that could lead to the breakdown of law and order.

Conclusion:

Based on the investigations conducted by the Commission into the aforementioned incident, its contents, and witness testimony, the Commission found that the person responsible for the arbitrary detention of the two women was the Ma'alla Police Chief, Fadl al-Juhafi, affiliated with the Aden Governorate Police Department. The Commission also found that the Aden Security Department, led by Major General Mutahhar al-Shuaibi, was responsible for banning demonstrations in Aden Governorate, which is a violation of the right to demonstrate, guaranteed by the constitution, national law, and international conventions ratified by the Republic of Yemen. This ban certainly does not justify what was stated in the Aden Security Department's memorandum to the Commission regarding the protection of female demonstrators from infiltrators. Protecting demonstrators does not mean preventing the right to demonstrate

Section Four: Incidents of the US-British-Israeli Bombing of a Number of Civilian Objects in Areas Controlled by the Houthi Group

On March 15, 2025, the US government announced the commencement of airstrikes, with the declared participation of British forces, targeting Houthi sites in response to the group's attacks against international maritime navigation. These operations continued until May 6, 2025, when US President Donald Trump announced a suspension of military operations, following mediation by the Sultanate of Oman.

This coincided with Israeli airstrikes targeting a number of civilian targets in areas under Houthi control. Several vital sites and civilian and economic facilities were directly bombed by US and Israeli forces, with some sites repeatedly targeted.

Among the most prominent sites targeted by airstrikes were the port of Hodeidah, the Ras Issa oil port, Sana'a Airport, the Bajil Cement Factory, the Amran Cement Factory, and several power plants. These strikes resulted in the near-total destruction of these facilities and the deaths and injuries of dozens of civilians.

As of the date of preparing this report, the Commission continues its efforts to collect information and evidence related to the bombing of the ports of Hodeidah and Ras Issa, which resulted in many casualties. The Commission was able to reach approximately (15) victims and interview a large number of witnesses. The Commission is still working to reach the targeted areas to assess the resulting material damage and the human casualties. Therefore, the Commission will only publish the results of the investigation into the bombing of Sana'a Airport and the Amran Cement Factory, as the investigation into these two incidents has been completed. Meanwhile, the publication of the results of the investigations into the remaining incidents, including the bombing of the Sana'a Electricity Company and the Bajel Cement Factory, will be postponed until a later date, when the Commission would have completed its investigations

1- The two incidents of the Israeli Air Force bombing Sana'a International Airport on May 6, 2025 and May 28, 2025.

The incident, according to the evidence, reports, and media statements included in the investigation file, as well as verified photos and video clips, interviews, and live testimonies from the airport neighborhood, including (A.R.A.), (W.A.A.A.) and (S.M.M.A.), is summarized as

follows: At 3:35 pm on Tuesday, May 6, 2025, the Israeli Air Force launched a number of airstrikes on Sana'a International Airport. The main terminal, the waiting and departure lounges and other airport facilities were bombed. The airport tower and the runways were also targeted. Three parked civilian aircraft belonging to Yemenia Airlines, A320-AFA, A330AFF, and A320AF, were completely destroyed. At the time of the bombing, there were on the airport runway pilgrims on their way to Jeddah and passengers to the Jordanian capital, Amman. Additionally, four other aircraft were destroyed: two civilian aircraft owned by Al-Saeeda Airlines, plus the presidential plane, and a military cargo plane. A number of shops and houses adjacent to the airport sustained different damages like cracked walls, shattered windows in buildings, shops, and cars, and the spread of a general state of fear, mass hysteria, terror, and panic among civilians in and around the airport.

The Israeli army, through its official military media spokesman, Avichay Adraee, via his X account at 2:41 pm on May 6, 2025, issued a warning about the bombing of the airport less than an hour before it started. The warning read: **"Urgent warning to all those present in the Sana'a International Airport area, as shown in the attached map. We call on you to evacuate the airport area – Sana'a International Airport – immediately and warn everyone in your vicinity of the need to evacuate this area immediately. Failure to evacuate and move away from the area exposes you to danger."**

The Commission retains a copy of the case file, together with a copy of the statement it issued after the attack and the map of the targeted areas.

Immediately after the airport attack, which had completely taken it out of service, the Israeli army claimed responsibility in a statement, accusing the Houthi group of using the airport to transport weapons and combat equipment, etc.

On May 13, 2025, the Houthi group announced the restoration and rehabilitation of the airport's halls and runway, making it ready to receive flights starting May 14, 2025. Several of its media outlets broadcasted videos and photographs of the airport's rehabilitation, ready to resume service and showed the arrival of the first flight, a

Yemenia Airlines plane from Amman, Jordan. This plane was the only one remaining from the fleet of Yemenia aircraft, the Houthi group had seized in 2024.

On May 28, 2025, Israeli aircraft resumed their air-strikes on Sana'a Airport with four more raids. These raids caused significant damage to the rehabilitated runway and destroyed the only remaining Yemenia aircraft at Sana'a Airport (an Airbus A320) about half an hour after it landed and having disembarked the passengers. There were no casualties among the passengers or the crew.

According to video clips published by the Houthi group and several activists, a copy of which is held by the Commission, passengers and crew were seen leaving the airport tarmac moments before the plane was bombed and destroyed. This plane was scheduled to depart for another flight and the passengers were waiting to complete their travel procedures in the departure lounge. According to information obtained by the Commission, no one was injured in this raid.

The Israeli military claimed responsibility for the bombing hours after the airport attack. In a statement issued by the official Arabic-language spokesperson, he announced the airport attack was carried out in response to a series of missile attacks launched by the Houthis against Israel, and that the raids targeted an aircraft used by the Houthis to transport terrorists carrying out attacks on Israel. Israeli Defense Minister Yisrael Katz also confirmed Israel's responsibility for the bombing on the same day the airport was attacked. In his statement, Katz confirmed the Israeli Air Force's responsibility for targeting Sana'a Airport and destroying the last aircraft still in use by the Houthis. He accused the Houthis of using this aircraft to transport saboteurs involved in operations against Israel. As part of the Commission's investigation and collection of information and evidence into the targeting of Sana'a Airport by the Israeli Air Force, the Commission heard the testimony of:

A. Captain Saleh bin Nahid, Chairman of the General Authority of Civil Aviation and Meteorology in Aden, on July 13, 2025, as the Authority is responsible for managing airports in the Republic of Yemen.

He stated that after the Authority's headquarters was moved to Aden following the Houthi group's control of the capital, Sana'a, communication with the Authority's office in Sana'a continued until recently, when the Houthi group cut off contact with the Authority's management in

Aden. This made it difficult to obtain details of the damage to the airport. He also stated that, according to the information they received, the bombing of the airport completely paralyzed it, putting it out of service, destroying the departure and arrival halls, the runway, and vital airport facilities. He confirmed that there were no human casualties.

He also stated that the Authority's management in the interim capital, Aden, had received advance news of the bombing, and that they had attempted to take all possible measures to protect the aircraft, airport personnel, and passengers. They had warned and communicated with the Authority's office in the capital, Sana'a, about the need to transfer Yemenia Airlines aircraft based at Sana'a Airport to any other airport not under Houthi control. The Authority was also prepared to coordinate and obtain the necessary permits to transfer the aircraft to any other safe airport in any other country if they were not transferred to Aden Airport. However, the Houthi leadership, which controls the airport and the Authority's office in Sana'a, ignored all these warnings and insisted on keeping the aircraft at Sana'a Airport despite knowing they would be bombed.

B. On July 28, 2025, the Commission heard testimony from the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Yemenia Airlines, Captain Nasser Mahmoud Mohammed.

He stated: "As soon as we learned that Sana'a airport was going to be bombed, we contacted the Houthi leadership, which controls the Yemenia Airways office in Sana'a, by sending several emails to the company's office in Sana'a, urging them to move the planes to Aden airport or any other safe airport in any other country as soon as possible, to protect them from any possible bombing of the airport."

He added: "We also informed them that we would arrange and facilitate all procedures in the country of their choice to receive the aircraft at its airports, but they refused to move the aircraft and ignored all the messages we sent and that we have on file." He also stated that "the Houthi leadership was certain of the bombing early on, and that before the bombing, the group's leadership had removed all aircraft equipment, such as aircraft ladders and fuel-filling equipment, and moved them from the airport. They also stopped passengers from entering the airport."

"The last email we sent them was four hours before the bombing, in which we emphasized the need to evacuate

the aircraft immediately. However, they ignored this and left them at the airport until they were bombed. Four civilian aircraft owned by Yemenia Airlines were destroyed: three aircraft in the bombing of May 6, 2025, and four others in the bombing on May 28, 2025, after returning on a passenger flight from Queen Alia Airport in Amman, Jordan. The value of the aircraft is estimated at more than \$120 million, in addition to the company's loss of tens of millions of dollars that it could have earned from operating these aircraft."

He also stated that four other aircraft were also destroyed: two owned by Al-Saeeda Company, and the presidential plane belonging to the President of the Republic, which had been stationed at the airport before the Houthi group took control of Sana'a Airport in 2014. He also stated that a military cargo plane was also destroyed at the airport. He added that due to the Houthi group's separation of the company's financial and administrative systems since 2024, they did not have an official report detailing the damage to other equipment and other items that were affected by the bombing.

Conclusion:

After reviewing and analyzing all evidence, testimonies, field reports, and data related to the targeting of Sana'a International Airport, the Commission confirmed that the party responsible for carrying out this bombing was the Israeli Air Force.

The evidence conclusively demonstrated that the airstrikes launched by the Israeli entity caused the destruction of civilian facilities and the airport's infrastructure, including civilian aircraft and vital facilities, in clear violation of international humanitarian law. The State of Israel bears direct responsibility for these actions, which disrupted airport services and harmed civilians. The Commission stresses the need to take legal action to ensure international accountability for these hostile acts to the Yemeni government and its people in violation of international humanitarian law.

The responsibility lies with the Houthi group for seizing Yemenia Airlines aircraft, endangering the assets and property of the Republic of Yemen, and causing the destruction of the whole fleet. The group particularly bears responsibility for insisting on keeping the aircraft at the airport despite knowing they would be bombed, and their failure to respond to appeals and letters addressed to them by the responsible authorities in the Civil Aviation Authority and the Board of Directors of Yemenia Airlines in Aden.

2- The incident of the Israeli air force bombing of the Amran Cement Factory - Amran District, Amran Governorate - on May 6, 2025

According to the Commission's case file, and the documents attached to it as evidence, such as video clips, photographs, and a field visit report prepared by the Commission's researcher, in addition to the testimony of the factory management and the testimonies of witnesses heard by the Commission, including (M.A.A.A.) and (A.A.S) on Tuesday, May 6, 2025, Israeli aircraft launched several airstrikes targeting the Amran Cement Factory, located in the Al-Hajz area of Amran District, Amran Governorate, destroying it and putting it out of function.

The factory was targeted with more than four high-explosive missiles, destroying its furnaces, mills, fuel tanks, and coal-fired power system. Extensive damage was also inflicted on the rest of the factory's components, which caused the factory to cease production, putting hundreds of people out of work and depriving them of their income and source of livelihood.

Eyewitnesses declared to the Commission that they were close to the factory at the time of the bombing, heard the sound of missile explosions and saw flames and thick smoke rising from the factory until the evening.

After the bombing, the Israeli army announced that it had bombed the Amran Cement Factory stating that "The attack targeted the Amran Cement Factory in Amran Governorate, north of Sana'a, as one of the most important assets the Houthis rely on to build tunnels and military infrastructure." The statement added, "Targeting the factory constitutes a direct blow to the Houthi regime's economy and contributes to undermining its weapons capabilities."

Conclusion:

Based on the evidence available in the case file, including video clips, photographs, the field visit report, witness testimonies, and the testimony of a factory management employee, as well as the statement issued by the Israeli army explicitly acknowledging the airstrikes on the Amran Cement Factory on May 6, 2025, and satellite images before and after the bombing, full responsibility for this incident lies with the Israeli entity. This bombing constitutes a direct targeting of a civilian industrial facility protected under international humanitarian law.

Challenges:

The period covered by this report is considered one of the most challenging for human rights workers. Despite the Commission's efforts to investigate and document, effective national tools have not yet been implemented to address violations or provide the necessary support to victims, including redress and compensation. This makes the Commission's work an important contribution in this context, but it remains insufficient on its own to restore confidence in the justice system.

This period also witnessed additional challenges and systematic policies that increased obstacles to accessing victims and documenting and investigating violations, particularly in areas controlled by the Houthi group. Mass arrests targeting activists and citizens, both male and female, were recorded, along with strict surveillance of conversations and text messages between individuals, the hacking of WhatsApp, and widespread censorship of various social media platforms.

Despite the Commission's access to all areas controlled by the Houthi group and its monitoring and investigation efforts, the lack of accountability and the lack of understanding of the Commission's findings remains a challenge facing all human rights workers, a challenge that also applies to those working in areas controlled by the legitimate government.

Among the most important challenges:

The erosion of trust among victims and witnesses due to the lack of accountability and redress:

After a decade of conflict, and despite the efforts of the Commission as the sole national investigative mechanism, the Commission faces a growing sense of despair among large segments of victims and witnesses. This has eroded their confidence in the effectiveness of reporting and cooperation with investigative and justice mechanisms, and has led to their reluctance to speak out and document. This is due to their feeling that the documentation, monitoring, and investigation procedures currently being implemented are not bringing about real change, given the absence of any tangible progress in the paths of justice, holding violators accountable, redressing harm, or providing material or moral compensation. This imposes an additional challenge on the Commission in building bridges of trust and the ongoing process of convincing them of the importance of documentation as

a step towards future justice. It also recommends the establishment of national mechanisms to initiate accountability and redress.

The difficulty of monitoring and documenting violations related to economic and social rights:

The continuation of the armed conflict in Yemen is a major factor in the escalating deterioration of the economic situation and the weakness of services in all regions of the Republic, resulting in widespread violations of economic and social rights (the right to food, health, and work). This poses a systematic challenge for the Commission in establishing a direct link. Between certain economic policies (such as the monetary rift or withholding salaries) and the harm inflicted on civilians, the difficulty of determining criminal responsibility for these actions is evident, despite the clear vision regarding the actions of the Houthi group, particularly with regard to preventing oil exports, the ongoing monetary rift, depriving employees of salaries, and its control of many state resources in the areas under its control.

The Commission emphasizes the challenges and difficulties previously presented and explained in its previous periodic reports, and emphasizes that they are an integral part of the challenges and difficulties mentioned in this report.

Recommendations:

In its 12 periodic reports, as well as its report on prisons and detention centers in Yemen, the Commission presented a number of recommendations aimed at improving the status of economic, social, civil, political, and cultural rights, reducing violations of all human rights, and promoting accountability and redress. However, the level of response and implementation of these recommendations remains below the desired level. In this report, the Commission presents a number of general recommendations, as well as recommendations directed at each party and entity individually, related to the current situation in Yemen, the facts investigated by the Commission, and its direct field observation of the human rights situation.

A. Recommendations to All Parties to the Conflict:

1. Implement all recommendations made by the Commission in its previous periodic reports and the report on prisons and detention centers in Yemen.
2. Commit effectively to a cessation of all military operations and attacks that affect civilians and vital facilities, and work diligently to establish a lasting peace based on respect for human rights throughout Yemen.
3. Take all practical measures to ensure the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms for all citizens and provide a safe environment for civilians without any discrimination or exception.
4. Refrain from committing all violations, and specifically the serious ones, such as extrajudicial killings, arbitrary arrests, and enforced disappearances. Immediately and unconditionally release all detainees and those forcibly disappeared, and ensure that those proven responsible are brought to justice.
5. Strengthen reporting and accountability mechanisms for human rights violations and facilitate full cooperation with the Commission at all stages of its work and field missions.
6. Ensure the protection of the most vulnerable groups, especially women, children, and persons with disabilities, and provide them with care and psychosocial support services.

B. Recommendations to the Yemeni Government

1. Continue efforts to strengthen the rule of law and ensure the independence of the judiciary, halt arbitrary

arrests and enforced disappearances, expedite the adjudication of detainee cases, and ensure they receive fair trials in accordance with national law and international conventions ratified by Yemen.

2. Activate the role of revenue-generating institutions (oil, gas, customs, taxes) and distribute revenues fairly to pay the salaries of all civil service and social security employees, members of the armed forces, security forces, the judiciary, and all government agencies throughout Yemen, as a primary means of alleviating human suffering and ensuring that citizens enjoy their minimum basic rights.
3. Place all security and military formations under central oversight, integrate all security and military formations under the command and control of the Ministries of Defense and Interior, and place all detention centers affiliated with them, particularly in Aden, Hadramout, the West Coast, and Marib, under full and immediate judicial oversight.
4. Engage positively with the demands of citizens protesting the deteriorating state of services and economic and social rights, particularly the Women's Revolution, and facilitate and protect the exercise of the right to demonstrate, assemble, and peacefully express themselves.
5. Remove any restrictions that limit the effectiveness and contribution of civil society working in all areas of development, relief, and aid, especially women's organizations, and encourage local and international organizations and UN agencies that have relocated their headquarters to the interim capital, Aden, to implement their projects smoothly and safely.

C. Recommendations for the Arab Coalition Supporting Legitimacy:

1. Continue working with the legitimate government to rebuild and unify the state's security and military institutions, strengthen the role of the state and the presence of its institutions in all regions, and support comprehensive national reconciliation efforts based on respect for human rights.
2. The Coalition's Joint Incident Assessment Team (JIAT) should fully and publicly continue publishing the results of its investigations into airstrikes that resulted in civilian casualties

D. Recommendations to the Houthi Group:

1. Respect the truce and immediately cease all forms of violations against civilians and infrastructure, ensuring a ceasefire as a fundamental step to building confidence and engaging in the peace process.
2. Completely refrain from recruiting and using children in hostilities, return and rehabilitate all under-age recruits, stop ideological mobilization and the use of the education system and summer camps to spread hate speech and recruit and mobilize children ideologically and militarily, and withdraw all sectarian amendments introduced to school curricula, as they constitute a violation of children's right to education and protection.
3. Lift the siege on Taiz by restoring the pumping of water, which has been halted for 10 years, from government water basins to the reservoirs of the General Water Corporation in Taiz City, opening the remaining closed main roads, and removing the mine networks surrounding the city.
4. Provide detailed maps on mine-planting areas to the United Nations and relevant authorities, and to adhere to a specific timetable for their removal, with priority given to populated areas, agricultural lands, and water sources.
5. Immediately rescind all punitive economic measures targeting citizens, businesses, and the private sector in other areas, including: banning the circulation of the national currency issued by the Central Bank of Aden, lifting the ban lists ("blacklists") imposed on companies, traders, and importers, and halting the use of the "Zakat" system as a tool for illegal and discriminatory collection.
6. Immediately release all detainees, including women, journalists, activists, religious minorities, Baha'is, and businessmen.
7. Rescind all systematic restrictions on women and policies and circulars that impose discriminatory restrictions on women, including the requirement of a "mahram" (a male relative with whom marriage is forbidden) for movement between cities or travel, and restrictions on work in humanitarian organizations and civil society.

- tively, and implementing Human Rights Council resolutions related to supporting the Commission.
2. In order to effectively implement the Human Rights Council resolution (A/HRC/RES/57/37), it is recommended that the OHCHR introduces a line in its annual budget for the purpose of providing assistance to the Commission.
3. Secure the navigation in the Red Sea and incorporate the protection of civilians in Yemen as an integral part of the strategy of the international community.
4. Continuing diplomatic pressure by all possible means for the immediate and unconditional release of UN and international organization staff detained in areas controlled by the Houthi group.
5. Support efforts to restore the state and strengthen its presence throughout the Republic of Yemen

E- Recommendations to the International Community:

1. Providing further technical and financial support to the Commission to enhance its capacity to monitor and document violations independently and effec-



REPUBLIC OF YEMEN
The National Commission to Investigate
Alleged Violations to Human Rights

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